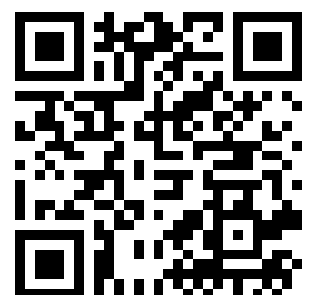

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

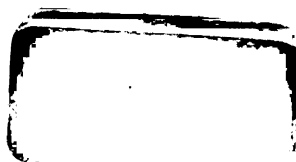
Google[™] books

<https://books.google.com>



Exp. pol. 19th 12

Mail.



ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

AND

ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

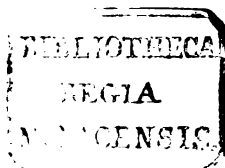
VOL. XXI.

LONDON:

WM. H. ALLEN AND Co.,

13, WATERLOO-PLACE, S.W.

1863.



ANALYTICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS OF VOL. XXI.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

- Agricultural Exhibition, the, 505
 Afghanistan, 753, 801, 921, 945
 Allan and Hayes, Messrs., *v. Deraj M. Chundee Bahadoor*, 993
 Amalgamation commission, the, 238
 Anderson, H. L., appointment of to the Bench, 1017
 Annuities, 310, 450, 658, 754
 Arnould, Sir J., resignation of, 140
 Artillery casualties, 357; commands, 609; commands in Sind abolished, 238
 Banks in India, 114, 162, 358, 377, 478, 681, 993
 Barker, Surgeon, suicide of, 633
 Batta, 285
 Beadon, Mr. C., lieut. governor, 89; accident to, 730; movements of, 161, 682
 Becher, Major gen., movements of, 633
 Bengal Military Fund, 969
Bengal Hurkaru v. the Englishman, 581
 Bhootan, mission to, 922
 Bhootias, the, 688
 Bhore Ghat Incline, the, 285
 Bowanipore, 378
 Brigadier rank, 993
 Burgevine, Gen., movements of, 162
 Burmah treaty, the, 45, 69, 213, 633
 Burney case, the, 334, 529, 681, 825, 849, 873, 945
 Burns and Co., *v. the Rajah of Doornraon*, 45
 Clarke, Longueville, death of, 557, 633
 Commentary on the Bible, a, 286
 Contract Bill, the, 46
 Cornet and ensign vacancies in the *line*, 25
 Cotton from India, 89, 261, 285, 969; prizes for, 530; pressing company, 557
 Cranworth, Lord, appointment of, 377
 Crawley, Col., case of, 706
 Crown lands in Kandy, 162
 Currency, the, 237
 Dalhousie, Lord, retirement of, 334
 Darjeeling, 261
 Delhi army claims, 378
 Denison, Miss, marriage of, 286; Sir W., 657; address to, 874; movements of, 969
 Dhar prize money, 378
 Donation to the Madras Government, 609
 Dost Mahomed, death of, 682, 705; family of the late, 850
 Duff, Dr., and proselytism, 658, 682, 705, 874; at Bombay, 945; proposed memorial to, 802
 Early closing movement, the, 505
 Ecclesiastical establishments, 261
 Eden, Hon. Mr., return home of, 285
 Elgin, Lord, movements of, 25, 45, 118, 137, 185, 238, 261, 285, 309, 333, 357, 401, 425, 609, 683, 657, 705, 729, 753, 801, 849, 921, 945, 993, 1017, 1041; death of, 1065, 1089; Lady, arrival at Calcutta, 113; movements of, 161, 801
 Electric telegraph for the Persian Gulf, the, 138
Englishman, the, and the *Hurkaru*, 401
 Erskine, Mr., retirement of, 161
 Europeans in India, 401; colonists of Assam, 378
 Farrel, Major gen., retirement of, 286
 Fitzpatrick, Mr. F., case of, 754
 Flag of the Viceroy, the, 993
 Forgery of Government stamps, 450
 Forbes, Dr., on cotton factories, 214
 Frere, Sir B., movements of, 285, 425, 478, 921, 1089; Lady, return home of, 186, 377
 Furloughs to judges, 377; to the Bengal army, 377
 Herat, 529
 H.M.'s British forces, list of, 285; 91st foot, 357; dragoon regiments, 401; 33rd regt., 945; 21st hussars, 477
 Hill *v. Lawrence*, *fracas*, 754
 Hill tribes of the N.W. Frontier, the, 1065
 Hops on the Neilgherries, 657
 Huzara, disturbances in, 753, 945
 India office vacancies, 358
 Indian budget, the, 477; medical service, 185
 Indus inundation, the, 969
 Jackson, Lieut., cruelty to a native, 138, 285, 477, 529; Sir C., return home of, 285
 Japan, 754
 Jason, the, 285
 Jhansi, 113
 Judicial appointments, 238
 Judoons, the, 850
 Jynteah rebels, 114, 237, 261, 285; hills, 113
 Kidderpore dockyard, sale of, 237
 Khoonds, the, 310
 Kurrachee bank, 285; commerce of, 581
 Lahore the seat of Government, 681, 945; and the Prince of Wales, 682
 Lancashire Relief Fund, 113, 138
 Landholders and commercial association, 69
 Lawrence, Sir John, appointed Governor general, 1041; Sir P., movements of, 1041
 Lightle case, the, 529
 Lucknow, cholera at, 633
 Lushington, Mr. E. H., appointment of, 333
 MacCarthy, Sir C., illness of, 506
 Mails to Bombay, 285
 Maine, Hon. Mr., on administration, 921
 Mansfield, Sir W., return from Ader, 1; movements of, 138, 237, 357
 Medical service, the, 753; staff corps, the, 1041
 Messageries Imperiales, the, 285, 825, 874, 1089
 Municipality of Calcutta, the, 658
 Napier, Sir Robert, appointment of, 213
 Nana Sahib, 657, 682, 705, 729, 753, 849
 North-Western Frontier, disturbances on the, 1041, 1089
 Parsee liberality, 729
 Peninsular and Oriental Company, charges against the, 186, 1017
 Phayre, Col., return of, 214
 Punjab exhibition, the, 801
 Railways, 162, 185, 214, 802, 922, 969
 Ricketts, Mr., death of, 286
 Retirement scheme, the, 138, 849
 Rose, Sir H., movements of, 25, 137, 161, 478, 633, 873, 921, 945, 969, 1017, 1041
 Sittanees, the, 921, 1017
 Smyth's, Capt., expedition to the Berhampoota, 729
 Speke and Grant, Capts., 825
 Staff corps, 114, 161, 213, 310, 333, 658, 729
 Telegraphs, 238, 477, 557
 Trevelyan, Sir C., movements of, 25, 45, 69, 113, 137, 185, 213, 237, 261, 285, 333, 377, 401, 425, 449, 477, 505, 729, 849, 1065
 Umbeyla pass, action at the, 1041
 Victoria cross, the, 285
 Waste lands, 69, 261, 301, 657, 426, 1065
 Wells, Sir Mordaunt, movements of, 609; retirement of, 753; Burney charge of, 849

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE EAST.

- BENGAL.**
 Abraham suit, the, 805
 Arolites, 971
 Agricultural shows, 381
 Agra, 997
Alfred the Great, the, 880
 Allahabad, 52
 Allan Deffel and Co.'s estate, 381
 Amlahs, 828
 Anarkullee, 428
 Andamans, 363, 714, 1021
 Banks in India, 194, 243, 315, 316, 428, 429
 Bank of Bengal, 314, 315, 316, 926, 953; of Nagpore, 429; of Lucknow, 428; Calcutta Discount, 951
 Bareilly, 831
 Bhawalpoor, disturbances in, 1045
 Bhooteahs, the, 51
 Bhopal, 51
 Bhore Ghat, 760, 1092
 Beadon, Mr., Lieut. governor, 91, 730, 922
 Bengal Artillery Fund, the, 360; Asiatic Society, 243; Medical Retiring Fund, 804, 1018; Military Fund, the, 359
 Bethune Society, the, 922
 Beypore, 429
 Bluett, case of Mr., 564
 British soldier, the, 379
 Brooke, departure of Sir J., 998
 Bombay and Bengal Steam Company, 714
 Buist Library, the, 28
 Burhee, 50
 Burmah, 94, 338, 379, 735, 829
 Burney cause, the, 341, 358, 756, 805, 827, 853; trial, 874, 946
 Cachar, 685, 804, 1021
Calix St., the, 191
 Calcutta Medical College, 583
 Calcutta to London and St. Petersburg, 506
 Calcutta University, 381
 Cambridge, Duke of, and India, 827
 Canal to Balasore, the, 508
 Canning Town, 684
 Cannon, case of Dr., 710
 Cavalry, ruined, officers, 190
 Cawnpore, 612; difficulty, the, 1066; garden, the, 292; Well, consecration of the, 241
 Census, the, 1091
 Cherra, 508
 Chester, Capt., libel on, 404
 China expeditions, 216
 Chinchona, 73, 1091, 1093
 Clarke, Longueville, death of, 612
 Clive Fund, claim on the, 855
 Coal, 735
Colombo steamer, wreck of the, 46
 Colonels' allowances, 660
 Colonisation in the Hills, 712
 Contracts without advances, 215
 Coorg, 486
 Corbet, Sir S., services of, 191
 Cossyah rebellion, the, 5; disturbances, 146
 Cotton, 583, 683; crops, &c., 382, 429; Fraud Bill, 342, 382, 998, 1020, 1091
 Cotton, General Sir S., movements of, 28; on public works, 530; projects of, 587
 Courts-martial decisions, 612, 971
 Cox, case of Colonel, 586
 Cunyngham, movement of General, 586
 Dacca, 510, 588
 Dalhousie Sanatorium, 166
 Daubuz, Capt., assault by, 880

- Darjeeling, 141
 Delhi, 50, 192, 312, 344, 925; prize money, 430, 661; the Viceroy's visit to, 53, 93
 Diamond, the Nizam's, 73
 Dinapore command, the, 735
 Divorce Court for India, 971
 Dost Mahomed, *uncle of*, 755
 Drummond, Hon. Mr., *appointment as* Lieut. gov., 337
 Duff, case of Dr., 668, 710, 759
 Dwyer, case of Ensign, 834
 Earthquakes, 612
 Early closing, 611
 East India and London Steam Shipping Company, 192
 Edmonstone, Mr. G., *retirement of*, 336
 Egypt the highway to India, 360
 Elgin, Lord, tour of, 262, 406; *movements of*, 239, 897; *dinner to*, 239; *address to*, 242, *death of*, 1090
 Eldard, Mr., in Agra, 560
 England's responsibility for India, 923
 Estates of officers, 612
 European vagrants, 289
 Eusufzief field force, 1042
 Examination of civil servants, 567
 Eyre, Capt., and the Burney case, 1021
 Faber, attack on Lieut., 292
 Fenwick, grievance, the, 560
 Finances of Bengal, 427
 Forest conservancy, 612
 Frere, Sir B., and Sir J. P. Grant, 50, 897
 Freemasons, 923
 Frith family, the, 613
 Futtighur, 952
 Ganges canal, the, 115, 430, 452, 1068
 Gwalior, 831
 Glynn, Mr., case of, 735
 Godby's bill, 925
 Good, Major, and his racket court, 587
 Goruckpore, 27
 Grant, Sir Hope, *movements of*, 94
 Grant, Sir J. P., and Mr. E. H. Lushington, 96
 Grant, Sir J. P., *testimonial to*, 971
 Harrison, Mr., encounter with a tiger, 382
 Haythorne, Col., letter of, 52
 H.M.'s 13th L.I., 92; 72nd highlanders, 342; 92nd highlanders, 92; 43rd foot, 1021; 77th foot, 808; 89th foot, 52; *stations*, 1042
 Howrah, 166
 Huxham on Cotton, 532
 Huzara frontier, the, 970
 Indian army promotions scheme, 877; *bar*, the, 115; *officers committees*, the, 610; *seas*, the, 564
 Indigo machinery, 116; in the Punjab, 384
 Jackson, Lieut., trial of, 51, 563, 714; case of, 568; and Lieut. Stroud, 714
 Jackson, Sir C., *address to*, 667
 Japan war, the, 1018
 Jason, str., loss of, the, 94
 Jennings, libel on Mr., 970, 994
 Jews of South India, the, 168
 Jhansi, 73
 Jones, arrest of Capt., 116
 Joint-stock companies, 829
 Jynteah and Cossiah tribes, the, 116, 193; *hills*, 310, 340; *rebellion*, 610; *rebels*, 972
 Keonthal, 50
 Lahore, 192, 613, 808; *exhibition*, 972
 Laing, *address to* Hon. Mr., 167
 Land, the, and statesmanship, 659
 Landholm, case of Capt., 997
 Lancashire relief ball, the 51; *subscriptions*, 73
 Lang v. Harry, 535
 Langford, Mr., and the press, 830
 Larpent and Co., estate of, 761
 Layton, death of Lieut., 509
 Le Bas prize, 29
 Lightle case, the, 507, 611
 Limited liability companies, 509
 Livingstone expedition, the, 506
 Low, Sir John, *services of*, 144
 Lucknow, 49, 316, 879
 Malabar, 118
 Mason, Mrs., *missionary work of*, 841
 Medical evidence in India, 166; *service*, the, 289, 562, 807; *staff corps*, the, 1042
 Meean Meer, 613, 1021
 Meerut, 51, 167, 192, 315, 430, 564, 760
 Messageries Impériales Company, 287, 1093
 Military fund, the, 339
 Moonsiff's salaries, 52
 Moran v. Roberts, 384
 Morgan, Mr. Justice, and the press, 612
 Moulinie M., *suicide of*, 52
 Mussourie, 735
 Mutiny, trial, a, 711
 Mutlah, 511
 Nagode, 166
 Native army, the, 378
 Natives in the council, 971
 Nana Sahib, 28, 267, 658, 735, 754, the *depositions*, 706, 802, 826
 Napier's, Sir R., *address to the native students*, 98
 Newbond, L. J., case of, 972
 N. W. Provinces, 5, 142
 N. W. Frontier, *disturbances in the*, 1068, 1090
 Nowgong, 26
 Off Reckonings, 784
 Opium revenue, 510, 562, 951
 Oude, 429
 Outram, Sir J., *minutes of*, 403
 Overland passage rates, 972
 Paget, Lord George, in India, 92
 Patna, 165, 242
 People's gardens, 1067
 Penang, 972
 Peninsular and Oriental Company, the, 786, 808, 1019
 Peshawur to Singapore, 164
 Peterson, case of Mr., 610; *dinner to* Mr., 530, 536
 Piffard, case of Mr., 563, 713
 Plantera, 828
 Postal subsidy, 508
 Priestly, Colonel, case of, 167, 828
 Public works, 3
 Public opinion in India, 581
 Punjab, 143, 191, 683, 684, 924
 Punjab army, the, 1018, *report*, 291, *trading company*, 1021
 Raikes v. Lang, 142
 Railways, 92, 166, 167, 144, 168, 217, 263, 292, 287, 363, 383, 562, 995, 999, 1020, 1067, Rangoon, 117
 Retiring schemes, 90
 Revenue, N. W. P., 56
 Rhind, Asst. surg., *arrest of*, 511
 Rifle corps, 52
 Roorkee, 94, 611
 Rose, Sir H., *movements of*, 50, 78, 95, 116, 167, 191, 362, 510, 718, 897, 999, 1090
 Rousseau v. Thacker, 426
 Rundall v. Secretary of State for India, 402, 426
 Rupee, the, 28
 St. James's Theatre, the, 49
 Sale of lands, 71, 162, 611
 Sanitaria, 164
 Santhals, the, 971
 Scinde, *mutiny in*, 190
 Sindia, family the, 631, 949
 Shahjehanpore, 997
 Shipwrecks, 406
 Sikh corps, the, 564, 735, 830
 Silkweaves, 786
 Simla, 317, 509, 784, 806, 807, 829, 925, 953
 Singapore, 142, 512
 Sittana, 924, 950, 995
 Smales—Crawley affair, the, 292
 Smyth, Capt., *travels of*, 243
 Soldier's workshops, 786
 Sphinx, cruise of the, 429, 582
 Staff corps, the, 293, 683, 761, 1018
 Stalkart, Mr. W., case of, 429
 Star of India, 971
 Steam printing in India, 925
 Strategic stations, 922
 Suez canal, 167
 Taitan, China, engagement at, 380
 Tea companies, 972; *cultivation*, 712, 972; *growing in Bengal*, 5; *gardens of Nunclov*, 1021; in the Punjab, 243
 Teas of India, 5, 145, 243, 712, 972
 Telegraph lines, 317, 338, 391, 828
 Thibet, 143, 736
 Thomas, Mr., case of, 711
 Thompson, Mrs., *elopement of*, 946
 Tippetts and Lloyd, *crim. con.*, 995
 Topographical survey, 759
 Traction engines, 217
 Trade in Calcutta, 49
 Trevelyan, Sir C., *movements of*, 50, 141, 163, 193, 478, 1067; *addresses to*, 186
 Umrutaur railway, 1067; *mission*, 731
 Uncovenanted association, the, 167
 Van Cortlandt, Gen., case of, 194
 Wells, Sir M., *movement of*, 618; *services of*, 784; *testimonial to*, 807; *address to*, 879, 899
 William, wreck of the, 76
 Wilkinson v. Day, 428
 Wood, Sir C., *Indian policy of*, 334
 Bank, a new, 663
 Bank, Bombay, 99, 391, 908, 834
 Bank, Kurrachee, 863
 Bolton, Miss, *death of*, 99
 Bombay Boarding School Company, 908
 Bombay and Baroda Railway, 658, 716
 Bombay Bar, the, 120
 Bombay, living at, 385; *mercantile morality*, 99; *municipence*, 927; *presidency*, state of the, 565; *ramparts*, 55
 Cadiz steamer, wreck of the, 246
 Caterpillars, 857
 Central India Times, the, 909
 Ceylon Company, 1097
 Church, new, at Poona, 908
 Clerk, Sir George, 833
 Converts, 269
 Cotton crop, the, 974
 Cotton in Scinde, 434; *Frauds Bill*, 453; *gin factory*, 148; 295, 385, 386, 615, 858, 1025
 Crawley case, the, 834
 Crops of India, 54
 Curtis, orations of Major, 76
 Distinguished services, 343
 Divorce courts, 230
 Eastall, Ensign, court martial on, 30
 Eye Hospital, the, 514
 Feroze Shah, alleged capture of, 98
 Frere, Sir B., *movements of*, 687
 Goozerat Steam Company, 974
 Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the, 454
 Grierson, Dr., *death of*, 99
 Hahneman, the, 834, 835, 857
 Haig, attack on Lieut., 591, 615
 H.M.'s 33rd regiment, 955
 High Court salaries, 864
 Hoondies, 559
 Insolvent Debtors' Bill, 810
 Indian army appeal, 195
 Indian navy, abolition of the, 120, 513
 Jacobabad, 615
 Jeddah, 845
 Joudpore, 196
 Jubbulpore Railway, the, 833
 Khandallah affray, the, 295
 Khelat, fall of, 487
 Kurrachee, 843, 514
 Kurnoodas Mooljee, case of, 1024
 Lancashire Relief Fund, 196
 Last of the Brahmins, the, 1024
 Lawrence, case of General, 833
 Madhowrow, capture of, 455
 McMahon, Sergeant, *suicide of*, 955
 Macquoid, Mrs., *death of*, 1000
 Mansfield, Sir W., and Khundor Rao, 99
 Meywar, riot at, 487, 488
 Mhow Court Martial, the, 858
 Mohurum, the, 738
 Native donations, 810; *schools*, 54; *gifts*, 857
 Nemesis steamer, wreck of the, 246
 Parsee munificence, 566, 615, 664, 687, 810, 811
 Patterson, the, 590
 Pearson, Miss K., case of, 269
 Pengelly, Lieut., case of, 590
 P. and O. Steam Company (the) and the weekly mail, 566
 Plunkett, Mr., *suicide of*, 364
 Poona, 515
 Publishing Library Company (Limited), 909
 Public works, 663
 Purchase system, 715
 Railways, 147, 833, 1073
 Rajpootana, 907
 Rebel Hoondies, the, 589
 Reilly (J.) case of, 738
 Revenues, 245
 Rewards for capture of rebels, 615
 Robertson (Mr.), robbery of, 955
 Royal Bank, the, 858
 Salsette steamer, the, 810
 St. Paul's, Poona, donation to, 955
 Sassoon Hospital, foundation of, 974
 Sedashegur, 386, 715
 Sind Railway Company, the, 540
 Seedee of Jinjeera, the, 408
 Severn, arrival of H.M.'s, 149
 Sewage, 457
 Sittana fanatics, the, 904
 Snakes v. Tigers, 664
 Storm Cloud, wreck of the, 858
 Synagogue at Poona, 1097
 Telegraph to Galle, 221, 434
 Tigers, 148, 590
 Time-bargains, 928
 Trevelyan, Sir C., *address to*, 246
 United States (steamer) the, 457
 Victoria Cross, 148; *museum*, 30
 BOMBAY.
 Addresses, Royal marriage, 433
 Ajeet Singh, 907
 Alexandra school, the, 858
 Arnould, Sir J., *movements of*, 30

MADRAS.

Addresses on the royal marriage, 431
 Agra Bank, new building of the, 1000
 Armstrong guns, 614
 Azim Jah, 836
 Bairnsfather, accident to Lieut., 268
 Bamforth, case of Rev. J., 452
 Bank of Madras, 809, 974, 1071
 Bridge, fall of a, 832
Burmah, Jusun, and Colombo, loss of the, 195, 219, 452
 Carpendale, appointment of Col., 832
 Carson, G. B., fatal accident to, 506
 Chamber of Commerce, the, 29
 Chinchona officials, 385, 512
 Church, dinner to Capt. H. E., 882
 Clark, fraudulent conduct of Mr., 147
 Cochin Hills, the, 614
 Cotton, 147, 512, 907; prizes, 809
 Crawley, case of Col., 762
 Cubbon, statue to Sir M., 856
 Deccan, the, 432
 Denison, movements of Sir W., 614; marriage of Miss, 294
 Doveton College, 221
 Drainage, 810
 Edwards, death of Dr., 293
 Elephant shooting, 737
 Feroze Shah, capture of, 343
 French cooly trade, 98
 Gale, the, 1000, 1022
 Gambling, 763
 Gleeson, case of T., 1095
 Green (Mrs.), the late, 881
 Grant, dinner to Sir Hope, 53; movements of, 98
 H.M.'s 68th foot, 810; 97th foot, 1022; 6th Inniskillings, 98

Hops, growth of, 662
 Hurst, case of Capt., 432
 Hutchinson, accident to Capt., 954
 Hyderabad, 169, 195, 318, 432, 513, 881
 Hyslop, Rev. Mr., death of, 907
 Indian Building Company (Limited), the, 169
 "Institutes of Menu," the, 907
 Jackson, case of Lieut., 97
Jason (steamer), wreck of the, 169, 294, 319
 Jeffers, death of Rev. Mr., 98
 Jewsbury, grave of Miss, 538
 King, case of Mr. H. W., 1095
 Madras and Colombo Steamship Company, 120; hotel, 927; Irrigation and Canal Company, 506; does it pay, 831; military fund, 614; revenue, 973; time for all India, 75
Mary, the, attacked by a whale, 431
 Matrimony in Madras, 30
 Missionary kidnapping, 169; proselytes, 220
 Montgomery, tour of Sir R., 431
 Mysore, 76, 267; Rajah, the, 407; restoration of, 168
 Neigherry hills, 830, 831
 Norton, speech of Mr., 432
 Officers and the police, 146
 Ootacamund, 715
 Ouchterlony's Building Company, 221
 Oyster nursery, a, 513
Pearl (steamer), the, 433
 Peruvian cotton, 512
 Pier for Beypore, the, 1023
 Presentation of medals, 1047
 Public works, 927
 Railways, 318, 452, 614, 662, 927, 1023, 1096
 Saddlery for the artillery, 1096
 Sales of waste land, 538

Saugor and Jubbulpore, 763; affair at Saugor, the, 1022
 Secunderabad, 170, 452
 Sharpe, case of Mr., 538
 Simpson, death of Lieut. S., 832
 Sykes, Col., and the Madrassees, 408
 Tigers, shooting, 294, 686
 Travancore, 7, 29, 219, 832
 Trevelyan, arrival of Sir C., 75, 119
 Troops from England, 1071
 Victoria (Queen) and the Nizam, 1071
 Visitation, the, 452
 Volunteers, 30
 Weights and Measures, 614
 Wrecks, 1000
 Zinc for roofing, 1023

CHINA.

Hong Kong, &c., 30, 76, 171, 222, 319, 457, 515, 789

JAPAN.

Indemnity, the, 171, 319, 739, 898
 Kagosima, 898
 Josling and Wilnot (Capts.), death of, 898

CEYLON.

Anstruther, Mr., 716
 Colombo, 222, 387, 489, 957, 1025
 De La Harpe v. Medley, trial, 409
 Macarthy, retirement of Sir C., 957, 1025
 Promissory notes, 489
 Railway, the, 489, 1025
 Revenue, 957
 Sale of lands, 489
 Sikhs in Ceylon, the, 859
 Ward, statue of, 222
 Wesleyan missionary anniversary, 222

OFFICIAL GAZETTE AND REGISTER.**GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.****BENGAL, BOMBAY, AND MADRAS.**

Abolition of brigade majors (Q.T.), 299; of divisions, 270; of the Indian navy, 465, 596
 Absentee allowances, 1067
 Adjutant general's departmental staff, 224
 Admission to the staff, 1098
 Allowances, 36; to subalterns, 719
 Amalgamation of the forces, the, 223
 Army clothing, 415
 Artillery, the, 493; commissions, 491; contract system, the, 102; depot of instruction, abolition of the, 61; establishment, 391; inspectors' duties, 103; new brigades, 368; postings, 124
 Assam and Darjeeling, 689
 Assistant collectors, 543
 Azemar's silent guns, 931
 Bengal engineers, the, 458
 Bombay N.L.I., 911
 Brigadier generals, 1003
 Burmah police force, the, 687; prize-money, 414
 Canteen sergeants, 60
 Cash balances, 1026
 Cavalry horses, 462; officers' allowances, 60
 China claims, 13
 Civil employ, 1026
 Clive's Fund, 437
 Coinage, the new, 57
Colombo, wreck of the, 9
 Commissions, 596
 Cotton duties abolished, 12; manufactures, 320, 767
 Cotton, Sir S., retirement of, 101
 Counting service, 122
 Courts-martial, 669
 Deputation allowances, 813
 Dhar prize-money, 390
 Division commands, 541
 Elgin, Lord, the late, 1099
 Engineer department, 198
 Examination tests, 542
 Exchanges, 814, 863
 Free passages, 839
 Furlough lists, 1073; revised rules, 388
 Garvock, Brev. Colonel, 541
 Goodfellow, Lieut. G. A., Engineers, service of, 960
 Half-staff allowance, 1028
 Head Quarters, 299

H.M.'s Dragoon Regiment, 410; 21st Foot arrival, 1077; 91st Foot, 366; 92nd Highlanders, return home of, 127
 Income-tax, 1026
 Indian army, the, 37; navy, abolition of, 465
 Inspector general of Hospitals, 813
 Johnson, Lieut. colonel, R.A., 437
 Leave to Europe, 415
 List of engineer cadets, 543
Loodinannah, loss of the, 122
 Lord Clive's Fund, 910
 Lucknow, services at, 459
 Madras Medical College, 694
 Magistracy, the, 630
 Major generals on leave, 78
 May, services of Lieut., 1002
 Medical allowance, 228; duties of the presidency, 13; officers holding land, 31; pay, 719; service, the, 199
 Mess allowance, 462, 668, 861, 1049
 Mhow Court-martial, the, 864
 Military clothing, 1004; officers' salaries, 835
 Movements of artillery, 742; of regiments, 12, 35, 251, 299, 1003
 Musketry instruction, 31
 Mysore commission, the, 56
 Native cavalry dress, 1076; Government, 1026; regiments in China, 720
 Naval pay code, 15
 New police appointments, 461
 New stamps for India, 958
 Officers engaging in trade, 687; leave, 250; quarters, 1077
 Outram, Sir F. B., pension to, 1003; Sir James, the late, 541
 Paid-duty officers, 77
 Paymasters' securities, 103
 Pensions, staff, 863
 Pilotage board, 1004
 Powers of local governments, 84
 Prize-money, 687, 863
 Promotions and alterations of rank, 34, 270; general list of, 77
 Publication of official papers, 979
 Public works, 78, 739
 Purser's allowance, 934
 Pushtoo language, examinations in, 977
 Qualifications for the line, 103

Reckoning officers' service, 837
 Re-distribution of circles, 1028
 Regimental schoolmasters, 931; tunics, 719
 Reimbursement of passage-money, 912
 Retrenchment, 152
 Revised staff salaries, 1047
 Royal artillery, re-organisation of, 60
 Saddle Contract Fund shares, 58
 Salaries, C.S., 835
 Sanitary regulations, 912
 Sholapore prize-money, 862
 Small Cause Courts, 79
 Soldiers' workshops, 103
 Staff arrangements, 223; corps, the, 692; qualifications, 740; regulations, 717; salaries, 223, 414, 811, 959; revised, 1076; tests, 198
 Subaltern appointments, 861
 Superintending engineer of public works, the, 836
 Tentage allowance, 102
 Thuggee department, abolition of, 814
 Tour of the Governor general to the N.W. Provinces, 223; of the Commander in Chief, 980
 Transfers in the artillery, 250
 Transfer of soldiers' services, 1098
 Travelling allowance, 81, 223, 492, 1026; expenses, 837, 1100
 Turnbull, Mr., services of, 323, 688
 Turner, dismissal of Colonel A., 1002
 Uncovenanted leave, 100, 740
 Veterinary surgeons, 493
 Viceroy's flag, the, 1101
 Victoria Cross, the, 369
 Warrant officers' leave to Europe, 153
 Waste lands, 768

COURTS MARTIAL.

Boileau, Lieut. T. B., late 4th European regt., 57
 Hamilton, Ens. A. R., H.M.'s 98th Foot, 463
 Hutchinson and Kenney, Ensigns, 978
 Jones, Capt. R. V. C., R. art., 436
 Thomas, Lieut. E. H., 29th M.N.I., 837

MILITARY LETTERS see GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BENGAL, 10, 31, 35, 77, 100, 121, 150, 171, 198, 223, 247, 270, 296, 320, 324, 345, 365, 388, 410, 435, 458, 490, 516, 541, 567, 592, 616, 646, 649, 670, 687, 717, 739, 766, 788, 811, 835, 859, 882, 910, 929, 958, 975, 1001, 1026, 1047, 1073, 1098

BOMBAY, 13, 34, 59, 82, 102, 152, 199, 249, 298, 346, 369, 390, 439, 464, 492, 542, 596, 651, 671, 719, 769, 789, 839, 911, 933, 960, 1004, 1049, 1078, 1100

MADRAS, 12, 35, 57, 82, 127, 151, 176, 199, 227, 249, 273, 297, 368, 389, 414, 437, 463, 491, 542, 619, 689, 742, 789, 814, 837, 933, 978, 1003, 1028, 1099

WAR OFFICE, 15, 40, 64, 83, 108, 129, 154, 177, 253, 275, 300, 325, 348, 370, 391, 466, 520, 544, 570, 597, 647, 670, 695, 721, 743, 914, 935, 981, 1006, 1031, 1050, 1079, 1102

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS (Bengal, &c.), 15, 36, 61, 83, 103, 128, 154, 176, 201, 228, 252, 262, 274, 300, 347, 369, 409, 439, 465, 494, 520, 544, 570, 597, 647, 670, 695, 743, 720, 770, 791, 815, 839, 864, 886, 913, 934, 980, 1005, 1030, 1050, 1078, 1101

COMMERCIAL & SHIPPING.

BENGAL, BOMBAY, AND MADRAS, 7, 9, 29, 30, 53, 55, 74, 76, 83, 97, 99, 100, 119, 146, 149, 168, 170, 196, 197, 218, 221, 238, 244, 247, 256, 267, 268, 270, 286, 293, 295, 318, 319, 342, 343, 344, 362, 363, 384, 387, 407, 431, 436, 453, 478, 486, 488, 512, 537, 565, 582, 589, 591, 603, 610, 634, 641, 662, 762, 766, 809, 811, 859, 880, 910, 926, 956, 973, 1000, 1022, 1024, 1071, 1072

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Alnwick Castle, voyage of the, 275
Admissions to the Staff College, 1100
Bengal staff corps, 416
China, 700
Clyde, Lord, services of, 739
Cotton crops, 129
Egyptian cotton experiments in Cuddapah, 597
Exchanges, 597
Exhibition (the Punjab), 370
Indian navy, 154
Kah-Ding (China), capture of, 38
Lilley, Sergeant-major, case of, 524
Native address to Sir Charles Wood, the, 743
Retiring annuities, Civil Service, 105
Services on the Eastern Bengal Railway, 370
Uncovenanted service rates, 721

VICTORIA CROSS, 129, 348

THE INDIAN ARMY, 37, 202

HOME.**ORIGINAL ARTICLES.**

Amalgamation Royal Commission, 866; memorials, 495
A new mercantile company in Egypt, 495
An angry commercial correspondence, 495
Army of the late E.I.C., 301
Behar, 598
Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 495
Bhore Ghaut incline on the Great I. P. Railway, 457
Bishop Colenso and Young Bengal, 466; Colombo, the, 254
Bombay Joint Stock Banks, 466; a new hospital for, 302
Brahmin convert, a, 229
Budget, the, 495
Burmese prize-money, 205
Burial of the dead, 229
Burney trial, the, 887
Calcutta, public amusements, 253; Municipal Bill, the, 392, 495, 695
Canning, Lord, papers of, 205; collection, the, 253
Carbolic acid, 545
Ceylon Patriot, the, 254
Chartered Bank of India, &c., 495
Chinese and Japanese repository, the, 697
Christy's minstrels in India, 1102
Clyde, Lord, services of, 724, 744; and the artillery, 772
Coal mines, 371
Colony of Dehra Dhoon, 440
Cornhill Magazine and the *Times of India*, 84
Cotton Frauds Bill, 466
Crawley court martial, the, 495, 521
Crawley case again the, 545, 571, 599, 622, 672, 887, 935, 1031, 1052, 1079, 1103
Dalhousie administration, the, 84
Dinapore scandal, the, 866
Divorce court jurisdiction, 545
Duff, Dr., and Education in India, 106, 724
Education Durbar at Lahore, the, 326; in Bengal, 440; in Rajpootana, 724
Elgin, Lord, death of, 1079
Fever in Hooghley, 522
Finances of India, 349
Puttyghur and Moradabad, 326
Gagging minute, the, 962
Green, Mr. R., the late, 62
Griffin, Capt., case of, 888
Gouldass Tejpal, 841
Governor general, the new, 1051
Hackney coaches in India, 417
High Court of Bengal (the), and the Government, 571
Hotels in the East, 672
Hutton (Capt.) on the silkworm, 1102
Indian army, petitions, 155; council, the, 276, 621; Government and press, 598; House, the old, 205; mutiny fund, the, 621; prospects and costs, 1055; telegraph cable, the, 697; revenue, 672

Jail delivery, a, 962
Japan, 417
Khandallah affray, 349
La Guerre du Nizam, a novel, 301
Laing, Mr., and the contract law, 155
Law and the Civil Service, 253
Law of forfeiture, 697
Legislative Council, the (Calcutta), 349
Lilley, J., death of, 496
"Literary Association Magazine," Ceylon, 205
Lord Clive's fund, 467
Lucknow murderers, the, 570
Madras Medical College, the, 599
Maharane Chunda Kour, 697
Manchester Cotton Supply Association, 724
Mangles, R. D., and Mr. Bright, 63
Manual of military law, 1051
Maratha wedding, the, 254
Messageries Imperiales, the, 840
Money orders on the colonies, 1031
Municipality of Calcutta, the, 771
Muscat, 417
Nana Sahib, identification of, 744
Native crim. con. case, a, 962
Native hospital at Calcutta, the, 326
New marriage law, the, 130
North-Western Provinces, Government of, 106
Official Records, 63
Oriental munificence, 570
Oriental steamship companies, 816
Oude, king of, 62
Outram, Sir James, death of, 229, 276
Parker, Henry Meredith, the late, 840
Pertaub Chund Bahadoor, 744
Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1102
Port dues at Singapore, 205
Price of labour in India, 301
Public conveyances in Calcutta, 178
Punjab missionary conference, 178
Punkah-pulling, 327
Railways in India, 277, 371, 744
Religious interference, 816
Retrospect of 1862, 16
Royal Amalgamation Commission, the, 1030
Rural reformation in the Punjab, 392
Said Pasha, 62
St. Helena Island, 962
St. John's College, Agra, 327
Sale of waste lands, 39, 205, 326, 371, 417
Sanitarium at Bombay, 84
Sanitary state of the Indian army, 621, 771
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation, 1030
Sedashegur Harbour, 130
Solano outrage case, the, 981
Statues of Lord Dalhousie and Wilson, 392
Stranger's Friend Society, the, 771
Tea and cotton cultivation in India, 418
Tea plantations in India, 935
Tejpal (G.) and the Bombay Government, 841
Thackeray, Mr. W. M., 84
"The Benighted," 253

"Temple Bar" Magazine, and the Indian Press, 84
Tolls, 63
Waste lands and C. S. competition, 326
Wells, Sir Mordaunt, and the missionaries, 392, 866
Wood (Sir C.) at Halifax, 38
Uncovenanted Service Fund, 349
Young Bengal, 130

CORRESPONDENCE.

Blanchard, S. L., on Indian Journalism, 350
Burney case, the, 939
Buy-out system in India, 937
Central India prize money, 441
Clarke, Mr. Longueville, 889
Clive's fund, 441
Clyde, Lord, memorial to, 936
Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, poetry, 746
Crawley, case of, 936, court-martial, the, 939
East Indian Railway Company, 937
Indian army, the, 441; invalid establishment, 393
Invalid officers, 746
Josling, Capt., and Wilmot, Commander, the late, 939
Justice to Indian officers, 206
Le Bas prize, the, 939
Madras Medical College, 936
Macneil, Gen., death of, 939
Messageries Imperiales, the, 841
Oriental Bank, 939
Royal Bank of India, the, 940
Speke, Capt., memorial to, 939
University college, 939
Vernacular languages, 936
Walsh v. Secretary of State for India, 441

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Army in India, the, 572
Assam Tea Company, 1105
Azeem Jah, claims of, 624
Banda and Kirwee booty, 372, 623
Bengal military fund, 601
British residents in Japan, 625
Ceylon expenditure, 254
Civil servants in the N. W. P., 625
Cotton, 601
Crawley case, the, 547, 549, 572, 1104, 1105
Delhi prize money, 232, 625
East India civil fund, 497
Electric telegraph through Persia, 624
Examinations, 1106
Indian Council, the, 625; army, 623, 626; finance, 550, 674; seat of Government, 673; officers at Canterbury, 497; navy, the, 550, 600, 623
Ingis, Lady, pension to, 497
Lilley, Serg.-major, case of, 523
Lord Clive fund, 469
Medals for the Bengal artillery, 626

Medical officers, 394
 Mhow court-martial, the, 599, 625, 673
 Military officers in China, 497
 Naval contingent in China, the, 254; officers on foreign stations, 626
 Officers of the E. I. C.'s army, 254
 Oude, claims on, 232, 602, 678
 Overland route to India, 496
 Pensions, 599
 Prize money, 572
 Railways, 572
 Religious endowments, 572
 River Godavery, the, 624
 Sale of waste lands in India, 302, 419
 Sandhurst commission day, 1105
 Seat of the Indian Government, 302
 Siam, 372
 Sikhs for New Zealand, 674
 Staff appointments, 1106
 Suez canal, 547, 674
 Walsh, Sir J. B., v. Sir C. Wood, 468

MISCELLANEOUS.

Appointments, 39, 107, 201, 351, 372, 819, 890, 1082
 Banks of India, Chartered, 327; Hindostan, the, 627; Chartered Mercantile of India, 394, 444, 890; Scinde, &c., 1010, 1055; Oriental, 327, 352, 843
 Boden scholarship, 156
 Caldwell, Gen., memoir of, 602
 Cambridge, Duke of, on the Crawley case, 550
 Canning statue, 984; collection, sale of the, 254
 Civil service commission, the, 395
 Clyde, Lord, bust of, 819; memorial to, 843, 982; and Gen. Vinoy, 915; death of, 682, 747; will of, 819, 865, 868
 Cowan v. Lascelles, 442
 East India Company, 524, 1082

Elgin, Lord, death of, 1081; Bengal engineers memorial, 207
 Grant, Capt., the African explorer, presentation to, 747
 Gubbins, M. R., suicide of, 420
 Indian Famine Relief Fund, the, 18; telegraph, 1010; military fund, the, 627; prize money, 179, 1058; navy, 131
 Inglis, Lady, claims of, 470
 Indigo, 420
 Jayhere, Miss, abduction of, 395
 Lawrence, Sir John, appointment of, as viceroy, 1082
 Lord Clive's fund, 468
 Loustaunau, Gen., representatives of, 524
 Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company, 699
 Outram, Sir J., funeral of 277; statue, 675
 Postage to India, 471, 675
 Railways in India, 302, 443, 476, 530, 627, 985; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 470, 889, 1009; Indian Branch, 278, 746, 842; Eastern Bengal, 472, 699, 1034; East Indian, 395, 627, 986; Great Indian Peninsula, 394, 627; Great Southern of India, 699; Madras, 419, 984; Scinde, 302, 818, 842
 Saunders, Otley, and Co.'s estate, 372
 Speke and Grant, Capts., arrival of, 550
 Speke testimonial, the, 986
 Star of India, the, 986
 Stevenson, Sir W., will of, 372
 Stone v. Stone, 984
 Strangers home for Asiatics, the, 499

BOOKS.

Alvin of Erie, 207, 230
 Blanchard's Ganges and the Seine, 108
 Ferguson on the Dearth of Cotton, 230
 Hodgson's British Influence on India, 131
 Langford's Poems, &c., 230

Loss on the Drain of Silver to the East, 1023
 Showers, Major C. L., on the Cotton Question, 393
 Tara, 915
 Thacker's Post-office Directory for Bengal, &c., 817

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

War in China, the, 104
 Waste lands, 154

REGISTER.

CASUALTIES, 1, 26, 46, 70, 90, 114, 138, 186, 214, 288, 262, 286, 310, 334, 358, 402, 426, 450, 478, 506, 538, 582, 608, 636, 658, 706, 730, 754, 778, 785, 802, 826, 850, 874, 922, 969, 994, 1018, 1042, 1066

LIST OF H.M.'S BRITISH REGIMENTS STATIONED IN INDIA, 1012

DOMESTIC AND SHIPPING, 15, 40, 64, 85, 108, 132, 157, 179, 279, 304, 328, 353, 373, 395, 416, 472, 500, 525, 552, 575, 603, 628, 652, 677, 700, 725, 773, 792, 819, 844, 869, 891, 916, 940, 964, 987, 1011, 1035, 1059, 1083, 1106

STOCKS AND SECURITIES, 15, 40, 64, 85, 109, 132, 157, 180, 208, 233, 257, 279, 358, 373, 395, 421, 445, 473, 501, 526, 553, 576, 604, 629, 653, 678, 701, 726, 747, 774, 793, 820, 845, 870, 892, 917, 941, 965, 988, 1012, 1036, 1060, 1084, 1107

INDIA OFFICE, 15, 40, 64, 85, 132, 157, 179, 208, 233, 257, 279, 304, 352, 373, 396, 421, 445, 472, 500, 525, 552, 575, 603, 628, 652, 677, 700, 725, 747, 773, 792, 819, 844, 869, 891, 916, 940, 964, 987, 1011, 1035, 1059, 1083, 1106

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

Vol. XXI.—No. 564.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	1
BENGAL:—	
The Last King of Delhi	2
Rajah Dinkur Rao's Advice to the Government of India	2
Coolie Emigration	3
Public Works and Private Capital	4
Miscellaneous	5
Shipping and Commercial	7
MADRAS:—	
Another of Our Feudatories	7
Miscellaneous	8
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	9
Shipping and Commercial	9
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	10
DOMESTIC	15
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Retrospect of 1862	16
HOME:—	
Indian Famine Relief Fund and Lancashire Distress	18
The Telegraph to India	18
An Indian Officer Convicted of Swindling	19
Sir R. Alcock on Japan	19
Miscellaneous	20
Shipping and Domestic	20
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	20
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	21

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Dec. 4	Burmah (Rangoon)	Nov. 13
Madras	" 6	Bombay	Dec. 12
Agra	" 6	Ceylon	" 9
China (Hong Kong)	Nov. 15.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE most important intelligence received by the Bombay Mail of the 12th of December relates to a Bill introduced by Mr. Eden into the Legislative Council of Bengal, with a view to regulate the transport of native labourers to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet. A general outline of this very necessary measure will be found elsewhere.

If the *Delhi Gazette* be not the victim of a stupid and vulgar hoax—which, in this case, is hardly possible—the Romish Archbishop of Agra has been indulging in the somewhat profane occupation of offering up public thanksgivings for an event that has not yet occurred, and which is not very likely to occur. The subject of that prelate's effusive gratitude is the reported conversion of her gracious Majesty to Romanism, and consequent early abdication. The French paper *La Patrie* was apparently the originator of this silly and impertinent rumour.

Sir William Mansfield returned from Aden on the 28th November, and was preparing to set out on a tour of inspection through the northern districts of the Bombay Presidency. The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army was at Hyderabad, in the Deccan, and about to be feted by Salar Jung, the enlightened Minister of the Nizam.

The appointment of Sir Charles Trevelyan as successor to Mr. Laing appears to have given universal satisfaction, his former opposition to the Income-tax having inspired the natives with a sanguine expectation of its early abolition.

There is nothing new from Central Asia beyond an apocryphal statement that the Ameer had declared his intention of passing the winter before Herat. The reported arrival in his camp of Mr. Eastwick, from Teheran, will, in all likelihood, lead to a reconciliation of the belligerent kinsmen.

A very shocking disaster has occurred to a boat's crew of H.M.'s gunboat *Penguin*, about fifteen miles to the westward of Cape Guardafui. On the 1st Sept. a cutter and a whaler were detached, under the command of Sub-Lieut. Fountaine, to search for slave vessels between the Juba river and Port Durnford. While the sailors were engaged in obtaining a supply of water at Ras Mauber they appear to have been suddenly attacked by a party of Somalies, and, being taken by surprise, were forced to take refuge on board the cutter, leaving the whaler high and dry on the beach. On the 26th they touched at a place called Baraida, where a second collision with the natives took place, and with worse results than the former one.

On this occasion the commanding officer and thirteen British seamen were either killed by the Somalies, or drowned in the attempt to escape. One of the party did contrive to make his way to Cape Guardafui, where he was kindly treated by a Somalie, and sent on to Allooda with a guard of four armed men. On the way, however, he unfortunately fell in with some of the same tribe that had massacred his shipmates, who overpowered his guard and put him to death. A vague rumour of this barbarous tragedy having reached Aden, H.M.'s ship *Semiramis*, I.N., was despatched to inquire into the affair. The Sultan proved amenable to reason, or to force, and made no effort to mitigate the guilt of his people. Eight of the murderers, including one of the head men of the tribe, were taken down to the shore and beheaded, in presence of the crews of the *Semiramis* and *Penguin*.

The "Indian Army and Civil Service List," for the first half of the year 1863, is now ready, and may be had at any respectable booksellers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Jubal.)

JUBAL, Jan. 1, 7.45 P.M.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, with the above mails, has passed here en route for Suez.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 23.—Alarming reports are current of the rebels being in the neighbourhood of this city.

An engagement has taken place at Paokong between Col. Burgeione, the successor of General Ward, and the rebels, in which the latter lost 2,000 killed.

The Russians have offered their assistance for the capture of Nankin.

POINT DE GALLE, Dec. 17.—The Japanese Ambassadors have arrived here on their way to Japan.

CANTON, Nov. 30.—There has been a violent gale off Manila, during which ten Spanish ships were lost.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CANTON, Nov. 30.

Tea firm. Total export to date, 72,500,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 7½d.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 23.

Tea and silk firm. Settlements of silk during the past fortnight, 3,000 bales. Total export to date, 51,250 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 1¼d.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Imports rising; freights firm.

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

Cotton piece goods and mule twist lower. Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Government Securities, 112½.

THE CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

Jan. 4.

The *Candia*, with the above mails, reached Suez on the 2nd inst. (one day early).

The *Delta* left Alexandria with these mails at daylight on the 4th inst. She may be expected at Southampton about the 17th.

The Marseilles portion of the mails will probably be detained at Malta three days for the arrival from Alexandria of the *Valetta*, in consequence of the postponement of the despatch of that vessel from Marseilles with the last outward mail.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. F. J. Mackeson, late 74th N.I., at Umballa, Nov. 18, aged 26.

BOMBAY.—Capt. J. A. Pym, 2nd Bombay L.C., second in command of Guzerat Irregular Horse, in a railway carriage on his way to Bombay, Dec. 5.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. H. J. Wilkinson, H.M.'s 48th regt., at Lucknow, aged 30, Nov. 20.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson and inf., Mr. Manjeebhoy, Mr. H. P. Cowper, Mr. Thacker, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Col. Stock, Mr. Clover, Lieut. Wolsky. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Donovan, From MALTA.—Mr. R. C. Davidson, M. and Mme. Chavol, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Steverell.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, Jan. 8.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Deas, inf., and two children, Qmtr. and Mrs. Garland and inf., Dr. and Mrs. King, Miss Ashe, Asst. surg. King's inf., Mr. A. Hutton. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Jackson.

BENGAL.

THE LAST KING OF DELHI.

The last vestige of the Mogul sovereignty in India has just passed away. The last King of Delhi has just expired in miserable exile, far away from the land where his ancestors ruled as Emperors; and yet few, we believe, will give a tear of pity to the end of that dynasty which could boast of the great names of Aurungzebe and Akbar, and fewer still will waste their regrets upon the wretched imbecile who proved a traitor to his benefactors, and met with the just reward of his follies and his crimes.

The history of the Mogul power in India has yet to be written. Hitherto we have been only favoured with translations or abstracts from Mussulman writers, enlivened with a few seraglio stories of blood and sensuality, but exhibiting little if any knowledge of the hidden springs of Islam; of that vitality which still animates opposing sects; and of that marvellous reformation which Mohammed and his Koran effected in the manners, the morals, and the religious creeds of many millions. For more than three centuries the faith and doctrines of the Prophet had invaded India and been established at Delhi, before a dynasty of the family of Timour had commenced the formation of an empire in this country; and within a similar period the Mogul empire, having spread over the whole Indian continent like an overwhelming flood, rapidly wasted away and dried up, until nothing remained but the little court at Delhi, as insignificant, as lifeless, and as putrid as a stagnant pool. Men, however, rather than empires are our immediate subjects; and perhaps we may utilise the recent death of the last of the Moguls by placing before our readers a few remarks respecting his predecessors, so as to convey in a gossiping form the more salient points in Mogul history; perchance as clearly as if we sought to mouth it out in the traidesty of Gibbon's style, which is occasionally affected by certain journalists, but which always proves so painfully heavy and dull. Three centuries ago, when bluff King Hal and Cardinal Wolsey were quarrelling about a divorce case; a young Mogul, named Baber, an offshoot of the great families of Ghengiz Khan and Timour, was leading the life of a knight-errant, and at the head of a band of nondescript warriors was winning and losing kingdoms with bewildering celerity. Sometimes he commanded a mighty army, and was sovereign of Bokhara or Afghanistan, and anon he was a homeless wanderer, with perchance only a hundred personal adherents. Ultimately he established his rule somewhere between the Indus and Oxus, and from thence invaded India, where he overthrew the Mussulman power at Delhi and set up the throne of the Moguls. Baber was a hero of the old stamp—brave and dashing in the field, and generous and convivial in his hours of repose. Wine was his besetting sin, but even his drinking parties were free from coarseness. He loved to carouse in some pleasant spot with a few boon companions, near a wood or a river, or on a hill with a fine prospect, and where songs and stories, repartees and recitations gave a zest to the wine and wings to the fleeting hours. The reigns of Baber, of his son Humayoon, and of his grandson Akbar, extend over the whole of the sixteenth century, and thus correspond to the reigns of the Tudors and the period of the Reformation. They professed Islamism, but were bad Mussulmans and very tolerant of other religions. Baber, as we have seen, indulged in forbidden drinks. Humayoon studied astrology, and on one occasion, during an interval of exile in Persia, turned from Sonneh to Sheeah with very little hesitation, in order to secure the support of the Persian King. Akbar had still looser notions about religion, but he was the wisest ruler of the three, and perhaps the wisest of all the Mogul Emperors. He established an admirable system of revenue, by increasing the revenue from the land, and abolishing all other modes of direct taxation. He also compiled a complete survey of

the empire, infinitely more comprehensive than the Doomsday Book of William the Conqueror; for the work of Akbar comprised not only a survey of lands, but a full account of his administration and occupations, from the highest affairs of State down to partridge catching and the training of hawks. As regards religion, Akbar professed a desire to learn every different form of belief and worship. He even sent for more Roman Catholic missionaries from Goa, and amused himself by setting them to argue with some Mussulman doctors, when, of course, both parties claimed the victory. At last he proposed to settle the rival pretensions by a very serious ordeal. He undertook that a *moolha* should leap into a furnace with the Koran in his hand, provided that a friar would follow him with a Bible, when of course the man who escaped would be regarded as the exponent of the only true faith. The friars gave much deliberation to the matter, but being doubtful whether Providence would interfere, they very wisely declined the trial. Akbar died within a year or two of the death of Queen Elizabeth, and was followed in succession by Jehangier, Shah Jehan, and Aurungzebe, whose reigns covered the seventeenth century, and correspond to the reigns of the Stuarts, and to Oliver Cromwell and the "glorious revolution" of Dutch William. Jehangier and Shah Jehan were easy-going sensualists, fond of wine, and always under the rule of women. Under them the empire never extended to the south of the Nerbudda river, and the Mussulman kings of the Deccan were still, more or less, independent of the Mogul sovereigns of Delhi. Jehangier is known to the English readers as the passionate lover of the beautiful Nourmahal, the "Light of the harem," celebrated in "Lalla Rookh" by that love-making, story-telling bard, Tom Moore. The poet has alluded to the estrangement between Jehangier and Nourmahal, but he has not told the story correctly. He alludes to it as

"A something light as air—a look,
A word unkind or wrongly taken."

But, in truth, Jehangier had put the husband of Nourmahal to death, in order to marry the latter; and indeed the reigns both of Jehangier and Shah Jehan, though outwardly brilliant, and the golden period of Mussulman art, especially in the matter of architecture, were stained by intrigues, rebellions, and gross dissipation. Aurungzebe was a man of a different stamp. A Mussulman Puritan, he was strict and intolerant; pure in his private morals, persecuting in his administration, but prepared to commit any crime which would advance his own interest, he paved his way to the throne by the death of his three brothers; and he employed the seductions of wine and dancing girls to procure the imprisonment, if not the murder, of one of them. Aurungzebe effected the conquest of the Deccan, and might have established the throne of himself and his posterity over the whole of the great peninsula, but his intolerant and persecuting spirit aroused the terrible Mahrattas, who, from their fastnesses beyond the western ghauts, ultimately obtained the mastery in India, and ruled at Delhi through the medium of a puppet Mogul King.

The death of Aurungzebe was followed by a convulsion and civil war, which seems to have invariably followed the decease of every one of his successors. No sooner was the breath of a king out of his body, than his sons flew to arms, or the leading ministers and commanders turned their arms against them. Such were the events which preceded the accession of Shah Allum I., Jehandur Shah, Ferokseer, and Mohammed Shah. The history of these last reigns is one of decline and fall. The Mahrattas were advancing in all directions. The Peishwa, Scindia, and Holkar were all rapidly rising into power, and the Nizam of the Deccan was rendering himself independent, while the princes at Delhi were amusing themselves with buffoons and dancing girls, and frequently were compelled to submit to the assassin, or to the bowstring or blinding iron. In 1739 Nadir Shah, the usurper of the throne of Persia, advanced upon Delhi, and committed one of the most frightful massacres known to history. This

was the great event in the reign of the last sovereign indicated—namely, Mohammed Shah.

The last line of the Mogul Kings, extending from the death of Mohammed Shah, in the middle of the last century, to the decease of the miserable exile at Rangoon a few days ago, scarcely deserves mention. The names of the so-called Kings were Ahmed Shah, Allumgeer, Shah Allum II., Akbar Shah, and Bahadur Shah. The first was deposed and blinded. The second was assassinated. The third lived to extreme old age, and died in 1806 after experiencing vicissitudes which are almost without a parallel in history. He had, at the age of twenty-six, assumed the empty title of Great Mogul, on hearing of the death of his father; but at that time the Afghans and the Mahrattas were struggling for the real mastery of Hindostan. At first Shah Allum II. was assisted by the Nabob of Oude, and laid claim to Bengal, but Clive soon settled his pretensions in that direction, and subsequently profited by them. The puppet Mogul was of course easily induced to give away territory over which he had no control whatever, or even the shadow of authority, in return for an annual income. Accordingly, he gave the jagheer of Calcutta to Clive, and the dewannee of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and subsequently the Northern Circars, to the East India Company. Subsequently Shah Allum II. fell into the hands of Scindia, who used him as a means for lording it over the Peishwa and Holkar; but Delhi was subsequently invaded by the Rajpoots, who had risen against the exactions of Scindia, and treated the Mogul and his family with the greatest possible indignity. Princes and Princesses were starved, tortured, plundered, and insulted in the most cruel fashion, and some even expired from want of food; and a savage ruffian, named Gholam Kadir, not only originated all these atrocities, but put out the eyes of Shah Allum with his own hand and with the point of his own dagger. Subsequently Scindia recovered possession of Delhi, but the condition of the Great Mogul was not much improved. Finally, in the midst of the Mahratta war—namely in 1803, Delhi was captured by Lord Lake, and henceforth the Great Mogul was in the hands of the English, and in receipt of a magnificent pension. At that time Shah Allum was found by Lake "seated under a small tattered canopy, the remnant of his former state, his person emaciated by indigence and infirmities, and his countenance disfigured with the loss of his eyes, and marked with extreme old age and a settled melancholy." This poor old man died in 1806, aged eighty-six, was succeeded by his son Akbar Shah, who died in 1837, at the age of eighty, and who was succeeded in his turn by his eldest son Bahadur Shah, who has just sunk into his grave at Rangoon at about the same extreme old age. Such has been the progress of the fleeting dynasty of the Moguls. The most remarkable quality of the later members of the family appears to be their longevity, which seems to bear out the theory of Lewes, that longevity is a talent, generally hereditary, and not dependent upon that virtue of temperance which is popularly supposed to be specially rewarded by length of years. No doubt a large number of moral reflections will suggest themselves to all on glancing over the history of the race which has passed away, but the subject is worse than threadbare, and we gladly leave the moralizing to those who are fond of indulging in those truisms and platitudes with which the world has been bored to such an extent, that it is one of the greatest marvels of the nineteenth century that the world, at least the world of readers, still survives.—*Englishman*.

RAJAH DINKUR RAO'S ADVICE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The "Observations on the Administration of India," submitted to Lord Canning on the eve of his departure, by the late prime minister of Gwalior, are worthy of a detailed notice. Intended only for private circulation, they are too valuable, and reflect too much credit on their writer, not to be carefully studied by every Englishman who is interested in the prosperity of India. The Rajah is entitled to speak with authority. Not only



have we summoned him to our Council, thus inviting his opinions, but for many years he was the real ruler of the State of Gwalior, and to him is due that code of laws which has secured such contentment to the people since 1851, that they were actively loyal to our cause in 1857. He thus speaks with the experience of a practical Asiatic statesman, and it will be well for us to weigh his counsels. His object is avowedly to induce Lord Canning's successor to carry out to its legitimate results that native policy with which his predecessor's name is so gratefully associated. The Rajah says he advocates the cause of the people only, and declares that "as the Almighty has given the Kingdom of Hindoostan to the English, so they ought to take into consideration the wishes of the Indian people." He is especially enthusiastic in his praise of Sir John Malcolm and Mr. Elphinstone, as men who made themselves beloved by the people. It is a new thing for any Asiatic in power to consult the interests of the people as such, but the writer is evidently sincere in his advice, with the express end of strengthening our power in the country.

The Rajah's views are briefly these. A century ago the native Governments were popular. Akbar was especially a good ruler, for, in common with some others, he made a just settlement of the land revenue, he reduced taxation, and allowed the mass of the people to govern themselves through punchayets. But as his successors overlooked these wise measures the people became discontented, and welcomed the English. Their administration of the country has been popular on account of "good revenue settlements, proper measures for punishing dacoities, robbers, and thieves, increase of colleges and schools, introduction of railways and canals, and adherence to promise." The reliance of the people on the good faith of our Government is proved by the millions invested by natives in its funds; while native States are so tyrannical that, in Rajpootana for instance, the bankers keep their treasure in Ajmere for the sake of English protection. Even now, so far as the princes are concerned, they have no grievances. They are convinced of the security of their own States, they have the right of adoption, and members of their class are invited to sit in the legislature. Our schools for boys are invaluable, if only caste distinctions were observed. As to girls' schools, the reasons for establishing them are "excellent," but the natives do not like their girls to be "tutored publicly." It is good to give honorary power to native gentlemen. "The order which is given to Europeans to buy lands in India is very good. By this the affection between them and the natives will be increased." This, it must be admitted, is a pleasing picture, and doubtless if all our subjects were as enlightened as the rajah (which we may make them in time) it might be taken as expressing native opinion.

But the question arises, "why, then, should there have been any mutiny?" It is curious that nowhere does this Mahratta statesman, who would prevent the killing of cows and maintain caste distinctions in schools and at wells, hint that the mutiny is to be ascribed to either the annexation policy, or the spread of education and Christianity. The very fidelity of nearly all the native princes is an argument against the former, while Oudh with its evil revenue policy and denuded of troops, was a special case. The cause of the mutiny, according to the Rajah, was that the sepoys "being inhabitants of India, were dissatisfied with the severity of some of the regulations which were against their custom and with the doubtful conditions of their rights, and committed the bloody deed foolishly and dishonestly, vainly confiding in their power as soldiers, and in the possession of the treasure and ammunition which they had seized. This bloody act of dishonesty and faithlessness was not liked by all classes of the natives, for all were not accessory to it, except those few only who were in the army and some others. It is also well known that there were, even during the height of the mutiny, many loyal subjects."

But the mass of the people, too, had been discontented "from a few years back, being pressed

by several kinds of regulations, contrary to their custom." After this the Rajah is by no means clear in his statement of what the causes of discontent were previous to 1857. But we gather what they were in one sentence, our inquiry into and resumption of rent-free lands; our abolition of such trifling hereditary offices as village astrologers, priests, headmen, watchmen, barbers, and those Mirdha robbers who were bribed not to steal in their own village; and the sale of ancestral land under a decree of the court for personal debt. We must remember that the writer is a Mahratta, and that nearly the half of Southern Bombay and a large part of Central India were thus alienated by its temporary conquerors, so that inquiries on our part became necessary if impolitic. The last grievance has been recognised by the highest English authorities as the cause of the discontent in the North-Western Provinces, and the Rajah would meet it by putting the encumbered estate under Government management till it was cleared. This is now practically done in the North-West, and no such land can be sold without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner in the Punjab. Here there is a conflict between the true policy of making land as saleable as corn, and that of securing the loyalty of the old families—a conflict which at present can be settled only by such compromises as these, and which will be extinguished in time by a permanent settlement.

So much for the invasion of rights which caused the mutiny, apart from the special sepoj grievances. But "after the mutiny tranquillity was restored, and the Government was compelled to add to the former causes of discontent by imposing the Income-tax. It is well known how much all the classes of people complained against this impost. How much more will they have been harassed and alienated by the imposition of the Stamp duties, Licence-tax, and many others? In such a state of things, arms were taken from the loyal and disloyal indiscriminately. It is unnecessary to say how much men must have felt being deprived of that which is considered the distinctive ornament of a soldier. It happened in some instances that loyal persons were imprisoned also, and fined too. The authorities should have pardoned one offence against such an act; but, on account of the law, they were often unable to do so. Institution of a new inquiry into grants, selling of the rights (Hucks), which the subjects value dearer than their lives, and many other things which will be described hereafter, are contributing to the dissatisfaction of the subjects."

It is to the credit of Mr. Laing and Lord Canning that they recognised these causes of discontent. Half the Income-tax is extinguished and the other half is doomed. The Licence-tax has been abolished. The complaint of a new inquiry into grants is hardly correct, for the Inam Commissions of Madras and Bombay are merely giving certainty of title at a cheap price. Under a vile police the enforcing of the Disarming Act was certainly attended with gross oppression; but that Act, too, has been deprived of its sting, in the eyes of the natives, by a recent amendment. As to the Stamp tax the Rajah is hardly consistent, for that alone gives us hope that the impost on incomes will not be renewed, and it is almost an indirect tax. We cannot understand why the natives should feel it, while we can understand how oppressive to the native would be the substitutes recommended by the Rajah—a tobacco and betel-nut tax, and increased customs, transit, and land duties. There may be wisdom in his other recommendation of a capitation tax which is so successful in British Burmah; but the native would, we humbly think, grumble at having to pay one-half more for all those English goods which he buys now in such enormous quantities, while any increase of the land revenue would be contrary to those "good revenue settlements" which the Rajah elsewhere says the people admire. The truth is that, in common with all wealthy Asiatics, the writer would tax the rich only as little as he can. But he differs from the rest of his wealthy countrymen in recommending a reduction of the Salt-tax.

Mr. Harington should take to heart his native colleague's warning against "heedlessly altering the laws." He quaintly says, "it should be always borne in mind that the people of this country do not like a multiplicity of laws." He would have a report made on every law in one year after it comes into operation, and would make the law member of Council, like the legislators of old, travel about "to ascertain from the ryots how the laws have operated." He would increase the number of native members in Council to four or five, and extend their term of service to four years. He would give, not the executive alone, as at present, but the imperial legislature, a veto on the Acts of all the local councils. He would re-establish the village punchayets, which, we observe, the Punjab authorities mean to do under the name of "family councils" for cases of caste and religion. He would extend the term of limitation to thirty years for immoveable property and twelve for debts. He would have no legalised pleaders in the courts, because they make the people suffer "inconvenience;" would make the Small Cause Courts subject to appeal; would have no compulsory registration of deeds; would have no judicial oaths; and would make the penalties of the Penal Code milder. Because of the bewildering laws and harassing taxes "contrary to their customs," the Rajah tells us, "the people have forgotten the goodness of the British Government, the love which they once entertained for it, and have begun to prefer the tyranny of the Native Princes."

It will be seen that this is a most valuable document. We confess our agreeable surprise at the revelations which it makes in all evident sincerity and truthfulness. If it is to be accepted, as we think it may safely be, as a picture of what the natives consider to be the evil and good of our administration, then we have cause for thankfulness, both that we have spread enlightenment so far, and that our power is so stable. Whatever be the result, we cannot go back; but it is gratifying to be assured that our truthfulness, our justice, our schools, our railways and public works, are so felt by the people of India, while the taxes which have made us disliked of late are almost entirely removed from the mass of our subjects. We have never read anything so full of hope for the regeneration of India by England as Rajah Dinkur Rao's "observations." We are evidently not governing in vain.—*Friend of India.*

COOLIE EMIGRATION.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council of Bengal, on Saturday, 22nd November, Mr. Eden moved that the Bill to regulate the transport of native labourers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet be read in Council. In doing so, the hon. member addressed the Council at some length in explaining the provisions of the Bill. The class of persons now employed to secure labourers would have to take out a licence, for each of which a fee not exceeding Rs. 16 would be charged. The licences to be granted by officers of Government attached to each district. It was also proposed to appoint emigration superintendents, who would have control over the parties engaged in employing labourers, and these people would be obliged to provide such people as they sent out to the villages in search of labourers with badges, upon which should be inscribed the name of the place where the labourers are to be sent. He then gave a detailed account of the precautionary measures provided by the Bill for the employment of labourers, care being taken in all cases that the labourer fully understood the conditions under which he contracted to serve—the period of service not to exceed five years. Government did not intend to interfere with the rate of wages. It was thought safe to leave that matter to be settled by the employer and the labourer. In case it was found that a labourer had been brought away without the conditions being sufficiently explained to him, he was to be sent back to his village, and the travelling expenses thereby incurred to be paid by the person employing him. Sufficient provision was also made for medical attendance, and in cases of any violent

disease breaking out among the coolies, prompt measures were to be taken to remove from the vessel. Commanders of steamers and flats conveying emigrants were to be responsible for the desertion of the men.

Mr. Maitland said that though it was the opinion of some gentlemen that legislation in such a matter was not necessary, he, however, thought the Bill brought in by Mr. Eden was a wise and proper measure, and on general principles he considered it would be productive of beneficial results. With regard to the published statement attached to the Bill referring to the state of mortality among the emigrants, he believed the number of deaths was rather exaggerated. The mortality, however, at the present time he believed was a great deal less than it had before been. After referring to several passages in the published report of the committee, Mr. Maitland observed that if the committee had been empowered to take evidence in the same way as the Municipal Committee, a great deal more might have been elicited. He did not know who the Mr. Bennertz mentioned in the report was. There were several gentlemen in Calcutta interested in coolie emigration who would have been most anxious to have assisted the Committee with their experience and knowledge of the subject. Among the gentlemen he might mention the name of Mr. C. B. Stewart, who had taken a very active part in the matter. He fully agreed with what fell from Moonshree Abdool Luteef as to the necessity of a similar provision being passed with reference to sea emigration. He did not see any reason why the same precautionary measures should not be taken with regard to emigration by sea. There was one very good provision in the Bill which met with his entire concurrence. It was that which provided for the wearing of a badge, with an inscription upon it of the name of the place the labourers were asked to go to. It very often happened that the men were taken to Demerara instead of Bourbon or the Mauritius. He would conclude with one more remark. He believed, since the publication of the report, but was not certain as to the date, the report bearing no date, that there was a good deal of further evidence on the subject forthcoming, which he would suggest the committee should avail itself of.

The President said the Bill was one which he need not say met with his cordial support. It was a subject which was brought to his attention in a very forcible manner when he was at Cachar a short time ago, and the opinions expressed by planters and others of the absolute necessity for such a measure were unanimous. He confessed that from the accounts he received from Assam, and from what he could gather from gentlemen interested in the subject, some such provision was very desirable, though opinions differed as to the mode in which it should be carried out. He quite agreed with the Advocate General that the Bill should not interfere with the free action of the labourer, unless it was absolutely necessary to do so. With regard to the question of applying the Bill to labourers sent beyond sea, it must be known to the Council that the subject had been taken up by the Government of India, though at present it had been relinquished. There were several reasons why such a Bill should be taken up by the Imperial Council, and he would point out what would be a defect in the present Bill. Recruiting for labourers would not only take place in Bengal, but in the N.W. Provinces, Madras, and Bombay. It was very desirable that persons connected with emigration ought to be governed by one general law—at any rate, that part which related to the employment of labourers. Very great inconvenience would arise if one system was adopted in Bengal, another in Bombay, and so on in the other presidencies. The defect alluded to was this:—A Bill which would provide for the emigration of labourers in Bengal would be adopted for the N. W. Provinces, and the Council had no power to make a rule which would be binding on the magistrates of the N. W. Provinces. No doubt the Bill to be passed by the Governor General's Council would supply the omission.

But he had also no doubt that so far as the Government of the N. W. Provinces could co-operate with them, instruction would be given to the magistrates of the N. W. Provinces not to allow things to go on, unless with such checks as are provided in the present Bills.

The Bill was then read.

Mr. Eden moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Advocate General, Mr. Maitland, Baboo Prosonocoomar Tagore, Moonshree Abdool Luteef, and the mover. —*Englishman*.

PUBLIC WORKS AND PRIVATE CAPITAL.

The various Governments in India began the month of October with above seventeen-and-a-quarter millions sterling of cash balance at their credit. Conceding, for once, to the home authorities that this balance has been unusually swelled by extraordinary receipts during the past twelve months, we shall still be within the mark if we fix the normal and *bond fide* balance at fifteen millions sterling. At the gloomiest period of the rebellion we found nine millions sufficient for the extraordinary as well as usual demands of the empire. But since in three years the trunk railway system with a network of light branches will be complete, and since branches of the three Presidency banks will be established in every large town, our financial facilities will be such that the balances may with perfect safety be reduced almost as low as those of England, or from four to five millions. For, it must be remembered, that all above four millions sterling of paper currency is represented by cash, so that from that source we shall never suffer panic. We doubt not that, by the time the five years' engagement with the Bank of Bengal ceases, we shall be enabled to utilise for the profit of the State and the good of the public at least twelve of these seventeen millions now hoarded in vaults or only partially employed by the Bank. This, however, is a matter for future consideration, but even the most timid financier will allow, with Mr. Laing, that at present ten millions of cash balances is a safe working maximum. Assuming fifteen to be the average amount, the serious question arises—Are the public, are the Government of India, justified in burying this talent of five millions in the earth, when every pound spent on public works now will be as valuable as a hundred hereafter? Allowing that the civil administration, and especially the Courts of Justice, must be improved at some cost, there will still be this enormous sum which we are bound to employ remuneratively. We are glad to learn that the Council of India are seriously considering how best to utilise some of these wasted millions.

The more immediately the money is spent the better. The modes in which it may be applied, as well as the annual "vote" of four millions from the Budget, are twofold—public works directly managed by the existing department, and grants-in-aid of private capitalists and companies. As to the former there is this advantage, that the present expensive establishment of engineer officers and subordinates declare they could double the work they now have. If the expenditure is to be raised from four to eight millions next year, the percentage of cost for establishment will be reduced from its minimum of twenty to at least twelve, which latter is very low indeed. We would recommend that all of the five millions which is not devoted to grants in aid of non-official companies should be used first in the completion of great unfinished works, and then be confined to roads and railway feeders. Of the former, in spite of Sir Bartle Frere's admirable minute of 1860, there is still a large number. As to the latter, they are carried out so slowly that, though it is deservedly Sir J. Grant's boast that he was the first to plan them in Bengal in 1859, some of the very shortest are not yet completed, four years after. The Darjeeling road is one and by no means the most notorious instance. In the present state of India, railway feeders, whether roads or light railways, are far more important than schemes of irrigation. All public works which refer to water should be stopped at a time when a permanent settlement is about to be

thrown over the country. Nor is there any fear of a famine recurring till such a time as the fixing of the land-tax has developed private capital and energy in such a way as to make that catastrophe not less impossible elsewhere than it is in Bengal. The completion of all great works other than irrigational, and the rapid construction of roads on which private companies may afterwards lay down light railways, are the objects to which alone Government should at once devote every rupee of the five crores which is not required in aiding private effort.

There can be no doubt that the maxim is as true in India as in England, that the State should never attempt what the subject can do as well or better. And the Government of India, both as being despotic in constitution and a landlord in relation to its subjects, has been hitherto so much forced to act the part of a "terrestrial providence" that we rejoice to find it making boldly such a declaration as this:—"The question of an extension of the guarantee of railway companies may be disposed of at once by saying that his Excellency the Governor-general in Council considers that aid in this form cannot, under any circumstances that can now be foreseen, be again properly given to any Indian railway project." And again, Government rejects the proposal that it should make the roadway of a projected branch line from the Mutlah Railway to Diamond Harbour. The guarantee system has done its duty in giving India trunk railways, and costly as it has been at a time when rebellion dried up our resources we do not grumble; but to continue it would be to go back to the terrestrial providence stage. Government is now prepared in a spirit of wise liberality, which does it infinite credit, to encourage all good private projects by assisting them either with land, or a roadway for light rails, or a bonus of so much per mile opened, or a subvention of so much per mile towards working expenses till the profits reach five per cent.

The credit of raising this question and leading to so wise an arrangement is certainly due to Mr. Wilson, C.E. His "Indian Branch Railway Company," the "Indian Tramway Company," of which Mr. Forde, C.E., is the engineer, and the Diamond Harbour Extension of the Mutlah Railway Company, projected by the energetic Mr. Schiller, are the three plans now before the public, sanctioned by Government and likely at once to be carried out. The merits of the two first we have sketched before, and we are glad to find that our suggestion as to the necessity of fences in the case of the former will be enforced, while the latter see the hopelessness of working with cattle only, and intend to use also light locomotives. The contract binds down Mr. Wilson to have his first light railway along the road from Jeeagunge opposite Berhampore, twenty-seven miles to Nulhattee, a station of the East Indian Railway, open by the end of 1863. The directors of this company are further anxious to continue the line on the other side to Bogwangola, a great mart on the Ganges, and thence through Rungpore to Dinagepore and the Burham-pooter river for Assam. They offer also to cover with a light railway one-half of the main road in Rohilcund, and from Agra to Bhurtpore, from Agra to Mynpoorie, from Cawnpore to Lucknow, and from Mirzapore or Buxar to Goruckpore. The minimum speed will be twelve miles an hour. But for the present Sir C. Wood has directed that the experiment shall be confined to the Nulhattee line. Keeping to the north of the Hooghly, on the other hand, the Tramway Company have inspected lines for fifty miles, from Chogdah to Jessore; for eleven, from Bugoola to Kishnaghur; for twenty, from Chandpore to Kissen-gunge; for thirty, from Caragola Ghant to Purneah; and for thirty-four, from Hadjepore, opposite Patna, to Mozufferpore; thus opening up Jessore, Kishnaghur, Purneah, and Tirhoot, to the foot of the Hills. The two, to Mozufferpore and from Caragola to Kissen-gunge, are to be immediately laid down. In Bombay the same company are about to construct three lines of fifty-four miles in all, as feeders to the Bombay and Baroda line,

and the Guicowar has promised his aid. The lines are from Palej to Tumbooseer, Neriad to Dakore, and Annund to Pitland. The important line connecting the new port of Sedasheghur with Dharwar, the centre of the cotton districts above the Ghats, will be undertaken by another company. In Madras the Tramway Company will lay a line from the Arconum Railway junction, about twenty-two miles, to Conjeveeram. Mr. Schiller's project, as modified by Government, would, with a capital of nearly a million sterling, strike off from the Mutlah line at Sonapore south through the finest rice district of India, pass by Barripore, and end at Diamond Harbour, twenty-six miles in length. In this case, however, there is no road, and to raise the capital may be difficult till the main line proves more of a success. But the day must come when Diamond Harbour will be a greater rival of Calcutta than the "Port of Canning" on the Mutlah. The creek is about to be again surveyed, and if it is objectionable, Kulpee, eight miles nearer the sea, will be selected as the great Hooghly Railway terminus. It seems to us that the South-Eastern Railway Company are not likely to injure their present scheme by carrying out this, and that the absence of a road on which to lay the rails cheaply will postpone the time when the shipping of Bengal will discharge goods and passengers only thirty miles from the sea, and below the dreaded "James and Mary" shoal.

The liberal and enlightened policy of the Government of India, in thus aiding, without guaranteeing, private capital, added to the facilities which will be given by the Bill now before the Legislature, for encouraging public works undertaken by private persons, should attract to India in the next ten years at least as much capital as has been guaranteed during the last decade. Would it not be worth while for the existing guaranteed companies to give a new fertility to the capital already sunk by undertaking these feeders?—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STAR OF INDIA.—The most exalted order of the Star of India seems to be an object of intense desire among the majority of native chiefs who can muster a rag of pretension to the reversion of the Star left at the disposal of the Government by the decease of the Maharajah of Puttiala. The Rajahs of Jheend and Nubha assert a sort of claim to it as members of the last incumbent's family, as well as for services rendered to the British Government; whilst numbers of others put forward their claims with no scruple about the vitiation of the honour supposed to attach to the insignia by descending to begging for it.

A LEPER VILLAGE.—Lieutenant Powlett has drawn up an interesting report on a leper village at Turn-tarn, in the district of Umritsur. Some fifty years ago Runjeet Singh built a temple there, and among the beggars who flocked to share in the offerings was a large body of lepers who were employed as menials. The reputation of the tank for mitigating leprosy attracted others, and gradually the whole establishment passed into their hands. There are now 138 under a leper Mahunt, who organises them into begging gangs perambulating the country for months. The Punjab Government has decided to send all the Lahore and Umritsur lepers there, and to contribute Rs. 80 a month with some land for their support. This arrangement will, of course, be so made as to prevent the contribution being accepted as if for the temple.

COTTON FROM RAJPOOTANA.—We learn from Rajpootana that the rainfall this year has been greater than for the past forty years. The crops are accordingly most promising, while fever and ague are prevalent. Immense quantities of cotton have been exported to Bombay from Marwar, Meywar, and other native States. Cotton was bought at 11 rupees a maund at one time, but has gone up to 25. Cotton has streamed this season from so many obscure sources that the export promises to be much larger than was at one time expected.

EPIDEMIC IN BENGAL.—For some time past the Calcutta papers have been mentioning a mysterious epidemic as having made its appearance in Bengal; and its ravages at last appear to have attracted the attention of Government, who have appointed a committee of inquiry to report on it. From the accounts in the papers which have reached us we are unable to learn the nature of this new disease, unless we may infer that it is some deadly form of fever, from a long dissertation on typhus and ague mixed up with a notice of the epidemic in the *Indian Field*. We are told, however, that the population of the twenty-four pergunnahs is being carried off *en masse* by it, and that the fire of the burning-ghats along the Hooghly is never quenched. In some places, indeed, the dead are so many that they cannot be burnt, and are thrown into the river. We wish, however, our contemporaries on the other side of India would be more explicit: for as yet, while overflowing with the most harrowing general descriptions of the visitation, they have not mentioned one of its characteristics. It is worthy of being remembered that, in Bengal, cholera first, as it is generally supposed, appeared in the fall of 1817, and now a new pestilence threatens to issue from the same rank lair, to devastate the earth. After depopulating the town of Jessore, it overspread Bengal. It next extended to Behar, and, visiting the cities east and west of the Ganges, reached the North-west Provinces. Then crossing the Bundelcund and the Rewa Hills it showed itself at Jubbulpore in April, 1818, at Nagpore in May, and at Aurungabad, Ahmednugger, Seroor, and Poonah in July. On the 6th of August it broke out at Panwell; in Bombay four days after; and in fifteen months from its first appearance it had over-run all India. From the sea-ports of this country it was carried in ships over the Indian Ocean and Eastern Archipelago; and by the great caravan routes into Central Asia, where it raged with extraordinary fury from Bagdad to Peking. The great movement of troops in 1829-30 between England and India, India and Persia, Persia and Russia, and Russia and Poland, carried the epidemic directly into Europe.—*Times of India.*

N. W. PROVINCES, Nov. 6.—Mr. Edmonstone and staff passed through Cawnpore yesterday to his seat of government. An engine-driver at Agra has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for being drunk when in charge of an engine. Lord Elgin will not be at the opening of the E. I. Railway to Benares on the 15th of next month. Large quantities of cotton are still lying at Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad. Nov. 18.—Cotton is still flowing, in daily increasing quantities, into the Agra railway station, and the officials appear to be very much at their wits' ends to provide wagons for its transport. The natives in these provinces have hitherto exhibited the greatest repugnance to having their cotton screwed into something like a decent-looking bale; the consequence is that the railway trucks, which should carry 100 maunds of cotton if properly compressed, can now only convey forty-five!—a loss to both shippers and carriers, such as people at home would scarcely credit. One of the most enterprising gentlemen connected with the trade of these parts, Mr. Palmer, has, I believe, succeeded in persuading a few of the Cawnpore dealers to allow their cotton to be submitted to a very fair average pressure, not enough to interfere with its market value, and the happiest results, both to the railway and the cotton merchants, may be anticipated by this innovation. I saw two of those ugly-looking bags of cotton, each weighing three maunds, compressed by an ordinary screw at Cawnpore into the shape and neatness of a bale of Manchester goods. The native merchants, on witnessing the result were clamorous for getting all their cotton pressed after the manner of the metamorphosed bags. Sheds are in course of construction for the picking and cleaning process, and, no doubt, when the screw gets into proper working order, more cotton will be brought to it than the machine can accommodate.—*Englishman.*

THE COSSYAH REBELLION.—Captain Morton's letter of the 15th of October last having swept away every hope on the part of the Government of bringing the rebel tribes to reason and submission by peaceful means, stern measures were at once resolved upon. Orders were sent to the authorities at Cheera Poonjee directing the immediate organisation of ample means of carriage for the force to be employed against the rebels; and the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, immediately after his return to Calcutta from his last official tour, communicated with General Showers, commanding the Presidency Division, and the following plan of operations was resolved upon:—The 28th N.I., now at Gowhatty, will march into the hills from the northward; the detachments of the 44th N.I., in Cachar and Sylhet, will be called in; the Eurasian Artillery at Dacca will be sent up to Cheera Poonjee with mortars; Colonel Dunsford, who commands the 28th Native Infantry, will direct the operations of the entire force; and the 1st Battalion of Bengal Military Police has been ordered to Cherra Poonjee to serve under his orders. These arrangements will give a force in the hills of three strong regiments of Sikh Infantry and one of Goorkas, with mountain artillery; whilst the Sylhet and Cachar frontier will be guarded by the 33rd N.I. and the Kamroop regiment, and in the northern or Assam frontier the posts will be held by the 33rd N.I., with head-quarters at Gowhatty. It is intended to arm one company of each native infantry regiment with two-grooved rifles. On the other hand, Colonel Beadle has been ordered to place himself in communication with Major Dalton, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, with a view to the latter officer raising a body of 500 *danghur* coolies to proceed to the scene of hostilities, and to act either as a carriage corps, or for the purpose of opening the hills with roads; they receiving batta whilst employed in the former capacity. The Commissioner of Dacca has also been instructed to purchase ponies for carriage purposes; so that, in this respect, the troops operating in the hills will be well off. This is the proper spirit and manner in which to meet this long neglected rebellion, and as the Government is now at last in earnest, and has written to the Commissioner of Assam,—"You will remain in the Hills till the rebellion is put down, and the authority of the Government effectually restored," we make no doubt of soon seeing an end of the troubles on our south-eastern frontier. The Commissioner of Assam is ordered to temper severity with mercy as much as possible, but some of the leaders in the rebellion are put out of the pale of Government amnesty, Rs. 1,000 being offered for the apprehension of Oookiang, and Rs. 500 for that of other distinguished malcontents. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, in our opinion, wisely declined to accede to Capt. Morton's suggestion, that the friendly Cossyachs should be employed against those in rebellion; but his honour has counselled the employment of the former in police situations, where, as he justly remarks, their services will be better utilised.—*Englishman.*

TEA-GROWING IN BENGAL.—Looking at the papers before us (says the *Hurkaru*), we see that, whereas in 1861 there were 12,045 acres of land in Assam under tea cultivation, the number has since risen to 16,000 in all. Now, only eight short years have elapsed since English enterprise determined to travel in the direction of this rich province, and it has now made impenetrable forests and jungles richly remunerative. But the following table, compiled from the papers before us, will show at a glance the state of affairs in the tea-growing districts of Bengal:—

No. of Names.	Plantations.	Area.	Increase.	Estimated crops. lbs.	No. of labourers.
Assam	160	16,000	3,065	17,88,757	16,611
Darjeeling	—	13,929	1,904	78,344	4,819
Cachar	—	No statistics furnished, but out-turn estimated by the Commissioner to be about ten lacs of rupees' worth of tea.			
Sylhet	—	3,914	plants too young to be picked.		

THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY has been opened to Patna and Dinapore, 411 miles from Calcutta. The line will be opened to Mirzapore in the beginning of 1863.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.—The Commander-in-Chief has issued some valuable sanitary regulations for the army, and has at the same time paid a high compliment to Dr. Hathaway, which, we trust, may be taken as an assurance that all practical Hygienists in India will no longer be discouraged as hitherto. To remove the chief sources of malaria when a European regiment is on the march, large trenches are to be dug at a distance of at least 120 yards from the flanks of each encamping ground, and are to be carefully filled in with earth before the rear guard leaves the spot. In the case of native troops, which have not the same establishment of sweepers, the same principle is to be observed, and the native local authorities will see that the area of each encamping ground is effectually cleared the moment it is left by the troops. In all cases the local authorities are to be consulted on the subject of wells, and effectual means must be taken to provide good drinking-water before the arrival of the troops on the ground. The arrangements are so simple that it amazes us they never were ordered before. Every one who has lived in a large camp for a few days knows how pestilential the ground becomes. The order seems to be lacking only in one point—no provision is made for securing the obedience of the Tehsildars and other civil authorities. In another General Order Sir Hugh Rose offers prizes varying from 25 to 5 rupees for the best plots in the gardens cultivated by each European regiment, wing and company. The gardens are to be inspected once a year, and the day on which the prizes are given is to be a holiday for the regiment, "the band playing, and the regimental school children attending, while the distribution takes place." Officers are instructed to see that the soldiers are encouraged to cultivate gardens close to their barracks, so that they may reach them easily and work in undress.

JUSTICE IN THE NON-REGULATION PROVINCES.—A peculiar case of hardship arising from the manner in which justice is occasionally dispensed in the non regulation provinces has just been brought to our notice. A serishtadar in the Revenue Department of the Punjab having been accused of bribery and corruption by one of the tehsildars, was, by order of the Commissioner, suspended on the 24th October, 1860, and directed to answer the charges made before the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner aforesaid. It appears that this officer did not conclude his investigation of the case, but left the matter to be settled by the Deputy Commissioner, in February, 1861. The unlucky serishtadar has since that time been under surveillance, and the government has attached his house and property. It would appear that the authorities in the Punjab have never arrived at any decision, and, consequently, the prisoner—for he is neither more nor less, being under restraint—is unable to obtain any livelihood; nor is it likely that Government, having suspended him from employment, has given him the wherewithal to obtain food for himself and family. Surely the law does not hold that a man accused of any crime not amounting to felony should be deprived of his means of obtaining his subsistence for such a lengthened period as two years; nor does the law warrant a suspension of judgment beyond a reasonable time. If the man be guilty, punish him; if innocent, let him go. But why keep him strung up between the two decisions? Were he guilty and imprisoned, Government is bound to feed him; were he innocent, he could obtain employment and feed himself. But he is in the worse position of the two. He is not guilty,—not innocent; so the Government will not feed him nor let him feed himself.—*English man.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—Henceforth, the *Gazette* notifies, officers of the rank of Captain will, equally with Field officers, be considered eligible for the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-general at Head-quarters. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies, but the Assistant Adjutant-general of Artillery with Head-quarters of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, respectively, must still be of the rank of Field officer.

INAUGURATION OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that the anticipated ceremony of inaugurating the newly-appointed native honorary magistrates came off at Urmitsur with considerable eclat on Friday morning, the 28th November. The site selected for the durbar was, it is to be hoped, not ominous of some fatal future day when English rule shall be swept away, and native domination shall resume its sway; but it was a coincidence that the shumeenas were pitched on the site where, only three short months ago, stood the Kotwallee built by Mr. Charles Saunders. The meeting was held at eight a.m.; the officiating commissioner, Mr. Edward A. Prinsep, presiding, supported on his right by the assistants in civil employ, and other European gentlemen, and on his left by the deputy-commissioner, Major Farrington, and the principal inhabitants not specially concerned, with Sirdar Shumsher Singh, Sindawalliea, at their head. A small *contretemps* as to the precedence claimed by a native gentleman having been disposed of to his satisfaction, Mr. Prinsep announced the object of the durbar, held in compliance with special instructions received from the Lieutenant-governor. The newly-appointed magistrates were severally introduced to the meeting by Major Farrington, in the order in which their names appeared in the *Gazette*, namely, Sirdar Mehtab Singh Ma-jeeetia, Sirdar Mungul Singh, Ramghureen, Rai Lall Chund, Gayan Chund, Mahomed Shah, and Baboo Mohun Lall. They had been placed in order on seats on the left front of the chair, while the members of the Town Council sat opposite, on the right front. The Deputy Commissioner then proceeded to read the rules passed for the guidance of honorary magistrates, translating them paragraph by paragraph into the vernacular, after which the Officiating Commissioner addressed the assembly (by that time considerably extended by many lookers on, not less than from twelve to fifteen hundred in number) in a speech of some duration, congratulating the newly appointed on the honour conferred upon them, in accordance with the desire of the British Government to avail themselves more and more of the experience of native gentlemen in administering justice not only in all large towns, but also in villages and townships where boards were to be appointed, to decide on the small cases that now occupied so much of the time of the English officers. Mr. Prinsep dwelt also on the progress of roads and canals, hoped water communication would soon be established between Urmitsur and the Ravee, and that the establishment of presses in the town would greatly facilitate the export of cotton, now such a material element in the growing prosperity of the country. The address was received with marked attention by the assembled multitude, and the meeting broke up with the announcement that the new court was open from that day, and that two of the members of the new magistracy would sit at once to investigate cases. On the dispersion of the assembly five cases were brought forward by the police, and at once disposed of by the two seniors.

NATIVE PREJUDICES.—The *Indian Jurist* reports a decision of Sir B. Peacock in which he has struck a blow at the prejudice which prevents wealthy natives from, in Court or even in their own houses, verifying their complaints, according to the Civil Procedure Code. Rajah Nursing Deb, in a suit not otherwise interesting, repudiated a deed which the defendants alleged he had signed, but would not, except through an agent, himself swear he did not sign the deed. On the other hand, the defendants verified their statements. In his decision, dismissing the Rajah's suit, the Chief Justice said, and the words should be weighed by every litigant in the country, "We are told that persons of the Rajah's station in life in this country have a prejudice against appearing and deposing in a court of justice. If this prejudice is the cause of the Rajah's non-attendance, the court can only regret it for his own sake, and for the cause of justice, if his case is a true one. But he must not expect the court to find that his charge against the defendants of forgery and conspiracy is a true one upon the evidence of me-

nials, when he refuses to give his own evidence upon a matter within his own knowledge. It is not the wish of the court to disregard honest prejudices, however erroneous. But they cannot allow such prejudices to interfere with the due administration of justice. If parties will not come forward and give their own evidence in cases in which such evidence is most important, and the best that can be attained, they must not complain if their written statements, verified by their mook-tears and not by themselves and supported by the evidence of menials and a class of witnesses of whom any number can be obtained to prove any fact that is wanted, are not believed. The court will require the best evidence to be given, and will not be satisfied with the evidence of inferior witnesses, put forward by the parties themselves while they remain in the background, and plead their prejudice as an excuse for their absence. As this rule comes to be more generally acted upon, fewer false cases will be put forward, and the occupation of hired witnesses will be gone."

INDIAN CHAPLAINS.—The *Christian Intelligencer* publishes a list of chaplains, beginning with the first, the well-known David Brown of Aldean, below Serampore, who began service in June, 1786, and died in service in June, 1812. Paul Limerick was the second, and the good and learned Claudius Buchanan the third. Henry Martyn's name appears with the entry, "died at Tocat in Persia." There is the name, too, of Thomas Thomason, father of the late Lieut.-Governor of the N. W. Provinces. A large number seem to have died in service, and two were dismissed. Jennings' name appears as "murdered in Delhi," F. Fisher and C. T. R. Moncieff as "murdered at Cawnpore;" G. W. Cooplund as "murdered at Gwalior;" and H. S. Polehampton as "died in besieged garrison Lucknow." The whole number from June, 1786, to September, 1862, is about 230.

THE CAVALRY RELIEF.—The following changes in the cavalry portion of the "relief" have been sanctioned by the Governor-general in Council, and ordered by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—The 9th Bengal Cavalry, now at Julpigoree, in Eastern Bengal, is to be relieved by the 5th Bengal Cavalry from Seetapore in Oude; the 8th Bengal Cavalry, now at Cawnpore, replaces the 5th at Seetapore, and the 9th goes to Cawnpore, in the room of the 8th. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal having expressed his opinion that cavalry is not required at the stations of Berhampore, Raneeungee, or Hazareebagh, which were formerly supplied with cavalry detachments from the regiment stationed at Julpigoree, and it being considered advisable to avoid scattering cavalry regiments into detachments, the Governor-general has ordered that the 5th Bengal Cavalry shall, in future, only detach from regimental head-quarters at Julpigoree, a party of twenty-five sowars, under a native officer, for service with the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal at Alipore, and a similar party to be under the orders of the general officer commanding the presidency division in Fort William, as used to be the case before the military police were formed. These arrangements are an improvement upon the state of things which has hitherto existed as regards the cavalry regiment stationed at Julpigoree, which, scattered and detached over half Bengal, could never be in a proper state of discipline and efficiency.

THE STAFF CORPS.—The Government of India has recently ruled that officers of the staff corps in civil employ are entitled to the full staff corps pay of their rank, although this should be in excess of their full or consolidated civil salaries.

OFFICIAL COSTUME.—Orders have been received from the Secretary of State for India that all Covenanted Civil officers are to wear the diplomatic uniform of their rank on dress occasions, and that all judicial officers are to wear robes in Court.

A NATIVE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Dunlop, of the Civil Service, well-known as a sportsman and for his services during the mutiny, has planned the establishment of a North Western Rifle Association for native gentlemen allowed to bear arms as well as for Europeans.

LIEUTENANT B. S. PARLEY.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to confirm Lieutenant B. S. Parley, of the late 6th European Regiment, as Fort Adjutant, Fort Williams, in succession to Captain Nightingale, whose tenure of the appointment has been forfeited by prolonged absence in Europe. Lieutenant Parley was appointed to officiate in the appointment last year, on the breaking up of the 6th Europeans, by his Excellency, as a mark of the Commander-in-Chief's satisfaction with the efficiency and zeal displayed in his discharge of the duties of adjutant of the regiment.

CHERRAPOONJEE.—The *Dacca News* reports a continuance of the panic at Cherrapoonjee. Major Haughton, the Commissioner, was there, and more troops had left Dacca for Sylhet. The incidents can muster fifty rifles, and the rebels are represented as not more than 200 or 300 in number, and broken up into small parties. Three Bengalis—two pedlars and one sepoy—were murdered by them in their descent on the Tharria Ghaut market. The rebels are said to have conspired the omens, which in their case consist in breaking eggs, and to have found them favourable for continuing the revolt. The whole matter is really so trifling that Government should crush it at once.

COAL IN REWAH.—Coal to a large extent has been lately found in Eastern Rewah, and the Government of the North-Western Provinces has forwarded to the supreme Government correspondence connected with it.

ABOLITION OF TRANSIT DUTY.—The Jagheerdars of Nyagaon and Nygaon, in Bundelcund, have abolished all transit duties within the limits of their respective estates; also Maha Rajah Holkar, and the Rajahs of Dhar and Dewasshvae, have abolished the transit duty on cotton within their respective territories.

THE MAHARAJAH OF ULWAR, in Rajpootana, has contributed fifteen thousand rupees towards the Lancashire Relief Fund.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 25. Quick Step, Dudley, New York; Arracan, Fales, Rangoon.—24. West Wind, Elliot, Melbourne; Agamemnon, Hyne, London; Burnah, McCausland, Singapore; Blenheim, Atkinson, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Quick Step.—Hon. N. F. Jacobs, American Consul General of India.
Per Arracan.—Capt. Reddie, Mrs. and Miss Drummond, Miss Napier, Mr. Ward, C.S., Capt. Robinson, H.M.'s 60th Rifles, Capt. and Mrs. Carlisle, H.M.'s 60th Rifles, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Davis, Capt. Trotman, 60th Rifles, Mr. Newburn, Mr. Grey, Mr. Anderson.

Per Bacc.—W. H. Pearce, Surgeon.
Per Agamemnon.—Martin Gubbins, Esq., B.C.S., Lieuts. Barlow, Sandys, Odonel, Corrol, Nicholson, Quanner, Martland, Marshall, Pitt, Prendergast, Co. ke, Ramsbottom; Messrs. Hampton, Goodwin, McNaughton, Sellars, Dermaive, Reddesdale, Anderson, Reuter; Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Gubbins, Mrs. S. Pearson, Mrs. Britschy, Mrs. Hyne, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Pritchard and two children, Mrs. Chapman and child, Miss Smithson, Miss Pearson, Miss Pryer, Miss Fallow, two Misses Reddesdale, Miss Ross, Miss Smith.

Per Burnah.—T. Dinon, Esq., C. N. Brooke, Esq., Capt. Fitzroy, Dr. Collins, Mr. Gillett.

Per Blenheim.—Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Remington, Mrs. Tylor and two children, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Corbet and child, Mrs. Thwin, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Bucks, Mrs. Wetherall and four children, three Misses Garbet, Maj. Lestrange, Royal Art., Capt. Graves, H.M. 32nd Lt. Inf., Lieut. Cox, H.M. 90th Regt., Lieut. Skinner, H.M. 38th Regt., Lieut. Sandys, Royal Art., Lieut. Capric, Royal Art., Lieut. Thum, Bengal Army, Asst. surg. Coruet, Royal Art., Riding master Sampson, Royal Art. Vet. surg. Oliphant, Royal Art. Messrs. Tulloch, Lee, and Garbet, Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Manock, Mr. and Mrs. Rudell, Mrs. Couch, Mr. Brook, 36 non-commissioned officers, 277 rank and file, 21 women, and 18 children.

Per str. Nabia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and two children, Miss Carnegie, Miss Christopher, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Best, Mr. King, Capt. and Mrs. Nicholson, Sir V. Brooke, Mrs. Lewis and two children, Mrs. Mills, Mr. Todhunter, Mrs. Drummond, Mr. Yardley, Rev. J. Anderson, Mr. Grapel, Mrs. Moutre and infant, Mr. Clay, Mrs. Priestly, Miss Phillips, Miss Landy, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Coveney, Mr. Charles, Lieut. Sandeman, Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, Dr. Roberts, Mr. Wilson, J. Allau, Mr. Gould, Mrs. Dandridge, R. Seymour, A. Bamber, C. Southworth, T. Tidswell, J. Mayes, C. Eastman, J. Phillips, Mr. Grant, J. Howell. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Oosterley, Miss Crawe, Mr. and Mrs. Craster, Mrs. Strachey and two children, Miss Rowe, Maj. and Mrs. Dowell, Mr. Moskel, Capt. and Mrs. McAndrew, Mr. Gould, Mr. Currie, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Runtz, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. S. Griffiths, Mr. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Kiny, Mr. Jenkinson, Capt. and Mrs. Durant, Mr. E. Maxwell, Mr. Grant, Mr. Menzies, Mr. Tildand, Miss Harcourt. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Veltmann, From SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. Stenhall, Maj. and Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Oldham, Hagg M. Mahasi. From SYDNEY.—Mr. Mellor. From MELBOURNE.—Capt. Smith, Mr.

Blyth, Mr. Squire, Maj. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Hope, Mr. Moultrie, A. C. Karyanee, Mr. and M. S. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Boninger. From PORT DE GALL.—Capt. Castle, Mr. French, Mr. Muller, Mr. Conolly, Mrs. Bell, C. M. M. Lebbur. From MADRAS.—Maj. Woughton, Maj. and Mrs. P. Anant, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Sampson, Mr. Pitcher.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21. Adelaide, Sayer, London.—22. Mauritius, Smythe, Madras, Cape, and London.—23. Teazer, Protums, Bombay; Pamplamou-ees, Courtois, Bourbon.—24. Morning Star, Taverner, Bombay; Nemesis, Weston, Suez.—25. Seringapatam Longridge, Colombo; Fatty Allum, Thearle, Bombay; Abbott Lawrence, Patterson, Hull.—26. Euxine, Malcolmson, Dundee; Rufus Choute, Rich, London.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 15, 1862 (by Telegram.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy
Transfer 4 per cent.	94	— 0
New Company's Rupees 4 do.	91½	92 0
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	104 4	104 8
Public Works 5 do.	104½	105 0
Ditto 5 do.	113	—
New 5½ do.	—	—

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Government Paper	5½ per ct.
Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On Deposit of Goods, &c.	7½ per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0½	0 0
Ditto with Documents, do.	2 1	2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	—	—
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0½	0 0
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	—	—
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	—	—

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 101	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	100	76
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	78
5 ditto ditto	101	85
5½ ditto ditto	101	95
New Treasury Bills	100	95

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up	Present value at Co.'s Rupees.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	8400 to 8450
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	900 to 920
Orient-1 Bank	£25	No sales.
Hooghly	1000	950
Delhi Bank	500	560 to 571
Commercial Bank	£250	No sales.
Calcutta and Burmah	£500	540 to 550
Mercantile Bank	£1000	1000
Suez Canal	£500	550
People's Bank	75	Par.
India General Steam	1000	1300 to —
Ganges Company	500	500 to 520
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1800 to 1902
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	800 to 820
Hooghly (Eastern)	1000	1300 to —
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	68 to 70
Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	150 to 160
Bengal Tea Company	100	150 to 160
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	50	52 to 56
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	735 to 740
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1230 to 1260
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	15.8 to 16 each.
Central Assam Tea Company	75	83 to 85
Assam Tea Company	200	455 to 460
East India Railway Company	218	223 to 224
East India Cooper Co. (Limited)	1000	11 dis.
East India Tea Company (limited)	100	14 to 15½
Do.	40	40 to 43
Calcutta Auction Company (Limited)	75	12 to 15

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	1½ to 10 3
Doubloons	—	32 6 to 32 0
Madras Gold Mohurs	—	15 2 to 0
Old Gold Mohurs	—	20 4 to 20 0
New Gold Mohurs	—	15 8 to 16 3
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt.	Rs. 16 5 to 16 0
Gold Dust (Australian)	—	15 15 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	—	—
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	224 0 to 225 0
Mexican ditto	—	220 8 to 221 6

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2 5s. 0d. to £3. 0s. per ton.
To Liverpool, £2 to £3. 0s. 0d.

MADRAS.

ANOTHER OF OUR FEUDATORIES.

Such feudatory States as Kupporthulla, Puttiala, Bhopal, and even Rewah, illustrate the indirect influence of English Government on even the most Conservative of Asiatic principalities. Not confined to Upper or Central India, that influence has spread to the very extremity of the Peninsula. In the little palatinate of Travancore we have an example at once of the only pure Hindoo State in India which has not yielded

to Mahomedan influences; yet of one which, in a most remarkable manner, has been affected by English institutions. Though priestcraft flourishes there with a luxuriance known only in Spain, yet liberty of conscience prevails to an extent of which enlightened Spain is still ignorant. Syrian, Romo-Syrian, and Romo-Catholic Christians have for centuries enjoyed the protection and even favour of the Travancore princes with a true toleration manifested by no Mussulman except Akbar, while in more recent times Protestant Missions have won their greatest triumphs among the slaves, the outcasts, and the indigenous tribes of the country. Steadily the revenue has risen to half-a million sterling annually; and if we estimate civilisation by such tests as the free circulation of a sound paper currency and the cultivation of astronomical and scientific lore, we must admit Travancore to be as civilised as British India. The very geographical position of this corner of India may well attract notice. Bounded by the Western Ghats and the Indian Ocean, the narrow strip of land reminds one of Chili. A series of lakes, navigable by small brigs and country craft, affords splendid water communication in the northern portion of Travancore—some of the armlets of these reaching almost to the foot of the Ghats. The forests abound with valuable trees, Travancore teak enjoying a just celebrity in shipbuilding. The rosewood is another high-priced timber. A coffee planter, who has recently settled in a hitherto little known part of the forest range, has discovered an abundance of sandal-wood. If this should turn out to be as good as that which is obtained from Mysore and Coorg, the trade in it will prove very attractive. The three important productions of the country are cocoanut, areca-nut, and pepper. The first is exported in oil, coir, and copra.

In the days of the late General Cullen the administration of Travancore elicited the scorn of all. But in a happy moment things took a better turn. A resident who minded mineralogy more than public works or law courts, a rajah who, though very amiable, stuck to antiquated ideas, a Dewan who was the repository of all Asiatic voices, have alike succumbed to time. The present rajah was installed by Mr. Maltby in the latter part of 1860. The last two years have been a period of creditable progress in Travancore. Mr. Maltby knew thoroughly how to make the British name respected by all classes. His moral influence was very great. He had the good fortune of having to deal with a dewan quite up to his time. Madhava Rao was the favourite pupil of the present director of public instruction in Madras. Though a Brahmin, and a Mahatta to boot, he heartily admires the English nation. He has not lived these thirteen years in a native court without learning how to guard himself and the public weal against the grovelling intrigues with which native Courts abound. The combined efforts of Messrs. Maltby and Madhava Rao have effected much. The pepper monopoly has been abolished. The tobacco monopoly, which the sircar still retains, has been divested of its evils, the selling price being brought down to the level of that of the smuggler. We hope Sir C. Wood may, in one of his freaks, give away to the Rajah the now worthless seacoast villages of Anjengs and Tangachery, which have been the hotbeds of smuggling, and get in return a more productive tract adjoining our own territories. But action is the last thing we expect of Sir W. Denison. Several minor trades, such as those in fins and shells, have been made free. A just but slight increase has been made in the commutation value of the tax on paddy lands. The temporary increase in export and import duties is somewhat complained against. But who did not complain against a similar act of our own Government? This increase, however, will be done away with in a couple of years. Public works have been advancing very creditably. There is a good road of between sixty and seventy miles to the south of Trevandrum. A canal in the same district is partly finished. A track opening a communication between Madura and Aleppy across the Ghats, via Cottayum, has been made. Aleppy, which is perhaps the best harbour in

India, is supplied with a good light-house, fitted with splendid lights. Education has been extended. While village schools are being reconsidered by the Madras Government, Travancore has obtained some dozen district schools.

Mr. Maltby has given place to Mr. Fisher, who is said to be highly conscientious, though not trained to political duties. He has only to follow the footsteps of his predecessor, to keep himself clear of those intrigues which so often entangle unwary residents. While we can speak favourably of many things, it is nevertheless a fact that many more need reform. There are vast tracts of unreclaimed land fit for coffee plantations. An experimental garden is established at Cottayum. But the system of the sale and taxing of lands has to be greatly improved. A certain section of the people that owns lands for supplying the local Government with provisions to feed filthy vagrants, and to propitiate images of stone and brass, should be disburdened of these duties, and a definite tax fixed on their possessions. We know that the young Rajah is anxious to gain credit for enlightenment; and we are sure he will not rise in the opinion of the enlightened public by weighing himself with gold, or allowing himself to be half suffocated in a golden lotus. Mr. Maltby wanted to bring about a thorough reform in the judicial department. He did much by raising salaries and by introducing the recent civil and penal regulations enacted by our Legislature. But in India excellence of system is of less importance than individual ability. We fear the Judicial bench of Travancore still contains men who have no idea of equity in the abstract, and who do not scruple to brow-beat witnesses. Until the brush of reform removes these, and their places are filled by men of tried integrity, no good will result. We trust the Rajah is alive to the fact that it is his own interest to secure long the services of his present Minister, and that not only formal but moral support should be accorded to him. This, coupled with the guidance and steady co-operation of the Resident, will tend to make Travancore fit to rank among the best of our feudatories.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAULMAIN, Nov. 11.—Having been pressed for time I was not able to send you, by the last mail, the subjoined notification, lately issued by the magistrate, on the subject of waste lands in town:—"It is hereby notified, for general information, that the following instructions have been received from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, regarding the sale of land the property of Government, situated within the jurisdiction of the town magistrate, Maulmain. 2. The land will be sold by public auction at an upset price of two hundred rupees per acre, subject to an annual ground rent of five rupees an acre redeemable at twenty years' purchase. This is altogether irrespective of municipal tax, which will be imposed and will not be redeemable. 3. Persons wishing to purchase unoccupied land on the above terms should make their application to the town magistrate, when a survey of the land applied for will be made, at the expense of the applicant, to be submitted to the Commissioner, Tenasserim division, for his orders as to whether the land is to be sold. Should the Commissioner approve of the land being sold, it will be put up for sale by public auction on the terms above stated. 4. Grantees occupying land in excess of their grants are required to vacate the same, and it will be disposed of on the same terms as unoccupied land. 5. Persons occupying land, who have no grants, that is to say, who have merely a squatter's title to the land they occupy, will not at present be interfered with. The question as to how such land is to be disposed of is still pending before Government. 6. It is further notified, that officers have been specially appointed to conduct, under the orders of the town magistrate, an examination of the titles by which occupiers of land in the town hold the land they occupy, and to make a correct survey of the town, showing what land belongs to Government and what to private individuals. It is expected that

these officers will shortly commence operations." Waste lands abound. Labour is excessively dear. You cannot get a common coolie under Rs. 10 a month, and the fellow will not work half his money's worth. Agricultural implements, except of the most rude and primitive kind, are not to be had in Maulmain. Works of irrigation have never been once thought of by the authorities. To water your plantation you must pray for rain, which you get in plenty for three months in the year. Accordingly, cultivation is found not to pay, and, if the present state of things continue, I apprehend it will never be found to pay. Colonel Phayre will have to wait long, very long, before he gets the people here to rightly appreciate his liberality, and to avail themselves of his waste-land favours. The settlement officers appointed, as stated in the notification, are Mr. T. J. Fallon, Assistant Commissioner of Menghee, and Mr. W. Montgomerie, the Surveyor attached to the office of the Commissioner of the Tenasserim division. Mr. Fallon is expected to arrive by the next mail.—*Englishman.*

COOLIE EMIGRATION, in Madras as in Bengal, would appear to be one of the most important questions of the day. While the Travancore Circar has declined officially to recognise, or afford, any aid to the scheme of emigration to the French colonies, a Bill is now before the Bengal Legislature to regulate inland coolie emigration. The "recruiter," it is stated, is compelled to take out a licence by the provisions of the Bill in question, before he is allowed to begin operations. The Madras Chamber of Commerce has been successful, thanks to the energy of the local press, as regards the quasi-slave-trade in vogue at Pondicherry. The Governor of Pondicherry had resolved, according to a Madras paper, that emigration from India to the French colonies should take place from Pondicherry only. French shipping, it was contended by the authorities of the Imperial dependency, would be benefited thereby, whereas the emigrés, if shipped from British ports, would only be a source of gain to perfidious bottoms. Free trade in shipping and a small compensation for the loss India sustains by the treaty of carrying some of our native fellow-subjects to French colonies, were at once ignored by the arbitrary legislation of the Pondicherry functionary, who, it is stated, had a keen look-out only for the money interests of a son-in-law devoted to the game of speculation in Asiatic flesh. And so the true story of the traffic was brought to the notice of the Emperor of the French, who, much to the disgust of his Pondicherry Excellency, coolly "annulled" the decree fulminated with regard to coolie emigration by his excellent representative in Southern India.

MISSIONARY OFFICIOUSNESS.—Colonel Fytche, the Commissioner of Maulmain, has brought a serious charge against the well-known American missionary, Dr. Mason. Some time ago the Messrs. Harper, timber merchants, were attacked and robbed by a party of dacoits in the Red Karen country. Captain Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo, sent an armed party of Christian Karens into the district, which fell upon the village of Woottee, where a chief named Pokhai resided, on the suspicion that the people had participated in the attack, burnt down the place, and having met with resistance, killed 15 men, women and children. Captain Burn, Assistant-commissioner of Martaban, who has since resigned the service, was near the spot on leave, and in the report on the subject he was called on to furnish, he says that Pokhai was innocent, and that the fixed impression of the pagan Karens is that the English would not be on friendly terms with them until they had all become Christians. "Keppoghyee himself, the oldest and most influential Chief in Western Karennee, told me that he had become a Christian because he knew that all Government appointments in the Toungoo district amongst the Karens were made by, or at the recommendation of, Dr. Mason, the head of the American Mission of Toungoo, who, he said, he had heard was also the most favoured servant of the Queen, and exercised a most decided influence on all matters connected with Karennee over the Chief

Commissioner of British Burmah." Colonel Fytche endorses this opinion, and adds, "Dr. Mason has, it is said, with what truth I cannot state, formally applied for troops to be sent against Pokhai; for the peace of the frontier, the less that missionaries are allowed to interfere with the independent tribes beyond our borders the better."

UNHEALTHINESS OF MADRAS.—What is the present population of Madras? By some (as it appears from a report submitted to Government by the Principal Inspector-General Medical Department) it was supposed to be 700,000; but the Municipal Commissioners make it doubtful whether it exceeds 450,000. The mortality during 1860, we are told, was remarkable, the registered deaths amounting to 13,498. It is evident that the year 1860 was an unhealthy year. But we have reason to know from the mortuary register of the Municipal Commissioners for 1860, up to this month, that the deaths reported are above 1,200 per month; and these casualties are chiefly owing to cholera. The scourge is still raging in the densely-populated streets of the Black Town, notwithstanding the change in the weather. What is the cause of this alarming mortality? We are inclined to believe that it is from malaria engendered by the drains. It is impossible to take a walk or ride through the native streets without experiencing a nausea from the suffocating exhalations escaping from surcharged drains. When shall we be able to effect a plan by which the sewers shall be flushed, and the accumulating filth be rapidly washed into the sea?—*Carnatic Telegraph.*

THE POPE AND THE MADRASSEES.—The Roman Catholics of Madras lately petitioned the Pope on the subject of the Goa schism in India, and sent the document to Cardinal Wiseman for presentation, but only the following impractical answer has been returned:—"I was enabled to lay your address myself at the feet of the Holy Father; and it gives me much pleasure to add that his Holiness was pleased to accept it most graciously, and to charge me to transmit to you his apostolical benediction."

MADRAS BOATMEN.—We are glad to find that a crew of thirteen Madras boatmen have been punished for extortion. A lady passenger was landing from the *Candia*, assisted by a dubash. When half way to the shore the men asked for payment, and she gave the dubash half-a-sovereign, instructing him to pay the regular fare of three rupees. Seeing the gold the boatmen insisted there and then on having it, turned back to the steamer, and finally snatched the coin from the man. The fine of Rs. 3-8 each or fourteen days' imprisonment was too trifling. The offence is very frequently committed, but few will prosecute.

THE MISSION TO AVA.—The *Rangoon Times* relates the doings of our mission at Mandalay. Six days after Colonel Phayre's arrival at the capital he went by appointment to the palace, accompanied by Captains Newmarch, Shuttleworth, and Trent, and Messrs. Edwards, William Wallace, and Petter the photographer, to meet the King. Divested of shoes they squatted in the usual style and the King appeared. After the usual compliments he told Colonel Phayre that his boys, ten and eleven years old, could speak, one English and the other Hindustani, and asked him to test them. The King told him he should always stay in the capital, as he could govern Tenasserim, Toungoo and Arracan as well from Mandalay as from Rangoon, and when the King had any business they could meet at once without any delay. Comparing his friendship to the moon, which waxes larger and larger, he told Colonel Phayre to think of him wherever he saw the moon. The interview lasted an hour, and was one of ceremony. The natives think the King would make a Political as well as a Commercial treaty at once if we would surrender as much territory as would restore the boundary of the old Taline Kingdom. In his second audience of Colonel Phayre the King showed a disinclination to a treaty, as it will involve the loss of half his revenue, which is derived from the frontier custom-houses. A correspondent of the

Bombay.]

Englishman says that a private express boat from Mandalay reached Rangoon on 14th November with the news that a treaty had been signed; but the opposite is stated in the local journals. Colonel Phayre was to return on the 16th.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MEKRAK COAST.—At the last meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society an interesting paper on the Mekrak coast, where the telegraph is now being laid, was read by Dr. Lalor, of the 2nd Sind Horse. He describes a small bay of horse-shoe shape, near Sonmyanee, as more nearly corresponding with the Sarranga of Arrian than any other between Cape Monze and Sonmyanee. Further on water is scarce and brackish, and the walls, as described by Arrian become unfit for use after a few days' working. A great salt lake is near. Hoozmara, 35 miles from the mouth of the Hingol river, is peopled by a hardy race of fishermen, and is the only inhabited spot in Mekrak subject to the Jam of Beyla, who, to our surprise, is said to be loved by his people. "His rule seems mild and unoppressive, and his people, if denied wealth, are certainly in the enjoyment of happy contentment." Slaves are to be found doing the severe work all along the coast to Gwadel, but they seldom flee, which they might easily do in the various boats on the coast. Gwadel has an old fort with high walls, within which the traders send all their wealth at night, through fear of a raid from Kedge or the highlands outside. A few rusty guns, useless, if not dangerous, are mounted for defence. Between Kurrachee and the Poorally river, called by Arrian the Arabis bay, is the country of the Arabii, a people accepted as Indians. Along this coast line are still many recognisable points, as Cape Monze for "Eirus" and Chilney Island for "Bibacta." Of Arrian's commodious harbour between the two honoured by the name of Alexander there is hardly a trace remaining. Dr. Lalor makes a very successful attempt at establishing some identity between the prominent points now actually found and those mentioned by the Greek historians of Alexander and Nearchus.

THE PARSEES.—The commission appointed last year to inquire into the "usages recognised as laws by the Parsee community of India, and the necessity of special legislation in connection with them," are reported to have urged "the necessity and recommended the advisability of special legislation for the Parsees of India in general and of Bombay in particular." A code of laws adapted to the condition of the Parsee community has long been needed. The report, which has been already forwarded to the Governor of Bombay, and which will be transmitted by his Excellency to the Governor-general in Council, has been drawn up by the president of the commission, Sir Joseph Arnould.

WRECK OF THE "COLOMBO."—We (*Madras Times*) are in receipt of a little more information respecting the wreck of the *Colombo*. As already stated, this ill-fated steamer ran on to the Minicoy rock, on the morning of the 19th of November, during thick, hazy, and rainy weather, with a strong breeze blowing from the south. Warps were immediately run on shore, and the boats were lowered. The ladies and children were first landed, and afterwards the remainder of the passengers. Tents were immediately erected, and all the baggage and stores that could be got at were brought ashore. The greater portion of the stock was saved, and about one hundred boxes of mails, and about a similar quantity of silk. Unfortunately none of the Indian, China, or Ceylon mails had been recovered, the room in which they were stowed being under water. The following morning the ship broke in two, but there is every chance of a great quantity of cargo being yet saved, should the weather prove fine. The passengers and crew were all well, and in good spirits, when the third officer left the Island on the evening of the 21st. He states that every assistance was rendered by the natives; and that after the passengers had lived two days in tents,

they removed to the village, about two miles to the westward of the spot whereon the ship struck, and they were made as comfortable as circumstances would admit.

ADEN.—We are informed that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Mansfield, has recommended that a full regiment of European Infantry, instead of only a wing as heretofore, shall for the future constitute a part of the Aden garrison. We also hear that the Camp Church at Aden, which was commenced to be built some years ago on a hill about two hundred feet above the plain, but which was never completed, and has remained for a long time in *statu quo*, is now to be pulled down and rebuilt on the plain. New barracks are also to be built for the excess of European troops now required for Aden. Amongst a number of other curious circumstances that have recently come to light, it is related that two French regiments were reported to have passed through, or, we presume, touched at and passed on their way from Aden without the authorities of that place knowing anything about it until some time afterwards! These regiments were on their way to Saigon, in Cochin China.—*Deccan Herald*.

ADULTERATION OF COTTON.—The *Bombay Review* records the vigorous proceedings of the cotton commission recently appointed in destroying and confiscating adulterated cotton. An experiment was made the other day at a spinning mill in Bombay with a quantity of Broach cotton, and the loss on manufacturing it into cloth, from the admixture of seed and dirt, was fully 25 per cent. One or two large dealers have been sentenced each to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the rest have asked Government to establish the supervision which was suspended a year ago, at the very time when it was most required.

PRINCIPLE OF MUNIFICENCE.—The *Bombay Gazette* records the generous offer of the wealthy Jew merchant, David Sassoon, to contribute Rs. 50,000 for the erection, and Rs. 100,000 for the endowment, of a hospital at Poonah, for 200 patients, with two wings devoted to lying-in and vaccination purposes. The Governor has expressed his sense of the truly philanthropic and charitable character of the proposal, has accepted on behalf of her Majesty's Government the conditions on which it has been made, and has appointed a committee to carry out the design.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company have disposed of the whole of their property for three lacs of rupees.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SCHNIEHILL, Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch Army, in the East Indies, embarked from Bombay on the 29th November under a salute of fifteen guns, for Singapore.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—It is in contemplation to establish Small Cause Courts at Belgaum, at Surat, and at Ahmednugger, the Judges to be taken from the Civil Service.

CAPT. C. B. KER has been appointed Executive Engineer in N. Canara. Capt. Ker is employing convict labour on the roads.

MAJOR-GENERAL SMITH, C.B., has assumed command of the Poona Division of the army.

THE VICTORIA CROSS was presented at a grand parade at Saugor on the 19th November to Lieut. T. Cadell, late of the 2nd European Fusiliers.

VISHNU KOOLKURNI, the murderer of Mr. Manson, C.S., has been captured at Punderpoor; sentence of death has been pronounced upon him.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—The following statement, showing the gross and net collections on account of income-tax and stamp revenue of the presidency of Bombay, including Sind, Indore, and Nimar, during the month of October, 1862, is published for general information:—

	Rs.
Income-tax	1,78,550
Deduct Refund	708
Net amount	1,77,842
Stamp	2,44,974
Deduct Refund	2,468
Net amount	2,42,506

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27. Str. Johnstone Castle, Main, Kurrachee.—28. str. Benares, Wright, Suez.—29. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Parker, Hong Kong; Delhi, Howard, Calcutta; str. Benice, Searle, Sadaseewur.—30. Ceerops, Davidson, Bushire.—Dec. 1. China, Minto, Rangoon.—2. str. Scindian, Morrison, Kurrachee.—3. Queen of England, Oates, London.—4. str. Salsette, chee.—5. Hong Kong.—6. Cospatrick, Elmslie, London; Her Majesty, Seymour, London.—8. Malakoff, Harris, Liverpool.—7. str. Governor Higginson, Beyts, Cochin; Shapoorji Heerji, Batta, Mauritius; Uncas, Bong, Liverpool.—8. Protector, Clarke, Liverpool.—9. General Havelock, Spowart, Port Natal. 10. Fort William, Castle, Calcutta; Sea Lion, Alexander, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Johnstone Castle.—Mr. R. Baker, Mr. W. F. Arthur Per str. Warwick, Mr. Touche, Mr. Allen, Mr. Bartly, Capt. Miles Capt. Burns.
Per H.M. str. Benice.—Capt. Barton, wife, and two children, Lieut. Harevenst, wife, and child, Lieut. Walker, Lieut. dren, Lieut. Harevenst, wife, and child, Lieut. Rennie, Eus. Abb, 48th Roberts, 53rd N. C. R. and F., Lieut. Rennie, Eus. Abb, 48th N. C. R. and F. Co's str. Scindian.—Maj. gen. Smith, C.B., Per B. S. N. Capt. and Mrs. Stevenson, Capt. and Mrs. McNaghen, Mr. Capt. and Mrs. Mann, Mr. McInroy, Lieut. Cowper, Mr. Hailes, Mr. Downman.
Per str. Governor Higginson.—Dr. and Mrs. Beard, Mr. Crawford and two children, Mr. Javerity, Mr. Esparance, Lieut. Merriman, Lieut. Hurst, Surg. maj. Smith, Mr. Baird. —Per Shapoorji Heerji.—Mr. C. J. Stephens, Mr. L. Hancock.

Per P. and O. Co's str. Benares.—From MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Gen. Sir A. Cotton, Mrs. D. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton, Mrs. Gulliver, Miss Campbell, Mr. A. Gibson, Lieut. col. H. Maxwell, Maj. H. B. Moyle, Mr. G. Scott, Mr. Ketchen, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Wood, Mr. G. Scott, Mr. J. Sands, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Tanner, Mr. West, Capt. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Miss Warden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Mr. H. P. Cowasjee, Mr. C. C. Penney, Mr. A. C. Mody, Mr. Wallace, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. E. Walker, Mr. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. E. Walker, Lieut. Stiff, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Mrs. Mackinnon, Miss Godfrey, Lieut. Stiff, Mr. Stewart, From Marval, Mr. J. R. Lee, Capt. Grant, Mr. Hayes, Capt. J. SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. W. H. Yates, Capt. J. Daniel, Mrs. Turner, Miss Bell, Mrs. Neale, Miss Colthurst, Miss Prescott, Mr. and Miss Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. McNoy, Miss Prescott, Mr. Rev. P. Slater, Maj. and Mrs. Tyacke Mrs. C. E. H. Cotes, Rev. P. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Greener, Mr. T. D. Forsyth, Lieut. R. P. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Greener, Mr. T. D. Scott, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Matchett and infant, J. Ashworth, J. Walton, J. Weag, W. Wilks, Lieut. Huddleston, Mr. W. B. Mulock, Mr. S. Hodgart, Maj. Patey, Dr. and Mrs. Shinn, Mrs. Wilkinson, S. Cope, D. Mahoney, E. Powell, W. McDonald, R. Bissett, S. Hole. From MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. Townsend. From MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE. KONG.—Mr. R. Loney. From MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE. —Mr. J. R. Kieyn, Gen. Schimpf, two ladies, Capt. B. M. Nester, From SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. W. Punia. From SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. W. Tyers. From ADEN to BOMBAY.—Sir W. R. Mansfield, Lieut. col. R. Phayre, Maj. Flood, Lieut. Breton, Lieut. Baldwin.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27. Azoff str., Bensley, Cochin or Galle; Epaminondas, Heasley, London via Kurrachee; Jeddo str., Browne, Aden and Suez.—28. Coringa str., Calder, Kurrachee; Governor Higginson str., Beyts, Malabar Coast; Pioneer str., Mason, Kurrachee.—29. Inkermann, Grant, Liverpool; China str., Curling, China, &c.; Wings of the Wind, Wyle, London.—30. Glen Monarch, Lewis, Oriental, Ballard, Liverpool.—Dec. 1. Sydney Eggers, Campbell, Liverpool.—3. Gloriana, Vaile, London.—4. Norwood, Stapleton, W. Cloud, Mackay, Liverpool; Louisa, Boyle, Calcutta.—5. Empress of India, Thoup-Rose str., Hewitt, Kurrachee.—6. Empress of India, Thoup-Rose str., Hewitt, Kurrachee.—7. Albatross, Pollock, Calcutta.—11. Aratoun son, Calcutta.—10. Albatross, Pollock, Calcutta.—11. Aratoun son, Calcutta.—12. P. and O. str. Orissa, Apar str., Smidt, China, &c.—12. P. and O. str. Orissa, Faust, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Coringa.—Mr. Mackenzie, Miss Harrison, Ensigns Fane and Austen, Mrs. Plunkett and four children, Capt. and Mrs. Hughes, Cornet McNeill, Ens. Grave, Maj. Francis, and Surg. Hollen, Brig. gen. Lucas, Capt. Holberton, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton, Mr. Tanner.
Per str. Governor Higginson.—Dr. Macleod, Mr. D. Good, Mr. G. Inverarity, Lieut. Merriman, Mr. S. D. Esparance, Mr. W. Nixon, Mr. E. Lord, Mrs. Venay, Mr. H. B. Tanwar, Col. and Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. J. Achenback, Capt. and Mrs. Keays.
Per Inkermann.—Mr. Crips.
Per Empress of India.—Mr. Nicola, Mrs. Thompson.
Per P. and O. Co's str. Orissa.—For SUEZ.—Dep. Inspector gen. and Mrs. Hadaway and inf., Mr. F. Adams For gen. and Mrs. W. Henderson. For MARSEILLES.—Rev. C. MADRAS.—Mr. W. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and child, Mr. F. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Khakee Nausee, Lieut. H. Thacker, Mr. G. Nanjeebhoy, Mr. Khakee Nausee, Lieut. H. P. Cowper, 13th regt. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Deas, Lt. col. Taylor's three children, Qmrr. and Mrs. Garland and inf., Dr. and Mrs. King and three children, Miss Ashe, Mrs. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and inf., Mr. J. Hlayward.
The following additional passengers proceeded on the 27th Nov. per P. and O. Co's str. Jeddo, to Aden and Suez.—For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Purchase. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Fanshawe, 33rd regt., Lieut. F. C. and Mrs. Roberts and child, Mr. C. Strickland.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Dec. 16, 1862. (by telegram.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Ra. 98	100 Sa.
4 ditto Loan.....	1832-33 Ra. 99 1/2	100 Co.
4 ditto ditto.....	1835-36 Ra. 99 1/2	100 do.
4 ditto ditto.....	1842-43 Ra. 99 1/2	100 do.
4 ditto ditto.....	1854-55 Ra. 99 1/2	100 do.
4 ditto Co's Ra. Loan.....	Ra. 105	
5 ditto Loan (New).....	112 1/2	
6 1/2 ditto Co's Ra. Loan.....		

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	75 pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	112
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up	11½ pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250	48
Central Bank of Western India	7 dis.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	85
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	87 pm.
Apolo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd. up	Rs. 25,000
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China	900 per
Chart. Mercan. Bank of India, Lond., & China	200 46 rd.
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto	6,800 prem.
Hydraulic P. Company	4,000 ditto " 200 dis.
Cotton Spinning Company	4,600 ditto " 200 dis.
Colaba L. Company	10,000 ditto " 170 5
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway	1,000 ditto " par. Nom.
Bombay S. N. Company	500 ditto " 200 per share.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company	5,000 " 300
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited)	150 " 1,700
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100 " 350 dis.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000 " 300 dis.
Manockjee Perty's Spinning and Weaving Company	550 " 300 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500 " par. pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1,500 " 400 dis.
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 225 prem in England	Rs. nom.
Ditto New 220 Shares at 22 per share—Rs.	5 dis.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. to 3-16 for Dec. Bills.	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 1d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
Ditto at 30 ditto	100
Ditto at sight	100½
On Madras, at 30 days'	100½
Ditto at sight	nom.
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 915 per 100 doles.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	10-3
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 940
Republic Dollars	ditto 913½
German Crowns	ditto 914½
Sycee Silver	105
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-8
Bar Silver	106
Mexican Dollars	922
Carols	990

FREIGHTS.

To London—Cotton, 23. 0s.; Seeds, 29. 10s. to 23. 15s. 6d.	
To Liverpool—Cotton, 22. 17s. 6d. to 23. 6s.; Seeds, 23. 10s. to 23. 12s. 6d.	

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	Inserting to king Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R. 1s. 10d½	—
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.)	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1828-29	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1832-33	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	96
3½ per Cent. 1854-55	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	96
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	2 1	105½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1½	105 ½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	3 2½	112½ ½

DELHI PRIZE MONEY.—We (*Englishman*) are sorry to state from inquiries which we have made upon the subject, that those whose hopes and expectations tend towards a further indulgence of Delhi prize-money had better restrict their visions to something very light and airy, as any future instalment that may be forthcoming will be of very attenuated proportions indeed. In the commencement of the year it was calculated that the next instalments of this prize-money to be issued would be larger than the first; but since then the authorities having admitted, or encouraged, or invited, the claims of all descriptions of forces, contingents, and co-operatives, camp followers, syces, kalasses, sweepers, coolies, &c., the shares of the real captors of Delhi have dwindled down to infinitesimal smallness, and will, we fear, be scarce worth the taking. Thus end the profits and rewards of the army of Delhi.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Fort William, Nov. 4.—No. 984.—The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—Major R. Larkins, of the late 49th regt. N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 28.

Capt. G. Allgood, of the Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 28.

Capt. R. W. Glaspe, of the Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 28.

Second Capt. L. Russell, of the royal engs.; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 28.

Lieut. H. Rowland, of the 9th regt. N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 28.

Lieut. J. Biddulph, of H.M.'s 19th hussars; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 28.

Asst. surg. H. Cayley, of the med. dept.; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 28.

No. 986.—Lieut. G. A. Way, of the Bengal staff corps, doing duty with the 1st regt. N.I., is allowed leave of absence, from Sept. 25 to Dec. 24, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for leave of absence on m.c. to Europe.

No. 990.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. C. Dickinson are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the foreign department.

No. 991.—The underment. officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut. C. J. Durand, of the late 14th regt. native inf., date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 28.

No. 992.—Mr. H. Pechers is appl. 3rd class sub-asst., Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from Oct. 1, v. Mr. G. Beverley, promt.

No. 998.—The servs. of Surg. T. Farquhar, M.D., in med. charge of the 1st regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

Military Dept., Nov. 6.—No. 995.—Capt. R. B. Hill, of the late 60th regt. N.I., doing duty with the Lahore light horse, is allowed leave of absence, on m.c., from Sept. 15 to Oct. 30, to proceed to sea, under the old regs.

No. 996.—The leave of absence, on m.c., to visit Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, granted to Capt. A. B. Fenwick, doing duty in the Stud dept., in Govt. G.O. No. 640, dated June 19, is extended to Dec. 31 next on the same account.

No. 1,000.—The admission to the Bengal staff corps to Capt. and brev. m.j. C. J. S. Gough, v.c., of the late 5th Eur. L.C., announced in Govt. G.O. No. 958 of Oct. 21, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1,002.—Alteration of rank.—Surg. R. K. Buckell, Medical dept., to rank from May 13, v. Surg. W. Delprat, resigned.

No. 10.—No. 1,006.—The following orders issued by the resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

No. 181, dated Oct. 14.—Granting Lieut. W. J. Bell, of the Madras staff corps, adjt. of the 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, 2 mos. leave of absence from quitting Hingoloe, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for sick leave to Europe.

No. 182.—Confirming the regimental order issued by the officer commanding 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, directing Lieut. H. Watson, 2nd in com., to officiate as adjt., in addition to his own duties, from Oct. 9, on the departure of Lieut. and adjt. W. J. Bell on m.c. to Bombay.

Home Dept., Nov. 27.—No. 6782.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. C. P. Elliott, of the Civil Service, who reported his return to Bombay on the 18th inst. from furl.

No. 6804.—The following officers attached to the police of the central provinces, have passed the prescribed examination:—

Mr. J. Higgins, district superint., with credit.

Capt. W. F. Ireland, district superint., with credit.

Mr. J. M. Berrill, asst. district superint., with credit.

Mr. J. Duff, asst. district superint., with credit.

Lieut. F. H. Scott, asst. district superint., with credit.

Lieut. H. A. Hammond, offic. district superint.

No. 6805.—Mr. B. C. Bailey, superint. of telegraphs, East Coast Circle, returned to duty on the 15th inst., from the 12 mo. leave granted to him on the 15th Jan. The unexpired portion of that leave is cancelled. Mr. Bailey is transferred to the charge of the Punjab circle.

Mr. T. R. M. Bence, superint. of telegraphs, offic. in charge of the east coast circle, is app. to the charge of that circle.

No. 28.—No. 6806.—Lieut. C. H. A. Gower, royal Madras art., officiated temp. as asst. superint. of police at Tungoo from April 29 to Aug. 9 last, from

which date his services are replaced at disposal of military dept.

No. 6,807.—Mr. W. T. Blanford, asst. in geological survey, to whom 6 mo. leave on private affairs was granted on March 31 last, and of which he availed himself on May 24 following, returned to his duty on 18th inst. The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Foreign Dept., Nov. 25.—No. 2,283.—Lieut. col. L. Barrow, C.B., is appointed comdr. of Khyrabad div., Oude, v. Lieut. col. J. Clarke, with effect from Sept. 1 last.

No. 2,240.—Mr. H. Bowman is app. a sub asst. 3rd cl. on the left bank Indus, Scinde survey, with effect from 16th ult.

No. 2,242.—Capt. J. Ashburner, offic. dep. comdr. of Nagpoor district, Central Provinces, is app. marriage registrar within the limits of that district, under Act 5 of 1852.

ABOLITION OF TRANSIT DUTIES ON COTTON.

Nov. 26.—No. 649.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the Jagheerdars of Nyagaon (Ditchit) and Nyagaon Betal, in Bundelcund, have abolished all transit duties within the limits of their respective estates.

No. 651.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that Maharajah Holkar and the Rajahs of Dhar and Dewas have abolished transit duties on cotton within their respective territories.

No. 1,101.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Rajah Bahadur" on Baboo Pronkissen Singh, zemindar of Soonsur, in Mymensing.

Nov. 28.—No. 2,283.—General.—Mr. T. J. Fallon, assist. commissioner, British Burmah, rejoined his appointment at Mergye on 26th ult.

No. 2,284.—Lieut. C. W. Street, assist. commissr., 2nd class, British Burmah, has obtained privilege leave for 2 mo. from 16th ult., the date on which he availed himself of the same.

No. 2,285.—Dr. F. G. Constant, civil assist. surg. of Sultanpore, in Oude, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 mo. from the 15th inst., or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Financial Dept., Nov. 22.—No. 28g.—Notification.—Mr. E. F. Harrison received charge of the office of deputy auditor and accountant gen., Bengal, from Mr. W. Waterfield on the 15th inst., before noon.

No. 29g.—Leave.—Privilege leave for 3 mos. has been granted to Mr. W. Waterfield, 1st assist. auditor gen. of India, from the 15th inst.

No. 24.—No. 30g.—Mr. R. Taylor reported his arrival at Bombay on the 28th ult., from the 6 mo. leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, granted to him under orders of May 2 last.

With reference to financial notification of May 10 last, Mr. R. Taylor is re-appointed to the office of civil paymr., Punjab.

Public Works Dept., General Estab., Nov. 24.—No. 196.—Leave of absence for 8 mo., on m.c., under the old furlough regulations, is granted to Maj. J. A. Campbell, exec. engr., 3rd class, central provinces, to visit the western coast and Neigherry hills.

Nov. 27.—No. 198.—Leave of absence:—Lieut. J. M. McNeile, special asst. engr., Alameda Reef lighthouse, obtained 8 mo. priv. leave from July 19, and returned to duty on Sept. 30.

Nov. 28.—No. 199.—Leave of absence for 2 mo., commencing from the 6th inst., has been granted to Lieut. F. P. Spragge, asst. engr., 2nd class, Alameda Reef light-house, prep. to applying for leave to Eur. on m.c.

No. 200.—Lieut. col. W. D. A. B. Short, royal engs., superint. eng., 6th or Burdwan circle, is deputed to British Burmah, on special duty.

Capt. L. Russell, royal engs., is app. an exec. eng. 1st cl., and placed at disposal of Govt. of Bengal, to officiate as a superint. eng., with effect from date of taking over charge from Lieut. col. Short.

Transfers:—Mr. J. Feanessy, exec. eng. 4th cl., is transferred from Bengal to British Burmah.

Lieut. C. N. Judge, exec. eng. 4th cl., is transferred from British Burmah to Bengal.

No. 1,048.—Mr. H. Taylor is appointed a 2nd asst. in the great trig. survey of India.

No. 1,044.—The foll. promotions are made in the public works dept.:—

Dep. asst. commissary F. Rose to be an asst. commissary from Nov. 1.

Superannuated dep. asst. commissary E. J. Gibbs to be a dep. asst. commissary, from Nov. 1, v. Rose, promt.

No. 1,046.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. C. W. Hawes, Bengal staff corps, comdr. of cavalry, corps of guides; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 28.

Asst. surg. W. White, M.D., medical dept.; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 14.

No. 1,047.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appt.:—

Capt. T. G. Montgomerie, royal engineers, 1st asst., to be astronomical asst., great trig. survey of India,

Gazette.

v. Maj. J. T. Walker, confirmed in the appt. of su-
perint. great trig. survey of India.

No. 1048.—With reference to the notification by
the Govt. of Bengal, dated 19th inst., the services of
Asst. surgeon R. H. Perkins, civil asst. surgeon of
Bridgell, are, at his own request, placed at disposal
of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 1049.—The undermentioned officer is per-
mitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on
m.c.—

Lieut. J. H. Blunt, of the late 49th regt. N.I., doing
duty with the 19th (Punjab) regt. N.I., for 18 mo.,
under the new regts.

No. 1050.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is
pleased to make the following appointment:—
Brigadier A. C. Errington, of H.M.'s 51st regt.,
now temporarily employed on the brigade staff, to be
a brigadier on the establishment, in the room of Brig.
S. T. Christie, c.b., who is removed from the brigade
staff of the army from the date of his departure, on
m.c., to Europe.

No. 26.—No. 1,051.—The servs. of Capt. L. Rus-
sell, of the royal engineers, are placed at the disposal
of the public works dept.

No. 27.—No. 1,052.—The servs. of Capt. R. Jen-
kins, of the late 5th European light cav., are placed
temporarily at the disposal of the foreign dept.

No. 1,053.—The underment. officers have reported
their return from England:—
Capt. W. J. Ward, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in
command 7th Bengal cav., and Lieut. E. F. Litch-
field, of the gen. list infantry; date of arrival at
Bombay, Nov. 13.

No. 28.—No. 1,055.—The underment. officer is
permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence,
on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. J. Reid, of the med. dept., for 20 mo.,
under the new regts.

No. 1,056.—It is hereby notified that the pension
pay office at Barrackpore will be abolished from Dec.
1 next, and the p-yments hitherto made from that
office will, from and after that date, be transferred to
the Dinapore circle.

No. 1,057.—The underment. officer is permitted to
proceed to Europe, on furl., on private affairs:—
Capt. T. W. Seager, of the late 27th regt. N.I., for
3 years under the old regulations.

No. 1,058.—Serg. T. Shanahan, attached to the
gun foundry at Cossipore, is prom. to the rank of
sub-conductor.

No. 1,059.—The underment. officer has reported
his return from England:—
Lieut. J. G. Barlow, of the late 54th regt. N.I.,
date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 24, 1862.

No. 1,060.—The following proms. are made, subject
to H.M.'s approval:—
Medical Department.—Asst. surgs. C. Johnson, to
be surg., from Sept. 6, 1862, v. Surg. J. Allan, F.R.C.S.,
retired; and F. Pearson, to be surg., from Sept. 18,
1862, v. Surg. Maj. A. Beale, retired.

No. 1,061.—The underment. officers have reported
their return from England:—
Lieut. W. G. Maitland, late 39th N.I., Lieut. T. M.
Sandys, late 73rd N.I., Lieut. C. L. Prendergast, of
the gen. list inf., date of arrival at Fort William Nov.
24, 1862.

Lieut. W. T. A. Thain, of the gen. list inf., date of
arrival at Fort William Nov. 26, 1862.

No. 1,062.—The underment. gentleman, appointed
by H.M. to the late corps of Bengal engrs., and
gazetted as lieut. in the royal engrs. in the London
Gazette of April 29, 1862, has reported his arrival on
the date specified below:—
Royal Engineers.—Lieut. G. F. L. Marshall, date
of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 27, 1862.

[Published in Govt. G.O. No. 600, dated June 6,
1862.]

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Police Dept., dated Nynce Tal, Nov. 5.—No. 878a.
—Mr. H. B. Good, assist. inspector gen. of police in
the Benares division, officiated as district superint.
of police at Jounpore from July 26, the date of
Lieut. Garton's departure, until Sept. 15 last, when
he was relieved by Lieut. Clark.

General Dept., dated Nynce Tal, Nov. 6.—No.
2863a.—Mr. F. R. Hogg, officiating joint magist. and
dep. coll. of Seharunpore, is posted in that capacity
to the district of Meerut.

Mr. A. J. Lawrence, officiating joint magist. and
dep. coll. at Meerut, is posted in that capacity to the
district of Seharunpore.

No. 2,835a.—Mr. E. J. Boldero, magist. and coll.
of Mynpoory (on leave), is apptd. to be judge and
sessions judge of Futtehpoore, with effect from date
on which Mr. G. Edmonstone resigned the civil
service.

Mr. F. Thompson is apptd. to be magist. and coll.
of Mynpoory, with effect from same date, but will
continue to officiate as magist. and coll. of Shah-
jehanpore.

No. 10.—No. 2,854a.—Leave for a further period
of 24 mos. in extension of that granted in orders of
30th April last, No. 1,142a, on m.c., is granted to
Mr. C. Pearson, M.A., principal of the Govt. college
at Agra.

No. 2,860a.—Mr. W. S. Halsey is apptd. to officiate

as joint magist. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, and
is posted to the district of Mirzapore.

No. 2,862a.—General leave, for 1 mo., under the
rules applicable to military officers in civil employ,
is granted to Lieut. J. M. Glubb, asst. comr. of Jhan-
si, with retrospective effect from Oct. 18, or from
the subsequent date on which he may have availed
himself of the same.

No. 14.—No. 1,651.—Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald,
Bengal medical service, rec. ch. of the civil station
and police of Muttra, from Surg. Maj. C. L. Cox,
20th hussars, on Oct. 26 last.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 8.—No. 4,610a.—Ap-
pointment:—Mr. W. H. Parker, asst. engr. in charge
of the Etawah terminal div. Ganges canal, is apptd.
to the civil divisional engr. of 2nd class, and posted to the
Allahabad div. He will join on being relieved by
Mr. Forrest.

No. 5.—No. 4,642a.—Under orders from the Govt.
of India, in the pub. works dept., Mr. W. A. Billings,
acct., 1st class, N.W.P., is transferred to Nagpore as
head acct. of the public works account's office, Cen-
tral Provs.

No. 8.—No. 4,674.—The priv. leave for 2 mos.,
granted to Mr. W. H. Parker, dep. superint., Etawah
terminal division Ganges canal, in notification No.
3,007a, dated July 19 last, is canc. at that officer's
request.

No. 12.—No. 1,116.—Leave of absence:—One
mo.'s priv. leave of abs. is granted to Mr. R. E. For-
rest, superint. Etawah terminal div. Ganges canal,
from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

THE ADJUTANCY OF NATIVE INVALIDS.

Head Qrs., Camp Agra, Nov. 8.—With reference
to G.O. Sept. 8, 1859, the designation "Adjutant
Native Invalids" is to be expunged from para. 28,
Native Invalids, and that of "Paymaster and
sec. 44, mily. rers., and that of "Paymaster and
Superintendent of Native Pensioners" substituted.

Asst. surg. R. Spence, H.M.'s 82nd foot, temporarily
employed at Meerut, is, with the sanction of Govt.,
directed to rejoin his regt. at Delhi.

Brev. maj. B. Walton, H.M.'s 38th regt., military
store-keeper at the Presy., passed the prescribed
colloquial examination on the 18th inst.

Futtehghur station order, dated 11th idem, direct-
ing Capt. R. Vernor, 88th foot, to proceed to Agra.

The following pres. div. orders are confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 20 last.—Permitt. Capt. S. Rogers, late
78rd regt. N.I., to do gen. duty at Dinapore, on the
expiration of his present leave.

Dated 10th ult.—Permitt. Capt. F. H. Hanmer,
late 84th N.I., attached to the 16th N.I., to do gen.
duty in Fort William.

The following Benares div. orders are confirmed:—
Dated Sept. 22 last.—Appg. Lieut. J. Upperton, late
46th N.I., to offic. as station interp. during abs., on
priv. leave, of Capt. W. H. Hawes, late 63rd N.I.

Jullundur brig. order, dated Aug. 27 last, directing
Asst. surg. R. Adams, M.D., to proceed to Umritsur,
to join the detachment of the 81st foot at that station,
where his services were urgently required.

Nov. 6.—No. 163.—The following orders are con-
firmed:—
By the officer comd. 3rd batt. rifle brigade, dated
Feb. 20, 1862, app. Lieut. James to act as quartermr.
during the absence of Quartermr. Heeney, with
effect from Nov. 20, 1861.

Meerut division order of Oct. 25, 1862, at the re-
commendation of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, di-
recting Dr. Johnson, now doing duty with 2nd royal
horse brigade, to assume med. charge of the 6th
batt. 16th brigade royal art., proceeding down
country in view to his joining his own charge at Go-
rackpore.

PRIZES FOR RIFLE SHOOTING.

Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 18.—In accordance with
the provisions of G.O.C.C., dated Dec. 24, 1860, the
brigade order by Col. Christie, com. 11th brigade
royal artillery, dated April 30 last, detailing the
royal artillery, and men entitled to
non-commissioned officers and men entitled to
prizes for good shooting during the season of
1861-62, and badges to the sergeants of the best
shooting baty., is confirmed, and the following
prizes are authorised from Oct. 1, 1862, to Sept. 30,
1863, viz.:—

1st class or brigade prize with 3d. per day extra
pay prizes with 2d. per day extra
2nd class or baty. prizes with 1d. per day extra pay—

pay, each baty.
3rd class prizes with 1d. per day extra pay—

No. 1 Battery
No. 2 "
No. 3 "
No. 4 "
No. 5 "
No. 6 "
No. 7 "
No. 8 "

Badges of cross guns and crown worked
in gold to serge. of the best shooting
baty. No. 4 Baty.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M. British Forces, Calcutta,

Nov. 7.—Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 17.—No. 184.—
Pending the result of an application to the Horse
Guards the C. in C. is pleased to post Asst. surg.
Climo to 2nd batt. rifle brigade.

With reference to G.O. No. 84 of June 10 last,
Lieut. col. and Brev. col. H. Tombs, c.b.v.c., is apptd.
to the royal horse art., and posted to the 2nd bri-
gade, with effect from Oct. 30, 1861, the date of his
promotion to the rank of Lieut. col.

Leave to England granted to Lieut. Faircloth, 81st
regt., in G.O., of Aug. 15, is cancelled at his own
request.

The extension of leave granted in G.O. of Aug.
last, to Capt. Constable, 1st batt. 4th regt., is can-
celled at his own request.

Oct. 18th.—The retirement from the service, by
the sale of his commission, of Lieut. R. Stewart, of
the 97th highlanders, is accepted by the C. in C. in
India, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following orders are confirmed:—
By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. Man-fild, app. Ensign
R. B. Singer, inst. of musketry to the 28th regt., v.
Brett, res., with effect from Sept. 9 last.

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, G.C.B., grant-
ing Capt. L. H. Campbell, 74th regt., leave to Ceylon
for 3 mo. on m.c.; and permitting Lieut. and Adj.
Currie, 74th regt., to proceed to the Neilgherries and
England, to appear before a medical board.

Capt. Lethbridge to act on the responsibility of the
committee, with effect from Aug. 26 last.

Presidency division order, dated Aug. 29 last, di-
recting Lieut. Brown, 80th regt., to do duty at the
Chinsurah depot.

Benares division order of 4th inst. app. Capt.
Daly and Lieut. Alderson, 77th regt., Lieut. Betty,
2nd drag. gds., and Lieut. Pone, 38th foot, to do duty
with invalids proceeding from the division.

Cawnpore brigade order of 17th ult., directing
Asst. surg. Venour, 46th regt., to take med. charge
of the squadron 2nd drag. gds. from the 10th idem,
v. Asst. surg. Faught.

Futtehghur station order of 22nd ult., directing
Asst. inst. of Musketry of the 88th regt., to proceed
to Shahjehanpore by public dak.

By the officer comd. 1st batt. 28rd fus., dated
Aug. 26 last, app. Ensign Adams to act as adjt., v.
Clayton.

By the officer comd. 34th regt., dated May 26 last,
app. Ensign J. O. Gage, qualified asst. inst. of mus-
ketry, v. Walker, proceeding on leave.

By the officer comd. 80th regt., dated 15th ult.,
app. Serg. J. Probert, qualified to act as serg. inst. of
musketry, from the 13th idem, v. Serg. Savage.

By the officer comd. 92nd regt., dated Aug. 23rd
last, app. Serg. J. Patterson, qualified asst. serg.
inst. of musketry; and dated Sept. 23rd last, app.
Lieut. McEwen asst. inst. of musketry.

By the officer comd. 94th regt., dated 24th ult.,
directing Capt. R. W. Cox to continue acting as adjt.,
until the return of Lieut. Malthus from leave.

By the officer comd. Agra brigade, dated Oct. 15,
directing Surg. Maj. R. Whittall to assume charge
of the head quarters 25th brigade, and No. 8 baty.
16th brigade royal art., and Surg. F. Maxwell, on
being relieved, to do duty with H.M.'s 35th foot.

54th Foot.—Ensign O'Brien, to Calcutta, for 2 mo.,
from date of leaving the regt., m.c.

72nd Foot.—Brev. maj. Vesey, in ext., from Feb.
15 to Aug. 15, 1863.

79th Foot.—Lieut. col. Butt, chief insp. of mus-
ketry, to England, for 6 mo., from date of availing
himself of it; and Asst. surg. Kilgour, to Murree,
from Sept. 7 to Dec. 6, on m.c.

80th Foot.—Lieut. col. and Brev. col. S. T. Christie,
c.b., to England, under the new rules, m.c.

81st Foot.—Lieut. Warren, to Calcutta, for 2 mo.,
from date of leaving the regt., m.c.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. and Quartermr. Brooks, to
Calcutta, from Oct. 15, 1862, to Dec. 14, 1863, to
England, m.c.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Oct. 29.—The annual
practice of the artillery in Bengal will commence,
as usual, on Dec. 1 next, at the following stations,
except as regards Peshawur, where it will commence
under orders which will be communicated direct
from army head qrs.:—

Agra, Benares (Sultanpore), Delhi, Dum-Dum, or
the Salt Lakes, Gwalior, Lucknow, Meerut, Meeran
Meer, Mooltan, and Peshawur, with heavy and light
field ordnance.

Hazareebaugh, Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Umballah,
with light field ordnance only.

The batteries at Attock and Rawul Pindee will
join and take part in the practice at Peshawur.

The batteries at Lahore, Sealkote, Umritsur, and
Ferozepore will join and take part in the practice at
Meeran Meer.

The battery at Jullundur will join and take part
in the practice at Umballah.

The battery at Futtehghur will join and take part
in the practice at Agra.

The battery at Bareilly will join the Meerut div.
The batteries at Fyzabad, Seetapore, Cawnpore,
and Allahabad will join and take part in the practice
at Lucknow.

The battery at Jhansi will join the artillery at Gwalior.

The battery at Dinapore will join and take part in the practice at Hazareebaugh.

The practice of the artillery at Benares will be carried on as heretofore at Sultanpore.

The artillery at Fort William will carry on their practice at Dum-Dum, or near the Salt Lakes, as may be most convenient.

Strict attention is requested to the rules for regulating the award of prizes for good firing to the soldiers of the art. in India, published in G.O.C.C. of Dec. 24, 1860.

Ry order of H.E. the C. in C.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Nov. 28.—Mr. F. B. Molony to act as civil and sess. judge of Cuddapah during the absence of Mr. F. S. Child, on leave, or until further orders.

Financial Dept.—Surg. maj. J. W. Mudge, M.D., surg. of the 2nd dist., to act as examiner of accounts, med. dept., during Surg. maj. Balfour's employment on other duty, or until further orders, subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. C. V. Wilkinson, R.E., to act as depy. chief engr., central circle, during the absence of Lieut. col. Boileau, or until further orders.

Capt. Hemery, actg. dep. chief engr., central circle, is, at his own request, permitted to revert to his substantive appt. of dist. engr., Cuddapah.

Capt. W. Syme, 2nd asst. dist. engr., Bellary, to act as 1st asst. dist. engr., Coimbatore, during the employment of Major Morgan on other duty, or until further orders, but to continue in charge of the Wainad range, in the Malabar dist.

Lieut. D. H. Trail, R.E., to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr., Bellary, v. Capt. Syme, but to do duty in the Coimbatore dist. until further orders.

Financial Dept.—The services of Surg. maj. E. G. Balfour, examiner of accounts, med. dept., are placed temp. at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for appt. to act as depy. inspr. gen. of hospitals.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. R. W. Norfor, supt. of stamps, and coll. of stamp revenue, assumed charge of his office from Mr. J. Mackey on the 25th inst.

No. 455.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Surg. J. Ratton to be surg. maj. from Aug. 15, the date on which he completed 20 years' service in India.

Senior 1st Class Asst. surg. F. L. Clementson to be surg., from Nov. 21, v. Graham, retired.

Returned to duty:—Major J. Loudon, staff corps, asst. comy. gen.; arr. at Bombay, Oct. 28.

Surg. M. Kane, dep. assay master, Bombay; arr. at Bombay, Nov. 13.

The servs. of the undermen. officers are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept. for employment in the Mysore commission.

Capt. H. G. Thomson, 2nd assist. adjt. gen. of the army.

Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, 37th regt. (grenadiers).

Lieut. A. W. C. Lindsay, 30th regt. N.I.

Fort William, Nov. 14, G. O. by H.E. the Governor Gen. of India in Council.—No. 1,021.—The undermen. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Capt. H. T. Stuart, of the Madras staff corps, for 20 mo.

Nov. 28.—No. 459.—The following notification from the *Calcutta Gazette* is republished in G.O.:—

Home Dept., Nov. 15.—No. 6,534.—With reference to the notifications Nos. 6,301, dated the 7th, and 6,385, dated the 10th inst., the services of Lieut. H. DeLousada, 51st Madras N.I., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George from this date.

The servs. of Lieut. DeLousada are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Home Dept., Fort William, Nov. 17.—No. 6,565.—Appt.—The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieut. col. A. C. Pears, late of the Madras art., to be post-master general of Madras, with effect from the date of taking charge of that office.

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Nov. 29.—Lieut. A. T. Rolland, Madras staff corps, to act as asst. superintend. of police, 1st class, in the district of Coimbatore.

Lieut. A. M. Lys, 31st regt. Madras N.I., to be probationary asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in the district of Ganjam.

Lieut. T. K. Guthrie, 36th regt. Madras N.I., to act as prob. asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in the Godavery district.

Public Dept., Dec. 2.—The undermen. gentlemen are admitted as members of the Madras Civil Service from the 26th ult., the date of their arrival at the presidency per steamer *Nubia*:—

Messrs. J. B. Pennington, J. G. Horsfall, W. Logan, and H. Sewell.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. G. S. Forbes, coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, resumed charge of the district from Mr. Longley on 20th inst.

Public Works Dept.—The leave granted to Mr. R. C. Fraser, 2nd asst. dist. engr., Trichinopoly, in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 14th ult., will commence from Oct. 17 instead of from Nov. 17.

Capt. C. V. Wilkeson assumed charge of the office of deputy chief engr., Central Circle, from Capt. Hemery, on the 1st inst.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, Dec. 1.—The Board of Revenue have granted 8 mo. priv. leave to J. C. Hannington, Esq., acting head asst. coll. of Malabar.

Revenue Settlement Office, Madras, Nov. 28.—The Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement has granted Lieut. C. J. Stuart, asst. director of revenue settlement in the Tinnevely district, priv. leave for 1 mo., from date of quitting his station.

Military Dept.—No. 460.—The services of Capt. J. Shand, of the late 51st regt. N.I., doing duty with 38th regt. N.I., are placed at disposal of Govt. of India, for employ. in the Hyderabad contingent.

Dec. 2.—No. 461.—Appointments:—Maj. F. Applegath, Madras Staff Corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Rajahmundry and Samulcottah.

Asst. surg. H. B. Montgomery, garrison asst. surg., Fort St. George, to act as surgeon of the 2nd district, during employ. of Dr. Mudge on other duty.

Asst. surg. W. N. Chipperfield, acting superint. of the eye infirmary, to act as garrison asst. surg. Fort St. George, and to be in charge of the port and marine dept., without prejudice to his appt. as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College, during employ. of Dr. Montgomery.

Returned to duty:—Maj. E. W. Boudier, late 51st regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras on Nov. 26.

Surg. G. Smith, M.D.; arrived at Madras on Nov. 26. The undermen. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. E. L. M. Evans, 51st regt. N.I., on furl. for 3 years, under old regs.

Asst. surg. I. G. Gibbs, on furl. without pay for one year, under old regs.

Marine Dept., Dec. 5.—Appointments:—Mr. J. B. Crowther to officiate as asst. master attendant at Madras.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. J. Vertue is to be considered as having officiated as district engr., Pres., from Oct. 17 to 26.

Madras, Dec. 4.—Memorandum.—The chief justice and judges of the High Court of Judicature have granted leave to the undermentioned officer:—

Mr. A. P. Streenevass, act. addit. princ. sudder ameen of Salem, for 10 days.

Inspec. Gen's Office, Fort St. George, Dec. 4.—Memorandum.—Mr. J. A. Elkington, 4th asst. in the office of inspec. gen. of ordnance and magazines, is granted privilege leave of absence for 1 mo. from Dec. 1.

Military Dept., Dec. 5.—No. 463.—Madras Staff Corps.—The admission to the staff corps, and promotion therein, of Maj. W. G. Owen, 11th regt. N.I., who returned to India on the 21st Sept. last, are cancelled, in compliance with his request (under satisfactory explanation afforded as to the delay in submitting his application), with reference to G.O. June 10 last, No. 613, republished in Madras G.O. of 24th idem, No. 256.

No. 464.—Capt. W. G. Owen, 11th regt. N.I., who attained the regimental position of major in G.O. Jan. 7 last, No. 6, v. Losh and Salmon, retired, is confirmed in that rank, with date of commission from Jan. 1 last, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Returned to duty:—Capt. J. Daniel, 16th regt. N.I.; Lieut. C. McInroy, 19th regt. N.I.; Lieut. J. Hudleston, 18th regt. N.I. Arrived at Bombay, Nov. 28.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

No. 465.—The following movements of corps, ordered in G.O. July 21 last, No. 289, are cancelled:—1st (Royal) Regt.—From Secunderabad to Rangoon.

18th (Royal Irish) Regt.—From Secunderabad to Kamptee.

68th (Durham) Regt. L.I.—From Rangoon to Secunderabad.

The following movements are ordered:—1st (Royal) Regt.—From Secunderabad to Kamptee.

H.M.'s 66th (Berkshire) Regt.—From Cannanore to Bangalore.

H.M.'s 1102nd Regt. (Royal Madras Fus.)—From Bangalore to Cannanore.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen's Office, Fort St. George, Nov. 1.—Brig. gen. E. Brice, C.B., inspector of artillery, with his brigade major, will accompany H.E. the C. in C. on his tour of inspection, and will proceed to join H.E.'s camp without delay.

Nov. 26.—The unexpired portion of the leave of

absence, on m.c., granted in G.O.C.C., Feb. 21 last, to Lieut. and Ridingmaster A. Davidson, is cancl. fr. Sept. 18, the date on which he was reported fit for duty.

The undermen. officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—Capt. H. T. Rogers, royal engrs., qualified for general staff, July 6, 1853, No. 46. The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Capt. Rogers.

Nov. 27.—Capt. C. D. Grant, 11th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty under the officer comdg. Southern div. till the return of the 11th regt. N.I. from Burmah, when he will join his corps.

Capt. W. H. R. Godfrey, of staff corps, is app. to do duty till further orders, under the officer comdg. ceded districts.

Lieut. R. A. Chadwick, 5th regt. N.I., is app. to act as adjt. of the 18th regt. N.I. till further orders.

The undermen. med. officers attained the position of 1st assist. surgeons from the dates specified opposite their names:—

2nd Class Asst. surg. J. M. Joseph, from Nov. 20. 2nd Class Asst. surg. E. S. Cleveland, M.D., from Nov. 20.

Nov. 28.—Surg. maj. E. G. Balfour is app. to act as dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals, in succ. to Actg. dep. inspr. gen. C. Paterson, M.D., prom.

The following posting is ordered:—Actg. dep. inspr. gen. of hospitals E. G. Balfour, to act in Pegu div.

Asst. surg. S. T. Heard, doing duty with hd. qrs. 3rd royal horse brigade, will forthwith proceed and join the A battery at Kamptee.

Nov. 29.—No. 88.—With reference to G.O. March 22, 1860, No. 40, and Sept. 1, 1862, No. 67, the C. in C. directs that officers arriving on the Neigherry hills shall, in addition to the report made to the assist. adjt. gen. southern division, report themselves either in person or by letter to the officer commanding at Wellington, giving at the same time their address; and will keep him informed of any change in their place of residence.

Capt. T. Dyer, of the staff corps, is appointed aide de camp to Maj. gen. I. C. Coffin, comundg. southern division, with effect from June 27.

No. 89.—Capt. W. M. Williams, of the staff corps, is appointed to do duty under the orders of the officer commanding southern division, until further orders.

With reference to G.O.G. No. 459, dated 28th inst., replacing the services of Lieut. H. de Lousada, late 51st regt. N.I., at the disposal of the C. in C., that officer is directed to join, and do duty with 10th regt. N.I., at Jubbulpore, until further orders.

Dec. 1.—No. 90.—The leave of absence granted in G.O. Feb. 4, to Capt. G. de la P. Berestford, deputy assist. qmr. gen., Mysore division, is commuted from general to privilege leave.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. M. Furlong, late 47th regt. N.I., doing duty 44th regt. N.I., Madras, qualified as interp.

Lieut. H. C. Stephens, 4th regt. L.C., Saugor, creditable progress.

The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Stevens.

The following removal is ordered:—Lieut. G. A. Young, late 52nd N.I., from doing duty 24th regt. N.I. to do duty with 4th regt. N.I.—to join.

The following extract from G.O., dated Adj. gen. office, Poona, Nov. 7, is republished:—

No. 1,103.—The undermen. officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff test.—Assist. surg. H. C. Brodrick, residency surg., Indore.

With reference to the above the moonshee allowance is to be disbursed to Assist. surg. Brodrick.

Lieut. W. Hudleston, 2nd regt. N.I., now doing duty with 4th regt. N.I., is directed to join and do duty with 21st regt. N.I., till return of his own regt. to the coast.

Lieut. H. C. Wright, 42nd regt. N.I., is appointed qmr. and interp. of that regt.

The following removals are ordered, as a temporary arrangement:—

Surg. maj. H. Smith, F.R.C.S., from 8th regt. N.I. to 20th brigade royal art., and to be in med. charge of horse and foot art. at Kamptee.

Surg. maj. J. L. Ranking, from H.M.'s 105th regt of foot to 23rd brigade royal art., and to be in med. charge of the horse and foot art. at Secunderabad.

Leave of absence:—Lieut. T. H. B. Brooke, 12th regt. N.I., in continuation till Nov. 22, to enable him to join.

With reference to G.O. dated 18th ult., Col. W. D. P. Patton will continue in command of the Thayermyo brigade until relieved by Brig. Grant.

Dec. 4.—Surgeon maj. W. G. Pritchard, M.D., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment as staff surgeon, Rangoon.

The following removal and posting are ordered:—Surgeon maj. C. G. E. Ford, F.R.C.S., from 17th brigade royal art., and acting staff surgeon, Rangoon, to be staff surgeon at Rangoon.

Asst. surgeon W. A. Jacob, M.D., to do duty 24th regt. N.I.

Surgeon maj. J. Kennedy, M.D., in medical charge of royal horse and foot art. at Kamptee, is appointed to act as garrison surgeon, during employment of Dr. Doward on other duty.

The foll. removals and posting are ordered:—
Garrison surgeon J. H. Orr, C.B., from Bangalore to Fort St. George.

Acting garrison surgeon D. Macfarlane, M.D., from Trichinopoly to Bangalore.

Acting garrison surgeon J. Kennedy, M.D., late promotion, to Trichinopoly.

Surgeon W. Scott, M.D., from doing duty 24th regt. N.I., to do duty H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. W. M. Williams, staff corps, doing duty under orders of the officer commanding Southern division, to Eastern Coast and Madras, m.c., preparatory to proceeding to Europe.

Lieut. A. R. Oakes, 25th regt. N.I., in continuation, till Nov. 26, 1862, to enable him to join.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 27.—No. 641.—Lieut. H. L. Hall, H.M.'s 103rd royal Bombay fus., is allowed a furl to Europe on urgent private affairs, for 6 mo., without pay.

No. 642.—The undermend. officer is admitted as probationer to the Bombay staff corps, subject to the conditions prescribed:—
Lieut. R. T. Thompson, 56th foot, staff appt., adjt. of the gen. depot.

No. 643.—The undermend. officer is admitted as probationer to the Bombay staff corps, subject to the conditions prescribed:—
Lieut. W. T. Eden 29th cadre regt. N.I., staff appt., quartermaster and interpr. to 1st gren. regt. N.I.

No. 644.—The undermend. officers are admitted as probationers to the Bombay staff corps, subject to the conditions prescribed:—
Lieut. P. A. Browne, gen. list, staff appt., paid doing duty officer 27th or 1st Belooch regt.

Lieut. H. S. Daniel, 3rd L.C., adjt. Khandeish Bheel corps.

MEDICAL DUTIES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Nov. 29.—No. 645.—H.E. the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that from the 1st Dec. next the med. duties of the Presy. shall be distributed according to the following arrangement, instead of that now existing:—

The island of Bombay being divided into three dists., and a medical officer appointed to each district.
1st District.—Will comprise Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Tardeo, and Girgaum.

Dependent Duties.—Attendance upon all covenanted and uncovenanted civil servants and military staff officers living in the district. All officers, civil and military, on leave or on medical certificate residing within the district.

2nd District.—Colaba, the Forte, and Esplanade.

Dependent Duties.—Ditto ditto.

3rd District.—Byculla, with the Grant and Bellassis roads, Mazagon, Chintzpoogly, and Parel.

Dependent Duties.—Ditto, and will perform the duties of police surg., and have charge of the Byculla schools.

The medical officers appointed to these situations will receive the official designation of presy. surgeon, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd districts respectively, and will be required to reside within their respective districts.

As a rule surgeons only will be eligible for the appointment of presy. surgeon. They will receive a consolidated salary of Rupees (900) nine hundred monthly. Should an assistant surgeon be appointed, the salary will be Rupees (700) seven hundred monthly.

The surgeon of the 2nd district will have the bungalow now occupied by the assistant garrison surgeon on the Esplanade, placed at his disposal as a residence on the same conditions as held by the assistant garrison surgeon.

Consequent upon the above order, the appoints. of civil surgeon, asst. civil surgeon, garrison surgeon, and asst. garrison surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper, Bombay, will cease from Dec. 1 next.

To preserve the due responsibility of the medical officers with respect to granting medical certificates to enable patients to appear before the standing in the medical committee, it is to be understood that in the cases of civil officers the district surgeons will be responsible to the civil departments, and in that of military officers to the C. in C.

From the above date, consequent on the foregoing arrangement, the native garrison hospital at the presidency is abolished; and the lascars, store and tent, of the grand arsenal, the gun carriage, and garrison engineer's departments, will be treated in the hospital of the marine battalion. The compounder at present attached to the native general hospital is to be transferred to the marine battalion, for the purpose of making up the prescriptions of the presidency surgeons, 1st and 2nd districts.

H.E. the C. in C. will be good enough to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary with

reference to military officers conforming to these rules.

No. 646.—With reference to G.O. No. 645, of this date, the following appts. are made:—
Surgeon maj. Arbuckle, M.D., to be presidency surgeon of 1st district.

Surgeon maj. Manisty to be presidency surgeon of 2nd district.

Asst. surgeon Haines, M.B., to be presidency surgeon of 3rd district.

Surgeon maj. Wright to act as presidency surgeon of 1st district, during absence of Surgeon maj. Arbuckle.

Surgeon Fraser to act as surgeon of 2nd district, during absence of Surgeon maj. Manisty.

No. 649.—The G.O. No. 503, dated Sept. 6 last, granting leave to Capt. R. S. Simonds, of H.M.'s 4th Bengal Eur. regt., to proceed to the Cape and Australia from Bombay on m.c., is cancelled.

No. 652.—The following adjustments of rank and promo. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
Adjustments of Rank.—General List.

Lieut. G. G. Morris, from Feb. 22, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. C. Eveyard (staff corps), late 22nd regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. S. Williamson (dec.), from March 1, v. Lieut. F. J. Stubbs (staff corps), late Cadre 31st regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. S. Lechmere, from March 9, v. Lieut. H. H. Elliott (staff corps), late Cadre 30th regt. N.I., deceased.

Lieut. W. F. Prideaux, from March 13, v. Lieut. W. A. Kerr, v.c. (staff corps), late 24th regt. N.I., resigned.

Lieut. H. L. Hall (lieut. in H.M.'s 103rd royal fus.), from March 28, v. Lieut. S. J. Whitehill, Cadre 29th regt. N.I., resigned.

Lieut. W. W. Haywood, from May 6, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. J. Melliss (staff corps), late 8th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. B. H. Burnes, from May 12, v. Lieut. E. S. Williamson, dec.

Lieut. E. S. Walcott, from May 6, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. H. Blair, 19th regt. N.I., dec.

Lieut. D. C. Pedder, from May 27, v. Lieut. H. C. Ryder, 3rd Eur. regt., removed from the army list.

Promotions.—General List.

Ens. W. Scott to be lieut. from June 8 last, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. W. M. L. Atkins (staff corps), late 20th regt. N.I., dec. on 2nd idem.

Ens. H. W. C. Bulkeley (lieut. in H.M.'s 106th regt. of foot) to be lieut. from June 27, v. Lieut. G. T. Estridge, 24th regt. N.I., dec. on 26th idem.

Ens. T. A. Buchanan (lieut. in H.M.'s 109th regt. of foot) to be lieut. from Oct. 30 last, v. Lieut. F. J. T. Ross (staff corps), late 16th regt. N.I., promoted.

Ens. C. M. Erskine (lieut. in H.M.'s 103rd royal Bombay fus.) to be lieut. from Nov. 11 last, v. Lieut. G. E. Keith, cadre 31st regt. N.I., resigned.

Ens. C. F. Gleig (lieut. in H.M.'s 106th regt. of foot) to be lieut. from Dec. 1, v. Lieut. T. K. Lee, cadre 30th regt. N.I., resigned.

Dec. 3.—No. 653.—Staff asst. surg. J. Watt is brought on the strength of H.M.'s forces serving in the Bombay Presidency from Nov. 20, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Political Dept., Dec. 3.—Capt. G. F. Hayward delivered over ch. of the office of adjt. to Gujarat Bheel corps to Lieut. W. P. LaTouche on 13th ult.

The unexpired portion of leave granted to Capt. L. C. Barton, asst. resident at Baroda on Oct. 22 last, has been cancelled.

Judicial Dept., Dec. 2.—The leave for 12 mos. on m.c., granted to Mr. J. L. Johnson, second judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, under date Nov. 29, 1861, is extended for a further period of six months on the same account.

Mr. F. H. Souter, superint. of police, Ahmednagar, is allowed leave for 2 mos.

Dec. 3.—Asst. surg. J. M. Hyslop to be surgeon to the coroner, and to have charge of the county gaol and house of correction.

Revenue Dept., Dec. 2.—Mr. G. Scott rec. charge on Nov. 28 from Mr. R. H. Showell, of the offices of collector of Bombay, superint. of stamps, and superint. of stationery.

Mr. J. G. Moore to act as asst. comr. in Scinde.

Dec. 3.—Mr. G. Scott, special income-tax comr., president of the income-tax commission, and coll. of income-tax, Bombay, resu. ch. of his duties on 28th ult.

Mr. T. Kyte to act as hoozoor deputy to the coll. and mag. of Tanna.

CHINA CLAIMS.

Bombay, Office of the Controller of Military Finance, Nov. 12.—No. 3.—In order to facilitate the rendering of the final accounts of the third expedition to China, in obedience to the orders of the Home Authorities, all as early a date as possible, the attention of all officers concerned is called to the urgent necessity for insisting upon claims of every description being preferred without delay. Officers and heads of departments are therefore requested to expedite the preferment of claims as much as possible.

No. 110.—Asst. surg. W. J. Moore, M.D., assumed charge of the duties of acting asst. surg., European General Hospital on Sept. 30 last.

Gogo, Nov. 25.—Police.—Northern Division.—The underment. officer has assumed charge of his appointment:—Lieut. H. Daniell, adjutant, Khandeish Bheel corps, on Nov. 11.

Commissioners' Office, Kurrachee, Nov. 27.—By the Commissioner in Scinde.—Lieut. C. Dodd and Mr. H. Erskine respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and magistrate of Kurrachee on 25th inst.

Military Dept., Dec. 8.—No. 654.—Lieut. H. P. Cowper, 13th Bengal cav., has a furl to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c.

No. 655.—The following garrison order, by Brigdr. Liddell, C.B., dated Sept. 30, is confirmed:—

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector gen. of hospitals, Asst. surg. Dymock, gen. duty, Pres. div., is directed to act as asst. garrison surg., as a temp. measure, v. Asst. surg. Mead, reported sick.

No. 656.—The following garrison order, by Brigdr. Liddell, C.B., dated Oct. 16, is confirmed:—

With reference to para. 7 of the garrison orders of the 30th ult., Asst. surg. Dymock is app. at the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector gen. of hospitals, acting medical storekeeper from that date.

Dec. 9.—No. 657.—The following officers have furl. to Europe for 20 mo., on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. J. Welsh, port surgeon, Bombay.

Asst. surg. H. King, Madras estab., civil asst. surg., Beytool.

Dec. 10.—No. 658.—The following temp. arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieut. Harris, 10th regt. N.I., acted as superint. of bazars at Kolapur from Oct. 20 to Nov. 3, during Lieut. Reid's absence.

No. 659.—Capt. J. G. T. Griffith, Bombay royal engrs., has a furl to Europe for 2 years, under new regt.

No. 660.—The following officer, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is app. to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut. A. T. Spens, 3rd L.C., adjt. 2nd regt. Poona horse, on 18th Feb., 1861.

Dec. 9.—Capt. T. D. Ker, in charge of convicts employed on public works in North Canara, is appd. a subordinate mag. of the 1st class in that dist.

Mr. R. B. Worthington, 2nd asst. mag. of Rutnagherry, is vested with the full powers of a mag. in the Rutnagherry collectorate.

Dec. 10.—Mr. W. M. Coghlan, actg. 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, was detained on duty in Bombay from Sept. 19 to Oct. 29 last.

Erratum.—In the *Government Gazette* of the 4th inst., page 1,219, for "Asst. surg. J. M. Hyslop," read "Surg. J. M. Hyslop," to be surg. to the coroner, and to have charge of the county gaol and house of correction.

Revenue Dept.—Dec. 8.—Lieut. M. Grant, H.M.'s 33rd regt., is appd. an asst. to the supt., rev. and surv. and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry.

Dec. 9.—Mr. N. A. Dalzell resumed charge of the offices of conservator of forests and supt. botanical gardens on the 4th inst.

Dr. G. F. Forbes to be supt. of Sudasewghur, and an asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Canara.

The priv. leave of absence for 1 mo. granted by the Commissioner in Sind to Mr. C. Daly, depy. coll. of Larkana, on the 10th Oct. last, is converted into sick leave, and ext. for 2 mo.

Dec. 10.—The leave of absence for 18 mo. granted to Mr. Dalzell, conservator of forests and supt. of botanical gardens, on 21st May, 1861, and 28th April, 1862, is ext. for 1 day.

General Dept.—Mr. J. R. Arthur, C.S., having returned to Bombay on the 13th ult., the unexpired portion of the furl. for 3 years granted to him on the 12th May, 1861, has been cancelled at his own request.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 5.—Overseer V. Bhicajee is allowed 3 mo. priv. leave from Jan. 21, 1863, under sec. VII. chap. III. of the uncovenanted absentee rules.

Dec. 9.—Mr. R. Showell has been appd. to officiate as sec. to the exec. committee for removing ramparts.

Dec. 10.—The undermend. gentlemen have been selected by H.M.'s justices of the peace to represent them on the consultative committee, appd. in Govt. resolution of the 22nd ult., for the removal of the western ramparts of the fort and other purposes:—

Col. H. J. Barr.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

Lieut. col. A. DeLisle, R.E., is appd. suptg. engr. of the defences, Bombay.

Railway Dept.—Lieut. J. Bonus, R.E., is confirmed in his appt. of dep. consulting engr., railway dept., from March 24.

HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH FORCES.

Dep. Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Nov. 25.—No. 949.

The foll. order is confirmed:—

Dated the 22nd May.—By Lieut. col. C. R. Crawley, comdg. 6th drags., apptg. Lieut. R. Davis to act as

adit. to the regt., with effect from 23rd inst., v. *Flintcom.*

Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Nov. 7.—No. 953.—The ext. of leave granted in G.O. of 30th August last, to Capt. Constable, 1st batt. 4th regt., is cancelled at his own request.

No. 954.—The foll. orders are confirmed:—By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., appg. Ensign R. B. Singer, instructor of musketry to the 28th regt., v. Brett, resigned, with effect from Sept. 9th last.

No. 955.—Leaves of absence:—3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Fitzgerald, to England, for 15 mo., from the date of embarkation, for the purpose of qualifying as instructor of musketry at Hythe.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. A. H. White, to England, for 17 mo., from the date of embarkation, on private affairs, and to do duty with invalids on the voyage.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. FitzSimon, from Sept. 16, to Oct. 10, in ext., on m.c.

4th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. Durrant, to England, for 15 mo.

44th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. C. E. Rennie, to England, for 17 mo., from the date of embarkation, and to do duty with invalids on the voyage.

72nd Foot, 1st batt.—Brev. maj. Vessey, from Feb. 15, 1863, to Aug. 15, in ext.

Nov. 10.—No. 957.—The foll. appt., transfers and postings in the R.A. are made subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.:—

Lieut. E. W. Borrodale is appt. to the R.H.A., and posted to D battery 4th brigade, v. Tanner, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The following transfers are sanctioned:—Lieut. H. E. Yorke, from No. 1 batt. 18th brigade to No. 3 batt. 18th brigade, v. Borrodale.

Lieut. E. Montefiore is posted to No. 1 batt. 18th brigade, v. Yorke.

RECKONING SERVICE ABROAD.

Dep. Adj. Gen's Office, Poona, Nov. 26.—No. 958.—The following decision of the Sec. of State for War is published for information:—

"Service abroad is to be reckoned from the date of embarkation from home to the date of final embarkation abroad to return home."

No. 960.—Leave of absence to England, subject to the approval of H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

Capt. T. B. Fanshawe, 33rd foot, to England by the overland route, at the recommendation of a medical board, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in London.

Capt. Fanshawe is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adj. gen., Horse Guards.

Nov. 28.—No. 961.—On the recommendation of the deputy insp. gen. H.M.'s hospitals, Asst. surgeon Wilson, 28th regt., arrived in medical charge of troops from England, will proceed in similar charge of drafts to Mooltan, returning after completion of that duty to join his corps.

No. 968.—H.R.H. the General C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officer as follows:—

Lieut. A. N. Bolton, 56th foot, from Oct. 17 to April 22, 1863, on m.c.

With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to republish the following G.O.s for the information and guidance of H.M.'s British regiments and batteries:—

Nov. 25.—No. 970.—Capt. J. W. Playfair, royal Bombay engineers, has a furlough to Europe for 3 years, under old regt.

No. 971.—Capt. G. Hossack, 21st brigade royal art., has a furlough to Europe for 149 days, being the unexpired portion of the furlough granted him in January, 1856.

Leave of absence:—

Ensign T. B. Urquhart, 72nd foot, from Dec. 1 to March 31, 1863, to Bombay and coast, on m.c.

The following extract from G.O.s by H.E. the C. in C. in India is published for information:—

Adj. Gen's Office, Head Qrs., Camp Hingonah, Nov. 22.—No. 973.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ens. H. M. L. Innes, 1st battalion 4th foot, has been accepted by the C. in C., subject to H.M.'s approval.

Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Nov. 13.—No. 974.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

Lieut. A. M. Rawlins, 95th foot, to be capt., by purch., v. Budgen, who retires; Oct. 25.

Ens. J. F. Jordan 95th foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Rawlins, prom.; Oct. 25.

The following army G.O. is republished for the information of H.M.'s British regiments and batteries:—

Adj. Gen's Office, Poona, Nov. 24.—No. 1,145.—Second Capt. J. Ritchie, Royal art., returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on Nov. 20.

No. 976.—Head Qrs., Poona, Dec. 4.—Leave of absence:—

83rd Foot.—Lieut. G. T. Worthington, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, to remain in Poona, on m.c.

56th Foot.—Maj. G. W. Patey, from Dec. 10 to Dec. 31, to enable him to rejoin his regt. at Deesa.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen's Office, Head Qrs., Poona, Nov. 24.—No. 1,145.—Second capt. J. Ritchie, royal art., returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on Nov. 20.

No. 1,146.—Lieut. J. M. Boyd, cadre 30th regt. N.I., doing duty with the 28th regt. N.I., is transferred to the 11th regt. N.I. at his own request.

Nov. 25.—No. 1,147.—Lieut. J. Ketchen, gen. list, at present on furl. to Europe, is attached to 20th regt. N.I., and will be borne on the returns of that corps accordingly.

Nov. 26.—No. 1,149.—Asst. surg. C. G. H. Ross, recently returned from furlough, is placed on gen. duty Poona div.

No. 1,150.—Asst. surg. P. S. Turnbull is transferred from gen. duty Poona div. to gen. duty Mhow div. of the army, and will take med. charge of the artillery recruits proceeding to Mhow.

No. 1,151.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,046, of Oct. 24, Asst. surg. F. H. Smith will return to head quarters 18th brigade royal artillery on completion of the duty on which he is engaged.

Dec. 1.—No. 1,154.—Returned to duty, Nov. 28, 1862:—Capt. C. F. Grant, 3rd regt. N.I., Lieut. C. M. Lewis, staff corps, Lieut. W. H. Yates, 3rd regt. N.I., Lieut. J. Ketchen, attached to 20th regt. N.I.

The underment officers have been reported to have passed the required exam. in the native language, as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Asst. surg. H. T. Daun, 18th brig. royal art., Capt. J. Blair, 2nd regt. lt. cav., Lieut. A. Carey, royal art., Lieut. E. H. Davidson, 26th regt. N.I.

Colloquial.

Lieut. W. H. Newport, Cadre 3rd Eur. regt., attached to 18th regt. N.I.

No. 1,155.—Maj. H. H. C. Moyle, of the 2nd gren. regt. N.I., returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India on Nov. 28, 1862.

No. 1,156.—The underment officers have reported their arrival at Bombay from England on the dates specified:—

Maj. H. P. Tyacke, of the 106th foot, Nov. 28.

2nd Capt. G. Napier, royal art., Nov. 13.

Dec. 3.—No. 1,157.—Capt. J. L. Sheppard, staff corps, is appt. station staff officer at Baroda, in succ. to Maj. Hathway, who vacates on prom.

No. 1,158.—Lieut. E. N. Marsh, 18th regt. N.I., is appt. to the com. of the 4th compy. sappers and miners proceeding to the Katrus Ghaut.

No. 1,159.—Ens. H. S. Tandy, of the gen. list, has passed the prescribed colloquial exam. in the Hindoostanee language.

Dec. 4.—No. 1,161.—Capt. S. Bell, staff corps, is attached to 12th regt. N.I., and directed to proceed and join without delay.

No. 1,162.—Lieut. C. Douglas, 15th regt. N.I., will continue to do duty with 18th regt. N.I. until further orders.

No. 1,163.—Lieut. Harris, 10th regt. N.I., acted as adjt. to that regiment, and staff officer at Kolapoor, from Oct. 20 to Nov. 3 last, during Lieut. Reid's absence.

No. 1,166.—The undermentioned officer, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his regiment:—Lieut. R. Westmacott, 16th regt. N.I.

Dec. 5.—No. 1,167.—Lieut. C. J. S. Cahill is appt. adjt. of 14th regt. N.I. from this date, v. Vibart.

No. 1,168.—Maj. A. S. Cooper, 33rd foot, is appt. to the command of the general depot, v. Lieut. col. MacDonald, resigned.

No. 1,169.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language:—

Hindoostanee (Staff Test).

Brev. capt. J. D. Hall, 4th regt. N.I. (rifles).

Lieut. H. French, gen. list, attached to 4th regt. N.I. (rifles).

Capt. G. W. Hanson, 9th regt. N.I.

REGISTRATION OF OFFICERS.

Dec. 6.—No. 1,171.—With a view of providing for the due preparation of all documents connected with officers borne on the strength of the army, the C. in C. directs that officers of the general list, when once attached to a regiment, shall continue to be borne on the rolls of the corps, notwithstanding that they may be subsequently admitted into the staff corps, proceed on furlough to Europe, or be appointed to a staff situation.

In the event of such officers being transferred to other corps, all necessary documents connected with them should be handed over to the regiment to which an officer is transferred.

EXAMINATIONS.

No. 1,172.—The C. in C. is pleased to announce that officers who may be rejected by the civil and military examination committee, as not having

qualified themselves for the several tests required, shall not be allowed to appear again for examination until after three months from the date of their failure.

BARRACK MASTERS.

No. 1,173.—With the sanction of Government, and with reference to G.O. No. 573, of Oct. 27, the C. in C. is pleased to intimate that, as the staff salary of barrack masters is indivisible, and can only be claimed by the officer actually performing the duties, the provisions of paragraph 4, G.O. No. 645, of July 20, 1859, have been extended to barrack masters when transferred from one station to another, and also barrack sergeants to the extent allowed by existing regulations.

No. 1,174.—The undermentioned officers of the general list are attached to regiments as follows, and are to be accounted for in the returns, &c., of their respective corps, but will remain with the regiment with which they are now doing duty:—

Cornet Owen, to 1st regt. L.C.

Cornet McNeill, to 2nd regt. L.C.

Cornet Fagan, to 3rd regt. L.C.

No. 1,175.—Asst. surg. G. C. Bell is appt. to medical charge of the Southern Mahratta horse, v. Wilson.

No. 1,179.—Leave of absence:—

10th Regt. N.I.—Ens. J. A. Rowlandson, from 1st to 31st Dec., in ext., m.c., to remain at Mahableshwar.

16th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. G. Bannister, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 31, in ext., to remain in Bombay, m.c.

17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. G. E. Blew, from Nov. 28 to Dec. 28, m.c., within the limits of the division.

24th Regt. N.I.—Capt. J. Wauchope, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, to remain in Bombay, m.c.

Dec. 6.—No. 979.—2nd Capt. F. Swanson, on being relieved of the appt. of acting comy. of ordnance, Belgium, will join his baty., No. 5, 18th brig., royal art., at that station.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The C. in C. is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Govt. of India:—

No. 980.—From Lieut. col. H. W. Norman, C.B., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Dept., to the Secy. to Govt., Fort St. George, Military Dept.—(No. 445, dated Fort William Nov. 15, 18 2.)

SIR,—In reply to your letter, No. 3,827, dated 6th inst., I am directed to acquaint you that, until any instructions are received from the Home Govt. on the subject, or for the amalgamation of the medical services, officers of the Indian medical service must be posted, or continue posted, to the new brigades and batteries of royal art. as well as to the new British regts.

2. They will, of course, whilst so employed, be subject to orders from the head of the British med. dept., in their presidencies, but their pay and position will be in all respects unaffected by the arrangement.

With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to republish the following G.O. for the information and guidance of H.M.'s British regts. and battys:—

Bombay Castle, Nov. 27.—No. 641.—Lieut. H. L. Hall, H.M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay fus., has a furl. to Europe for 6 mo., without pay.

No. 642.—The underment officer is admitted as probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the conditions prescribed in paras. 79 and 80 of G.O.G.G. No. 332 of 1861:—

Lieut. R. T. Thompson, 56th foot, adjt. of the general depot.

Dec. 3.—No. 653.—Staff Asst. surg. J. Watt is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces serving in the Bombay Pres., from Nov. 20, the date of his arrival at Bombay.—Erratum.—In G.O. Nos. 610 and 622, dated Nov. 11 and 14, for the words "brought on the strength of the Bombay army," read "brought on the strength of H.M.'s forces serving in the Bombay Pres."

NAVAL.

Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, Nov. 28.—The following notification by the commissioner in Scinde, dated Oct. 10, is confirmed:—

Mr. Sandison, acting master, and Ballameah, moon-shee, were employed on special duty in paying the fuel and pilot establishments, and making over the Government depots of wood fuel to the agent Scinde railway Kotla and forest ranger, between Kotree and Moclian, from Aug. 20 to Sept. 17, both days inclusive.

Mr. F. Forster, acting master I.N., was employed on special duty from Sept. 17 to 30, both days inclusive, in charge of a large quantity of Government stores during their conveyance from Kotree to Kur-rachee for sale.

Nov. 29.—No. 167.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Acting lieut. Law, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, to be acting lieutenant of the *Ferooz* from Oct. 29, to fill a vacancy.

Squadron order by the officer commanding H.M.'s steam vessel *Comet*, I.N.

At the request of the political resident in Turkish Arabia, Acting asst. surg. Baker, of the *Comet*, to assume duties of residency surgeon, in addition to his own, from Aug. 7, v. Asst. surg. Colville, relieved. Acting lieut. J. B. Bushier, from leave, to join the *Comet* as executive officer and asst. surveyor of that vessel from Sept. 18, v. Lieut. Collingwood, m.c. Dec. 1.—No. 168.—Lieut. Carey, I.N., is appointed asst. master attendant at Kurrachee.

THE NEW NAVAL PAY CODE.

Dec. 8.—No. 169.—A revised Indian pay and audit code having been compiled by Mr. W. H. D. Williams, parser, I.N., and published under authority of Govt., the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that it be considered an established code of the service, and be quoted as such in official documents. Official copies will be issued by the Indian navy store-keeper to vessels and departments on receipts countersigned by the Commodore commanding the I.N., or his assistant. Copies for private use may be purchased of the store-keeper at three rupees per copy.

No. 170.—The new rules for the payment of the vessels of the I.N., published in G.O. No. 63, dated May 8, 1862, will have effect from Jan. 1, 1863.

No. 171.—The leave to China, on private affairs, granted in G.O., dated 18th June last, No. 92, to Mr. W. Lowder, midshipman, is ext. for 6 mo.

No. 172.—Mr. W. Cathell, midshipman, having served the prescribed period and passed the required examination, is promoted to the rank of mate, from July 8, 1862.

Mr. Cathell passed his examination on the 4th November, 1862.

Dec. 10.—No. 173.—The foll. temp. arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Mr. Dawkins, mate, from sick quarters, to be actg. lieut. of the *Ferooz*, from Oct. 20, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Fendall, of the *Zenobia*, to the command of the *Hugh Rose*, from Oct. 21, v. Lieut. Wood, transf. to the *Ajdaha*.

Lieut. H. Collingwood, of the *Comet*, to reside on shore out of the sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, from Oct. 21.

Commander Tronson, from sick quarters, to the command of the *Ferooz*, from Oct. 24, v. Actg. lieut. Spoonce, relieved.

Asst. surgeon D. Pringle, staff surg. at Cochin, afforded medical aid to the officers and crew of the surveying brig *Palimurus*, from Feb. 25 to March 16.

Mr. F. W. Daniell, purser, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, to be acting chief clerk in civil branch of the C. in C.'s office, and clerk of the check, from Oct. 28 v. Mr. Lichfield, resigned.

H.M.'s Indus Flotilla Order.
No. 174.—Lieut. A. W. Stiffe returned to duty on the 28th ult., with the permission of H.M.'s Principal Sec. of State for India.

BIRTHS.

ARGLES, the wife of H. V., son, at Mozufferpore, Nov. 22.

AUGIER, the wife of P., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 7.

BARKER, the wife of W. H., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 30.

BARTON, the wife of R. B., daughter, at Malabar Hill, Nov. 27.

BEAMISH, the wife of Capt. E. S., Roy. Art., daughter, at Neemuch, Nov. 21.

BICKERSTETH, Mrs., daughter, at Branch Candy, Dec. 2.

BUSHMAN, the wife of J. G., 21st Lt. Dragoons, of a son, at Lahore, Nov. 9.

CABRAL, the wife of T., daughter, Nov. 28.

CARON, the wife of F. A., daughter, at Kandy, Nov. 14.

CAVE, Mrs. Robert, of a daughter, at Purneah, Nov. 19.

CHAMPION, the wife of Major J. H., daughter, at Mhow, Dec. 3.

COATES, the wife of G., daughter, at Middle Colaba, Nov. 27.

COWLEY, the wife of Capt. P., son, at Aden, Nov. 5.

DRYAN, Mrs. J. R., daughter, at Malabar Hill, Dec. 7.

GARDINER, the wife of Mr., son, at Poona, Nov. 14.

GARNETT, the wife of Capt. R. J., Inniskilling Dragoons, son, at Mhow, Nov. 6.

GOODS, son, at Mhow, Nov. 6.

GRAHAM, the wife of T., daughter, at Mazagon, Dec. 3.

GRANT, Mrs. E. J., daughter, still born, at Tannah, Nov. 27.

GODFREY, the wife of R. J., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 26.

HASSARD, the wife of Surg. H. B., son, at Mean Meer, Dec. 2.

HIGGINS, the wife of S., daughter, at Kussowlie, Nov. 30.

HUBBARD, the wife of G., son, at Unmballa, Nov. 16.

HUNTER, the wife of W. G., son, at Mazagon, Nov. 16.

JOHNSTON, the wife of Asst.-surg. T.B.W.P., H.M. 16th N.I., daughter, at Rajcote, Nov. 22.

KELLY, the wife of Lieut. W. H., (dept. comm. of ordnance, of a daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 18.

MACCUTCHIN, the wife of R. A., son, at Allyghur, Nov. 8.

MANNING, the wife of Major, son, at Benares, Nov. 23.

MAXWELL, the wife of T., surg. 25th R.A., son, at Agra, Nov. 22.

MONCKIEFF, Mrs. R. S., daughter, at Ballygunge, Dec. 1.

MURPHY, the wife of Surg. maj., son, at Kamptee, Nov. 10.

NESBITT, the wife of H. R., daughter, at Berhampore, Nov. 11.

O'DOWDA, the wife of Lieut. J. W., at Bareilly, Nov. 18.

PETERS, the wife of Barrack serg., daughter, at Poonah, Nov. 23.

POWELL, the wife of Capt. E. H., dep. judge adv. gen., Pegu div., of a daughter, at Rangoon, Nov. 20.

READ, the wife of S. W., daughter, at Middle Colaba, Nov. 28.

REDDIE, the wife of Lieut. col. G. B., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 24.

RICHARDS, the wife of Rev. J., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 23.

ROGERS, the wife of Capt. R. G., son, at Peshawur, Nov. 13.

SMART, the wife of Capt. George B., of a daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 20.

SMITH, the wife of F. H. H., son, at Madras, Nov. 6.

SPARKS, the wife of Major, Commissioner of Pegu, of a son, at Rangoon, Oct. 30.

TARLETON, the wife of W. C., son, Nov. 26.

TEKD, the wife of Lieut. H., Hyderabad Contingent, daughter, at Bolarum, Dec. 7.

TRISTRANO, the wife of the Honourable W. B., daughter, at Umballa Hill, Nov. 30.

WADGE, the wife of J. L., com. str. *Bombay Castle*, son, at Colaba, Nov. 16.

WAKE, the wife of Capt. B., 21st Hussars, son, at Rawul Pindee, Nov. 29.

WALLACE, the wife of A. F., daughter, at Umballa, Nov. 27.

WATSON, the wife of Rev. G. A. F., son, at Kurrachee, Nov. 30.

WEBB, the wife of J., daughter, at Agra, Nov. 21.

WEBSTER, the wife of Henry B., C.S., of a son, at Allyghur, Nov. 20.

WILSON, the wife of M. J., son, at Mozufferpore, Nov. 25.

WORMALD, the wife of Col. R. C., daughter, at Mhow, Dec. 4.

ZEMIN, the wife of D., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 27.

MARRIAGES.

BAGOT, George, Capt. 69th regt., asst. adj. gen., Mysore div., to Mary Ann S., daughter of the late Capt. Prosser, 7th Royal Fusiliers, at Madras, Nov. 6.

BETTS, Charles A., to Miss Mary M. Ingle, at Bombay, Dec. 11.

BROWN, Claud H., of Calcutta, to Eleonora M., daughter of Henry Walters, Esq., late Bengal C.S., at Benares, Nov. 27.

CAMPBELL, Col. A. N., H.M.'s 48th regt., to Flora C., daughter of the late John Eckford, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., at Roorkee, Nov. 11.

CLERK, Major Henry, comdt. 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, to Fanny M., daughter of Francis Adams, Esq., at Bombay, Dec. 4.

COLVILLE, Fienness, Major 43rd L.I., to Helen, daughter of Maj. H. S. Northcote, at Colombo, Nov. 7.

GILES, Samuel, of Kurrachee, to Annie E., daughter of J. J. Godfrey, Esq., at Bombay, Dec. 1.

LENNO, De Leval, son of Maj. gen. W. G., late Bengal Army, to Margaret, daughter of the late David Thomson, Esq., at Delhi, Dec. 2.

SAWERS, Robert O., to Jessie P., daughter of the late James White, Esq., at Calcutta, Nov. 20.

SMALLEY, William M., to Ida O., daughter of the late C. H. Salter, Esq., at Calcutta, Nov. 27.

TYRRELL, Capt. F., Madras Staff Corps, to Margaret C., daughter of T. Mulheran, Esq., at Ellichpore, Nov. 18.

WEAVER, George W. L., to Edith J., daughter of Capt. John Grey, at Calcutta, Nov. 25.

WILLIAMS, T., Supt. of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Works, to Wilhelmina C., daughter of O. Wheeler, Esq., P. and O. Co.'s service, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Dec. 6.

WODEHOUSE, Lieut. Charles, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, to Mima, daughter of George Forbes, Esq., at Surat, Dec. 3.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL, Euphemis J., daughter of Dr. John, at Deebrooghur, Upper Assam, aged 24, Nov. 12.

CANDEN, Eliza J., wife of Capt. W. J., H.M.'s 77th regt., at Hazareebangh, aged 24, Nov. 20.

CHARRIER, Louisa S., inf. daughter of Paul A., at Dinapore, aged 10 months, Nov. 26.

CRABB, Mrs., at Simla, aged 80, Nov. 15.

CRAGG, Charles, son of Capt., Bombay Staff Corps, at Mhow, aged 2 years 9 months, Nov. 17.

DE MOMET, Jules de, at Chandernagore, aged 75, Nov. 25.

DOIG, Laura C., daughter of W., at Madras, Nov. 5.

GRANT, Charles, late 44th Bengal N.I., at Kamptee, aged 25, Nov. 13.

GRANT, Mrs. E. J., at Tannah, Dec. 2.

GOULDSBURY, W. M. E., son of F., late Bengal Civil Service, at Kalabagh, on the Indus, aged 22, Nov. 11.

HILL, Martha, wife of Israel, Bandora, Nov. 11.

HOPE, Thomas, engineer B.B. and C.I. Railway Co., at Broach, Nov. 20.

JACOB, John H. P., son of Lieut. W. V. F., at Moradabad, Nov. 23.

MACARTHUR, Peter, late of Maldah, at Dumcoole, near Berhampore, aged 64, Nov. 22.

MACFIE, Archibald, late master of the barque *Iso*, at Bombay, Nov. 13.

MACPHERSON, Norman, infant son of Maj. R. D., at Allahabad, Nov. 12.

MAKESON, Lieut. F. J., late 74th N.I., at Umballa, aged 26, Nov. 18.

MARSHALL, Charles P., at Shikarpore, aged 33, Nov. 20.

PARRY, Matilda M., wife of J. C., at Calcutta, aged 32, Nov. 27.

PEY, Capt. J. A., 2nd Bombay L.C., 2nd in comd. of Guzerat Irregular Horse (in a railway carriage, on his way to Bombay), Dec. 5.

QUIN, Harriette, infant daughter of Capt. H. E. B., Staff Corps, at Rawul Pindee, aged 20 months, Nov. 18.

REBEIRO, P., at Jamul Khan, Chittagong, Nov. 13.

ROBINSON, Arthur, infant son of S. H., at Goosery, Nov. 25.

RUTTLEDGE, James H., Ens. H.M.'s 67th regt., on his passage from Shanghai, of dysentery, on Minicoy Island, from the wreck of the *Colombo*, aged 21, Nov. 21.

SAVAGE, Minnie, child of G., at Poona, aged 18 months, Dec. 3.

SHELLEY, William R., son of Lieut. T. M., H.M.'s Bengal Army, at Meerut, Nov. 22.

STRACHEY, Caroline, infant daughter of Lieut. col. Richard, Royal Engineers, on board the str. *Nubia*, Nov. 21.

THOMSON, Lizzy H., child of Lieut. J., Bengal Army, at Byculla, aged 7 months 18 days, Nov. 30.

WILKINSON, Lieut. H. J. W., H.M.'s 48th regt., at Lucknow, aged 30, Nov. 20.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.
Dec. 30.

7th Foot.—Ensign the Hon. W. P. Moreton to be lieut., by purchase, v. G. W. H. Holyoake, who retires; R. B. a Becket, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Hon. W. P. Moreton.

92nd Foot.—C. S. F. Alleyne, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. J. Campbell, transferred to the 98th foot.

93rd Foot.—Brevet major F. W. Burroughs to be major, without purchase, v. W. G. A. Middleton, deceased; Brevet major E. S. F. G. Dawson to be major, without purchase, v. Brevet lieut. col. W. D. MacDonald, deceased; Lieut. G. R. Fenwick to be capt., without purchase, v. Brevet major Burroughs; Lieut. A. O. Tabuteau to be capt., without purchase, v. Brevet major Dawson; Ensign W. Forbes to be lieut., without purchase, v. Tabuteau; Ensign J. Campbell, from the 92nd foot, to be ensign, v. C. E. Condell, who retires.

Royal Artillery.—2nd capt. F. Carey to be capt., v. Capt. and brevet major H. A. Vernon, deceased; Lieut. G. A. Crawford, on the supernumerary list, to be 2nd capt.; Lieut. T. A. De Moleyns to be 2nd capt., v. Carey; Lieut. G. S. Chiene has been re-capt., v. Carey; Lieut. G. S. Chiene having no further moved from the army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services. For Major General W. M. Coghlan to be colonel, having the rank of colonel commandant, as stated in the *Gazette* of 29th April last, read Colonel W. M. Coghlan, &c.

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening. Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency. Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening. Mails for North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

•• Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, January 5, 1863.

RETROSPECT OF 1862.

THE year that has just closed has been, so far as India is concerned, entirely devoid of those startling scenes and events which give a vulgar interest to the historic page. There have been no brilliant victories, no glorious triumphs to record; nor, on the other hand, are there any calamities to deplore. So profound has been the tranquillity of the past twelve months that petty disturbances on the frontier, which at any other period would have passed unnoticed, have been magnified to serious troubles, and considered worthy of alarmist "leaders" in the local journals. At one time the old rumour of the circulation of chupatties destroyed the peace of mind of timorous individuals in the North-West, just as a little later in the year a similar report perplexed, "with fear of change," a few of the European residents in the Deccan. Nothing, however, happened to justify any apprehension either at Agra or in the South, although an encyclical letter from Mecca, exhorting the Faithful to purify their hearts and amend their lives, supervened to inspire additional terror.

On the North-Eastern frontier several daring raids into British territory have, undoubtedly, been made by the neighbouring tribes of barbarous mountaineers. Sometimes it was the Bhotanese who threatened Darjeeling, and sometimes the Khasiahs who struck a panic into Sylhet. At other times, again, we heard of depredations in Assam committed by the Abors, or of a descent of the Garrows from their wild fastnesses, or of an impending invasion of the Jynteah district. Clouds no bigger than a man's hand were continually descried on the horizon, but, fortunately, the only rain that fell came down in the natural form of fertilising showers, and if the thunder growled and the lightning flashed, it was at least not in a metaphorical sense.

But while the Calcutta papers contented themselves, perforce, with mild shudders at the thought of a hasty visit from the Abors, Garrows, Khasiahs, and Bhotanese, their up-country contemporaries trembled with well simulated affright at the prospect of beholding Turkomans at Lahore and Cossacks at Agra. Sultan Ahmed Jan, the ruler of Herat, was marching upon Cabul at the head of an army of 50,000 Persian auxiliaries, drilled by Russian officers, and paid with Russian gold. That chief did, indeed, invade the territories of the Ameer, and even succeeded in wresting from him for a while the fortified town of Furrak, but his triumph was transitory, and, according to the latest accounts, he was himself loosely invested in his own city of Herat. The Per-

sians, however, have only appeared upon the scene in the character of peace-makers, and through the friendly offices of the envoy of the Shah a thorough reconciliation is likely to be effected between the two warlike kinsmen.

The last embers of the sepoy revolt have been crushed under foot, unless it be true that Nana Sahib is still alive in the jungles of Nepaul. His nephew, Rao Sahib, has, at least, been cleverly captured, tried for his life, capitally convicted, and hanged, hard by the ruined palace of Bithoor. Mogul Beg, the murderer of Mr. and Miss Jennings, of Captain Douglas and Miss Clifford, has in like manner expiated his crimes on the very spot where they were committed. Other rebels and murderers of lesser note have in various ways been "accounted for," and now it is said that another of Bajee Rao's adopted sons, Madhoo Rao by name, has been seized in the Southern Mahratta country by Captain Nuttall. It is time, however, to turn to pleasanter and more important topics, and to survey the material and moral progress achieved by the Indian Government during the year that has elapsed.

On the 18th January the Governor-general's Legislative Council met in Calcutta for the first time, and under the happiest auspices. But such is the fatality attendant on an Indian career, that of the fifteen distinguished personages who assembled on that day three have already been snatched away by death. Great expectations were formed of the good results likely to be attained by associating native princes and nobles with the European counsellors of the Viceroy, and thus far these anticipations have not been disappointed. The Councils of Madras and Bombay did not hold their first meeting until the 22nd, nor have their deliberations been marked by much vigour or sagacity.

Another improvement in the Government machinery was the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts. The High Court of Calcutta sat for the first time on the 7th July, and those of Bombay and Madras, respectively, on the 14th and 16th of August. The Financial Department, likewise, has been reorganised and placed in a state of efficiency, so that we shall scarcely again be puzzled and scandalised by repeated errors and corrections in a single Budget. It may also be possible for the present Financial Minister to ascertain exactly whether or not a Cash Balance means a balance of cash, and also the real difference between surplus and deficit. Still, after making ample allowance for the looseness of Mr. Laing's calculations and his peculiar notions on the subject of exchange, there is fair reason to believe that expenditure has at length been equalled by income, and a financial equilibrium actually brought about. Under the firm conviction that such would be the case Mr. Laing remitted the Licence-tax entirely—even returning to the tax-payers half-a-million sterling that had already been collected—and abolished the Income-tax of two per cent. on incomes not exceeding £50 per annum. How far he was justified at the time in resigning these and other sources of revenue need not now be discussed, but the immediate consequence of his optimism was a controversy and a collision with her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, which put a sudden termination to his career as the Financial Councillor of the Governor-general. It is only

fair to add that the non-official European residents in India, the most intelligent natives of that country, and the mercantile community in England, have expressed much regret at Mr. Laing's resignation of his post, though now consoled by the appointment of Sir Charles Trevelyan as his successor.

The new Paper Currency came into operation on the 1st March, but its sphere is at present too limited to give it a fair chance of success. A new copper and silver coinage, too, has been issued, bearing the effigy of the Sovereign, and supplanting the old Company's symbols of royal power. It may further be mentioned that the Money Order system has been introduced, as an experiment, into Bengal, previous to its larger development for the convenience of the public in all parts of the empire.

In order to give strength and unity to the outlying provinces of Pegu, Arracan, Moulmain, Martaban, Amherst, and Tenasserim, they have been consolidated into the Chief Commissionership of "British Burmah," and placed under the firm and enlightened administration of Colonel Phayre. In the same spirit the much-neglected territories of the Nerbudda, Saugor, and Nagpore, have been constituted into the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, and have at present the advantage of being administered by Mr. Temple. Another territorial modification has been the transfer of North Canara from the feeble government of Madras to the more vigorous rule of the Western Presidency. Sir Bartle Frere, who succeeded Sir George Clerk as Governor of Bombay, has already fixed upon the site for a capital and issued his fiat for the construction of passable roads in all necessary directions. The same energetic ruler has drawn attention to the absence of accommodation for railway travellers, and has ordered the erection of proper bungalows for Europeans, of suitable serais for Natives, and of convenient sheds and bazaars for traders and carriers. Connecting roads, too, are to be made between the main lines of railway and large towns lying at a short distance on either side.

The whole question, indeed, of internal communication has received an extraordinary stimulus from the interruption of the cotton supply from the Southern States of North America to Liverpool. Not only has the British Government offered considerable prizes to encourage the growth of that valuable staple, but even the Native Princes are beginning to appreciate the marvellous opportunity that is presented to India, and in many instances have abolished the transit duties on cotton. Tramways and light railways—the latter through the initiative of Mr. J. E. Wilson, C.E.—are in the course of construction, with a view to bring to the trunk lines the produce of the interior. The railway from Umritsur to Lahore has been opened for traffic, to the unbounded astonishment of the Punjabees, who, in their simple wonder, question the power even of Brahma to create such a wondrous monster as a Locomotive. A Steam Navigation Company has likewise been formed to provide easy and regular communication between Calcutta and the ports of British Burmah, while, to crown all, a new line of steamers from Marseilles represents the rivalry of France, and bids the too-secure P. and O.

Company to think a little more of the comfort of their passengers and a little less of their own profits—which, by the way, are likely to be diminished by the recent loss of the *Colombo* on Minnicoy Island.

Among other signs of progress may be placed the introduction of the Cinchona plant into the Eastern Himalayas, and still more so the great increase of Tea plantations. It is to be feared, indeed, that the latter have been somewhat checked by Sir Charles Wood's emendations of Lord Canning's famous Resolution on Waste Lands, but the objectionable clause requiring all lands to be put up to auction will surely be amended before long. A liberal spirit, too, is shown in the permission granted to public servants to hold land, and Lord Canning, towards the close of his Viceroyalty, openly manifested his desire to encourage European settlements, even rebuking so great a personage as the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal for his fractious and malevolent opposition to his own countrymen. Lord Elgin, who ascended the Viceregal Musnud on the 13th of March, has expressed himself equally in favour of the introduction of European enterprise; but thus far his lordship has scarcely appeared as a Power acting of its own accord, except on the occasion of taking the chair at the Great Meeting held in the Town-hall of Calcutta for the Relief of the Distress in Lancashire. Parenthetically it may be here remarked that India has come forward nobly to assist the patient and much-enduring operatives of England,—Native Princes and merchants vying with Europeans in the amount of their largesses.

If any proof, however, were wanted to show the rapid progress made by India during the last few years, the Indian Court at the International Exhibition must suffice to convince the most incredulous. Instead of mere gorgeous tinsel and barbaric splendour, there were exhibited the most beautiful fabrics, the most exquisite carvings, and a rare collection of vegetable and mineral products. In the Algerian Court there may have been exhibited richer trappings and arms of greater price, but all that was wanting which indicates the well doing of the industrious classes, and the safe prosperity of the people at large. Calcutta may, or may not, be the most eligible site for a Capital—and the point has been hotly discussed during the past year—and Bombay Harbour may be exposed to an enemy while its Fort is only a nuisance—two drawbacks about to disappear—but it cannot be denied that the English yoke is light and even beneficial, where that of France is heavy and debasing.

The abolition of the Indian Navy has, at length, been accomplished, but so liberal has been the treatment of every branch of that admirable Service that no one has any grounds for complaint. The organization of the Staff Corps has also been completed, but by no means in a manner to insure general satisfaction. Very few officers of the English army have been willing to join it, as they would in consequence forfeit the value of their commissions. For the present this is comparatively of trifling importance; but when the officers of the old Indian army begin to die out it will be necessary to rescind the objectionable condition. The retiring scheme proposed by Sir Charles Wood was only partially

successful, and thus a larger number of officers remained to be provided for than was either desired or anticipated. A very extensive reduction, however, was made in the Madras army, which now consists of twenty-nine batteries of artillery, two regiments of European cavalry, and eleven of European infantry, with four regiments of Native cavalry, and forty-four of Native infantry. The Volunteer Force, on the other hand, has been warmly encouraged by Lord Elgin, and in the larger stations has been placed on a very respectable footing.

After waiting five years for the substantial reward of their patience and valour, the heroes of Delhi have at last received the first instalment of their prize-money; and orders have actually been issued for the distribution of the Lucknow prize likewise. An excellent experiment has been introduced into the British army serving in India by the establishment of regimental workshops, which have thus far been found to fulfil the most sanguine expectations. In other respects, too, the moral and sanitary condition of the British soldier has been made the subject of much serious consideration, but which failed to arrest the progress of cholera until after many valuable lives were lost.

Sir Hugh Rose, after winning golden opinions by his energetic inspection of the North-West Frontier, has contrived to lose the respect of all men not immediately interested in his retention of office. By an unpardonable caprice or prejudice he endeavoured, though happily in vain, to withhold from Colonel Travers the Victoria Cross awarded to him by his Sovereign for his chivalrous bearing during the mutiny at Indore. Since then he has arbitrarily and without due inquiry superseded Brigadier Burney at Dinapore, and cast an unmerited disgrace on a very distinguished officer. He has further roused the indignation of the army by his illegal and uncalled for remarks on the Court-martial held at Mhow to try Paymaster Smales, of the Inniskilling Dragoons. And, by way of climax, he has espoused the cause of an officer who displayed a deplorable flunkeyism in reporting a private conversation in which the Commander-in-Chief was spoken of in terms of disrespect. The expulsion of Colonel Priestley from the Bengal United Service Club, and the resignation of Sir Hugh Rose as its Honorary President, have formed the most exciting topic of table-talk that has occurred for a long time past to enliven, or agitate, society in India.

The leading scandal in commercial circles has been the accusation brought against Messrs. Donald Mackey and Carter of improperly applying to their own advantage the property of the Assam Tea Company, of which they were influential Directors, but a strict and unfriendly investigation into all the circumstances of the case failed to prove more than great irregularity, for which their brother Directors were nearly as blameable as themselves. The action for libel and defamation of character instituted against Mr., now Sir, John Peter Grant by Mr. McArthur resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, but, as the latter was unable to show that he had sustained any material damage, he gained his victory at the price of heavy costs. Even thus he was more fortunate than Jadoonathjee

Maharajah, of Bombay, who brought a similar action against Kursedass Mooljee, Editor of the *Satya Prakash*, and obtained no other result than the exposure of the most disgraceful practices on the part of himself and the other members of a degraded priesthood. Another native, the grandson of Prince Gholam Mahomed and great-grandson of Tippoo Sahib, was convicted of attempting to pass off a ten-rupee note for one of a hundred rupees, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude in Alipore Gaol.

In the year 1862 there have been no further disturbances in the Indigo districts, though a feeling of estrangement still exists between planters and ryots. The "Great Rent Case," decided by Sir Barnes Peacock in favour of Mr. James Hills, of Nischindipore, recognises the right of a landlord to raise his rent to a fair and reasonable extent, and thus the planter-zemindars will be partially indemnified for the refusal of their tenants to cultivate indigo.

The Obituary of the past year includes the names of not a few who will be sorely and sincerely regretted by all who love their country. Colonel Baird Smith, though he actually died in the December of 1861, may be enumerated among the martyrs of 1862, in our annual retrospect. Sir John Inglis, K.C.B., the gallant defender of the Lucknow Residency; Captain Henderson, C.B., the greatly-respected Deputy-Commissioner of Kohat; the Rev. Joseph Wolff, made famous by his journey to Bokhara; Colonel Cuthbert Davidson, C.B., the much-abused Resident at Hyderabad; General Cullen, for many years Resident at the Native Courts of Travancore and Cochin; and Mr. James Hume, Senior Magistrate of Calcutta, may all be classed among the good and faithful servants whose death is a public loss. A loyal and trusty ally was lost to the British Government when the Maharajah of Putiala departed this life, while the world was freed from an imbecile dotard when the ex-King of Delhi breathed his last at Rangoon. But a real calamity befell the nation when Earl Canning was gathered to his fathers in the prime of life and in the full enjoyment of a clear and vigorous intellect.

Intestine disturbances have convulsed the Chinese Empire throughout the whole of the past year. If the Taepings have failed to make much progress, their failure is chiefly attributable to the armed intervention of the French and English forces, who have wrested from the possession of the rebels the cities of Ningpo, Fungwha, and Kahding, besides some towns of lesser note. In the nominal capacity of Prime Minister, Prince Kung is the virtual ruler of the empire, and has thus far displayed a liberal and just disposition.

The foreign relations of Japan are, and have been, in a very unsatisfactory condition. That island-empire is divided into two political parties, the one in favour of, the other opposed to, intercourse with foreign nations; and the Tycoon, unable to restrain or reconcile his refractory nobles, is reported to have adopted the desperate measure of inviting the assistance of the British. The Ambassadors who have lately visited this and the other principal countries of Europe will, probably, on their return to their native land convince their fellow-countrymen of the utter impossi-

bility of again closing their ports against foreign traders.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND AND LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

On Friday a special meeting of gentlemen who had served on the General Committee for managing the Indian Famine Relief Fund in 1860-61 was convened at the Mansion-house, to take into consideration a letter addressed by Lord Elgin, the Viceroy of India, to the Lord Mayor, proposing to make the surplus balance of that fund available for the relief of the distress in Lancashire. There were present the Lord Mayor, Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir Ranald Martin, Sir F. Halliday, Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. Alderman Finnis, Mr. S. Gregson, M.P., Major R. G. Macgregor, Mr. J. Arbuthnot, Colonel Wilkinson, Colonel Holland, Mr. W. Dent, Mr. P. Cazenove, Mr. W. J. Maxwell, Deputy Obbard, Mr. H. Ghinn, Mr. J. M'Pherson, Mr. W. C. Plowden, Mr. W. Hartridge, Mr. C. Jay, Mr. S. P. Lowe, and Mr. Goodman.

The despatch of the Governor-general was read to the meeting by Mr. Low, one of the hon. secretaries. It was dated on the 17th of November, and given in our last issue, but, as the subsequent discussion turned entirely upon the letter, it is necessary to state its purport. Lord Elgin said, so deep and general was the sympathy which the prevailing distress in the cotton manufacturing districts had awakened in India, that the Government had been strongly urged to remit the unappropriated surplus of the famine fund at once to the Lord Mayor, to be applied towards the relief of the Lancashire people. The Government of India did not consider that, as trustees of this surplus, they should be justified in diverting it on their own and sole responsibility from its original destination; but they thought that, under the circumstances, they might inform the Lord Mayor that, if acting on behalf of the subscribers, he should be of opinion that it might, without impropriety, be applied in the manner indicated, the Government of India would heartily concur in giving effect to that opinion. The Governor-general added that the precise amount of surplus was not then ascertained, as certain claims arising out of the famine of 1860 were still unadjusted; but the Lord Mayor's draughts on the Government of India for £20,000 would at once be honoured, should his lordship see fit to add this contribution to the funds placed at his disposal for the relief of their suffering fellow-subjects in Lancashire.

In reply to a question as to the probable amount of the surplus, Mr. Low said the *Times*, quoting from a Calcutta newspaper, had estimated it at £80,000, but the secretaries in this country had no official information as to the precise sum.

The Lord Mayor said it remained for the meeting to determine what should be done in the matter. He added, in reply to Colonel Wilkinson, that he had received a letter from the Lord Provost of Glasgow, stating that the inhabitants of that city, who subscribed £6,000 or £7,000 to the Indian Famine Relief Fund, were now many of them suffering distress from the dearth of cotton, and asking, in the event of the surplus being sent back from India, that they should share in it *pro rata*. He had received similar appeals from the Mayor of Coventry and Mr. Newdegate, M.P., on behalf of the riband weavers.

Mr. Maxwell spoke of the metropolitan charities, which depended almost wholly on voluntary support, having languished for some time past by the public bounty having been turned almost entirely in the direction of Lancashire.

Sir Edward Ryan said it was out of the question for them to endeavour to make the proceeding on which they were engaged exactly regular or legal. They received this large fund when acting as a committee with reference to the famine in India, on a particular trust which they endeavoured to discharge to the best of their ability by transmitting the money as it reached them, from time to time, to the constituted au-

thorities in India for distribution, and that done, their functions as a committee ceased some time ago—(hear). Although, however, they could not, in a manner strictly legal, deal with a fund over which they had really no control, they might be justified under the circumstances in taking the step indicated by the letter of the Governor-general—(hear). The Bengal Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, which took a conspicuous part at the time in appealing to this country for money, and afterwards in distributing it, had strongly urged the Government of India to apply the surplus to the relief of a similar calamity in England, and now Lord Elgin was willing to remit £20,000 for that purpose if the Lord Mayor thought fit to accept it. There was, therefore, a sort of combined trust—Lord Elgin indicating the application of the money, with the assent of the persons interested in its disposal, and simply requesting that they who had been the managing committee of the fund in London should concur in the arrangement. The surplus was now in lump, and they could not now discriminate where it came from, whether from north or south, with reference to any claim by the people of Glasgow, Coventry, or elsewhere; while it seemed to him difficult, supposing there was any doubt as to the propriety of the application of the fund to Lancashire, to apply it to any of the charities in this great city. A strong and urgent appeal had been made to the whole country for the relief of the distress among the cotton operatives, and he thought an application of the £20,000 to that purpose would meet with the general approbation of the subscribers—(hear).

Mr. Arbuthnot, doubting that the meeting had any power to give authority to the Lord Mayor, suggested that any resolution they might come to on the subject should simply express their opinion that the Lord Mayor ought to accept the proposal of the Governor-general of India.

The Lord Mayor held that they were still the trustees of the fund, and that he being, by virtue of his office, only their chairman for the time being, unless he had a distinct, emphatic, and reliable indemnity from them as to the application of the surplus to the amount specified and in the manner indicated in Lord Elgin's despatch he could not assume the responsibility of disposing of it—(hear).

Mr. Low read a letter addressed to him by Sir Robert Hamilton, resident in Warwickshire, pleading on behalf of the distressed riband weavers at Coventry, Nuneaton, and other places for aid from the returned fund, to which, he said, the county of Warwick was among the first to contribute.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Major Macgregor, Mr. Gregson, M.P., and others took part, it was unanimously resolved, "That the Lord Mayor be authorised to draw upon the Government of India for £20,000, and that the amount be paid to the Mansion-house Committee of the Lancashire Relief Fund, in conformity with the letter of the Governor-General of India of the 17th of November last."

THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

Before this time twelvemonth the wire will be laid, and London, in point of time, within twelve hours' distance not only of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, but of the furthest limits of our Eastern Indian frontier beyond Rangoon! It is quite unnecessary to enter here into a consideration of the important questions which make it absolutely necessary that the Home Government should have a line of communication of their own to India. The reasons will suggest themselves at once to all our readers. It is also, perhaps, needless to explain how the mismanagement of the Red Sea line, which was never apparently made to work for long, and which was laid as if it was never meant to work at all, prevented that cable from supplying the wants of the Government. It is sufficient to say that the lesson which the Government and the Treasury then received warned them to undertake the matter themselves if they wished to prosper. The India Board have accordingly intrusted the

entire superintendence and control of the whole plan to Col. Patrick Stewart, R.E., as well known for his services during the Indian mutiny as for his labours in connection with telegraphs throughout India. This gentleman has chosen Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark, electrical engineers, for the undertaking and for submerging the line. Every detail is now arranged, and the work begun, and, as we have said, before this day twelvemonth we shall have our news every morning from India. Colonel Stewart has himself during the last two years travelled through and examined the various overland routes which have been from time to time suggested for a part of this line across the Turkish portion of Asia Minor. One of these has been selected from the greater ease with which land lines are erected and kept in repair as compared with submarine wires, and also because along at least three-fourths of the route the Turkish Government have already established and keep in admirable working order a telegraph from Constantinople to Bagdad. This land line runs from Sautari on the Bosphorus across Asia Minor to Diarbekir, thence to Mossul (the ancient Nineveh), and thence to Bagdad. It happens, however, that over the broad tract of country which intervenes between Bagdad and the head of the Persian Gulf, along which the submarine cable to India is to be laid, various predatory tribes of Arabs claim a sovereignty, and fight for it with more or less success, and over these lawless vagabonds of the desert the Porte has about the same control as Sir Joshua Jebb enjoys over his ticket-of-leave men. Always quarrelling among themselves, they agree only on the one point of disobeying and defying their nominal lord the Sultan. These people will require skilful handling, and the land line from Bagdad will most probably be taken along the frontiers of Arabia, through the territories of the most powerful of the tribes, who are able to protect it against all comers, and whom a subsidy of £1,000 a-year will at once render most willing. By this route, for a length of some 300 miles, it will pass to the head of the Persian Gulf at the broad estuary which marks the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates—an eastern township called Shat-el-Arab.

It is not intended, however, to rely solely upon this route. Another land line will most probably be taken from Bagdad over the frontier of Persia to Teheran, thence to Ispahan, and so on by Shiraz down to the shore of the Persian Gulf at Bushire. Thus, even in case of the Arabs ever proving refractory, there will always be the land line through Persia to Bagdad, and so on to Constantinople and England. From the estuary at Shat-el-Arab the submarine portion of the line is to be laid in three sections; for, though the length of the whole is only 1,010 miles, yet the Government have most wisely determined to avoid the dangers which always beset telegraphy through long deep-sea routes by making no less than three breaks at the stations at which the cable will be landed. The first length will be from the head of the Persian Gulf at Shat-el-Arab to Bushire, a distance of 170 miles, along which the cable will be submerged in from 20 to 25 fathoms of water. The next length will be from Bushire to Mussendom, a bold, desolate, stony headland on the coast of Arabia. This section will be 440 miles long, and submerged in from 30 to 35 fathoms of water. The third length will be from Mussendom to Guaddel, a small city on the Mekran coast, on the frontier of the Kelat territory. This portion will be 400 miles long, and laid in from 40 to 50 fathoms of water. From Guaddel a short length of land line is now almost complete along the coast, giving direct communication with Kurrachee, and thence all over India. The submarine portion of the line is, of course, its most important part, and in the manufacture every care will be bestowed which the recent improvements in the science of telegraphy show to be advisable. The copper conductor is to be unusually large, composed of four segmental wires drawn into one—a new method, combining the advantages of a conductor formed of many strands, while obviating the drawbacks upon that mode of construction. This conductor is to be insulated

with four coatings of gutta percha and Chatterton's compound, the whole insulating material to be wound round with broad tape or webbing, strongly bound on. Outside this again comes a "serving" of tarred hemp, and then the protecting sheath or iron covering of twelve large galvanised iron wires, to be wound on spirally. With ordinary cables the protecting covering would stop at the outer iron wires, but in this instance, as the line is to be laid in comparatively shallow water, the wires themselves, though galvanised, are to be still further protected from their most formidable enemy—rust. This is done most effectually by coating the whole cable thickly with two servings of tarred hemp yarn, overlaid with two coatings of a patent composition invented by Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark. The composition consists of mineral pitch or asphalt, Stockholm tar, and powdered silica, mixed in certain proportions and laid on hot. When quite cold this forms a massive covering of great strength and perfect flexibility, totally impervious to water, and incapable of being destroyed by the minute animalculæ which exists in such abundance in tropical waters. The weight of these main sections of the cable is about three tons per mile, but the extreme shore ends will be very massive, coated with galvanised iron wire of almost tenfold strength, and weighing as much as fifteen tons a mile. In certain portions of the route near Bussorah, where there is any danger to be apprehended from small coasters anchoring, the weight of the line will also be increased by the extra thickness of its wires to nine tons a mile—enough to shield it from any risk from anchors there. The contract for the manufacture of this cable has been given to Mr. Henley, of North Woolwich, who has undertaken to make it at the rate of not less than fifty nautical miles per week, and who, from the extent of his works, will probably be able to turn it out even faster. At every stage of its manufacture the electrical staff of Messrs. Bright are to test it for insulation and conductivity, and the standard below which it is not to be allowed to fall in either of these respects is fixed nearly at 25 per cent. higher in proportion than almost any cable has ever yet attained. In short, as far as depends on minute care and a wide scientific experience, the whole cable is likely to be as perfect as skill or ingenuity can make it. The vessels which are to take this line will probably leave England about the end of next June, arriving on the scene of their operations in the Persian Gulf in November or December—the best time of the year in which to lay the cable. The process of submerging it and securing the shore ends is not likely to occupy at the most more than three weeks. The total cost of the submarine sections of the line will be less than £300,000, including the expenses of laying it.—*Times*.

AN INDIAN OFFICER CONVICTED OF SWINDLING.

At the Birmingham borough sessions on Wednesday, before Mr. J. Spooner, deputy Recorder, Francis Packe, a lieutenant in the East Indian army, surrendered on bail to take his trial on a charge of obtaining from John Brown, by means of false pretences, on the 7th of November last, a suit of clothes and the sum of £2. 10s. 6d. in money. The prisoner, who is a young man of respectable appearance, is the son of a clergyman, residing at the Cloisters, Windsor. Mr. Saint appeared for the prosecution, and the Hon. E. C. Leigh for the defence.

The evidence, which was given at considerable length, went to show that the prisoner, who is a lieutenant in the Bengal army, came to this country on furlough in September, 1861, and that on his arrival he executed a power of attorney, appointing Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Indian army agents, London, his agents, to receive his pay and allowances during the time he was in England on furlough. The furlough expired in the beginning of August last, and at the end of July Messrs. Grindlay had, in accordance with the instructions of prisoner, received from the treasurer of the India Board his passage money and six months' pay in advance. On the 5th of August

they received a letter from the prisoner, ordering them to pay the amount due to him to a Mr. Gardener, and on the 9th August they paid to Mr. Gardener £116. 6s. 11d., the balance in their hands in favour of Lieut. Packe. This closed his account, and after the 9th of August Messrs. Grindlay did not receive a shilling on account of Lieut. Packe. In the beginning of November the prisoner was staying at the Hen and Chickens hotel, Birmingham. On the 3rd he went to the shop of Mr. Boucher, draper, New-street, and was measured for a suit of clothes; and on the Friday morning following went and asked that they might be sent to his hotel that evening. Later in the day he again went to the shop, and on being told that the clothes were ready, he tendered to Brown, shopman of Mr. Boucher, a cheque drawn upon Messrs. Grindlay for £10 in payment, and received £2. 10s. oct. He then went out, and meeting a porter carrying the clothes to the hotel, ordered him to take them direct to the railway station. As some suspicion had, however, been excited with regard to some other cheques on Messrs. Grindlay paid by the prisoner at the hotel, he was stopped as he was getting into the train for Bristol, and detained until the next morning, when Brown, who had sent up the cheques to London to be presented, received a telegram saying it was a dead swindle. Brown at once gave prisoner into custody on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. One of the clerks of Messrs. Grindlay and Co. stated that after the prisoner's account was closed at least twenty cheques bearing his signature had been presented to the firm and dishonoured; and Mr. Smith, landlord of the Hen and Chickens Hotel, produced five more in court.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty."

The learned Recorder said that it was rarely a case so clear as this one was. He could not but believe that a vast number of people had been defrauded. He commiserated the relatives of the prisoner, but it was his duty to impose a heavy sentence upon him, and that sentence was that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen months.

The prisoner is "wanted" for similar offences in Manchester, Sheffield, and Liverpool.

SIR R. ALCOCK ON JAPAN.

At the second general meeting of the members of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, held on Tuesday night, a lecture on Japan was delivered by Sir R. Alcock, K.C.B., her Majesty's Consul to that empire. Mr. T. P. Teale, the president of the society, was in the chair, and there was a large and fashionable audience. Sir Rutherford having given a brief geographical description of the Japanese empire and of its discovery and its resources, said that while the Europeans desired commercial intercourse the people of Japan desired nothing so much as to be let alone. The Government of Japan had come of late years to the conclusion that the time had arrived when it could no longer carry out its traditional policy, or, at all events, it felt that if it did attempt it there would be a force and power brought to bear upon it much too strong to resist. A large portion of the ruling classes in Japan had never reconciled themselves to this change, and whether the struggle of civilisation with opposing principles would end during this generation was a very serious question. The decree had gone forth that this isolation should not be, and it was for them to endeavour to ascertain the facts which would enable them to arrive at a conclusion as to what were the future destinies of Japan and the prospects of foreign trade and commerce with the people. Sir Rutherford said that the events which followed the first introduction of Europeans—Portuguese and Spaniards—in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, the readiness and hospitality with which they were received, the introduction of Christianity, the erection of churches, schools, monasteries, &c., was followed, however, by the utter expulsion of foreigners, from the fear that they would subvert the power of the Sovereigns of the empire. Now that foreigners

were again admitted they must hope it would be with better result—that, warned by the past, they would avoid its errors, and seek through commerce and civilisation to bring good and not evil. The similarity of the geographical distribution of the Japanese empire and the British Islands suggested a striking view of similarity and of contrast in the development of the industrial arts and manufactures of the two peoples. In pure workmanship, in beauty of design, in command over the powers of nature, and in many other respects, the Japanese were able to rival the best productions of Europe, and yet, side by side with this, they had a feudalism exactly corresponding with that of our Anglo-Saxon and early Norman forefathers. Having entered at some length into a comparison of the points in which the Japanese resembled the Anglo-Saxons, he gave an amusing description of the dual character of the Government and the empire. There were two Sovereigns, one to look after the temporal affairs and the other after affairs spiritual; two Foreign Ministers, two Councils of State; and, indeed, every man had his shadow, producing a most complex Administration, which it was surprising could be made to work. The Japanese were not intolerant or bigoted on religious subjects; indeed, they cared too little upon the subject to trouble themselves about it. He could not say much for their veracity, for the last thing hoped to hear from them was the truth. He believed there was very little corruption among the judges, and, what was most extraordinary, there were no lawyers. He could not say much for the temperance of the Japanese; they were very quarrelsome over their cups, and as they always wore swords (which had the reputation of being equal to Damascus blades), and as life was regarded as of little value, frequent fatal encounters occurred. The Japanese boasted of their valour, and death was always accepted in preference to disgrace. If a noble were convicted of any offence, his property was confiscated and his family degraded; and, therefore, to avoid this, a man charged with crime assembled his friends, and in their presence made away with himself. Turning to the progress of civilisation, tested by the industrial arts, he observed that, notwithstanding the existence of feudalism, the people had advanced in material civilisation to an extent scarcely inferior to our own. In the applied sciences, in steam machinery, &c., they were far behind Europeans; but some of the results of skilled labour, in silk and textile fabrics, in lacquer, metals, porcelain, &c., would bear comparison with those of any other nation. Sir Rutherford exhibited a large variety of specimens of Japanese art, illustrating the ingenuity, the graceful design, and the marvellous workmanship expended in their production. The Japanese were thus able to supply all their wants, and though this was highly honourable to them it was little favourable to foreign commerce. It was the upper class, the nobles, who were most hostile to trade and foreign intercourse; they remembered the designs of the first foreigners admitted into the empire, and they regarded the introduction of commerce as being the precursor of social disorder and revolution, and as certain to lead to their impoverishment. As to the chances of admission for English cottons, woollens, &c., he said that, the Japanese having been self-satisfied for many years, it was clear they must wait until there had been time to create new wants. At present any wants Europeans could supply they (the Japanese) could supply better and cheaper. We must wait until new wants were created. It was possible, with time and patience, and if the necessary force were maintained, that the opposition to foreign intercourse would greatly diminish, and even finally disappear; but it was impossible to conceal that life was insecure, and at any moment the people might determine to risk everything upon the hazard of war with foreign Powers rather than allow them to establish friendly and peaceful relations. They could only hope for the best, and resort to no means which would bring about any such calamity as he had referred to if they could avoid it. The dress of the upper class was principally silk, and that of

the lower classes entirely cotton. As Japan was a cotton-growing country, and labour was cheap, it would be difficult for English merchants to compete with the natives, except in the finer class of goods. Nothing would take in Japan that was not cheap, but in the northern parts, where the winters were of Siberian severity, woollen and mixed goods would be very suitable and acceptable. A factory for the construction of machines had been established at Nagasaki, and the Government had purchased six or seven steam-vessels at extortionate prices; but the Japanese were not yet sufficiently advanced to possess steam-engines on railways. The opposition to foreign commerce he believed to be entirely confined to the governing classes. With reference to the important subject introduced by Mr. Baines, he hoped he was not understood as giving any decided opinion as to whether it was or was not justifiable that Europeans should force themselves upon other nations. He simply wished to show the position in which they stood. They had forced themselves upon the Japanese; they had begun by force, and if they wished for commerce they must establish it by force. If they did not wish for commerce at that price, then they should be consistent, and withdraw from the Japanese empire. A vote of thanks was then passed by acclamation, and the audience separated after inspecting the beautiful objects of Japanese art exhibited by Sir Rutherford.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENTS.—(Foreign-office, Dec. 14.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Francis Howard Vyse, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa, to be her Majesty's Consul at Hakodadi. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Charles Alexander Winchester, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Hakodadi, to be her Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa. (Dec. 20.)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. James Bullock as Consul at Akyab for his Majesty the King of the Belgians. The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. E. Oesterley as Consul at Calcutta for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

SPECIE TO THE EAST.—We learn from Mr. James Low's "Annual Statement" that no less than £3,115,162 in gold and £13,792,253 in silver were exported from Europe to the East during the year 1862. Of these large sums, £1,631,733 in gold and £9,864,056 were sent direct from Southampton by the P. and O. Company's steamers, the balance being shipped from the Mediterranean ports. In the course of the last twelve years the drain upon Great Britain amounts to £9,742,412 in gold and £91,864,180 in silver, in addition to £3,925,614 in gold and £20,556,024 in silver from the different ports in the Mediterranean. During the year that has just closed £619,831 in gold and £7,810,307 in silver were consigned to Bombay; £274,650 in gold and £585,335 in silver to Madras; £10,959 in gold and £1,857,255 in silver to Calcutta; £10,610 in gold and £1,456,141 in silver to Hong Kong; and £180 in gold, and £1,175,142 in silver to Shanghai.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CHELTENHAM.—We learn with great regret that a serious accident which befel Mr. Stuart Thompson, when hunting, at Cheltenham, the week before last, has terminated fatally. The last day Mr. Thompson was out with the hounds he was thrown from his horse with great force against a stone wall, by which his head was most severely injured, and he was deprived of consciousness. The injury received was too serious for remedy, and death followed on the 26th ult. The deceased young gentleman was in the Indian Civil Service, and was at home on leave. He was a most popular member of the Killultagh hunt, every member of which will sincerely deplore his untimely loss.—*Northern Whig.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 26. Invincible, Locke, Foo-chow-Foo.—27. Briton str., Cape Good Hope.—29. Ballarat, Jones, Shanghai; Assyrian, Mearns, Shanghai; Northsot, Freeman, Whampoa; Relief,

Lorby, Tutuoreen; Lorenzo, Hamlin, Maulmain; Harry Puddersley, Richardson, Bombay; Chrysolite, Roy, Whampoa; Manlius, Bray, Mauritius; Garland, Kock, Singapore; Istamboul, Deucher, Bombay; City of Tanjore, Topping, Calcutta; Prince Alfred, Ellison, Foo-chow-Foo; Jane Leech, Cuthbertson, Calcutta; Maldon, Seals, Tutuoreen; Zouave, Griffiths, Bombay; North Wind, Jewett, Singapore; Valdivia, Halliday, Hong Kong.—30. Maiden Queen, Smith, Foo-chow-Foo; Philomela, Stent, Sir W. F. Williams, Rees, Ocean Mail, Banks, Shanghai; Oithona, Holmes, Whampoa; Liverpool, Clarke, Calcutta; Oryx, Gill, Algoa Bay; Lord Raglan, Curran, Bombay; Meteor, Porter, Bombay; William Carey, and Aminta, Renney, Calcutta; Melicete, Gould, Tutuoreen; Contest, Jennings, Bombay; Glazepore, Locke, Calcutta; Hebe, Falkenberg, Batavia; Forest Rights, Thomson, Bombay; Cordelia, McCallum, Maulmain; Peveril of the Peak, Mauritius; City of Glasgow, and Patriot Queen, Calcutta; Chance, Martin, Golconda, Davis, Bombay; Wide Awake, Barman, Jane Henderson, Maulmain.—31. Jubilee, Balfour, Shanghai; Star Queen, Barber, Alcyone, Gray, Foo-chow; Agincourt, Beauvais, Shanghai; Saucha Panza, Hale, Foo-chow; William Cole, Tothill, Bury St. Edmunds, Miller, Mauritius; Lord Lyndhurst, Calcutta; Seafower, Taylor, Maulmain; Edward Stanley, Gales, Bombay; City of Bristol, Burrows, Penang; Barbara, Rogers, Negotiator, Hawkins, Victory, Stephens, Argonaut, White, Bombay; Marselles, Clement, Mullah, Husband, Bosworth, Nicholls, Horsa, Markwell, Calcutta; Clyde, Lambud, Mauritius; Esperanza, Murrell, Sarawak; Bates Family, Hogg, Defiance, Galloway, Bombay; Clarendon, Dougall, Scotia, Wyllie, Philosopher, Ross, Aladdin, Timmouth, Calcutta; Nimrod, Stewart, Mauritius; Thomas Dryden, —, Shanghai; Veteran, Duncan, Tutuoreen; Gals, Fisher, Kurrachee; Siam, Wilson, Foo-chow; Telegraph, Pope, Calcutta.—January 1. Lancashire, Hazard, Maulmain; Scotland, Lyle, Batavia; Woodville, Lawrence, Penang; Sappho, Twiss, China; Bencleugh, —, Manila; Aspasia, Lamb, Maulmain; City of London, Hendry, Mauritius; San Luis, Manila.—2. Glouce, Hutton, Foo-chow; Neptune, Valey, Shanghai; Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell, Bombay; George Douthwaite, Tatlock, Royal Bride, Watson, Ceylon; Tre Brodie, Berg, Bangkok; Greenock, —, Mauritius; Endymion, Griffiths, Madras; Celuta, Hayes, Bombay; Catherine, Pattie, Akyab; Pegasus, Penrice, Shanghai.—3. John Laud, —, Batavia.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per E. I. and L. S. Co.'s steamship Hydaspes, at Plymouth.—From CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.—Rev. J. Pearce, Lieut. D'Acostra, Dr. G. Penelope, Dr. and Mrs. Lapsley and family, Dr. and Mrs. Cook and family, Mrs. Mackenzie and seven children, Lieut. and Mrs. Tiltard and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Lewis and four children, Mrs. Lindley, Mrs. Dale, Lieut. Clayton, 23rd regt., Dr. Henry, Capt. Moorhead, 92nd regt., Second Master Hodge, R.N., Mr. H. Walton, Lieut. Gambett, Mr. J. Agnew, Lieut. Johnson, 68th regt., Dr. Handyside, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ford and two children, Miss McNeil, Mr. Jellicoe, Mr. Garratt, Maj. Jones, 13th regt., Capt. Cator, Madame Pouppier, Mr. W. Rowlands.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Dec. 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. E. Bickersdike, Mr. Hugh B. Macculloch, Capt. John Bond, Col. Tapp, Mr. W. Barnes, Ensign F. Welch, Mr. R. L. Crawford, Ensign C. M. Davidson, Mr. R. Groome, Mr. C. J. Gonne, Capt. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. E. G. Baker, Dr. Reynolds, Mrs. Thorp, Colonel J. Grimes, Miss Saundeman, Mr. A. F. Davidson, Mrs. Gonne and infant, Mr. W. Barnes, Mrs. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lane, Miss MacMurray, rough Murphy, Mr. C. J. Shaw, Mr. H. J. Hadden, Mr. J. L. Hadden, Mr. C. F. Cooper, Mr. W. H. Græme, Mr. and Mrs. F. Newman, Mr. J. S. Murray, Mr. Ryrie. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Thurburn and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bower, Sir R. Barry.

January 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss H. Dempster, Mr. R. F. Knowles, Major and Mrs. Rose, Mr. F. R. Cockerell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thornhill Tucker, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. Tilton and child, Mr. A. C. Mangles, Rev. J. P. and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. R. C. Lawrence and infant, Col. Hon. C. D. Plunkett, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Crouch, Capt. S. A. Hueter, Mr. E. S. Robertson, Mr. Moran and son, Capt. Macpherson, Mr. Newman, Mr. H. Brown, Lieut. Curtis, Mr. J. B. Tomkins, Mr. J. B. West, Mr. Charles Cumine, Capt. W. F. Segrave, Mr. G. W. Booker, Capt. C. Armstrong, Mr. J. B. Moller, Mrs. Willock, Capt. T. E. Webster, Miss Hutton, Rev. Mr. Wade, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Mair, Mr. Scannan, Major A. L. Mullen, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Mounsey, Mr. Chapman, Lieut. E. T. and Mrs. Thackeray, Miss Horner, Mr. E. Wyttenebach, Mrs. Fuller and son. For MADRAS.—Captain G. B. Sherard, Surgeon major C. B. Hearn, Mr. F. S. Evans, Mr. C. L. O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien, Master Kennedy, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. E. L. Hogarth, Miss Taylor. For CEYLON.—Mr. R. C. Antrobus. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Mr. M. S. Townend, Mr. W. J. Bryans, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. D'Ifanger, Capt. Bull. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. L. Matthews, Mr. J. Deverill, Mr. W. W. Hyde, Mr. T. Oliver, Mr. S. W. Cleave. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Wiggers, Von Kerchem and two children, Mr. Gram, J. A. Huber, Mr. J. G. Leuschau.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.) January 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Humble, Capt. and Mrs. Selson, Mr. W. Kern, Capt. H. Iremonger, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robertson, Miss Pugin, Asst. surgeon A. Fox, Miss G. Keith, Mrs. Rees and two infants, Mr. B. B. Reynolds, Mr. Joseph Campbell, Mr. Low, Mr. James Sigg, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Youngusband.

January 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. McLean and infant, Mr. A. Hope, Capt. and Mrs. G. Sim, Mr. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Christian, one infant, two daughters, and son, and four children, Mr. Dan R. Ratcliff, Mrs. Birch, Miss Stevens, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Hartwell, Maj. Dawson, Lieut. C. S. Blair, Mr. Thackeray, Capt. R. Richardson, Mr. Lathbury, Mr. M. Ross, Mr. Levinge, For MADRAS.—Professor A. A. Gordon, Mrs. G. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron, Dr. D. T. Morton. For CEYLON.—Miss Jessie Burness, Mr. Elphinstone. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Watson, Mr. J. R. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Gillman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Delden and four children, Miss C. Doornick, Miss A. Van den Bergh, two Misses Van de Poel and governess, Mr. Vogel. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Pirie. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. C. B. Telge, Mr. Gunston.

January 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. P. Woodfine, [Maj. and Mrs. Roome, Miss Ward, Miss Jones, Capt. Reid, Capt. and Mrs. Jones and child, Trumgan, Mrs. O'Reilly, Lieut. A. Durand.

February 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Joahim and two children, Dr. R. Stewart, Lieut. A. B. Hepburn, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Chapman and two children, Mr. R. L. Crosse, Capt. and Mrs. Hill, Lieut. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Apcar and two children, Mrs. Cammel, Mr. G. Mannuck, Mr. C. H. Kerr. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dymek and infant. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Charles Wilde, Mr. Ellis Gillman. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. S. Morrison, Mrs. Essex. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Stuart and two children. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Chas. Stricker.

February 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Hawthorn, Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

LARKINS, the wife of Lieut.-col. W. H., late of H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a son, at Byfleet, Surrey, Dec. 29. SIBLEY, the wife of Major T. H., H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, prematurely, of a son, at 86, Montpelier-road, Brighton, Dec. 9. THURBURN, the wife of Major F. A. V., Staff Corps, Bengal Army, of a daughter, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Dec. 26.

MARRIAGES.

BARTON, S. H., to Mary Eliza, only daughter of Major Frobisher, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, Dec. 23. BOLTON, Beresford St. C., second son of Bolton Bolton, Esq., of Victoria-road, Islington, to Charlotte Ellis, second daughter of William Miller, Esq., of the India-office, and Park-road Villa, Dalston, at St. Philip's, Dalston, Dec. 26. CAMERON, A. H. F., to Charlotte E., widow of Lieut. G. R. Smith, 52nd B.N.I., at Cheltenham, Dec. 23. FLETCHER, Rev. Thomas, to Mary O., daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Alexander Ross, of the Madras Engineers, at Christchurch, Clifton, Dec. 23. LEYCESTER, G. P., late H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, to Hannah, daughter of the late Richard Danford, Esq., Lieut. R.N., at St. Paul's Church, Dorking, Dec. 23. ROCHE, Wm. S., surgeon R.N., to Emily M., daughter of Capt. George Webb, R.M.L.I., at Ascension, Dec. 2. SUIR, Capt. George, Royal Bengal Engineers, to Emma, daughter of the late Henry Young, Esq., at Twickenham, Dec. 27. WEBSTER, E. Forster, Madras Civil Service, to Mary, daughter of the late Charles Hay, Esq., at the Abbey, Great Malvern, Dec. 23.

DEATHS.

DEAN, Mary P., wife of John, late of the Madras Medical Service, at Oak-hill-road, Surbiton, Surrey, Dec. 27. GRANT, Anna M., widow of the late Lieut.-col. St. John, of the Madras army, at 22, Hereford-road North, Bayswater, Dec. 25. HALPIN, Capt. William, late 1st Dragoons, K.G.L., at 39, Leinster-square, aged 85, Dec. 27. MACDONNELL, Fanny E., daughter of the late Capt. D. G., 2nd Grenadier Bombay army, at 37, York-place, Edinburgh, aged 5 years 3 months, Dec. 31. TAYLOR, Henry J., son of Capt. Thomas, H.M.'s 13th regt., B.N.I., at St. Margaret's Cottage, Barnes, aged 7 years, Dec. 14. THOMPSON, Stewart, Madras Civil Service, from the effects of a fall while hunting with the Cotswold hounds, at Cheltenham, Dec. 26.

India Office,

Jan. 3, 1862.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. E. C. G. Thomas. Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. G. Kemball; Mr. J. P. Babington.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. A. Way, Staff Corps; Maj. R. W. Chambers, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. A. Tiltard, Art.; Lieut. C. H. Garbett, Inf. (Unposted); Maj. T. C. Darnell, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. W. Holdsworth, late 3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. R. D. Beeston, Inf. (Unposted). Madras Estab.—Capt. A. F. Bloomfield, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. H. R. Handyside, Medical Estab. Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. P. Roberts, 22nd N.I.; Asst. surg. H. Taylor, Medical Estab.; Capt. J. W. Playfair, engts.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. A. Graham, 6 mo.; Lieut. A. Cologan (Unconv.), 6 mo. Madras Estab.—Mr. C. S. Dudgeon (Unconv.), 6 mo. Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. F. Bellasis, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. E. Mills, 28th N.I., 6 mo.; Vety. surg. W. McDermott, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. Cracroft, Cav. (Unposted), 6 mo.; Lieut. C. H. Ricketts, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. W. Serres, 51st N.I., 4 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. H. O. Thorold, Medical Estab., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. J. Grey; Mr. B. Hardinge; Mr. A. C. Lyall; Mr. F. R. Cockerell; Mr. H. J. Joakim; Mr. D. G. Barkley; Mr. C. M. Burton (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. H. M. S. Græme; Mr. J. R. Boyson (Solicitor).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. G. White.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. A. L. McMullin, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. T. P. T. Tytler, 17th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. S. Selson, Engrs.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. Watson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. G. E. Ford, late 72nd N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. T. N. Tubbs, Invalid Estab.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.
Calcutta	2s. 0l.	2s. 0ld.	Singapore	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8d.
Madras	2s. 0l.	2s. 0ld.	Hong Kong	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8d.
Bombay	2s. 0ld.	2s. 0ld.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 p.u.	2 ½ p.m.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock	225½	xd
	India 5 per cent.	108½	½
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	96½	½
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	105½	½
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½		
	per cent.	112½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	95½	½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	108½	½
	" " " 1863	100½	½
	" " " 1864	103½	½
	" " " 1864 or 1866	101½	½
	India 5 per cent. for account...	107½	½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½	½
	India Bonds (£1,000)	26s. pm.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	26s. to 29s.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 105 xn
20	Ditto E Shares	6	to ...
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	103 to 105 xn
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	104½ to 105½ xn
Stock	East Indian	all	106½ to 107½ xn
20	Ditto G. Extension	5	1 to 1½ prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension	2	½ to ¾ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	105 to 106 xn
Stock	Ditto New ditto	12	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto, Jan. 1862.	4	½ to 1½ xn
Stock	G. I. S. of India (lim.) Scrip	100	103 to 104½ xn
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 95
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105½ to 106½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	99½ to 100½
100	Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Adin)	all	85 to 87
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	104 to 105 xn
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	93 to 101
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	103 to 104 xn
20	Ditto	2	½ to ¾ pm.
Stock	Panjab (5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 104½
20	Do. g. 5 p. ct.	15	½ to ¾ pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agre and United Service lim.	50	93 to 95
40	Australasia	all	69 to 71
25	Bank of Egypt	all	25 to 26
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus. & China	all	20½ to 21½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	42 to 44
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan...	10	24 to 2½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	54 to 55
20	Ottoman Bank	all	34 to 35
20	Do. New	2	54 to 6½ pm
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	1	½ dis ½ pm.
10	E.I. and London Shipping B	all	3 to 6
20	E. I. Cotton Agency	2½	½ dis to par
10	East India Irr. & Can.	2	½ dis to ¾ pm.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	24 to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	84 to 4
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	½ to 1½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	½	to ½
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	5 to 8½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	69 to 71
20	Ditto New	30	11 to 13 pm
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	21½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½
1	Ditto Registered	all	½ to ½
10	Ditto	all	4 to 6
2	Telegraph to India	1	½ to ½ dis.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAPHAM-COMMON.—To be LET, a very cheerful HOUSE, facing the common, and overlooking an ornamental enclosure in the rear; containing good dining and drawing rooms, five large bed-rooms, and convenient domestic offices. In substantial and ornamental repair. Omnibuses to the City and West-end constantly. Near the railways to the City, Victoria, Brighton, Southampton, &c. The drainage perfect; the supply of water good; and the rent moderate.

Apply to Mr. JAMES STEVENS, Estate Agent, Pavement, Clapham-common, S.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.	
For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic	£40
Daily Boarders	20
Daily Pupils	14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each	4
Do. do. by a Master, each	8
German and Italian, each	8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each	4
Lanдрес, Four Pounds.	

Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels. A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The Rev.

CHARLES J. HUGHES, M.A. (Wrangler, Cambridge, 1852), Rector of Perrivale (population 32), begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED from the Finchley-road to his Residence (built expressly for him), CASTLEBAR-COURT, EALING, W., where he receives both Senior and Junior Pupils to prepare for the Army, Military Colleges, and the Civil Service.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EDUCATION.—

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, resident at Brighton, RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS, between the ages of Twelve and Fifteen, who may be destined for the Military and Naval Professions. With a view to this ultimate object, the entire course of Study, from the outset, is regulated expressly in conformity with the requirements of the Examinations at Addiscombe, Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Portsmouth; and every care is taken to direct special attention to those subjects likely to prove professionally useful in the future career of the Naval or Military officer. The Pupils are examined periodically in Mathematics by Professor J. R. Young, formerly of Belfast College, and Author of "A Course of Mathematics, Pure and Mixed, for the Use of Candidates for the Military and Civil Service Examinations," &c.; and also in Classics and Modern Languages by Scholars of repute. Prospectuses may be had of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and high proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BROOKING SCHOOL, TOTNES, DEVON.

Three miles from the Totnes and Brent Stations on the South Devon Railway.

VISITOR—The Ven. The Archdeacon of Totnes.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. E. H. Cole, B.A., Trinity College, Oxford.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. Morgan.

FRENCH MASTER—M. C. Le Clair.

DRILL MASTER—Sergt. Thomas.

TERMS: Mathematical and Commercial Department £30 per annum. Classical... 35

Paid Quarterly in advance. No Extras.

The Pupils reside in the Parsonage, and are under the immediate care of the Principal and his Wife.

Special arrangements made for the entire charge of children from India.

Address for further particulars, Rev. E. H. COLE, Brooking Parsonage, Totnes; or Rev. R. CHAMFERNOWNE, Dartington Rectory, Totnes.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for JANUARY,

2s. 6d., CONTAINS

The Sale of Waste Lands and Redemption of Land Tax in India, &c., considered.

A First Friendship.—A Tale. Chapters XX.—XXIII.

Heloise.

On the Treatment of Female Convicts. By Mary Carpenter.

The North Wind. By Asley H. Baldwin.

Maurice de Guérin. By Matthew Arnold.

Edward Irving.

Lawrence Bloomfield in Ireland. Part III.—A Dinner at Lisnamoy House.

Adrian.—A Tale. Conclusion.

Naval Architecture.

The late Sir Benjamin Brodie. By an Old Apprentice of the Law.

The Decypher of Ancient Inscriptions.

London: PARKER, SON, and BOURN, West Strand, W.C.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND MERCHANTS ABROAD.

MR. WILLIAM TEGG begs to inform Booksellers, Merchants, &c., that he will be happy to supply his own books, and every description of Goods upon the most liberal terms (to credit upon a reference in London). His long acquaintance with the various Markets will insure to the purchasers the CHEAPEST AND BEST ARTICLES.

A Catalogue of Standard Works, Prints, &c., sent free to all parts of the World.

Address: WILLIAM TEGG, Pancras-lane, Chesham, London.

ORIENTAL AGENCY.

T. AND W. HAMILTON (Sons of the late T. ROBERT HAMILTON, of Calcutta,) undertake the Shipment of Goods to India and the Colonies, and act generally as Agents for residents in those parts.

Offices, 8, Lawrence Pountney-lane, London, E.C.

EXCHANGES NEGOTIATED.

MESSRS. ADDISON AND CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS AND BANKERS, 33, FALMALL, LONDON.

Pay, Pensions, and Fund Allowances drawn and emitted. Regimental Messes supplied. Indian Orders (accompanied by a remittance with reference) executed, and Produce received on consignment. Passages secured by ship or overland.

CHRISTENSEN and Co., Ship Chandlers,

Wine, Beer, and Spirit Merchants, Commission Agents, Auctioneers, &c., Akrah, Arracan, East Indies, beg to inform captains and owners of vessels visiting this port that they can be accommodated with all kinds of Stores, at very moderate rates, almost competing with Calcutta prices, and cheaper than Moullmain or Rangoon. Soliciting their kind patronage.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

For all who COURT the GAY and FESTIVE SCENES at this HAPPY PERIOD of the YEAR.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

For imparting a transcendent lustre to the Hair, and sustaining it in decorative charm. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Imparts a radiant bloom to the Cheek, and a delicacy and softness to the Hands and Arms. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Bestows on the Teeth a Pearl-like Whiteness, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

The Patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, their general use by Rank and Fashion, and the universally known efficacy of these Articles, give them a celebrity unparalleled.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

*. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

Published on the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th of each month,

THE HOME NEWS,

PRICE 6d.,

A JOURNAL SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO INDIAN TOPICS AND THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

The HOME NEWS contains a Summary of the Principal Events of the Week—Parliamentary Intelligence, with Full Reports of all Indian Debates—East-India House Reports—Foreign Intelligence—Opinions of the Press—Literature—Law and Police Courts—Political, Clerical, and Miscellaneous News—Arrivals and Departures of Ships from and to the East—List of Passengers Outwards and Home—Army and Navy Promotions and Changes—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Commercial, &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year £1 4s. 0d.

Postage on 48 Numbers 0 4 0

HOME NEWS OFFICES, 53, Parliament-street; and 124, Bishopsgate-street.

Subscribers to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Agency, 24s. per annum in England, are entitled to receive the HOME NEWS free of cost, except for postage, in addition to the use of their Reading Rooms, &c.

12mo, cloth, price 1s. 6d., or by post, 1s. 7d.

HOW TO SPEAK HINDUSTANI; being an easy Guide to Conversation in that Language. Designed for the use of Soldiers and others proceeding to India.

By E. M. ROGERS.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., price 30s.

COTTON HAND-BOOK for BENGAL;

Being a Digest of all Information available from Official Records and other Sources on the subject of the Production of Cotton in the Bengal Provinces. Compiled by J. G. MEDLICOTT.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

HAND-BOOK to the COTTON CULTIVATION in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY:

exhibiting the Principal Contents of the various Public Records and other Works connected with the subject, in a condensed and classified form, in accordance with a Resolution of the Government of India. By J. TALBOYS WHEELER. 8vo. 16s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN AND CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

AN INQUIRY into the THEORIES of HISTORY.—CHANCE, LAW, WILL, with Special References to the Principles of the Positive Philosophy. 8vo cloth, 15s.

"This is both an able and an interesting book; for the writer, while an accurate and in some respects an original thinker, has also the command of a clear and animated style. The general scope of the book is the refutation of that naked positivism of which M. Comte is the apostle. . . . Of the whole work we can confidently say that it is one to be read by every man interested in these questions. It is a weighty treatise, and an important contribution to philosophy."—*The Press*, August 16, 1862.

"Written to combat certain opinions which have lately been gaining ground with some classes of thinkers, this treatise is well-timed. With no more boldness than is proper, the author claims that the views of wise men in former ages shall not be disregarded without good reason, and that nothing new and improved shall be accepted simply because of its impudence. His own language throughout is moderate and logical. A Conservative on principle, it is a part of his conservative belief in the steady progress of mankind to seek for the development of new thoughts in every age of human history, and ready to accept all that bears the stamp of truth. In a book full of argument, and occupying just that border-land of metaphysics which is harder to tread than the defined circle of metaphysics itself, it would be easy to discover discrepancies of thought and contradictions of terms; but the faults are few, and the merits many."—*Examiner*, Aug. 16, 1862.

A SHORT TRIP IN HUNGARY and TRANSYLVANIA in the SPRING of 1862. By PROFESSOR D. T. ANSTED. Post 8vo., cloth, 8s. 6d.

"Professor Ansted's descriptions are written with a neatness attesting the accuracy of a scientific observer's eyes. His volume is one both of value and entertainment: a book calculated to turn the thoughts of tourists down the Danube."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 16, 1862.

"Many a tourist this autumn will have cause to thank Professor Ansted for introducing them to a new and comparatively unknown country. . . . It would be difficult to find a more agreeable companion for a tour than the author of this interesting volume."—*The Press*, Aug. 9, 1862.

THE SCIENCE of HOME LIFE.

By ALBERT J. BERNAYS, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and of Practical Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical and Surgical College (late Lecturer on Chemistry and Practical Chemistry at St. Mary's Hospital), &c., &c. Illustrated by several cuts. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s.

MEMORABLE EVENTS of MODERN HISTORY. By J. G. EDGAR. Author of the "Boyhood of Great Men," &c., &c. With Illustrations. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s. 6d.

"A practical writer, with a high sense of his obligations as an instructor of children, Mr. J. G. Edgar never makes a contribution to juvenile literature that does not deserve a certain measure of commendation. We can conscientiously recommend it ('Memorable Events') as a work at the same time entertaining and useful."—*Athenæum*, March 6, 1862.

"Mr. Edgar's style is clear, vigorous, simple, and unaffected, and from the first page to the last the reader is instinctively conscious of standing in the presence of a gentleman and a scholar. Though writing for the benefit of the rising generation Mr. Edgar possesses the enviable talent of attracting at the same time the attention of young men and grey-heads, and of so describing events as to suggest many a topic for grave reflection. His last ('Memorable Events') is certainly not his least work, and not only confirms but enhances his previous reputation as an earnest, agreeable, high-minded, and reliable chronicler of human achievements and human follies and failures."—*Spectator*.

"A most acceptable present for the youth of both sexes."—*Observer*.

THE FORESTS and GARDENS of SOUTH INDIA. By HUGH CREAGHORN, M.D., F.L.S., Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency. Post 8vo., with Illustrations, price 12s.

"Full of valuable information and thoroughly reliable on all its statements."—*Daily News*.

THE HISTORY of CHESS: from the Time of the Early Invention of the Game in India till the Period of its Establishment in Western and Central Europe. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D., 8vo., cloth, 15s.

"This volume will be a welcome addition to the library of every lover of the noble game of chess. Our author makes a stout fight for the Hindus as the inventors of the game, and adduces many cogent proofs in support of his opinion. He shows how the game is played in other countries, how it has been modified both in the names of the pieces and the names of the game by the peculiarities of the country or the national temperament of the inhabitants; and then traces the steps by which it has arrived at its present place of honour in civilized and intellectual Europe. The book is, therefore, full of curious lore that lean on other and higher subjects than chess-playing, for it involves dissertations on ethnology, comparative ethnology, the dispersion and settlement of nations, and the manners and customs of different countries, to a degree that would not be at all anticipated by a person who contented himself by reading the title-page. All this information is given, not in any dry, repulsive, or even technical style, but easily, clearly, and in an animated manner—the style that would naturally be adopted by a gentleman and man of the world."—*Herald*.

SIN: its Causes and Consequences. An Attempt to Investigate the Origin, Nature, Extent, and Results of Moral Evil. A Series of Lent Lectures. By the Rev. HENRY CHRISTMAS, M.A., F.R.S. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s. 6d.

"These lectures are learned, eloquent, and earnest, and though they approach the 'limits of religious thought,' they do not transgress those limits; and they present the reader with a comprehensive review, based upon revelation, of the nature, extent, and consequences of moral evil or sin, both in this world and in the world to come."—*Civil Service Gazette*.

A COURSE of ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS, for the Use of Candidates for Admission into either of the Military Colleges; of Applicants for Appointments in the Home or Indian Civil Service; and of Mathematical Students generally. 2nd Edition. In one closely printed 8vo. volume. Pp. 644. Price 12s.

"In the work before us he has digested a complete Elementary Course by aid of his long experience as a teacher and a writer; and he has produced a very useful book. . . . Mr. Young has not allowed his own tastes to rule the distribution, but has adjusted his parts with the skill of a veteran."—*Athenæum*, March 9, 1861.

"Mr. Young is well-known as the author of undoubtedly the best treatise on the 'Theory of Equations' which is to be found in our language—a treatise distinguished by originality of thought, great learning, and admirable perspicuity. Nor are these qualities wanting in the work which we are reviewing. . . . Considering the difficulty of the task which Mr. Young has undertaken to discharge, and the extent of useful knowledge he has succeeded in imparting accurately and lucidly in so small a compass, we can without hesitation commend this work to the public as by far the best elementary course of mathematics in our language."—*The London Review*, April 6, 1861.

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME: Unpolitical

Sketches, showing what Newspapers they read; what Theatres they frequent; and how they Eat, Drink, and Enjoy themselves; with other matter relating chiefly to Literature, Music, and to Places of Historical and Religious Interest in and about Moscow. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Esq. 2nd Edition, with Illustrations. Price 10s. 6d.

"It is a book that we can sincerely recommend, not only to those who are desirous of abundant and reliable information respecting the social economy of the Russian people, but to those who seek an entertaining volume, that may be perused in any part with both profit and amusement."—*Edinburgh Evening Courant*.

"This is not only one of the most amusing books that we have read for a long time, but also the best and most reliable account of Russian life and manners which has hitherto been given to the public."—*Spectator*.

"The tone is so genial, the descriptions are so vigorously touched, and the author's perfect acquaintance with his subject is so marked throughout, that his sketches are sure to delight any one into whose hands they may fall."—*Literary Gazette*.

HISTORY of the BRITISH EMPIRE in

INDIA, by EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., containing a copious Glossary of Indian Terms, and a complete chronological Index of Events. The whole in one closely-printed 8vo. volume, price 12s.

Students who have to pass an examination on the History of India will find Mr. Thornton's the best and cheapest volume to consult, for whilst it is a complete and comprehensive History, the style is lively and interesting, a great contrast with all other Histories of India.

A GAZETTEER of INDIA compiled from

Documents at the India-office, and other official returns made in India. By EDWARD THORNTON, Esq. In one large closely-printed 8vo. volume, with Map, price £1. 1s.

THE LIBRARY EDITION of the above

Work in four vols. 8vo., with Maps showing the acquisitions of the British at various periods. Notes, and marginal References, may still be had, price £2. 16s.

THE INDIAN ARMY and CIVIL SERVICE LIST for January, 1863. Issued by order of the

Secretary of State for India, 12mo, sewed, 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.; bound copies, 7s. 6d.; or by post, 8s.

The Indian Army and Civil Service List is issued on the 1st January and 1st July in each year.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of MISS COR-

NELIA KNIGHT, Lady Companion to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, with Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote Books. Fourth Edition, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, £1. 6s.

"Why we should turn to these volumes as among the most interesting of the recent season, will be sufficiently evident as we indicate their contents."—*Times*.

"Of the popularity of these volumes, on account of their historical as well as gossiping merits, there can be no doubt whatever."—*Athenæum*.

THE HISTORY of the OPERA, from

MONTEBERDE to DONIZETTI. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. Second Edition, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, price £1. 1s.

"Completely master of his subject, and possessing a ready and pleasing pen, Mr. Edwards in these volumes gives us an exceedingly interesting history of operatic performances."—*Herald*.

"It is one of those treasures of amusing anecdote that may be taken up and laid down at a minute's notice."—*Times*.

THE REPUBLIC of FOOLS: being the History of the State and People of Abdera in Thrace. Translated from the German of C. M. von Wieland. By the Rev. H. CHRISTMAS. 2 vols., post 8vo., cloth, 18s.

"As a prose satire, 'The History of the Abderites' yields only in breadth of humor, and pungency of wit, to Dean Swift's immortal travels of Captain Lemuel Gulliver: and of works of that class we know of none in any language that can compare with either of the two."—*Observer*.

"Here is enjoyment for many a Christmas to come, for many thousands of English boys, and many thousands of English men and women. Unfortunately for the world Pisistratus Caxton departed this life without having made any contribution towards the great history of human folly, save, indeed, by the records of his own. Mr. Christmas has given us something even better in his translation of 'Wieland's Abderites': and in the simplest, most racy, and vernacular English, has enriched our literature with another character of the family dear to mankind, of the Quixotes, Gullivers, and other human foils of human self-love and vanity. If the addition to our shelves of a book to delight the young and instruct the old overflowing with wit, fun, drollery, inexpressible wisdom, depth, and knowledge is an achievement deserving of national thanks, we undertake to convey our share to Mr. Christmas, fearing only lest we should not have thanked him sufficiently."—*London Review*.

THE CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE:

An Act passed by the Legislative Council of India on the 5th September, 1861. 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

MANUAL of MILITARY LAW for all

Ranks of the Army and Militia: together with an Abstract of the Volunteer Acts. By C. JONEL J. K. PIPON, Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters, and J. F. COLLIER, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 2nd Revised Edition, pocket-size, 3s. 6d.—By post, 3s. 8d.

"This Manual, which is approved by the Commander-in-Chief, is portable in form, and should be in the hands of all soldiers and riflemen."—*Athenæum*.

PRECEDENTS in MILITARY LAW;

including the Practice of Courts-Martial; the Mode of Conducting Trials; the Duties of Officers at Military Courts of Inquests, Courts of Inquiry, Courts of Requests, &c., &c.

The following are a portion of the Contents:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Military Law. | 8. Precedents of Military Law. |
| 2. Martial Law. | 9. Trials of Arson to Rape. |
| 3. Courts-Martial. | (Alphabetically arranged.) |
| 4. Courts of Inquiry. | 10. Rebellions. |
| 5. Courts of Inquest. | 11. Riots. |
| 6. Courts of Request. | 12. Miscellaneous. |
| 7. Forms of Courts-Martial. | |

By Lieutenant-colonel W. HOBBS, Late Deputy Judge-advocate-general, Bengal Army, and Author of several Works on Courts-Martial. In one thick 8vo. vol., price 35s.

"It would be impossible to over-estimate the utility of this work to members of the military profession as a comprehensive exposition of the law especially applicable to them, and to the practice of military tribunals; and it would be difficult to speak in terms of commendation too high of the manner in which it has been executed."—*Morning Chronicle*.

A HAND-BOOK DICTIONARY for the

MILITIA and VOLUNTEER SERVICES; including an Epitome of the Duties of all Ranks, and of the Interior Economy of a Regiment of Artillery Militia; Regulations for Organising the Officers' Mess; Definitions of Military and Technical Terms applied in Fortification and Artillery; Qualifications Tactical and Legal, Required of Officers on Appointment to, and Promotion in, Regiments of Artillery and Infantry Militia; with a variety of other useful information on Military Subjects, compiled from works published under official and other competent authority. By Lieut.-Colonel PERCY SCOTT. Price 3s. 6d., bound and clasped; or by post, 3s. 8d.

TREATISE on FORTIFICATIONS and

ARTILLERY. By Major HERCUL STRAITH, revised and rewritten by THOMAS COOK, R.N., and JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., late of Addiscombe College. Seventh Edition. Illustrated by numerous Plans and Cuts. Royal 8vo. Cloth, £2. 2s.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES of FOR-

TIFICATION. By JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., late Professor of Fortification and Artillery at Addiscombe College. Plans; two Cuts. Royal 8vo., 10s. 6d.

PRINCIPLES of GUNNERY. By JOHN

T. HYDE, M.A., late Professor of Fortification and Artillery. Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe. Second Edition revised and enlarged. With many Plates and Cuts, and Photograph of Armstrong Gun. Royal 8vo., 14s.

Contents:—Laws of Matter—Air, Resistance of to Moving Bodies—Projectiles, Rotation of, Deflections of, Eccentric—Rifle, Principles of—Shot, Laws of, Penetration of, Examples of Actual Penetration of—Gunpowder, Theoretical Investigation of Composition and Combustion of, Manufacture of, Proof of—Gun Cotton, Composition of, Manufacture of, Experiments with—Ordnance, Laws of Construction of, Manufacture of, Proof of—Carriages—Draught—Ammunition, Description of, Manufacture of, Rise of—Guns, Management of—Rifles, General Principles of, Considerations affecting Rate of Twist, Form of Projectiles, Size of Bore, Pattern of Rifling, Whitworth, Turner, Henry, Ingram Rifles—Enfield Rifle—American Government Rifle—Breech-loading Rifles—Lancaster Guns and Rifles—Revolvers—Armstrong Rifled Guns, Description of, Construction of, Projectiles used with, Time Fuse, Concussion Fuse, Sights, Tables of Ranges, Deflections, &c., &c.

SEA-WANTED, MIDSHIPMEN and APPRENTICES for First-class Ships proceeding to India, the Colonies, and elsewhere. Premiums moderate. Third Officers wanted.—Apply to WALKER and COMPANY, 33, Great Tower-street, City.

EAST-INDIA WINE COMPANY, 55, Parliament-street, London, S.W.—The following choice WINES delivered CARRIAGE FREE to every railway station in the Kingdom, and to all parts of London and its environs:—

SHERRY	Good	36s.
	Superior Pale	42s. and 48s.
	Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold,	46s. and 44s.
	Very Choice, Pale or Gold	54s.
PORT	Fine Crusted	42s., 44s., and 46s.
	Superior Old Crusted	48s. and 54s.
	Very Fine Becawing ditto	60s.
	Ditto ditto, in pinta	33s.
CLARET	St. Julien, Larose, Second and Third Growth	36s. to 54s.
	Chateau Lafitte, Margaux and Latour, First Growth	70s.
MADEIRA	East India	63s. to 72s.
	West India	46s. to 60s.
	Direct	36s. to 64s.
MARALA	Finest quality	80s.
BUCCELLAS	Superior	36s. to 42s.
VIDONIA	Finest	33s.
CHAMPAGNE	Fine Sparkling	40s. to 54s.
	Finest quality	72s.
	Ditto pinta	36s.
MOSELLE	Finest Sparkling	78s.
BOCK	Ditto ditto	78s.

OTHER GERMAN AND FRENCH WINES. Bottles charged 2s., and Hoppers or Cases 1s. per dozen, and allowed for if returned.

WINE IN WOOD SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM THE DOCKS, OR FOR EXPORTATION. Orders and Communications to be addressed to CHARLES JAY, Manager, East India Wine Company, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

The above Wines may be ordered through Messrs GRINDLAY and Co., East India Army Agents, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited). 16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed. Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued. Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank. Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office. J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA CAN effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the **COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.** LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £190,000 per annum. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling. Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. YERGUSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C., and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W. |

BOMBAY (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.

DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street. |

GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street. |

GENTLEMEN WITH TENDER FEET.

J. CHAPPELL, 388, Strand, W.C., Boot-maker, and Professor of Fitting, begs to call the attention of such to his method of measuring, by which he guarantees, at the first trial, to produce a fit unprecedented for comfort, yet combined with the most fashionable shape. Those gentlemen on whom bootmakers have practised unsuccessfully are particularly solicited by J. C., who will undertake to fit them at once, however difficult. Established 1835. Inventor of the "Pulvinar" or Cushion Boot. Ladies' show rooms first floor.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS. The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

INDIA OUTFITS.—NOTICE.

Thresher's India Tweed Suits. Thresher's Kashmir Flannel Shirts, Thresher's India Gauze Waistcoats,

were invented and are manufactured exclusively by THRESHER and GLENNY, and for which the International Exhibition Medal of 1863; the Exhibition Medal of 1861; and the Madras Medal of 1856 have been awarded. The high character and universal approval of these articles have led to a number of inferior imitations, all of which are advertised under similar, but triflingly altered names, and, therefore, Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY feel it necessary to announce that the India Gauze Waistcoats, the Kashmir Flannel Shirts, and the India Tweed Suits can only be procured at their establishment, 162, Strand, next door to Somerset House, London.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY

AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

•• Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICA-

TION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES

to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai. For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORN, 4, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.; G. H. FLETCHER and Co., Liverpool; and at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; 1, Place Royale, Marseilles; 36, Quai de Bacalan, Bordeaux.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AND GENERAL STEAM AGENCY, AND GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, and MERCHANDISE forwarded, and PASSAGES engaged to all parts of the world. Baggage collected and shipped. Insurances effected, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, and ADEN—Overland, 4th and 20th of every month. BOMBAY and ADEN—Overland, 12th and 27th. CHINA, SINGAPORE, and EASTERN SEAS—Overland, 4th and 20th.

AUSTRALIA and MAURITIUS—Overland, 20th. INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA—Via Cape of Good Hope, per Clipper Ships, weekly.

Prospectuses, with through rate to 500 places, free on application.

G. W. WHEATLEY and Co. (late Waghorn), 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; CHAPLIN's, Regent-circus, W., and 23, Regent-street, S.W.

FIRE! THIEVES! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for business, or, indeed, private repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Mordan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post. Old-change, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm disorders in Children and Adults has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweet-meat. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one or three given once or twice a week will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and sold in Tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Observe the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER.

unequalled for its delicious flavor and stimulating qualities. 1lb. bottles, 3s. 6d.; 4lbs. 1 s. 3d.; or 7 lbs. for 5s. Curry and Mulligatawny Paste.—1lb. jars, 8s. 6d.; 4lbs. 2s. 3d.; or 7 lbs. for 5s. Payne's New Curry Sauce and Oriental Relish—bottles, 1s. 6d. each. Chutnies—viz., Bengal Club, Green Mango, Lucknow, Pindaree, and Cashmere—bottles, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each. Bombay Pickled Mangoes, Tap Sauce, Nepal Pepper, Tamarind Fish, Essence of Chillies, Preserved Ginger, Guava Jelly, Genuine Arrowroot and all other Indian delicacies imported direct.

PAYNE and Co., Foreign Warehousemen and Wine Merchants, 328, Regent-street, nearly opposite the Polytechnic Institution, London. Depot for the celebrated Calcutta Condiments, prepared by Payne and Co. at the Belatee Bungalow.

CHUTNIES and INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

PAYNE and Co., BELATEE BUNGALOW, CALCUTTA, beg to inform their Indian constituents and the public that their

FAMOUS INDIAN CONDIMENTS

Can be obtained in London in the same perfection as at their Establishment at Calcutta, which branch of the business has been successfully carried on for forty years, and stands pre-eminent for INDIAN CONDIMENTS and DELICACIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

They may be obtained from Payne and Co., Regent-street, London; C. Stembbridge, Oriental Warehouse, Leicester-square, London; Cross and Blackwell, London; A. Cobbett, Pall Mall, London; and most Italian Warehousemen and Grocers in the City and West End. The following Condiments are much appreciated in Europe:—

Bengal Club Chutney.
Lucknow ditto.
Pindaree ditto.
Cashmere ditto.
Tamarind ditto.
Pickled Mangoes.
Curry Powder.
Curry Paste.
Cayenne Pepper.
Pickled Limes.

Chilli Vinegar.
Essence of Chillies.
Tupp Sauce.
Mofussil Sauce.
Bamboo Pickle.
Guava Jelly.
Mango Jelly.
Pine Apple Preserve.
Preserved Mangoes.
Mulligatawny Paste.

Agents for the sale of their Condiments required in the large provincial towns of England and Scotland, and the Australian Colonies. Priced Lists sent free on application. PAYNE and Co., Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta; Established in 1821.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

PRITCHARD'S DANDELION, CAMO-

MILE, RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS.—This peculiar preparation of Dandelion acts particularly on the liver, thus avoiding the use of mercurials, and will be found invaluable to parties suffering from a sluggish state of that organ, or who have resided in India or other hot climates; whilst the well known stomachic efficacy of camomile, rhubarb, and ginger, renders these pills the most happy combination possible; and as many are at a loss for a safe remedy they will find this medicine a great convenience, which may be resorted to by all persons at any age, under any circumstances, and without the least inconvenience. Prepared by W. Pritchard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London, in bottles, 1s. 1gd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNE-

SIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. It is prepared (in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength) by DINNEFORD and Co., 173, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNRIVALLED in EXTERMINATING Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—GLOWING

HEALTH.—The most formidable assailants of health are ever haunting humanity during winter, and can only be outwitted by keeping the blood pure and every organ up to its work. Holloway's Pills accomplish this with unerring certainty. Biliousness, loss of appetite, sick headache, and all ailments of spirits, are all removed by a course of this admirable medicine, whose balsamic and healing virtues fortify the system, and may therefore be advantageously taken by the young, debilitated, and aged. These Pills strengthen the stomach and brace the nerves. They may always be relied on as gentle laxatives or stronger purgatives when the dose is regulated by attention to the directions enveloping each box, and which are intelligible to every one.

Now ready, price 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.,

THE INDIAN ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

JANUARY, 1863.

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

London: WM. H. ALLEN AND Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., Publishers to the India Office.

This Day is published, in One Handsome Octavo Volume, with Seventy-two Illustrations on Wood, by VIZETELLY, LOUDAN, NICHOLLS, and HART. Also, with a Map. Price £1. 6s.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

CONTAINING—

PART I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The Channel and Channel Islands—Alderney, Orkney, and the Casquets—Island and Coast of Guernsey—Islands and Rocks near Guernsey—Jersey and adjacent Rocks—Chausey Archipelago and the Minquiers—Climate, Meteorology, and Sanitary Condition.

PART II.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Vegetable Productions Natural to the Islands—Animals in the Islands and adjacent Seas—Geology and Mineralogy, Ancient Formations, Modern Destruction and Renovation—Fauna and Flora considered in reference to their Physical Geography and Geology.

PART III.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Pagan and Legendary Period—German Period—Norman Conquest to the beginning of the Civil Wars—Civil Wars—Accession of William the Third to Present Time—Antiquities and Archaeology—Language and Literature.

PART IV.—ECONOMICS AND TRADE.

Agriculture—Horticulture—Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures—Constitution and Laws—Manners and Customs—Principal Public Institutions—Hints to Tourists—Money, Weights, and Measures—Statistics.

BY DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

AND

ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

The Illustrations drawn on Wood expressly for the Work, by PAUL J. NAFFEL, Member of the London Society of Painters in Water Colours.

"The 'Channel Islands' is an excellent book of its class—well conceived, well written, well illustrated, well printed. It is the produce of many hands, and every hand a good one. Nearly every thing which a man can desire to know about Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark—about their history, Geography, and natural history—Professor Ansted and Dr. Latham have contrived to tell. Altogether the contents of the volume are as varied and interesting as a well-sustained drama; and to this drama no more graceful and picturesque scenery could have been furnished than we find in the illustrations so profusely given by artists worthy of the subject and equal to their worth—Paul Naffel and M. Petere Le Lièvre. The result is not a merely handsome volume of the old 'Keepsake' style, made to sell and be looked at, but a book of rare merit and value, made for instruction and delight, to be read with pleasure and to be referred to with profit."—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 15, 1862.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Two Volumes, Octavo, with a Portrait of LADY MORGAN, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also a Portrait of SIR CHARLES MORGAN. Price £1. 16s.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, DIARIES, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY MORGAN'S CORRESPONDENCE INCLUDES, AMONG MANY OTHERS, LETTERS FROM

King Jerome,
Madame Patterson Bonaparte,
The Duke of Devonshire,
Duchess of Devonshire,
Duke of Leinster,
Marquis Wellesley,
Marquis of Anglesey,
Marquis of Abercorn,
Marchioness of Abercorn,
The Earl of Aberdeen,
The Earl of Carlisle,

Lord Melbourne,
Lady Caroline Lamb,
Lord Cloncurry,
Lady Stanley,
Lord Darnley,
The Countess of Cork and Orrery,
Lady Leitrim,
Lord Duncannon,
Lord Macaulay,
Lord Erskine,
Joseph Hume,
Daniel O'Connell,

Sheil,
E. Jenner,
Lafayette,
Byron,
Countess Guiccioli,
Moore,
Douglas Jerrold,
Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,
Thomas Campbell,
Mrs. Hemans,
Rev. Sidney Smith.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

This day is published, Second Edition, with upwards of 400 Illustrations, price 18s. 6d.,

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR;

Being an accurate and detailed account of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race are subjected together with the latest mode of treatment and the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, Esq., M.R.C.V.S.

"A book which should be in the possession of all who keep horses."

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

CHRISTIAN AND RATHBONE, EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS, 11, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS and OUTFITS for Ladies, Officers, Cadets, and Civilians, of the best quality, at the lowest prices for cash. Estimates will be forwarded on application, showing the entire cost of OUTFIT and PASSAGE via the CAPE, or OVERLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1792. 11, WIGMORE-STREET.

INDIA OFFICE, 30th December, 1862.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, That he has received from the Government at Bombay the under-mentioned SCHEDULES, viz.:

Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-general on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the Balances. Prepared up to the 30th June, 1862, under Section XXXIV. of Act No. VIII. of 1855: and,

Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final Balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from 31st December, 1861, to 30th June, 1862, under Section XXXIV. of Act No. VIII. of 1855:

And that the said Schedules are open to the inspection of the public in the Department of the Official Agent to the Administrators-general of India, at this Office.

INDIAN TRAMWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

At a SPECIAL MEETING of the INDIAN TRAMWAY COMPANY (Limited), held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on TUESDAY, 30th December, 1862, the following RESOLUTIONS were unanimously passed:—

Resolved—That the Shareholders approve the course suggested of undertaking the contract for the road from Paley to Jambosseer, being a short line, capable of easy and early construction, at a fixed contract cost, and forming an important link between the cotton districts and the Trunk Line to Bombay, on the understanding that the Board will not enter upon the execution of any more lines until the Government of India shall have conceded such terms as in the judgment of a Special General Meeting, to be convened for the purpose, shall be considered satisfactory.

Resolved—That this Meeting desire to impress upon the Governments the policy of encouraging, by every means in their power, the construction of Light Railways or Tramways throughout India in connection with the Trunk Line of Railways now approaching completion, with a view as well to the earliest development of the resources of India in connection with these Railways as to rendering productive at as early a period as possible the capital embarked in them.

They desire also to express their opinion that the terms hitherto offered do not hold forth sufficient advantages to attract capital on a scale commensurate with the object.

MACDONALD STEPHENSON, Chairman.

GARDNERS' LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the

PUNKAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 3s. 2s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

GARDNERS,

By Special Appointment, Manufacturers

TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS.

ESTABLISHED

1752.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS,
Corner of Spring-gardens.

LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KINDEL, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.—January 5, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 565.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	25
BENGAL:—	
Serious Disturbance in Nowgong, Assam.....	26
The Cinderella of the Empire.....	26
Miscellaneous.....	27
Shipping and Commercial.....	29
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous.....	29
Shipping and Commercial.....	30
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous.....	30
CHINA	30
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	31
DOMESTIC	36
OFFICIAL PAPERS	38
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Sir Charles Wood at Halifax	38
Sale of Waste Lands in India.....	39
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous.....	39
Shipping and Domestic.....	40
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	40
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	41

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Dec. 9	Burmah (Rangoon)	Nov. 29
Madras	" 14	Bombay	Dec. 12
Agra	" 16	Ceylon	" 17
		China (Hong Kong).....	Dec. 1.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THIS mail brings us no very startling intelligence; but the greater portion of the matter is far from uninteresting. It appears that Lord Elgin, of whose return to Europe on account of ill-health there had been many rumours for some two or three months, has quite recovered from the ill-health which he had experienced towards the close of the last rains.

Lady Elgin was expected to arrive in H.M.'s steamer *Feroze* about the middle of January, when the Governor-general's camp would proceed *en route* for Simla, the favourite sanatorium of Anglo-Indian potentates. In that bracing climate the Viceroy will probably have his health confirmed, and he will be prepared once more to brave the "hot vapour bath" of Bengal. Lord Elgin seems already to have earned golden opinions from all sorts of people in British India, so that the rumour of his return to England excited a feeling of universal regret.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, it was expected, would be recalled; but for this supposition there is, apparently, no real foundation. It would be hard upon one who has served his

country so well in the field, and who has won such brilliant laurels, to be disgraced and humiliated by the deprivation of his important post, only on account of a little indiscretion and an effusion of bad temper, which it is hoped may be forgotten or forgiven, in consideration of his many better qualities. No doubt in the Priestley Scandal affair he acted very blameably, and the local press told him pretty plainly of his misconduct; and, in spite of his influential position, one so used to applause must have felt very keenly his temporary unpopularity. Then he was unsupported in his proceedings, or rather positively checked by the Governor-general, so that he has, perhaps, altogether been sufficiently punished for his imprudence and bad taste, and his worst enemies may begin to withdraw their active hostility and abate their ill-will.

The appointment of Sir Charles Trevelyan, as Indian Finance Minister, is still spoken of with the warmest approval. The fact is, that though Sir Charles is supposed to be sometimes a little flighty, crotchety, and eccentric, and even wilful, every one knows that he is a most able, energetic, zealous, and honest public officer, and that he has studied all important Indian questions most industriously and conscientiously. His labours are always labours of love. He puts his whole heart and soul into his work. At one time he took such deep interest in the cause of native education that we indulged in the hope he would be called upon to preside over the whole system of State education in India, and we were not at all aware that he was particularly at home in matters of finance; but men of his talent, earnestness, and energy soon qualify themselves for almost any public post, let the nature of it be what it may.

A great deal of public indignation has been exhibited towards Mr. Drummond, the Session Judge of Shahjehanpore, for his too gentle treatment of a low native who had spat in the face of an English soldier. The wonder is, that an English soldier under so grievous an insult, instead of taking the law into his own hands, should have patiently submitted the matter to a court of justice. But this brave countryman of ours, who probably with a single back-handed blow could have cast his insulter to the

earth, with a respect for the laws which cannot be too highly commended, suppressed his first natural impulse of passion, and submitted his case to an English judge. His orderly conduct, however, was ill-appreciated, and, so far from receiving any redress, the offender was at once pardoned. The Government is well enough disposed to protect the natives as far as justice will permit, but this was carrying a good principle to a most absurd and injurious extreme, and turning kindness to one party into the height of injustice to another. We are glad to hear that Mr. Drummond received a severe reprimand from the Sudder Board.

There has happened since this another case of a native daring to insult a European soldier, and there has been another noble instance of self-control and a respect for the laws on the part of one of our countrymen. This occurred at Madras. The native, driving through the town, drove his carriage over the foot of the soldier, and afterwards struck him across the face with a whip. The soldier quietly gave the fellow in charge. The magistrate fined him a hundred rupees for the assault.

Calcutta was once famous for its theatricals. The little Chowringhee Drury, where H. H. Wilson, Henry Meredith Parker, Major Sewell, W. Palmer, James Hume, and many others once earned such brilliant histrionic laurels, was turned a few years ago into a Roman Catholic school. A new theatre was being erected, and perhaps by this is completed. Shirley Brooks, who was once the London correspondent of the *Calcutta Englishman*, and who has written so many prologues and opening addresses for English theatres, has written one for the new Temple of Thespis on oriental ground. The theatre is to be under the patronage of the Governor-general.

We call the attention of our military readers to a copy of the Royal Warrant dated 21st of June last, sent by Sir Charles Wood to the Governor-General of India, on the subject of promotions to be made in regiments of the line in all cases of a regimental major being appointed to the staff. The second paragraph of the warrant, which provides for the promotion to brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel of substantive majors, after the completion of their service on the staff, applies also to officers of her Majesty's Indian Forces.

In another column we have given a general order, directing that the present existing vacancies in the grade of cornet and ensign, in the new line regiments of cavalry and infantry, are to be filled, as far as practicable, from the volunteers, from among the cornets and ensigns on the general list of the three presidencies.

We observe the following movements have been ordered in the artillery: No. 2 Battery, 13th Brigade, from Secunderabad to Masulipatam; A Battery, 14th Brigade, from Madras to Bangalore; B Battery, 14th Brigade, from Masulipatam to Secunderabad.

Telegrams received in Paris from Constantinople, dated the 12th inst. (evening), state that the report of Dost Mahommed having captured Herat was unfounded, as information received from Teheran, dated the 11th ult., declares that Herat still holds out.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

The Contract Bill has been withdrawn in the Legislative Council.

A commercial treaty has been concluded with Durman (? Burmah).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Shirtings tending upwards. Cotton firm. Copper dull. Opium, Malwa, 1,475rs. Exchange on London:—Six months first-class credits, 2s. 0½d.; Government securities, Four per Cents., 95; ditto Five per Cents., 105½; ditto Five and a Half per Cents., 113. Freight to Liverpool for cotton, 60s.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

Shirtings firm. Mule Twist advancing. Linseed quiet. Rice firm. Exchange on London:—First-class credits, 2s. 0½d. Government securities, Five per Cents., 105½.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 12.

The *Vectis*, with the above mail, sailed for Marseilles at noon this day.

The *Ellora*, with the heavy portion of the mail, sailed at 10 A.M. on the 11th, for Southampton, where she may be expected on the 24th inst.

The *Salsette* brought the mail to Suez, arriving there on the 9th inst.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Major T. Frobisher, late of the Bengal army, at 16, Lansdowne-place, Cheltenham, Jan. 8. Gen. T. Shubrick, H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry, at 5, York-street, St. James's, aged 82, Jan. 5.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. M. Hickley, late 16th Madras N.I., at Teddington, aged 43, Jan. 9.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. James Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzroy Wilson. From MADRAS.—Mr. R. B. Bell. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Vincent, Mrs. Vincent and infant, Dr. Rutherford, Lieut. col. Stanley, Dr. Currie, Mr. Brett, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Wergman, Mr. Heard.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Delta, Jan. 16.—From CALCUTTA.—Admiral Sir J. Hope, Mr. J. W. Ashby, Mrs. Laughton, Mrs. Steward, Mr. Anderson, Col. and Mrs. Butts and two children, Mr. J. G. Gibbs, Mrs. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Tooth, Miss Purchase, Capt. Sir M. McGregor, R.N., Mrs. Lamb and inf. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Ferrell. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Warren, R.N., Mr. Sutton. From BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Hutton.

BENGAL.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN NOWGONG, ASSAM.

A very serious disturbance, unfortunately attended with loss of life, occurred in Nowgong on the morning of the 20th November. On the previous day the Deputy-Commissioner, W. H. Brownlow, Esq., received information that an armed party were carrying off women, burning down houses, and murdering people in an adjoining village. He immediately sent a police force, who returned bringing in one poor man fearfully wounded with a battle-axe, and reported that they could not seize the party, who were five in number, fully armed with "tulwars," battle-axes, and Ghorkha knives, and were determined to fight to the last. They had carried off two girls, burned two houses, cut down one man, and attempted the lives of many others. They were headed by a Fakir, who persuaded his companions that he was a god and that they were invulnerable. The whole party had gone into the station, and were shut up in a house close to the bazaar, ready to fight the authorities.

The magistrate immediately went to the house, accompanied by the officer commanding the detachment, Lieutenant Wheeler; the Superintendent of Police, Mr. O'Connor; Assistant-surgeon John G. French; Mr. John Phillips, a tea planter, and ten sepoy with loaded muskets, fully determined to disarm the miscreants by force should they refuse to surrender. The house was within ten yards of the road in the midst of the jungle, having in front of it a small yard and bamboo wall, and on either side two sheds. The magistrate and his party marched into the yard and summoned those inside to come out. The men inside roared out that they would not appear. The order was then given to surround the house with the sepoy, and preparations were made to burn it, a few men with the commanding officer, the magistrate, Assistant-surgeon, and Superintendent of Police remaining opposite the front door. Three men and a woman then came out, all armed, with their clothes tucked up, and arranged themselves in line in the verandah. The magistrate ordered them to lay down their weapons, but they refused, and when again ordered they furiously sprang forward. One man armed with a battle-axe, which he wielded right and left with both hands, attacked the magistrate, who kept him off with a small parade sword, and cut him fearfully, but a sepoy shot and bayoneted the scoundrel. The second man, armed with a large "Kookaree," also fought furiously and was shot. The third man, armed with a large "tulwar" and shield, sprang at the assistant surgeon and tried to cut him down, but the blow was parried by a small parade sword, and a return cut was received by his antagonist on his shield cutting deep into it and also into the left arm; then, before he had time to give another blow, a sword cut on the head and a bayonet wound from a sepoy killed him. Thereupon the woman with her tulwar made a cut at Mr. O'Connor, which glanced off his hat. She then escaped into the jungle, where she was found. The house was then searched, spears and other arms were found, and a girl was released. One man escaped from the house, but was captured, and in a short time another was apprehended.

Thus ended a most unfortunate affair—three men were killed in pure self-defence, and the other two and the woman were lodged in gaol. No opportunity of disarming the fanatics who fought was afforded as was originally intended. They seem to have fought and died, sooner than give themselves up to justice. Believing they had committed murder among their many crimes, they knew that the law should take its course, or they believed that they were invulnerable and that nothing could hurt them since their leader was a god. It was clearly proved that their intention on coming into the station was to kill the Europeans and burn it, no doubt relying on the support of the Mussulmans in the place.—*Friend of India.*

THE CINDERELLA OF THE EMPIRE.

The native history and English administration of Nagpore and the associated Central Provinces have at last found an annalist. Taking full advantage of the report of Sir Richard Jenkins in 1817, Mr. Temple, the present Chief Commissioner, has managed to combine with his record of the ordinary details of administration a clear narrative of the past history of the provinces, and well-outlined pictures of the people, their country and its capabilities, such as are essential in the first account of territories which we have only pretended to govern for the past nine years. It was a strange fatality which made Nagpore the despair of the empire. Lord Dalhousie's well-known instinct for selecting the best agents seemed never less at fault than when he sent as Commissioner one who wanted only conscientiousness to be the ablest man in the service—Mr. G. Plowden; but Nagpore was deservedly his official ruin. Men of determined energy and high honour, like Mr. Ellis and Captain E. Bell, would have saved their superior from the effects of his folly, just as they finally did save the country, and by a disregard of all official etiquette preserve English honour and prestige. But they necessarily, for the moment, became the victims of that routine subordination which they had been forced to violate. To the evil and the good in administration Nagpore had been alike fatal, when no alternative was left Lord Canning but to appoint, as Mr. Plowden's successor, Colonel Elliot, who had been most closely associated with him and knew the delicate details of our relations with the people and the Bhonsla family. But Colonel Elliot was incapable of learning, and under him Nagpore was no better administered than under Mr. Plowden, though he had sufficient intelligence and industry to furnish the Foreign Office with the usual returns, while he still kept Nagpore in its happy obscurity.

The cotton crisis came on, Lord Dalhousie's prediction seven years before was verified, Nagpore with other provinces was made a Chief Commissionership, and Colonel Elliot retired for a time to England. Cotton and the Godavery directed all eyes to the Central Provinces; a commission was sent to report upon their expenditure, a public works inspector followed, the few intelligent residents, both native and European, had courage to speak out, and an amount of careless misgovernment was revealed disgraceful to our name, and still more to the officials who were guilty. The commission was revolutionised, the military clique was broken up, and a clever Punjabee, who had been the right-hand man of Sir John Lawrence in the Punjab, and of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing in their financial and economical measures, was appointed to act in Colonel Elliot's absence. Whatever might be Mr. Temple's deficiencies at the head of a long-settled province where cautious judgment and an intimate knowledge of the branches of government are required, all will admit that as a pioneer no man in India is better fitted for his duties. His unflagging energy, his great versatility, his enlightened views and his respect for public opinion, fit him to govern the Central Provinces for the next five years far more successfully than many abler and older men. His report is as well written as it is in his subject novel and attractive. It is free from most of the extravagant and frequently deluding representations of the earlier Punjab reports, and he shows no little skill in effectually conveying an impression of the gross misgovernment of Nagpore without inculpating any of his predecessors. The only fault is one which is too common to Mr. Temple, a hesitation in giving a decided opinion. It is certainly more pleasant to state both sides of a question and so leave the supporters of each in the belief that they are right. Regarding the Godavery, for instance, Mr. Temple becomes almost self-contradictory, and it is only by a careful comparison of paragraphs we learn that his own opinion is more fatal to the utility of a large expenditure on that river than even Colonel Bruce's. Again, his remarks on cotton are singularly vague, for

the same reason. It is clear to every reader, from what he says, that the Central Provinces could grow three times the quantity now raised, but for a circumstance which he does not even allude to—the scarcity of labour. Besides this, we know that much less cotton is grown in these territories now than half a century ago. But this vagueness, this hesitation in giving a decision on points of paramount interest, is perhaps natural in one who has been only a few months at the head of the least known territory in India. Otherwise the Report is masterly, and its 138 quarto pages are to the reader as entertaining as a thoughtful traveller's description of a hitherto unvisited country.

Every page affords food for comment or the compilation of novel fact, and we shall hereafter treat of perhaps the most interesting portion, which refers to the peculiar character of the natives, their singular land tenures, and the bearing of the latter on the all-important question of the growth of cotton and the attraction of English capital. The Provinces may be best described as a triangle in the very heart of India, embracing the ancient Gondwana, and stretching at the extreme points for 550 miles from east to west and 510 from north to south. They extend over an area of 170,000 square miles, or nearly three times the size of England. They are shut in on all sides from the sea, and are in the unfortunate position of being traversed by rivers like the Godavery and Nerbudda, which, rising in the low Satpura hills and their branches, are little more than great mountain torrents fed by the periodical rains instead of by perennial snow, as in the case of the Himalayan rivers. If inhabited like England their population would be at least sixty millions, but it is only nine, and this is, to our mind, the most serious drawback to the progress of the country, as it is in Burmah and Assam. The nine millions are governed, like the seven of Oudh, generally on the Punjab system, by a Chief Commissioner, a Judicial Commissioner, four Commissioners of Divisions, and seventeen Deputy Commissioners, besides a subordinate staff of fifteen Assistant and eighteen extra Assistant Commissioners. These nine millions paid last year taxes short of one million sterling, or £823,347. Not a seventh of the country is cultivated, and that is held at the average rate of a shilling an acre, the land-tax yielding a little above half a million. They consumed salt last year which yielded £89,812 to the revenue; they spent a similar sum on intoxicating drugs and liquors, which here as all over India we regret to see complacently styled “a flourishing source of revenue;” they bought £25,719 worth of stamps and paid £42,500 of income-tax. Our exposure of the lazy and oppressive mode of farming out some of these taxes to a rich native banker has led to a cessation of the evil. If we look at Nagpore alone we find that, even after abolishing the barbarous transit duties, we already raise much more revenue than the Mahrattas; while it does not say much for our higher morality that where they received only £15,000 from the excise duties we take £55,900.

The £823,347 raised last year we spent in what seems at first sight a wasteful manner. Twenty-five per cent. of the revenues of Nagpore is devoted to the support of the one family of the Bhonslas. Not less than £100,000 are annually given to some 2,158 pensioners, while we lately conferred on Janojee Rajah the lands of Deor, near Sattara. A burden like this is sufficient to weigh down the most vigorous province, and will long be a mill-stone round its neck. Immediate steps should be taken to capitalise in land all pensions which are for more than three lives. We do not grumble at the expense, which was politically necessary; but what a commentary is this as well as the Bhonsla Fund on the charges brought against Lord Dalhousie of ruthlessly despoiling an ancient family! As to the rest of the expenditure Mr. Temple estimates that, in the current year, £825,000, or 38 per cent. of the revenue, will be spent on civil administration, that is, on officials, courts, police, schools, and dispensaries. The present military expenditure is £380,000, and the whole political pensions are £110,000, leaving

only some £10,000 for the all-important necessary public works. But on them £152,767 was spent last year, and much more is being spent now, and must be spent hereafter. If our Cindarella is ever to reach the princely position for which her enormous natural resources destine her, she must have first roads and railways, then, as a partial result of these, labour. Meanwhile she costs the empire at least £200,000 every year, a trifling sum to pay annually for the development of the most hopeful and most neglected of our young provinces, and a sum which might be doubled with future profit to England in cotton, to India in commerce, and to the nine millions of people in prosperity.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE INSULT TO A EUROPEAN.—Our readers will recollect the case of Mr. Drummond, the Sessions Judge of Shahjehanpore, releasing on appeal a native who spat in the face of a European soldier. The case was reported in most of the papers at the time, and was reported also to Government, under whose instructions Mr. Drummond has, we are told, and the *Allahabad Gazette* confirms the rumour, received a reprimand from the Sudder Board. This method of dealing with Mr. Drummond's delinquency amounts to hushing it up, and public justice requires that some public manifestation of the displeasure of Government should be given. The reprimand ought to be published in the *Government Gazette*. Then, and not till then, will the European soldier and the English non-official believe in the impartial administration of justice. Then, and not till then, will the European soldier and the citizen feel that he lives under the protection of the law. The reprimand sent to Mr. Drummond was probably torn up and thrown into the waste paper basket as soon as read, perhaps before. The main features of the case will be fresh in the recollection of many of our readers. There is one class, and a very large one, who, we may be quite sure, have a very lively recollection of them, and that is the British soldier in this country. To insult and provoke to a breach of the peace, if possible, a low native, without provocation, spits in the face of an English soldier. The latter bears the insult without resenting it, and the offender is pardoned by the judge. The judge, we are told, is reprimanded, but in a private way. Meantime, what is the inference drawn by the countrymen and associates of the two principal parties? Why, in the one case, that the native may spit in the soldier's face with impunity, because the latter dare not resent it. In the other, that for a gross, and intolerable, and unbearable insult there is no redress to be had, and that the law, as administered by some of our present race of judges, is powerless to protect the European, though swift to avenge the native. The story has been read and commented on in every barrack in the country. We advise the Government to give equal publicity to their opinion of Mr. Drummond's conduct in the business.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE NEW CALCUTTA THEATRE.—The *Hurkaru* says:—“The new theatre, situated at the corner of what we believe is to be called Victoria-square, is rapidly progressing towards completion, and will, we learn, be opened on the 1st of December next. The building has only been in existence five months, and the rapidity with which the work has been carried on reflects the highest credit on the indefatigable gentleman superintending it. The building is 147 feet long and 51 feet wide. There is a large vestibule at the entrance, where all crushing will be avoided, and crinoline, in its effects on others and its counter effects upon itself, will have ample room for its sweeping sway. The accommodation inside will also be regulated by the fashion, which at present moulds the form of beauty. The building could contain 800 of an audience, but gauged by the rule of crinoline it is only intended to accommodate 400, a most generous sacrifice of 50 per cent. in favour of the ladies. The stage, which is to be 43 feet deep by 25 broad, will be on a model of the new stages of Drury Lane Theatre and Covent Garden.

The scenery, which is shortly expected from England, has been painted by Beverley, a sufficient guarantee for its excellence and beauty. The first night's performance is to open, we understand, with a prologue, written for the occasion by Shirley Brooks. His Excellency the Governor-general has taken tickets for the season, which promises to be a brilliant one dramatically, and which we hope will also prove to be a brilliant one financially.” The old stock of amateur theatrical celebrities in India has passed away; the late Mr. Hume was about, if not quite, the last of that talented band which once delighted the lovers of histrionics. It is about time the City of Palaces should revive its Thespian fame.

THE LATE CAPTAIN PALMER.—One more of those who may justly claim a place amongst India's Literati has passed from amongst us—one whose family name may carry the reader's thoughts back to the days of Wellesleys and Wellingtons, of Hastings and Bentincks,—in short, to what may be termed “Old India,” ere its Orientalism and its romance, its profusion and its extravagance, had been sobered down by the varied European elements, which are now with rapid strides Anglicising that land. We refer to Capt. Francis Palmer, son of the late John Palmer, the prince of Anglo-Indian merchants, whose marble bust may be seen at the entrance of the Town-hall, and with whose name no old Indian, and very few even of those who may be called “modern,” will be unacquainted. Capt. Palmer, the subject of our notice, first drew breath in the large house in the Lal Bazaar, now known as the police office, but then forming the office and mansion of the chief merchant of this city, where the boy Frank could afterwards recall being kindly noticed by his father's guest, Sir Arthur Wellesley, the future renowned Duke of Wellington.

Captain Palmer's literary labours have been almost exclusively in connection with the local press. Though seldom seen, and probably never named, he has at intervals during the last twenty years of his chequered life been associated editorially with nearly every paper in Calcutta. In the early times of the *Englishman* with Mr. Stoecqueler; with the *Hurkaru* under Mr. Samuel Smith; and the *Star* and *Eastern Star* with Mr. Hume. If not, as we believe him to have been, the original, he was a very early editor of the *Indian Times*; and it was, we have understood, under his management that it obtained much reputation as an authority in military matters and intelligence. He was subsequently editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; and up to the period of his death the *Indian Mirror*, which came into existence under his management, had nearly all its leading articles from his prolific pen. He was a contributor, also, of several of the most interesting biographical papers in the *Indian Review* of 1843. . . . Capt. Palmer was at various times also connected with our educational institutions. For some time he was one of the teachers or professors of the Hindoo College. Subsequently to this he was Principal of the Metropolitan College (not principal, but one of the professors. He was principal of Seel's Free College), and we believe that amongst many of the rising generation of the Native youth he will be remembered with affection. Possessing an excellent constitution, which a life of strict temperance—for by choice and general habit he was a water-drinker—had preserved through fifty-eight years of constant residence in India, he retained a degree of vigorous activity, and a boy-like vivacity of spirit, that readily sympathised with the hearts and feelings of youth. In illustration of the degree to which this juvenility, alike of mental and physical power, had been carried into the evening of life, it may not be uninteresting to the advocates of temperance and tea to mention that we have known Capt. Palmer, when past fifty years of age, with one hand only, lift a friend (of no light weight) in his chair, and place him upon the table; and when, ten years afterwards reminded of the feat, he repeated it! He died in the 73rd year of his age.

THE JUDGE OF GORUCKPORE.—A case has come under our notice of so monstrous a cha-

rather that we hesitate to believe there is an English judge, even in India, of whom the story is true. The facts demand strict and immediate inquiry on the part of the North-West Government. The judge of Ghazepore, in a civil case brought in appeal before him, suspects a document. Under these circumstances there are by law two courses. One is, under section 171 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to make the case over to the magistrate for inquiry; the other, under section 173, to complete the investigation himself. In either case a complete inquiry, comprising the defence of the prisoner, is indispensable before he is committed to the Sessions Court. With the law staring him in the face, the judge neither remits the case for inquiry to the magistrate nor completes it himself, but at once orders the magistrate to send the case to the sessions—so that, in fact, a commitment to the Sessions Court takes place, without any preliminary trial at all. When the sessions judge gets the case before him he literally sentences the prisoner to ten years' imprisonment, without taking his defence before the Sessions Court at all. Before doing this the prisoner, having remonstrated against the procedure of the judge in refusing to record answers favourable to him, and showing the witness what he (the judge) wished him to record, the judge reviled the prisoner from the bench, calling him "Haramzadah, Badmashsee." The Sudder sends the case back for the prisoner's defence to be taken. The poor wretch, being considerably depressed and bewildered after four months' imprisonment, brings in a written memorandum to refresh his memory, and represents that his mind is not in such a state as to enable him to make a clear defence without referring to this. He begins to give his defence, the Judge flies into a rage, makes his chuprassees write the memorandum, and on the pretext that a prisoner ought not to have time to write, orders an inquiry into the circumstance by the magistrate, and sends the case up again without a defence. There are other facts in the case, but these will be sufficient. The sentence, in a case which at the worst, if proved, possesses no features of aggravation, is scandalously vindictive—ten years' rigorous imprisonment, 2,000 rs. fine, and the confiscation during the whole term of the prisoner's entire property, moveable and immovable, without any provision being made for his children or household. The case has naturally caused a great sensation throughout the district.—*Friend of India.*

THE NEW RUPEE.—The new rupee has at last been issued, and nothing more ugly and more contemptible has ever been seen in this country. The design is one of which the pettiest zemindar would have been ashamed, as a combination of baldness and tawdriness painful to witness. On the one hand, we do not perceive the slightest emblem of the sovereignty of Great Britain, and the royal arms are altogether wanting. On the other hand, her Majesty is represented, not in her robes of state, but absolutely in Native costume. Such a coinage is not only contemptible but an insult to royalty, and is worse than the most abject submission to Native superstitions in the old days of the Company. Of course, now that her Majesty has been represented as setting the example, our Viceroy will also don the turban, and appear before the people of India as smart as a *Bustar* zemindar. But our disgust is too deep for words, and for once in our lives we loathe the very sight of a rupee.—*Englishman.*

NANA SAHIB.—It would appear that the vagabond "Madho Rao," captured the other day while employed in the pleasant task of sowing the seeds of rebellion in Central India, is own brother to the Nana. The *Hurkaru* says:—"The *Times of India* publishes a letter from its Sholapore correspondent, which throws considerable light on much that has hitherto appeared mysterious, and on much in which both Government and the public have been profoundly interested. People have always refused to believe the report of the Nana's death. Sir Jung Bahadoor's despatches and those of Major Ramsey gave, as we know, repeated assurances to the Government of the late Viceroy, that the Butcher of Cawnpore had

gone to answer for his terrible misdeeds before a higher tribunal than that of his lordship. But society in general refused to yield credence to the tale. Although it was felt that justice had been deprived of a victim more atrocious than any that had appeared before her for a century, yet it was not upon so savage a ground that the report was rejected. Light puffs came playing along and ruffling the surface of society, from time to time, telling a very different story. The belief in the existence of the terrible homicide was not confined to class or creed, and in short the conviction was all but universal, that the Nana was skulking in the jungles of Nepal. And this conviction is now declared to be sound by the delinquent, Madho Rao, whom Capt. Nuthall, Superintendent of Police, lately succeeded in capturing. As brother to the man whose deeds have filled a world with horror, and whom he accompanied in his ignominious flight from Lucknow, he must of necessity be in a position to tell us whether he is alive or not. The value, therefore, of this evidence can scarcely be overlooked." With our cotemporary, "we should like to learn what action Lord Elgin intends to take, now that the great rebel and murderer is, on the confession of his own brother, known to be alive." Will Madho Rao be sent round to Cawnpore for trial, as the Rao Sahib was? He should be.—*Delhi Gazette.*

FANCY FAIRS AND FANCY BUYERS.—The complaint of a Native correspondent, that he and his countrymen were not treated with sufficient respect, or admitted in sufficient numbers, at the late fancy fair, is another proof of the absurdity of admitting any Natives whatever, excepting gentlemen of high rank, at gatherings which are so essentially European as balls and fancy fairs, which but very few Asiatics can understand, and at which still fewer know how to behave. We know for a positive fact that though it was understood that the articles were sold for the purposes of charity, and that European ladies were selling the articles for charity, yet at every stall those Natives who were admitted, excepting the very few who knew better, did not hesitate to crowd round much in the same way as they would have done in Burra Bazar, and not only to remark to each other upon the age or inferiority of the articles, but actually to offer very much lower prices for many things, on the plea that they could be bought much cheaper at the China bazaar. Of course, being Natives, their ignorance was excused, and their impertinence passed over; but we can safely say, that had any European made similar remarks, or attempted a similar style of bazaar bargaining at a fancy fair for charitable purposes within the limits of the British Isles, he would have been promptly turned out and solemnly warned not to make his appearance there again.

A NEW PRAYER FOR OUR RULERS.—The following Prayer, as reconstructed by the Right Reverend the Metropolitan, was read for the first time in St. Mary's Church:—A Prayer to be used in India in the place of the prayer for the High Court of Parliament. "Most Gracious God, we humbly beseech Thee, as for the Empire in general so especially for the High Court of Parliament, and those who bear office under our Queen: And here in India we pray for the Viceroy, the Governors, the Councils, the Judges of the High Courts, and all others entrusted with authority in this land: That Thou wouldst be pleased to direct and prosper all their consultations and proceedings, to the advancement of Thy Glory, the good of Thy Church, the safety, honour, and welfare of our Sovereign and her dominions; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavours, upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations. These and all other necessities, for them, for us, and Thy whole Church, we humbly beg in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ, our most blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen."—*Deccan Herald.*

GENERAL SIR SYDNEY COTTON, K.C.B.—On the 18th of November Sir Sydney Cotton, en route to England, *via* Jullunder, presented H.M.'s

94th Regt. with new colours. We give a report of the speeches at the dinner given to the General by the officers of the regiment. The cloth being removed, Major Mercer, at present commanding the regiment, rose to propose the General's health:—"Gentlemen,—I rise to propose a toast in which I feel that every true soldier will join in drinking with as great pleasure as I do. Myself a soldier, the son of a soldier, and drilled by that same drill-sergeant, who, as my father's pay-sergeant, had nursed me, so it is indeed with feelings of the most lively satisfaction that I find myself in a position to drink the health of so distinguished a soldier as Major-General Sir Sydney Cotton. Every who has served under Sir Sydney must feel conscious of the untiring exertion on his part to instil into all ranks that love for their profession which he himself possesses in so eminent a degree. Everyone knows," continued the Major, turning to the General, "that you, Sir Sydney, at a critical period of the Empire, had the honour, and I must say it was an honour, even to you, Sir Sydney, to sit in conclave with two other untiring spirits, on whom hung the destinies of the Empire. Gentlemen, it was to the wisdom, the energy, and the indomitable resolution of Sir Sydney Cotton, Sir Herbert Edwardes, and Brigadier-General Nicholson, that the Frontier Force during the Mutiny of 1857 stood firm, the wild and fanatic Mussulman tribes of the frontier were kept at bay by an iron hand, mutiny in the force trod out with an iron heel, and at a time when many a miscalled Briton was thinking of the river Indus as a means of flight, and of England as a home; this immortal three thought but of the honour of Great Britain. Springing, sir, as you do, from an illustrious race, whether we regard Sir Robert the Cavalier, Sir Willoughby the Commander-in-Chief, or the illustrious Combermere, the captor of Bhurtpore, you, Sir Sydney, are inferior to none; and, Sir Sydney, whether you retire into private life, or whether further ennobled at the hand of your sovereign, whose august authority you have so well upheld, you obtain further employment, we feel sure that you will realize the motto of your ancient house—'*In utraque fortunâ paratus.*' Sir Sydney, we beg to drink your health, and a prosperous voyage for yourself and family to your native country." This toast having been drunk with the most perfect cordiality, the Major-General arose, and in a most feeling manner replied,—"Major Mercer, officers of her Majesty's 94th Regiment, and gentlemen, who have so readily responded to the very moving way in which my health has been drunk, it is because I feel as a soldier, and because I recognise in the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this fine regiment a congenial spirit that I feel the full force of the speech in which Major Mercer has proposed my health. Gentlemen, it has always been the highest aim of my life faithfully to fulfil the trust which has been confided to me by her most Gracious Majesty. It was, sir, as you truly observed, an honour at the most critical period of the Indian Empire to be associated with an Edwardes and a Nicholson; in doing as we did, we only fulfilled the trust committed to us by her Majesty. This I trust I shall always do, whether by instilling just ideas of drill and discipline, or in helping to quell mutiny and disloyalty. Believe me, gentlemen, I shall ever remember the occasion of this my visit to Jullundur, and in conclusion, I beg to return you my thanks for the manner in which you have drunk the health of myself and family."

ST. ANDREW'S FESTIVAL IN CALCUTTA.—An ardent Scotchman, whose experience of St. Andrew's festivals extends over some ten years, assures us that the dinner of Nov. 30 surpassed its predecessors. The Viceroy was not there, but, as the first Scotchman in the world, he was represented by the Hon. Mr. Thurlow, his private secretary, and, like a true Highland chief, sent a fat buck to the table. The Hon. W. S. Seton-Karr, himself a Borderer from the land which sent both Malcolm and Minto to India, made a most eloquent and courteous chairman, and was especially happy in his treatment of the toast of "The Viceroy, and the Land we live in," hailing the

former as "our own countryman, as the countryman of Lord Dalhousie." General Showers replied for the Army and Navy. Mr. A. G. Macpherson, the croupier, proposed "The Land o' Cakes," "The Press," and "The Trades," Messrs. G. Smith and W. Brett replying for the Press, and Mr. Laurie for the Trades. The croupier conclusively rebutted the malicious slander that the first is "a fine land to come frae" by the assertion that it was far better to return to. Nothing was said about the still greater advantage of not leaving it at all. A. F. Mackay, Esq., of H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders, immortalised himself by the perfect definition which he gave of the "Lasses," whom the Hon. A. Stewart represented. Mr. J. Brown proposed "the Memory of Bruce and Wallace," and Mr. J. Bruce "the Poets of Scotland." The Hon. G. Campbell replied for "the Judges and the Bar," which Mr. McCrindle proposed; and Mr. Wauchope, C.B., for "the Civil Service," which Mr. S. Gladstone proposed. Both Mr. Campbell and Mr. Wauchope were regarded as rather "faithless loons," for bemoaning the gradually decreasing number of Scotchmen in the civil service, by those who remembered that the first competition-wallah in India is a Scotchman, and that their countrymen are generally at the top of the lists. Mr. Sandeman, C.S., waxed eloquent over "the Merchants," the majority of whom in India are Scotch, and Mr. Bullen replied. "Our Guests," treated by the chairman, brought up the Hon. Mr. Thurlow, who repaid the compliment by proposing the Chairman, and he in his turn did full justice to the energies of Mr. P. Anderson, the honorary secretary, while Mr. Macfarlane remembered the Croupier. The evening was perfect, with one exception. The nine pipers and splendid band of H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders, the former in solemn procession marching round and round the table as in old feudal days, contributed more than at first sight appeared, to the spirit of the festival, and their services ought to have been specially acknowledged. Colonel Lockhart and all the officers were present. Highland reels, to the strains of the pipers, were witnessed in perfection long after midnight. Yet such is the "canniness" of Scotchmen that the merriment never became boisterous. This most successful of the too few annual public gatherings in Calcutta, our enthusiastic Scotch friend assures us, will long be remembered.

LE BAS PRIZE.—We notice that the Le Bas prize at Cambridge given annually for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian empire, has been adjudged to Francis Cottrell Hodgson, B.A., King's College.

DR. BUIST'S LIBRARY.—The *Allahabad Gazette* mentions that the greater portion of the library of the late Dr. Buist was sent to England. His forty or fifty files of newspapers were sold as waste paper.

CAPTAINS T. PULMAN AND A. H. HEATH, of the Royal, late Bengal Artillery, have arrived at the Presidency for the purpose of organising and training two new batteries of artillery, one of which is, we believe, to be stationed at Barrackpore, and the other at Dum-Dum. These batteries will be formed from the artillery recruits now arriving, and about to arrive, from England, and the local company of artillery now in Fort William. We are glad to see this latter-mentioned body about to be utilised and moved about, as "local" does not mean Calcutta, but Indian, and a permanent stay at the Presidency must have a Capuan influence on any British troops. The men in question can be utilised all over India or Asia; and as they have availed themselves of the right to be local, they can be detached and removed to their batteries, should those with which they may at any time be serving get orders for Europe.—*Englishman*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2. Merle Blanc, Rault, Bourbon; Tamerlane, Lodon, Liverpool; Volunteer, Hunt, Liverpool; Warrior Queen, Henry London; Thunder, Fowler, Hong Kong.—4. Victoria Regina, Moore, Sunderland; Morning Star, Forster, Hong

Kong; Augusta, Nolte, Reunion; City of Paris, Robertson, Glasgow; Lady Canning, Spence, Madras; Anne Royden, Affleck, Liverpool; Arracan, Eales, Vizagapatam.—5. Gilbert Thompson, Cooper, Liverpool; Copenhagen, Homan, London; Phenomenon, Poupier, Marseilles; West Derby, Sergeant, and Bona Venture, Laing, Liverpool.—6. James Guthrie, Hansein, Boston; Calliope, Simmons, Madras.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Warrior Queen.—Mrs. Henry, Miss Reynall.
Per Thunder.—Admiral James Hope, K.C.B., J. W. M. Ashby, Esq., Mrs. Davis, Miss Jarvis, Mr. Ross, Sir Chas. Jackson, and Mr. S. E. Judah and family, Mr. and Mrs. Salla and family, Miss Byrn, Miss Mitchell, Mr. D. C. Presgrave, Mr. H. E. Jersbury, Mr. A. Cateaux, Mrs. Solomon, three Masters Solomon.

Per Gorilla.—Mrs. Dawson and children, Mrs. Millards and four children, Mrs. Kinsey.

Per Augusta.—Mr. Battie.

Per City of Paris.—Messrs. W. Barry, S. Barry, W. Nicol, W. S. Sandeman, W. Wagentrieber, A. G. Smith.

Per Copenhagen.—Capt. C. W. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieuts. H. A. Thompson, S. R. Dinsey, C. R. Fulgar, A. R. Hall, Dr. W. Alcock, J. M. Ansell, B. J. Jazdergadic, A. C. Lever, Asst. Surg.; Messrs. J. L. C. Collingham, G. W. Jones, J. N. Pullen, H. Bell, H. Rigg, B. H. Rhind, A. J. Hughes, C. B. Roche, E. Monfield.

Per str. Simla.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and two children, Rev. — Campbell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. Norris, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Robinson and two children, two Misses Osulow, Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Messrs. Conyn, Charlton, Murray, Thompson, Goldingham. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Martin, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Born and child, Mrs. and Miss Home, Mrs. Roberts and child, Mrs. Woodhouse, Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Dyas, Miss Bailey, Lieut. Cabell, Mrs. and two Misses Deacon, Mrs. Gurnam, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Thompson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Don, Dr. and Mrs. Robson, Ens. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. McLister, Mrs. Butler and child, Mr. and Mrs. Peppi, Mr. Rumpy and son, Ensigns Baillie, J. Lambton, H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Poulton, Mr. J. Ralph, Mrs. Man, Miss Crichton, Miss McCheneo, Mr. L. Thompson, Mrs. Murray and two children, Miss Ughart, Mrs. Philbrick and two children, Miss Hume, Mr. Marshall, Capt. Palliser, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Peace, Mr. J. Pennel, Mr. W. Armitage, Maj. Soady, Capt. Rowett, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. Chapman, Maj. Turnbull, Miss Waring, Mr. and Mrs. Lushington and child, Col. Shakespear, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Tingham, Capt. Barnes, Col. McCulloch, Miss Jackson, Mr. Rose, Messrs. Porter, McLulle, Stewart, Graves, Newton, Remfry, Sang, Denham, Drew, Cooper, Harvey, Dalrymple, Colvin, Turner, Mackenzie, McLean, Blanford, Monteth, Simmons, Smith, Auschitzky, Johnson, Denisey, Cocuen, Bolton, Bretling, Nicol, Hems, Lobard, Balli.

Per James Guthrie.—Mrs. Hansein.

Per West Derby.—W. M'Colay, Esq.

Per Calliope.—Mrs. Simmons.

Per Bona Venture.—Miss Laing.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28. Maria Hay, Middleton, Bombay.—29. Mahratta, Hickman, London; A. H. Badger, Marshall, Melbourne; Oneiza, Spur, Liverpool; Chatham, Thurlill, Mauritius; Arracan, Eales, Vizagapatam.—30. Napoleon, Nelson, London; Shaw Allum, Reker, Bombay; Maurice, Renaud, Bourbon.—Dec. 1. Medusa, Plant, London; Shah Jehan, Herit, Mauritius; Art Union, Thayer, Boston.—2. Marian Moore, Mance, London; India, Gray, Chittagong; City of Edinburgh, Soden, London.—4. Lady Octavia, Welsh, London; Juma, Christian, Liverpool; B. L. Provie, Duberry, Mauritius; Burmah, McAusland, False Point and Madras Coast.—9. P. and O. str. Candia, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Acton, M. le Comte Soala, Mr. D. C. Presgrave. For HONG KONG.—Asst. Surg. Robinson. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Lamb and infant, Mr. J. Brown. For Southampton.—Mrs. Winford and family, Mrs. J. W. Wright, Admiral Sir James Hope, Mr. J. W. Ashby, Mrs. Laughton, Mrs. Stewart.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 9, 1862.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Transfer 4 per cent.	Sa. Rs.	nom.	Sell.	Buy.
New Company's Rupees 4 do.	91½	to	0	0
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	91½	to	0	0
Public Works 5 do.	105½	to	0	0
Ditto 5 do.	104½	to	0	0
New 5½ do.	112½	to	0	0

BANK OF BENGA.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Government Paper	5½ per ct.
Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On Deposit of Goods, &c.	7½ per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0½	0 0
Ditto with Documents, do.	2 1	2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.		
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0½	0 0
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight		
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight		

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co's Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	100	76
4 ditto ditto	Co's Rs. 100	78
5 ditto ditto	100	95
5½ ditto ditto	100	95
New Treasury Bills	100	95

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value at Co's Rupees.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	8500 to 8550
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	900 to 990
Oriental Bank	225	No sales.
Hooghly	1000	950
Delhi Bank	500	560 to 571
Commercial Bank	2250	No sales.
Calcutta and Burmah	2500	None available.
Mercantile Bank	21000	1000
Simla Bank	2500	560
People's Bank	75	Far.
India General Steam	1000	1225 to 1250
Ganges Company	500	500 to 590
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1860 to 1880
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	860 to 875
Hooghly (Eastern)	1000	1300 to 1340
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	65 to 68
Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	170 to 175
Bengal Tea Company	100	160 to 160
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	50	52 to 55
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	725 to 730
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1250 to 1300
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	16 to 17
Central Assam Tea Company	75	88 to 85
Assam Tea Company	200	450 to 455
East India Railway Company	218	293 to 295
East India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	11 dis.
East India Tea Company (limited)	100	105 to 106
Do.	40	40 to 43
Calcutta Auction Company (Limited)	75	13 to 15

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	1½ to 10 3
Doubloons	"	32 6 to 32 0
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	20 4 to 20 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 8 to 16 3
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt. Rs. 16	5 to 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 15 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, Co's Rs. 100	"	
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 224	0 to 225 0
Mexican ditto	"	220 8 to 221 6

FREIGHTS.

To London, 22 5s. 0d. to 23. 0s. per ton.
To Liverpool, 22 to 23. 0s. 0d.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE is at present on a visit at Madras. He came down to the Presidency a week ago, and was received at the station by Mr. Arbuthnot, the Chief Secretary to Government, and a numerous body of native gentlemen, by whom he was escorted to Brodie Castle, which has been fitted up for his reception at the expense of our Government. As he is the only independent rajah left in this part of the empire everything has been done on the part of our officials to show him that respect to which he is entitled. The Governor held a grand durbar for his reception on Tuesday last, and on Friday evening all the troops in garrison were paraded for his inspection. He has visited the gun carriage manufactory, the School of Arts, and other public places in Madras, and appears to be well satisfied with everything that he has seen. The admirable manner in which he has conducted the government of his country has frequently elicited well-deserved praise, both from our Government and the press; and he seems at all times fully alive to the benefits which must accrue to his own people from carrying on his Government in an enlightened spirit. The reception he has met with in Madras must make him feel that the principles which guided our policy towards independent native rajahs has undergone a great change for the better, and that our grasping policy is now at an end. His Dewan Madava Row is a man educated at the Presidency College, and who has shown all through his career that the training which he received in Madras has not been wasted.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At a late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the post of secretary to the Chamber was filled up by the appointment of Mr. C. A. Lawson, vice Mr. Norfor, promoted over the heads of the entire Uncovenanted Service of the Presidency. Mr. Lawson is favourably known as the author of a work on Cochin, and is understood to possess considerable mercantile knowledge.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Colonel Colbeck has been occupied, at the Royapettah Court, in the investigation of a charge of cheating, which was preferred against an officer of H.M.'s 60th Regt., and the case was committed for trial. There are some singular circumstances in connection with the case, which, for obvious reasons, we refrain from publishing at present.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

VOLUNTEERS.—We observe the formation of a Volunteer Corps, entitled the "Behar Mounted Rifle Corps." A mounted corps is certainly more adapted than Infantry to English habits and necessities in this climate. Many a man would canter to the parade ground on his way and go through his exercises in place of his morning ride, who would be slow to do anything of the kind on foot. If the Rifle Club of Madras would organise themselves in this fashion, a very efficient body of volunteer cavalry might be constituted ready to do good service, and this without any fresh indent on the energy of the members of the Club.

CAPTAIN SINCLAIR, commanding a regiment of the contingent, has been wounded whilst at the head of his regiment at Sungum, a place within sixty miles of Hyderabad. The regiment was marching to garrison Jaulnah, when two Arabs posted themselves on the road. As they could not be prevailed upon to get out of the way, Captain Sinclair got off his horse to insist on their removal, and was stabbed by one of them. The two Arabs were immediately struck down, but not severely injured, for the next we hear of them is of their having arrived at a village twenty miles from the scene of action. Captain Sinclair's wound is said to be not dangerous.

MATRIMONY IN MADRAS.—Our readers are aware that in two most excellent institutions orphan girls of European and mixed descent are tended and trained up to become helpmates for our brave soldiers. Besides the indispensable "three R's," they are taught to sew, and to wash, and to bake, and to cook, and that most rare of feminine accomplishments, how to nurse. There is always, we believe, a select stock of girls on hand qualified and willing to take on them vows of matrimony at the shortest notice. Suddenly the hour of proposal comes, and also the man. John Smith, a stalwart gunner, or Corporal Brown, of the Dragoons, obtains permission from his commanding officer to marry, and, with testimonials of good conduct in his hand, he presents himself before the superintendent of the asylum and intimates his connubial purpose. The arrangements now adopted to pair off the gunner or dragoon are not quite the same as in days of yore. The marriageable maidens are no longer trotted round the compound, or drawn up in line before the perplexed eyes of the husband elect. The process of inspection and selection is conducted with a little more of the privacy conventionally due to ante-nuptial negotiations. Smith or Brown is seated in a room with the superintendent, who sends a summons for Martha. With a wise commercial reserve the superintendent keeps back the most tempting articles until an endeavour has first been made to get off the oldest and least saleable part of her stock. "Martha," very likely, is a lank damsel, something like Kelly's monument in consumption, and unless the customer be "not at all particular," an objection is made—the reverse of the objection urged by Mantalini to the two countesses, who had "no outlines at all," "Martha" has too much outline, is all outline, in fact. The dragoon would like the outline better filled in, so "Jane" obeys the next call, who is plump, but squab. The military sense of correct dressing is offended by the idea of a wife who only reaches to the hips of her husband, so a desire is faintly murmured to see another. A third appears, who hits the *juste milieu* of proportions, and Smith smiles a gratified assent, communicating his approval to the superintendent in the unromantic phrase, "That one will do." "That one" is next consulted, who seldom, if ever, has any objection to offer. The approved maiden whispers consent, and the bargain is ratified on the spot, not in the customary pleasant manner—for amorous blandishments the superintendent could on no account permit—but possibly by Smith offering his extemporary *fiancée* a rupee, "to get summit to please herself." The only other form necessary is to obtain the sanction of the directors, and to publish the banns.—*Madras Times*.—We understand that the same system prevailed at Kidderpore lower asylum, with this difference, that the candidate for matrimony being seated by the side of the matron, the young

ladies came into the room singly at one door, and unless then and there chosen by the wife-hunter, they immediately retired by the opposite door, and once out of the room, it was contrary to rule to call any lady back on the plea that she was preferred to those who followed. The old story of picking up a crooked stick in the forest will occur to the intelligent reader as conveying the same moral.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 26. P. and O. str. Nubia, Gaby, Suez; str. Mauritius, Smyth, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Mauritius.—Mrs. Orr and two daughters.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—Capt. Acton, M. la Comte Soale, Mr. D. C. Prograve, Mrs. Tait and infant, Mrs. Clark.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26. P. and O. str. Nubia, Gaby, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia.—Maj. R. Wroughton, Dr. and Mrs. Mount, W. Johnson, Esq., Mrs. Johnson, Capt. A. and Mrs. Simpson, J. Pitcher, Esq.
Per P. and O. str. Candia.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—J. G. Gibbs, Esq. For MANCHESTER.—R. B. Bell, Esq. For MELBOURNE.—Rev. H. J. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson and child. For SYDNEY.—Mr. J. Woodward.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Dec. 14, 1862.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities ... 8 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills ... 4 per ct.
Ditto on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 10 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 2 1
Credit to 6 months ... 2 1
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... 2 0
" " at 3 months ... 1 11
" " at 1 month ... 1 11
" " at sight ... 1 11
H.M.'s Treasury Bills ... None.
Bank of England Post Bills ... Par.
Mauritius Government Bills ... Nominal.
Ceylon ditto ... "
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None.
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... Par ½ to dis.
Ditto on Bombay ... Par ½ to dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

½ per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 12 p.c. pm.
5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... "
5 per cent. ditto ... 1853-58 ... "
Ditto ... 1855-56 ... 4½ dis.
Ditto ... 1842-43 ... "
Ditto ... 1864-55 ... "
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transactions.
Tanjore Bonds ... ½ per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ... 34 per cent. pm.

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes ... 98 per ct.
Ditto 5 ditto ditto ... 90 per ct.
Ditto 4½ ditto ditto ... 75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto Stock Receipts ... 75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto Promissory Notes Sica ... 75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto ditto Company's ... 75 per ct.
Ditto 3½ ditto ditto ditto ... per ct.
On Tanjore ditto ditto ditto ... 98 per ct.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-6.

FREIGHTS.

To London £1. Os. 0d. to £3. 9s. 6d.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.—A rumour has been lately circulating that Sir Joseph Arnould has resigned the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Bombay. We should regret, on special grounds, to hear this statement confirmed. There is no one who could be named as Sir Joseph's successor who would have anything like the same qualifications as he has himself possessed. Sir Joseph Arnould, as a young man, obtained the highest honours in the University of Oxford, in which he was a first-class man, a prize man, and the fellow of a college. There is no one, either in or out of the Government, whose *prima facie* fitness for the office will compare with that of Sir Joseph Arnould, about whom, moreover, we are enabled to say from experience that he has worked

well and done good service. Perhaps our readers are hardly aware that, but for Sir Joseph, there would have been up to this time no examination for the B. A. degree in the University of Bombay. An examination has taken place, and it was the first public act of Sir Bartle Frere to confer degrees upon the successful candidates, one of whom has since gone on to pass his examination to be Master of Arts. But it is none the less true, that a strenuous and narrow-minded opposition was made to the proposal for holding degree examinations, by persons who preferred the letter of certain rules to the spirit, and who wished to visit upon the under-graduates a punishment for the dilatoriness they had themselves shown in getting the University into operation. Sir Joseph Arnould, however, overruled this pedantry, and he was supported by the general sense of the Senate.

ENSIGN EASTALL.—Ensign C. E. R. Eastall, doing duty with the 1st Battalion of H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish, was lately condemned by Court Martial at Secunderabad to be cashiered for lying to his commanding officer regarding the payment of money due by him to a corporal. Sir Hope Grant remitted the sentence on the ground of his extreme youth.—*Friend of India*.

THE VICTORIA MUSEUM.—The foundation stone of the Victoria Museum, Bombay, was laid on the 19th December, and the opening of the Victoria and Albert Gardens was at the same time celebrated. The names of both mark the assumption by her Majesty of the direct government of India in 1858. Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, and all the members of Council were present. After an address from the Hon. Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, the Governor replied and laid the foundation stone. The museum is under the care of Drs. Birdwood and Bhow Dajee. A procession was formed through the gardens, where several native girls were assembled. Lady Frere replied briefly to another address from Mr. Sunkersett, and a pleasing ceremony terminated. Lady Frere said:—"I have much pleasure in declaring the Victoria Gardens opened. I trust they may long continue a monument of the taste and munificence of the leading merchants of Bombay, and a source of pure and rational enjoyments to its inhabitants. I hope that many of my friends amongst the young native ladies around me will realise the pleasure which English ladies find in their gardens, and which no lady in her dominions enjoys more than her Most Gracious Majesty, whose name these gardens will in future bear." Due honour was paid to the name of Dr. Buist, to whom chiefly both museum and gardens owe their existence.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Dec. 1.—The political news of the past fortnight in China and Japan is not uninteresting. Events are in motion in both countries which indicate progress in very definite directions.

In Japan the departure from Jeddo of the Daimios and their families still goes on. Consequent upon the breaking up of so many sumptuous establishments large quantities of valuables and curiosities are being sold in the capital, and the houses themselves taken down.

In Pekin everything is quiet.

From the three northern ports there is no news of importance. We hear that Mr. Morgan, who has been for some time Acting-Consul at Tientsin, proceeds to England by next mail. In the course of a month communications with the north by sea will be closed for the winter.

With regard to the rebels, we have to record an engagement at Pao-kong, a large village about twelve miles north-east of Tsing-poo, on the road between that city and Kah-ding. Colonel Burgevine (Ward's successor) having been informed that a large force of rebels was encamped in that direction, proceeded with a force of 1,000 of his drilled Chinese, on the 12th ult., to look out for the enemy. On reaching Pao-kong it was found that about 10,000 Taepings had entrenched themselves strongly in a camp of fifteen stockades.

Nothing was done on that day, but on the following day four guns and two mortars were put in position, and the place was gallantly carried after an hour's firing. The storming party was led by a brave young Chinese officer named Wong-ee-poo, to whom Admiral Hope had presented a sword for gallantry. This young soldier, however, was mortally wounded. The Taeping Chief, Wo-wang, was also killed after he had rallied his men several times. The rebel loss is set down at 2,300 killed, and that of Colonel Burgevine at five killed and fifteen wounded. This looks like exaggeration. An English surgeon attended to the wounded men. This is the most effective display that has yet been made by unassisted Chinese troops, and it confirms the opinions expressed by almost every English officer who served in the North during the campaign of 1860, that, under proper training, the Chinese would make most efficient soldiers.

The great movement at present in contemplation by the Imperial forces is the capture of Nankin. The Russians are said to have offered their assistance; and we hear that the Tartar General Toh, of the garrison of Ching-chow, in the same province as Hankow, has been ordered by the Government to join the besieging force at Nankin; he has just gained some victories over the Shen-si rebels.

At Hankow the busy season is over; the rebuilding of the city continues, and in a year the whole will have been rebuilt. The sickness which has been so prevalent in Shanghai and elsewhere has fortunately not reached Hankow. We reported lately that bands of robbers had appeared within thirty miles of the city; these have since retreated, and are understood to be crossing the border into Honan, where the people are used to their constant presence. These banditti were not considered really dangerous, as, being badly armed, they always disappeared before the troops sent against them.

From Shanghai we hear of further alarms of rebels in the neighbourhood.

From Ningpo reports have been sent of a "difficulty" having occurred with some Chinese soldiers and the Tao-tai. It is said that the latter, indignant at not being properly saluted in the street by one of the former, caused punishment to be inflicted, which resulted in mutiny and bloodshed. The report requires confirmation; as it stands it looks very bad.

From Manila we learn that, on the 6th ult., a violent storm of wind, said to be a typhoon, was experienced in the northern provinces, and was felt with more or less intensity in various districts. Much damage has been done to houses, roads, bridges, and to the crops. The shipwrecks reported are those of the Spanish barques *Amistad* and *Manuelita*, and the brigs *Estrella* and *San José*; various coasting craft have also been lost; but the most deplorable wreck was that of the American ship *Nabob*, of Boston, Baxter, master, bound to Shanghai with coals. She was wrecked on the coast near to Aparri, Cagayan: seventeen men and one woman (the steward's wife) were drowned, and fourteen saved themselves by swimming. Among the latter were the captain, first mate, assistant mate, carpenter, and steward. The weather is still hot in Manila, and the barometer low.

From Canton we hear that the Viceroy Laou has been degraded in consequence of the charges urged against him at Peking. He is succeeded in office by Liu-chang-yew, formerly Governor of Kwang-si; but for some months Laou will remain in charge. The new Viceroy is unknown to foreigners.

In Hong Kong matters go on as usual. The opium swindle, which has worn various aspects since it first burst on the public, is now likely to be heard of for the last time. Rustumjee Burjorjee, who at one time affected so much innocence that people fancied he would sue the banks he had cheated for loss of market and margin of price—but which, by the way, he could not have done, as he was a shareholder in the receiving ship—has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for stealing the opium.—*Overland China Mail*.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Nov. 28.—No. 1,109.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. O. Meyer as consul for Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, at Singapore.

No. 2,283.—Mr. T. J. Fallon, asst. commissioner, British Burmah, rejoined his appointment at Meng-yee on 28th ult.

No. 2,284.—Lieut. C. W. Street, asst. commissr., 2nd class, British Burmah, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 mos. from the 15th ult., the date on which he availed himself of the same.

No. 2,285.—Dr. F. G. Constant, civil asst. surg. of Sultanpore, in Oude, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 mo. from 15th inst., or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Home Dept., Dec. 2.—No. 6,862.—Mr. C. H. Brown has been appointed to the command of the naval brigade at Port Blair, as a temporary measure.

MEDICAL OFFICERS HOLDING LAND.

No. 6,872.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to determine that medical officers in civil employ shall not be permitted to acquire and hold land for agricultural purposes in the district in which they may hold such employ.

Foreign Dept., Nov. 28.—No. 2,300.—Mr. C. J. Brown, collector of customs at Akyab, British Burmah, has privilege leave for 7 weeks from 20th ult.

Capt. W. Porter, marine asst. commissr., Akyab, will take charge of Mr. Brown's office during his absence.

No. 2,301.—Major J. F. J. Stevenson, deputy commissr. of Tavoy, British Burmah, has extension of leave on m.c. from 8th to 22nd ult., the date on which he rejoined his appointment.

Dec. 2.—No. 2,322.—Mr. H. T. Hanby is appointed a sub-asst., 3rd class, on the 1st division, Oudh survey, from 13th ult., v. Mr. W. Reilly, transferred to 3rd division, Oudh.

APPOINTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS TO THE LINE.

Military Dept., Dec. 1.—No. 1,063.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, and with reference to G.O. No. 272 of March 11, it is notified that the present existing vacancies in the grade of cornet and ensign in the new line regiments of cavalry and infantry—[namely, 19th hussars, 3; 20th hussars, 4; 21st hussars, 4; 101st regt., 4; 103rd regt., 5; 104th regt., 6; 106th regt., 5; 107th regt., 7; 109th regt., 5]—will be filled, as far as practicable, from volunteers from among the cornets and ensigns on the general lists of the three presidencies.

Every cornet or ensign, therefore, on these lists who wishes to volunteer should state, without delay, whether he is desirous of joining one of the new regiments of cavalry or of infantry as cornet or ensign, as the case may be, with the understanding that, whether he select the cavalry or the infantry, the regiment and his place in the regiment will be determined by his relative seniority among the officers now volunteering, whether they be cavalry or infantry officers.

Each officer is at liberty to volunteer conditionally on being appointed to a particular regiment and in a particular place; but he will readily understand that such conditions can only be acceded to in the event of their not involving any interference with the claims of his seniors.

Under these circumstances, should a compliance with the conditions mentioned by the officer so volunteering prove to be impracticable, he will be considered as not having volunteered at all.

Applications submitted under this order should be forwarded to the Adjutant gen.'s office at each Presidency on or before Feb. 1 next, for transmission to the Govt. of India.

Dec. 2.—No. 1,064.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut. V. J. Hodson, late 4th Eur. L.C.; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 22.

No. 1,067.—The foll. officers are prom. to the rank of capt. by brevet from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. J. R. Currie, late 4th N.I., from Jan. 26, 1862.

Lieut. E. H. Woodcock, late 55th N.I., from March 1, 1862.

No. 1,068.—The foll. promotions and alteration of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet—Promotions.

Lieut. col. G. W. Hamilton, Bengal staff corps, prom. to col. Major S. R. Tickell, Bengal staff corps, prom. to lieut. col., Capt. J. Daniel, Madras infantry, prom. to major, from July 2, v. Major gen. A. H. E. Boileau, royal engineers (Bengal), dec.

Lieut. col. G. DeSaumarez, Madras infantry, prom. to col., Major M. F. Gordon, Bombay staff corps, prom. to lieut. col., Capt. C. E. Taylor, Madras inf., prom. to major, from July 16, v. Major gen. J. Manson, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. H. E. S. Abbott, Bengal inf., prom. to col., Major W. H. Freese, Madras inf., prom. to lieut. col., Capt. B. Hodson, Madras inf., prom. to major, from Aug. 2, v. Major gen. A. Carnegie, c.s., Bengal inf., dec.

Alteration of rank.

Col. H. B. Lumsden, c.s., Bengal staff corps, Lieut. col. J. Kitson, Madras inf., Major C. Jackson, from June 15, v. Lieut. gen. A. Hervey, c.s., Bengal inf. dec.

No. 1,070.—The undermend. officer has reported his return from England:—Capt. T. E. Hughes, R.A. Date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 6.

No. 1,071.—The undermend. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—Capt. W. Ramsay, 10th regt. Madras N.I., for 2 years, under old regts.

Lieut. T. B. M. Glascock, Bengal staff corps, doing duty with the 17th Bengal cav., for 18 mo.

No. 1,072.—The servs. of Lieut. A. G. Remington, late 12th regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the home dept.

No. 1,073.—The servs. of the undermend. officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal:—Lieut. H. Fellowes, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. W. V. F. Jacob, late 6th Eur. regt.

Lieut. G. B. Fisher, 3rd regt. N.I.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 2.—No. 201.—Appointment.—Mr. E. J. O'Neill is appd. a supervisor in the public works dept. and posted to Mysore, with effect from Sept. 1.

No. 202.—The servs. of Lieut. A. H. Bagge, royal engrs., 1st class assist. engr., and officg. supt., Boondshuhur branch, Ganges canal, are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.

No. 203.—The appointment of M. Lall Day to the public works dept. Bengal, as a prob. assist. overseer, in notification No. 147, dated Sept. 16 last, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 1,075.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. H. Durrant, of late 5th Eur. L.C.; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 30.

Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., Peshawar, on leave for 6 mo. from May 24, 1862; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 30.

Lieut. W. L. P. Drummond, Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 30.

Asst. surg. O. Byrne, medical dept.; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 1.

No. 1,076.—The services of Capt. A. Cadell, roy. engrs., are placed at disposal of public works dept.

No. 1,077.—The promotion of Surg. J. H. Little, m.d., to the rank of surg. maj., announced in G.G.O. No. 917, Sept. 30 last, is to be held to have effect from April 17 last, instead of from the date therein specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 843 of Aug. 29 last.

Home Dept., Dec. 5.—No. 6,972.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. C. C. Stevens and J. Westland, of the C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal div. of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 6,973.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. W. W. G. Cornwall and M. A. McConaghey, of the C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the N.W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Nov. 19.—No. 4,752.—Appointments.—The following officers are respectively vested with full powers of a coll. in Cachar:—

Mr. H. J. Reynolds, superint. of survey, 3rd div.

Mr. F. Jones, asst. superint. of survey, 3rd div.

Nov. 21.—Capt. S. A. T. Judge to be dist. superint. of police of the 2nd class in Chumparun.

Mr. N. H. Thomson, judge of the Principal Small Cause Court, Nuddea, and Mr. C. D. Linton, judge of the Small Cause Court at Chooadanga, to conduct the duties jointly of the Small Cause Court at Meherpore, in addition to their own duties.

Nov. 25.—Dr. B. Simpson to be civil asst. surg. of Darjeeling.

Dr. W. B. Beatson to be civil asst. surg. of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Leave of absence:—

Nov. 19.—Mr. W. J. Herschel, officg. junior sec. to the Board of Revenue, for 2 mos.

Dr. A. Simpson, civil surg. of Dacca, for 2 mos.

Dr. J. C. Collins, civil asst. surg. of Darjeeling, for 1 mo., under Sec. XII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

Dr. J. B. Allen, civil asst. surg. of Behar, for 20 days, prep. to proceeding to Eur. on m.c.

Nov. 22.—Dr. W. J. Palmer, first asst. and opium examiner, Benares agency, for 2 mos.

Nov. 25.—On the report of the board of examiners the following officers are declared to have passed the examination prescribed in the Government resolution of Nov. 19, 1851:—

By the Second or Higher Standard.

Mr. G. S. Park, with distinction.
Mr. H. L. Harrison, with distinction.
Mr. T. J. C. Grant.
Mr. E. H. Whinfield.
Mr. H. C. B. C. Raban.
Mr. A. Blandford.
Mr. W. R. Larmine, very creditable, but liable to a further examination in Oorloo.
Mr. J. D. Maclean, still liable to a further examination in Oorloo.

By the First or Lower Standard.

Mr. E. G. Glazier, with distinction.
Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, with distinction.
Mr. W. Kemble, with credit.
Mr. T. T. Allen, with credit.
Mr. J. C. Geddes, with credit.
Mr. W. Murray, with credit.
Mr. L. B. B. King.
Mr. G. Graham.
Mr. G. E. Makgill.
Mr. R. Grant.
Mr. J. J. S. Driberg.
Mr. J. Bell.
Mr. H. W. Mackenzie.
Mr. R. Drake, of the opium department.
Mr. E. F. Armstrong, of the opium department.
Mr. O. Temple, in Bengalee.

Nov. 25.—Appointments.—The undermentioned officers are respectively vested with the powers of a magistrate and dep. coll.:—

Mr. H. L. Harrison, in Beerbhoom.
Mr. H. C. B. C. Raban, Patna.

The following dep. magistrates and dep. colls. are vested with the powers of a magistrate in districts mentioned:—

Mr. A. Blandford, in Moorshedabad.
The undermentioned officers are respectively vested with the powers of a sub. magistrate of the 1st class, as described in Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), and the powers of a dep. coll., under Act X. of 1859, in the districts mentioned:—

Mr. E. G. Glazier, Dacca.
Mr. W. Kemble, 24-Pergunnahs.
Mr. T. T. Allen, Bancoorah.
Mr. J. C. Geddes, Pubna.
Mr. W. Murray, Rajshahya.
Mr. L. B. B. King, Sylhet.
Mr. G. Graham, Tirhoot.
Mr. G. E. Makgill, Midnapore.

The following dep. magistrates and dep. colls. are vested with the powers of a sub. magistrate of the 1st class in the districts mentioned:—

Mr. R. Grant, Moorshedabad.
Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, Maldah.
Mr. J. Bell, Jessore.
Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, Burdwan.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 21.—No. 192.—The Lieut. gov. is pleased to promote 2nd class 3rd grade sub overseer Kunhya Lall, attached to Mahanuddy division, to the 1st class 3rd grade, with effect from 1st idem.

Nov. 17.—No. 4,877.—Appointments.—Mr. J. P. Grant to be a member of the board of commissioners, under Act XXXII. of 1860, for the presy. town of Calcutta.

Nov. 20.—Mr. E. Sandys, judge of Dinapore, is vested with the powers of a sessions judge in Darjeeling.

The foll. gentlemen to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Balasore:—

Mr. G. W. Anley.
Lieut. J. Dolmage.

The foll. gentleman to be a member of the local committee of public instruction:—Mr. W. Wright.

Nov. 25.—Mr. J. Mackenzie to be a member of and sec. to the board of commissioners, for the presy. town of Calcutta, and also coll. for the town of Calcutta and suburbs, including Howrah.

Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, is vested with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 1st class in that dist.

Assist. surg. R. C. Chundra to the med. charge, temp. of the Kamroop regt.

Nov. 26.—Mr. R. P. Jenkins to offic. as mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. at Shahabad.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewett to the charge of the sub-division of Sasceram, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 1st class, and the powers of a dep. coll. in Shahabad. Mr. Hewett is also empowered, to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the court of sessions or by the high court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such court of sessions or high court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Nov. 22.—Dr. J. C. Collins, civil asst. surg. of Darjeeling, having rejoined his appt. on the 16th inst.,

the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 19th idem is cane.

Nov. 27.—The servs. of Maj. G. Verner, late offic. comnr. of Chota Nagpore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the foreign dept.

Public Works Dept.—No. 195.—Leave of absence.

—Mr. J. W. O'Connell, sub engr. of the 2nd class, attached to the Nudden rivers div., 1 year, on m.c.

No. 4,963.—Nov. 27.—Appointments.—Major J. C. Haughton, offic. comnr. of Assam, is vested with the full powers of a mag. in Sylhet.

Mr. S. DaCosta to offic. as principal sudder ameen of Shahabad.

Nov. 29.—Major H. S. Bivar to be dep. comnr. of Gawalparah.

Capt. A. K. Comber to be dep. comnr. of Luckim-pore.

Capt. T. Lamb to be dep. comnr. of Durrung.

Lieut. H. Sconce to offic. as dep. comnr. of Gawalparah.

The foll. officers to do duty with 1st Bengal police batt. proceeding on service:—

Lieut. W. F. Edwards.
Lieut. C. F. Woodruffe.
Lieut. H. H. Oldham.
Lieut. C. S. Pratt.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 1.—No. 198.—The servs. of Mr. D. O'Neill, prob. asst. overseer attached to the Mahanuddy div., have been dispensed with from the 25th ult.

Dec. 2.—No. 199.—Appointment.—Mr. W. Saxton, prob. asst. overseer attached to the Dinapore div., is appt. permanently to the public works dept., in Bengal, as an asst. overseer.

No. 200.—Posting.—Lieut. C. N. Judge, exec. engr. of the 4th class, transf. to Bengal from British Burmah, in public works dept. notification No. 200, of the 28th ult., is posted to the 24-pergunnahs division.

No. 201.—Transfers.—The foll. transfers are made in the engineer and upper subordinate establishments of the public works dept. in Bengal:—

Mr. C. Ducas, special asst. engr., from the Damooda to the Hidgelee div.

Mr. P. D. Hughes, asst. overseer, from the Hidgelee to the Dinapore div.

Dec. 1.—No. 5,067.—Appointments.—Mr. W. Sconce, extra asst. commissr., Seebasgur, is vested with the powers of a moonsiff in that district.

Dec. 3.—Mr. C. P. Hobhouse to officiate as superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs and Govt. advocate.

Mr. J. P. H. Ward to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahabad.

Mr. J. C. Geddes to the charge of the sub-division of Aurungabad, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 1st class and the powers of a deputy coll. in Moorshedabad. Mr. Geddes is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the court of sessions, or by the high court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such court of sessions or high court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Mr. E. G. Glazier to the charge of the sub-division of Jumnapur, and to exercise powers of a subordinate mag. of the 1st class, and the powers of a dep. coll. in Mymensing. Mr. Glazier is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the court of sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such court of sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Mr. J. Ward to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Dacca.

Mr. H. L. Harrison to the charge of the sub-div. of Baraset, and to exercise the powers of a mag. and deputy coll. in the 24-pergunnahs.

Mr. H. C. B. C. Raban to the charge of the sub-division of Bettiah, and to exercise the powers of a mag. and deputy coll. in Chumpram.

Nov. 5.—Lieut. W. V. F. Jacob to be asst. superint. of police of the 1st class in Midnapore.

Lieut. G. B. Fisher to be asst. superint. of police of the 2nd class in Rajshahya.

Mr. J. Cooper to be asst. superint. of police of the 3rd class in Tirhoot.

Mr. W. B. Savi to be asst. superint. of police of the 3rd class in Assam.

Mr. D. Barber to be asst. superint. of police of the 3rd class in Hazareebaugh.

Mr. E. A. Crewe to be asst. superint. of police of the 3rd class in Munbhoom.

Dec. 5.—No. 204.—Leave of absence.—Dep. commissary J. Brooke, sub-engineer of the 1st class, attached to the Ramghur div., for 2 mos., on m.c., with effect from 4th ult.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Nov. 11.—No. 4,747.—Promotions:—Consequent on the transfer of Mr. W. A. Billings, 1st class accountant, to the central provinces, vide notification No. 1,642a, dated the 5th inst., the following promotions are made in the public works accounts office in the N.W.P.:—

Mr. J. W. Fordham, from 3rd class acct. to 2nd class acct., to take up Mr. Billings's duties.

Mr. J. Johnson, from 1st class asst. acct. to 3rd class acct.

Mr. W. Palmer, from 2nd class asst. acct. to 1st class asst. acct.

Mr. W. Hoggan, from 2nd class asst. acct. to 1st class asst. acct.

Mr. T. Tapell, from 3rd class asst. acct. to 2nd class asst. acct.

Nov. 12.—No. 4,752a.—Appts.—Mr. C. W. Hope, app. to the public works dept., as a temp. asst. engr. in the notification of the Govt. of India Dept. Public Works, No. 183, dated Aug. 9, 1861, is confirmed in his appt. from Oct. 12, 1862.

Allahabad, Nov. 21.—No. 1,188.—App.—Mr. T. H. Beck is app. an asst. acct. of the 3rd class, v. Mr. S. Anthony, dec.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Gen. Dept., Nov. 17.—No. 2,170.—Transfers:—

Lieut. E. C. Corbyn, asst. commissr., from the Wozuffurghur to the Mooltan district.

No. 2,171.—Mr. W. Coldstream, asst. commissr., from the Lahore to the Mozuffurghur district.

No. 2,175.—Lieut. R. Hare, asst. commissr., from the Goojrat to the Dera Gaze Khan district.

No. 2,176.—Lieut. F. C. Blesher, asst. commissr., from Dera Gaze Khan to Mooltan, on special duty, as a temp. arrangement.

Nov. 18.—No. 2,179.—Transfer:—Lieut. E. P. Gurdon, asst. commissr., from the Hooshyarpore to the Rawalpindie district.

No. 2,185.—Appt.—Mr. T. W. Smyth is app. an asst. commissr. in the Punjab, and posted to the Goojranwala district.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 18.—No. 4,025.—Promotions:—

Under orders of the Govt. of India, the underment. 2nd class asst. engr. are prom. to the grade of 1st class assts. with effect from Feb. 21.

Mr. G. Kilgour, asst. engr. 4th div. Baree Doab Canal.

Mr. R. G. Elwes, asst. engr., hill roads div.

Gen. Dept., Nov. 19.—No. 2,190.—Leave:—

Asst. surg. C. F. Oldham has obtained leave of absence for 1 mo., prep. to applying for furlough to Europe.

No. 2,194.—Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, asst. comr., has obtained 8 weeks' prep. leave, prep. to applying for sick leave to England, with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same.

Nov. 20.—No. 2,198.—The leave of absence granted to Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart., asst. comr., in Punjab Gazette order No. 2,045, dated 28th ult., is extended to the 19th inst.

Military Dept., Nov. 21.—No. 251.—The 5th Punjab cav. regt. order, dated 24th ult., by Capt. H. L. Millett, offic. comdt., assuming temp. charge of the adjt.'s office in addition to his other duties, consequent on the departure with a detach. to Kohat of Lieut. and offic. adjt. J. C. Stewart, is confirmed.

No. 253.—Surg. H. B. Buckle, from the 4th Sikh inf. to the 1st Punjab inf., with effect from date of arrival of the latter corps at Abbottabad.

Surg. C. K. Webb, from the 4th Punjab inf. to the 4th Sikh inf., and to proceed in med. charge of the 1st Punjab inf., to join the 4th Sikhs at Abbottabad.

Asst. surg. A. Vercher, from the 1st to the 4th Punjab inf.

Gen. Dept., Nov. 22.—No. 2,212.—The priv. leave granted in Punjab Gazette order, No. 1,849, dated Sept. 27 last to Dr. J. M. Pemberton is extended to 2 mo.

No. 2,213.—Appointment.—Rev. J. R. Baldwin is appt. chaplain of Dhurmsala, Kangra, and Dalhousie.

Nov. 24.—No. 2,222.—Transfer.—Mr. L. Griffin, asst. commissr., from Goordaspore to Goojrat.

No. 2,223.—Leave.—Lieut. A. Stewart, cantonment joint mag. of Meean Meer, has priv. leave for 1 mo., from date of his availing himself thereof.

No. 2,224.—Appointment.—Major J. B. Y. Matheson, Bengal staff corps, to act as cantonment joint mag. during Lieut. Stewart's absence.

Revenue Dept., Nov. 26.—No. 895.—Leave.—Mr. E. C. Edwards, patrol salt dept., has priv. leave for 3 mos., with effect from date of his availing himself of the same.

Police Dept., Nov. 26.—No. 776.—The Hon. the Lieut. Govt. has been pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. J. C. Powell, asst. district superint. of police, with effect from Sept. 12 last.

General Dept., Nov. 26.—No. 2,237.—Appointment.—Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S., returned from leave, is reappd. an asst. commissr. of the 1st class in the Punjab, and judge of Small Cause Court at Lahore, with effect from Oct. 27, 1862.

Nov. 27.—No. 2,250.—Transfer.—Capt. C. A. McMahon, judge of Small Cause Court, from Simla to Jullunder.

Revenue Dept., Nov. 26.—No. 896.—Transfers.—Mr. G. M. Jones, coll. of customs, from Hansee to Sirsa.

No. 897.—Mr. J. McGowan, offic. coll. of customs, from Sirsa to Hansee.

Nov. 25a.—The Bunnoo station order by Lieut. col. G. W. Green, C.B., comdg., dated 7th instant, directing Asst. surg. C. P. Costello, 2nd Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to No. 2 Punjab light field battery

and detail of No. 4 or garrison company of artillery, consequent on the departure with his regt. of Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson, 1st Sikh inf., is confirmed.

No. 255.—Lieut. W. C. B. Ryan, late 45th N.I., adj. 3rd Punjab cav., is permitted at his own request to resign his appt., and that officer's services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 26.—No. 4,373.—Leave.—Major T. Brown, c.s., asst. engr., Upper Sirhind div., is allowed 1 mo.'s priv. leave, from Jan. 6 next, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 4,374.—Capt. H. E. Quin, asst. engr., Rawul Pindee div., has 1 mo.'s leave, from date on which he may have availed himself of it.

No. 4,375.—Resignation.—Mr. R. T. Anderson, asst. accountant, 2nd class, has been permitted to resign his appt. in the office of controller and examiner, public works accounts, from the 1st inst.

No. 4,376.—Leave.—Capt. C. W. Nightingale, exec. engr., Hill Roads div., has 38 days' priv. leave, from Jan. 8 to Feb. 10, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 4,380.—With reference to *Punjab Gazette* order No. 420, of May 28, 1862, one mo. of the leave then granted to Mr. Knowles, asst. engr., 8th div. Grand Trunk Road, is cancel, that officer having been employed on special duty for this period.

Nov. 27.—No. 4,419.—Leave.—Col. S. Pott, exec. engr., Jullundhur div., has leave to Dec. 31, in ext. of the leave granted in *Punjab Gazette* of Nov. 15.

Finance Dept., Nov. 26.—No. 808.—In modification of Punjab order No. 674, dated April 25, 1861, the Kurnal and Goordaspore treasuries have been raised from the 2nd to the 1st class.

Police Dept., Nov. 27.—No. 782.—In correction of *Punjab Gazette* order No. 718, dated Oct. 18 last, it is notified that Lieut. R. J. Wimberley obtained leave of absence on private affairs from Oct. 18 to Nov. 6, both days inclusive, instead of from Oct. 8.

Nov. 28.—Nos. 785–86.—Promotions.—Capt. H. E. Perkins, district superint. of police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade.

Capt. R. H. Wall, district superint. of police, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

These promts. will have effect from the date on which Major A. Smith (resigned) may be relieved.

No. 787.—Appointment.—Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, asst. district superint. of police, to offic. as district superint. of police, and relieve Major A. Smith (resigned), as a temp. arrangement.

Nov. 29.—No. 789.—In correction of the *Gazette* order No. 776, dated 26th inst., it is hereby notified that the resignation of Mr. J. C. Powell, asst. dist. superint. of police, is to have effect fr. Nov. 13 (inst.).

No. 790.—Leave.—Lieut. C. M'Nelle, asst. district superint. of police, has obtained priv. leave for 1 mo., with effect from the 1st prox., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

No. 791.—The leave of absence for 18 days granted in *Punjab Gazette* order, No. 670, dated 3rd ult., on "private affairs," to Capt. C. Smith, district superint. of police, is commuted to priv. leave.

Capt. C. Smith has obtained priv. leave for 12 days, with effect from the 3rd prox., or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Camp Agra, Nov. 10.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments on his personal staff:—

Lieut. col. H. A. Sarel, 17th lancers, to be military secretary, v. Lieut. O. T. Burne.

Lieut. O. T. Burne, 20th foot, to be A.D.C., v. Lieut. C. H. Strutt, R.A.

Lieut. R. W. Elton, late 74th N.I., is app. musketry instructor to H.M.'s 107th foot, and directed to join at once.

Cornet S. A. Swinley, attached to 8th hussars, is app. to do duty with 3rd Bengal cav., and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to do gen. duty at the stations specified:—

Capt. A. Paterson, late 2nd Bengal fns., Meerut.

Lieut. E. A. Dobbin, late 6th Eur. regt., Roorkee.

Lieut. G. E. Reade, gen. list, inf., is perm. to do duty with 88th foot, at Shahjehanpore.

Lieut. S. H. Hobbs, 89th foot, is permitted to continue to do duty at the Kussowlie convalescent depot during the cold season.

The following Oude division order is confirmed:—
Dated 21st idem.—Appointing Brev. major C. J. S. Gough, v.c., late 5th Eur. L.C., offic. interp. 19th hussars, to act as A.D.C. to Major gen. J. MacDuff, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. Fullerton.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dorundah station order, dated Aug. 22 last, directing Asst. surg. G. M. Govan, M.D., in temporary charge of the station and jail of Ranchee, to relieve Surg. major S. H. Batson of the medical charge of H.M.'s 35th regt. N.I., from 24th idem.

By the officer comdg. 26th regt. N.I., dated Sept. 1, appointing Lieut. C. A. E. S. Carter, late 20th N.I., paid doing duty officer, with effect from Aug. 12 last, v. Lieut. W. S. A. Lockhart, late 44th N.I., nominated offic. adjutant.

By Lieut. W. Musgrave, 2nd in com. 15th Bengal cav., dated Sept. 7 last, assuming com. of the regt.,

and appointing Lieut. and Adj. A. Birch to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, consequent on the death of Capt. R. Godby.

Raneegunge station order, dated Sept. 8 last, directing Asst. surg. J. Good, 43rd foot, to receive med. charge of detachment 9th Bengal cav., with effect from 1st idem.

Berhampore station order, dated Sept. 15 last, appointing Lieut. R. C. Clifford, late 38th N.I., to offic. as station interp., v. Capt. J. W. Hoggan, staff corps, who has left the station.

Nov. 11.—Capt. E. F. Browne, late 15th N.I., doing duty with 19th N.I., is app. to do duty with H.M.'s 35th regt., and directed to join.

The C. in C. is pleased to place the services of Asst. surg. J. W. Johnstone, attached to 21st hussars, at disposal of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, for employment as civil asst. surg. at Goojerat.

Lieut. A. P. Samuella, gen. list, inf., is, on the expiration of his present leave, permitted to do duty with 7th fusiliers at Ferozepore.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Dugshai station order, dated Sept. 20 last, directing Lieut. and Adj. W. Wood, 42nd royal highlanders, to offic. as station interp., in add. to his other duties, with effect from 1st idem, there being no qualified officer available for the appointment.

By Capt. C. F. F. Chamberlain, comdg. 28th regt. N.I., dated Sept. 22 last, appointing Lieut. W. G. Chalmers, offic. 2nd in command, to assume command of the regt., and Lieut. and offic. Adj. W. A. Garden to act as 2nd in command, in add. to his other duties, consequent on his own appointment to offic. as comdnt. of 15th Bengal cav.

By the officer comdg. 29th regt. N.I., dated Sept. 28 last, appointing Lieut. E. Beddy to offic. as 2nd in command, and Lieut. E. Newberry, late 6th Eur. regt., as adj., with effect from 21st idem, v. Capt. R. J. L. Crutchley, H.M.'s 79th highlanders, placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt.; also directing Lieut. Newberry to offic. as 2nd in command, in add. to his other duties, from 25th of the same month, on Lieut. Beddy assuming command of the corps.

By Major H. B. Stevens, comdg. 12th N.I., dated Sept. 29 last, appointing Lieut. and Adj. J. C. Miller to offic. as 2nd in command, and Lieut. J. W. A. Michell, offic. paid doing duty officer as adj., with effect from 10th idem, during the time Capt. R. H. Price, late 31st N.I., may continue to offic. as brigade major at Delhi.

Delhi garrison order, dated 1st ult., appointing Lieut. J. W. A. Michell, late 37th N.I., doing duty with 12th N.I., to offic. as station interp., with effect from Aug. 21 last, v. Lieut. H. R. Bradford, late 36th N.I., whose services have been placed at the disposal of Govt. N.W.P.

By Major H. M. Garstin, comdg. 42nd N.I., dated 1st ult., appointing Lieut. and Adj. D. Ross to offic. as 2nd in command, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. A. G. Forsyth, staff corps, placed at disposal of Bengal Govt.

Shahjehanpore station order, dated 8th ult., appointing Lieut. A. C. Toker, gen. list, inf., station staff officer.

By Lieut. col. W. F. Nuthall, comdg. 3rd regt. N.I., dated 8th ult., appointing Lieut. F. G. Hearn, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the regt., to offic. as adj. to left wing, from 9th idem.

Rawul Pindee station order, dated 9th ult., appointing Capt. E. G. Langmore, late 27th N.I., barrackmaster, to offic. as major of brigade, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. E. F. Gregory, 98th foot, permitted to resign.

Meerut division order, dated 11th ult., transferring Asst. surg. C. Prentis from 19th regt. N.I., to medical charge of right wing 26th N.I., arrived from Allypore, in add. to his other duties.

Cawnpore brigade order, dated 18th ult., appointing Surg. J. White, M.D., 8th Bengal cav., to medical charge of left wing 15th N.I., in add. to his other duties.

By Lieut. H. B. Osborn, 5th Bengal cav., dated 15th ult., assuming command of the regt., and appointing Lieut. and Adj. H. D. E. W. Chester to offic. as 2nd in command, in add. to his other duties, v. Major T. R. Snow, proceeded on leave.

Meean Meer brigade order, dated 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. A. Neil, No. 1 battery 24th brig. R.A., to afford med. aid to detachment of Eur. inf. located in the Fort, and to No. 2 garrison battery, in add. to his other duties, with effect from Aug. 22 last.

By Capt. R. G. Rogers, comdg. 20th N.I., dated 17th ult., appointing Lieut. R. Wheeler, late 61st N.I., paid doing duty officer, during the period Lieut. G. M. Richmond may act as adj.

Meean Meer brigade order, dated 18th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Browne, B.A., D battery 5th royal horse brigade, to afford med. aid to details late 9th irreg. cav., in add. to his other duties.

Allahabad brigade order, dated 18th ult., appointing Asst. surg. T. T. Gardner, H.M.'s 90th L.I., to med. charge of 1st detachment of invalids proceeding to the presidency on the troop boat *Gogra*.

Futteleghur station order, dated 18th ult., appointing Asst. surg. G. Crant, M.B., offic. civil asst. surg., to med. charge of detachment 17th N.I., in add. to his other duties, with effect from 13th idem.

By Lieut. col. E. D. Watson, comdg. 11th regt. N.I., dated 19th ult., appointing Brev. capt. R. C. Whiting adj. of left wing, during its separation from head quarters.

By Major W. R. E. Alexander, comdg. 3rd Bengal cav., dated 20th ult., appointing Lieut. and offic. Adj. J. R. Pearson to act as 2nd in command, in add. to his other duties, during absence of Capt. C. F. Paoke, temporarily attached to 8th hussars.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

Nov. 13.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct that troops or companies of corps are, if practicable, to be put through the annual course of musketry instruction previous to being detached to out-stations, and that the troops or companies, first for detachment, should, as a rule, be those first exercised.

2. In cases where time will not allow of this being done before the march of a detachment, or when a detachment will not be relieved in time for its instruction to take place after its return to head quarters, and when a range and appliances are available at the out-station, an officer and a sergeant instructor of musketry may be sent from head quarters at the public expense for the purpose of putting the detachment through the annual musketry course; but previous to doing so application is to be made to the chief inspector of musketry, through the usual channel, for the sanction of the C. in C., the application being accompanied by a certificate setting forth the cause why the detachment could not be instructed at head quarters, and also by a memorandum detailing the expense to be incurred both going and returning. These documents, together with the authority of the C. in C., will be eventually attached to the bill submitted to the audit department.

3. When the detachment consists of three or more troops or companies, an assistant sergeant instructor should always be attached to it, and if a Hythe or Fleetwood-trained officer be available, he should also accompany it.

Major A. Smith, late 24th N.I., is permitted to do duty at the Landour convalescent depot, till further orders.

Major T. R. Snow, late 4th Eur. L.C., late acting comdnt. of 5th Bengal cav., is appointed to do gen. duty at Moradabad, on expiration of his leave.

Asst. surg. A. Guthrie, M.D., 3rd batt. rifle brigade, on being relieved from his duties at Lohoghat, will proceed to Nynee Tal, and take med. charge of the depot at that station.

The undermentioned officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed in Hindostani on the 3rd inst.:—

Lieut. G. Jackson, late 3rd Eur. L.C.
Brev. capt. F. H. Hammer, late 34th N.I.
Lieut. R. M. Jennings, gen. list, cav.
Lieut. A. R. Wilkinson, gen. list, inf.

ERRATUM.—In G.O.C.C., 8th inst., notifying that Brev. major B. Walton, H.M.'s 38th regt., military storekeeper, had passed the prescribed colloquial examination, for "18th inst.," read "18th ult."

On the recommendation of the officiating Principal Inspector general, medical department, the following medical arrangements are directed:—

Surg. H. Cape, attached to 16th regt. N.I., is app. to med. charge of artillery division at Meean Meer, v. Surg. major C. B. Chalmers.

Asst. surg. T. E. Charles, M.D., 2nd asst. surgeon Presidency General Hospital, to med. charge of 16th N.I., in add. to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rawul Pindee brigade order, dated Sept. 15 last, appointing Lieut. F. H. Marsh, doing duty with 32nd N.I., to command detachment of sappers and miners at Murree, during absence on m.c. of Lieut. B. V. Arbuckle.

Gonda station order, dated 22nd ult., directing Capt. F. Cowell, H.M.'s 27th regt., to act as barrackmaster at Gonda, v. Lieut. Millett, transferred to Lucknow.

Rohileund district order, dated 28th ult., appointing Capt. F. A. Sage, late 11th N.I., to do duty with 10th regt. N.I., on its arrival at Shahjehanpore.

Leave of absence:—

Late 1st Eur. L.C.—Col. W. B. Wemyss, from Oct. 8 to Nov. 23, in extension of priv. leave, to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

Late 2nd Bengal Eur. Fusiliers.—Capt. J. F. Campbell, from Oct. 10 to Nov. 1, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

Late 6th Eur. Regt.—Capt. F. P. Bailey (doing duty 21st regt. N.I.), from Aug. 14 to Nov. 14, to remain at Berhampore, on m.c. Lieut. W. Battye (doing duty 3rd Gorkha regt.), from Nov. 15 to Nov. 30, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Late 30th N.I.—Capt. S. Sage, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, to Calcutta.

Late 34th N.I.—Lieut. E. F. Fortescue, from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on m.c.

Late 38th N.I.—Lieut. J. W. Munro (doing duty

15th regt. N.I.), from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on m.o.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. P. Boyd (doing duty 42nd N.I.), from Oct. 10 to Dec. 10, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on m.o.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS.

Nov. 15.—In continuation of previous orders and circulars, [G.O.C.C. Dec. 10, 1855. Circular from the Quartermaster general of the army to officers commanding divisions, dated Jan. 16, 1857.] and in view to making generally known the liberal consideration of Government in the matter of soldiers' gardens, the cultivation of which, according to system and rules already promulgated, the C. in C. most strongly desires to promote. H.E. Sir Hugh Rose now publishes for the guidance of all officers commanding divisions, brigades, and stations, and for the encouragement of all soldiers disposed to turn their leisure to such a good purpose, the following rules, which have been sanctioned by Government, regulating the annual distribution of prizes to the most industrious and successful cultivators of such gardens.

2. Committees as before ordered are to assemble at such time of the year as the local authorities may deem best, so as to allow of the several descriptions of gardens (flower or vegetable, cultivated entirely by the soldiers themselves, either in barrack or regimental gardens) being properly inspected, on the understanding, however, that prizes are not to be awarded to individuals, or collectively, more than once a year.

3. Competition is to be strictly confined to the men of the same corps or detachment, and the following scale of prizes to be thus allotted is to be considered the maximum under all circumstances, viz. :—

For general competition by each regiment of British cavalry or infantry, or division of artillery, equal in its composition to a brigade—

- 1 prize of twenty-five rupees.
- 1 prize of twenty rupees.

And for general competition by a wing of a regiment, or division of artillery, equal to a demi-brigade, cantoned separately—

- 1 prize of twenty rupees.
- 1 prize of ten rupees.

And for competition by each battery, or each troop and company of the above—

- 1 prize of fifteen rupees.
- 1 prize of ten rupees.
- 1 prize of five rupees.

4. It is to be discretionary with committees to award these prizes in full or in part, according as they may consider the exertions of the men to deserve; and in the event of any battery, troop, or company having been unusually industrious, and another the reverse, they may transfer the prizes from those who have not been industrious to those who have.

5. Regimental non-commissioned staff are not eligible to compete for these prizes, unless it can be certified that their garden produce has been *bona fide* the result of their own labour; in this case they can compete for the general prizes detailed in paragraph 3.

6. In order that the prizes may be paid on the spot to the successful competitors, sums equal to the aggregate amount of these several prizes are to be obtained by the presidents of the committees at the prescribed period, under a station order, from the executive commissariat officer of the station, and in the event of the committee not awarding the whole sum, the balance is to be repaid to the commissariat officer.

7. As soon as practicable after the proceedings of the committees have terminated, a contingent bill in detail on the Commissariat Department should be forwarded by the president to the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster general of the division or district for the amount actually presented as prizes, and, after having been countersigned by the officer commanding the division or district, the bill should be returned for delivery to the commissariat officer who had advanced the money, and thus enable him to settle his accounts.

8. The C. in C. observed at his inspections that soldiers do not like or frequent gardens at a distance from their barracks, however good or well cultivated they may be, and that, on the other hand, they prefer and cultivate gardens close to their barracks, because they can go to them in undress and without trouble to themselves, watering them also with the means at their disposal from ablution rooms.

9. The C. in C. requests commanding officers to bear in mind the orders H.E. has previously issued on this subject, and to do their utmost to encourage their soldiers to make and cultivate the gardens close to their barracks. H.E. also wishes that the distribution of prizes should be considered as a "fete" for the regiment, and be a holiday for the men at large, the band playing, and the regimental school children attending, while the distribution takes place, and Sir Hugh Rose will feel obliged if all officers would make a point of attending the distribution.

10. All correspondence on the subject of soldiers' gardens is to be made through the officers of the

Quartermaster general's department to divisions or army head quarters.

Adj. Gen's Office, H.M. British Forces, Calcutta, Nov. 13.—Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 25.—No. 166.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

48th Foot.—Ensign St. J. Bally to be lieut., by purch., v. Marshall, who retires; Oct. 25.

95th Foot.—Lieut. A. M. Rawlings to be capt., by purch., v. Budgen, who retires; Oct. 25. Ensign J. F. Jordan to be lieut., by purch., v. Rawlings, promoted; Oct. 25.

Lieut. H. W. Bengough, 77th foot, passed his examination as regimental interp., at Fort William, on Oct. 6.

ERRATUM.—Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 31.—In G.O. No. 159, dated Calcutta, Oct. 31, for "Lieut. W. M. D. Stone," read "Lieut. W. M. D. Alderson."

That part of the G.O. dated Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 24, directing Lieut. Warburton to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of joining the brigade to which he belongs, is cancelled. This officer will be posted to a battery in Bengal.

Lieut. C. O. L. L. Prendergast, 52nd L.I., passed the prescribed examination in Hindostani at Calcutta, on the 3rd inst.

The following order is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed :—

By the general officer commanding Onde division, dated Aug. 8, directing Asst. surgeons Venour and Fagan, 46th foot, to proceed immediately by dawk at the public expense to Jhansie, their services being urgently required with 52nd foot.

Leave of absence :—

19th Hussars.—Cornet C. St. Quentin, to England, for 20 mo., on m.o.

38th Foot.—Capt. C. W. S. Gaynor, to England, for 15 mo., from date of embarkation, under new rules.

69th Foot.—Lieut. P. T. Beames, to England, for 6 mo., from date of embarkation, under new rules.

88th Foot.—Lieut. T. Burke, to England, for 17 mo., from date of embarkation, under new rules, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

Military Letters.

PROMOTIONS IN THE LINE.

No. 1,078 of 1862.—H. E. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication in G. O. of the following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 396, Oct. 23, 1862, and of the Royal Warrant and Regulations therein referred to :—

INDIA OFFICE, London, Oct. 23, 1862.

MILITARY, No. 396.

H. E. THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—I forward herewith a copy of a Royal Warrant, dated June 21st last, in the Regulations attached to which it is provided that promotions shall be made in regiments of the Line in all cases of a regimental major being appointed to the staff.

2. Having communicated with H.R.H. the General C. in C., and the Secretary of State for War on the subject of the application of the Warrant to Line regiments serving in India, with reference to the arrangements which was made known to you in my Despatch No. 439 of 15th Nov., 1861, paragraph 2, I have been informed that H.R.H. the General C. in C. has caused a communication to be addressed to the C. in C. in India to the effect that no field officer of a regiment serving in India need be seconded on appointment to a staff situation from a regiment which has more than three field officers on its establishment.

3. I have the satisfaction of informing you that the 2nd paragraph of the Warrant now forwarded which provides for the promotion to the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of substantive majors after the completion of their service on the staff, will apply to officers of H.M.'s Indian forces other than those of the staff corps.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) C. WOOD.

Circular No. 766.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas it has been represented to us that it is expedient to improve the position of regimental majors holding staff appointments in our army, and of captains and subalterns of the cavalry and infantry employed at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst: it is our will and pleasure that, from the date of this our Royal Warrant, officers of the regimental rank of major serving on full pay, who may be appointed to the staff of our army as assistant adjutant generals or assistant quartermaster generals, and captains and subalterns of the cavalry and infantry serving on full pay, who may obtain employment as professors and masters, or as captains of companies of gentlemen cadets, or on the staff at

the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, shall, under the regulations hereunto annexed, be continued on the strength of their regiments as supernumerary officers, and retain their position and claim to promotion therein, the majors on the staff receiving as regimental pay an amount equal to the half-pay of their rank, in addition to staff pay, and the officers employed at the Royal Military College a fixed rate of College pay in lieu of regimental pay.

It is also our will and pleasure that officers of the substantive rank of major, who have completed their term of service in the staff appointments of assistant adjutant-general, assistant quartermaster-general, military secretary, and assistant military secretary, and have performed the duties thereof to the satisfaction of the general commanding in chief of our army and of our secretary of state for war, shall, on removal from the staff, be promoted by brevet to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

It having also been represented to us that it is expedient to revise the system under which artillery and engineer officers are at present employed in appointments on the staff corresponding with those hereinbefore-mentioned, as well as in those of deputy adjutant general, deputy quartermaster general and colonel on the staff, it is our further will and pleasure that regimental colonels, and lieutenant colonels of artillery and engineers, who may hereafter be nominated to such appointments, shall be placed on the same footing in respect to pay, as officers of cavalry and infantry, and that such officers, as well as colonels of artillery, commanding certain districts or divisions with the rank of colonel on the staff, and captains and subalterns of the royal artillery and royal engineers employed at the Royal Military College and Royal Military Academy, shall be governed by the Regulations hereunto annexed.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this Twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the Twenty-sixth year of our reign.

By H.M.'s Command,

G. C. LEWIS.

REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING WARRANT.

1. On the appointment of a regimental major to the staff, under the provisions of the annexed Royal Warrant, the step will go in the regiment without purchase; the cornetcy or ensigncy vacated by this promotion being filled by purchase, for the benefit of the Reserve Fund.

2. On removal of the major from the staff on completion of the regulated period of staff service, viz., five years, or on the resignation of his appointment on grounds satisfactory to the General Commanding-in-Chief and Secretary of State for War, he will continue as a supernumerary officer, to receive as regimental pay an amount equal to the half-pay of his rank (even though he may then be the senior major of the regiment), till a vacancy shall occur into which he can fall.

3. If, however, a vacancy shall happen by the sale of the lieutenant colonelcy, and the supernumerary major shall purchase, the existence of the supernumerary majority will be put an end to by payment from the reserve fund of the difference between the amount to be paid by the major so promoted and the value of the lieutenant colonelcy.

4. If the major on the staff shall die while so employed no promotion will take place, as the regiment will already have had the benefit of promotion in the vacancy occasioned by his appointment to the staff, but any other death vacancy occurring among the field officers will be filled, as usual, by promotion without purchase, unless there be a supernumerary major whose period of service on the staff has expired.

5. If the major, while employed on the staff, shall succeed to the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment, whether by purchase or otherwise, he will be required to relinquish his staff appointment, and join his regiment.

6. If the major, while employed on the staff, shall hold the rank of brevet lieut. colonel, he shall, on attaining the rank of regimental lieut. colonel, reckon his staff service as qualifying service for the rank of colonel, under the five years' rule, as provided in Clause 9 of the Warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, for majors and brevet lieut. colonels falling into the temporary command of regiments.

7. If the major shall resign his staff appointment on grounds not satisfactory to the General Commanding in Chief and Secretary of State for War, or be displaced for misconduct or incapacity, he will cease to be entitled to the benefit of this regulation, and be placed upon the half-pay list.

8. Vacancies occasioned by the appointment of captains and lieutenants to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst (comprising the staff college and cadet's college), under the provisions of the Warrant, will be filled up in the regiment, without purchase; the cornetcy or ensigncy vacated by promotion, or by appointment to the Royal Military College, being filled by purchase, for the benefit of the reserve fund.

9. If a captain should be promoted to the rank of major, or a lieutenant to the rank of captain, or a

cornet or ensign to the rank of lieutenant, by purchase, while at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the difference between the sum paid by him and the full value of the superior commission will be made up from the reserve fund, thereby putting an end to the supernumerary commission vacated by him; but a captain, on attaining the rank of major, whether by purchase or otherwise, will be required to join his regiment.

10. On promotion to higher regimental rank of a supernumerary cornet, ensign, or lieutenant, whether by purchase or otherwise, he will become a supernumerary in his new grade, and will carry up with him the officer next for promotion.

11. The principle in Clauses 2, 4, and 7 of these Regulations, applicable to majors on the staff, shall govern the appointments at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, whatever may be the regimental rank of the officer.

12. Regimental colonels and lieutenant colonels of artillery and engineers, employed as colonels on the staff, and in other situations on the general staff referred to in the Warrant, will remain on the establishment of their brigades or corps, but will, in accordance with the practice in other branches of the service, only be allowed a sum equal to the half-pay of their regimental rank in addition to staff pay.

13. Regimental colonels of artillery commanding certain districts or divisions, with the rank of colonel on the staff, will remain on the establishment of their brigades, receiving such a reduced rate of staff pay as, with regimental full pay, will be equal in the aggregate to the established rate of regimental half-pay and the full rate of staff pay.

14. Lieut. colonels of artillery and engineers holding the appointment of deputy adjutant general or deputy quartermaster general, may retain their staff appointments when promoted to the regimental rank of colonel, should such promotion happen during the period prescribed for holding their staff appointments.

15. Lieut. colonels of artillery and engineers filling the appointments of assistant adjt. gen. or assistant quartermr. gen. will be required to relinquish their staff appointment on promotion to the rank of regimental colonel, should such promotion take place during their term of staff service.

16. Captains and subalterns of the royal artillery and royal engineers employed as professors and masters at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst (comprising the Staff College and Cadet's College), and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and as assistant inspectors of studies at the latter institution, will be continued as at present on the strength of their regiment or corps, as supernumeraries to the establishment, and receive their pay and allowances under the regulations specially applicable to supernumerary captains and subalterns.

17. Captains of the royal artillery and royal engineers, if promoted to the rank of regimental field officer during the term of their employment as professors and masters, will be required to relinquish their appointments and join their brigades or corps.

18. Although the clauses from 12 to 17 have been framed with special reference to officers of artillery and engineers, it is to be understood that the general provisions of these Regulations are also to be adopted in every way in which they can be made applicable to those two services.

Powers of Local Governments.

Financial Dept., Nymee Tal, Nov. 12.—No. 2,063a.
The following extract from the proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial department, No. 519a, dated Sept. 30, is published for general information:—

Read again paragraph 3 of financial resolution, dated Nov. 15, 1860, by which local governments were empowered to re-distribute among the sections of a department the sanctioned items composing the aggregate grant allowed for that department in the budget on the conditions:—

1st. That any alterations in the distribution of the charge of a department be at once reported with all details to the Government of India.

2nd. That no salary of a gazetted officer be altered or re-distributed without the sanction of Government previously obtained.

3rd. That no general rates of pay or allowances shall be altered, nor any charge incurred which can pledge the Government beyond the year to which the estimate relates without the sanction of the Government of India.

Read again paragraphs 42 and 48 of letter to the Government of Madras, dated 21st June, 1862, stating that the powers conferred on local governments by paragraph 3 of the resolution of 17th November, 1860, cannot be conveniently enlarged at present, but that the limitations of those powers will be interpreted in a liberal spirit, and that, when once the budget estimates have been passed, special applications to this Government for sanction of alterations made within prescribed limits, or of fresh charges on account of salaries, establishments, and contingencies, which can be met from budget grants, shall not be necessary, but shall be superseded by a

monthly return of all such alterations and charges to be transmitted by the local governments on the first of the month following that in which they may have been sanctioned, and by a return from the civil paymaster, which will be sent to this department through the deputy auditor and accountant general, with two additional columns of remarks, in which it will be the duty of the civil paymaster and deputy auditor and accountant general to indicate any deviation from prescribed rules which may appear to require the notice of this Government.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Leave of absence:—
Ecclesiastical Dept., Fort St. George, Dec. 9.—Rev. J. Gorton, joint chaplain of Bangalore, has privilege leave for 1 mo., from the date of quitting his station.

Rev. A. Walker, junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bellary, has privilege leave for 1 mo., from date of quitting his station.

Revenue Dept., Dec. 6.—The appointment of Mr. Ferguson as sub-asst. conservator of the Nelambur teak plantations, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 21st Nov. last, is to take effect from 17th idem.

Dec. 9.—Mr. J. I. Minchin, coll. and mag. of Kurnool, resumed charge of the district from Mr. G. Banbury on 1st inst.

The chief justice and judges of the High Court of Judicature have granted leave to the underment officer, under Sec. VII. of Uncovenanted Service.

Absentee Rules:—
Mr. J. Wilkins, principal sudder ameen of Cuddalore, for 1 mo.

No. 58.—Leave of absence has been granted to A. Verron, 4th class inspector of Tinnivelly, for 1 mo., under Sec. VII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Postmaster Gen's Office, Dec. 5.—No. 5,912.—In anticipation of sanction of the Director gen. of the Post-office in India, the Postmaster gen. has granted to Mr. J. Rodrigues, postmaster of Ootacamund, leave for 1 mo., from 1st inst., under Sec. VII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Dec. 9.—No. 470.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in G.O.:—

Foreign Dept., Fort William, General, Nov. 25.—No. 2,238.—Lieut. col. L. Barrow, c.b., is appd. to be commr. of the Khybrad division in Oude, v. Lieut. col. J. Clarke, with effect from 1st Sept. last.

Public Works Dept., General, Establs. Nov. 24.
Leave of absence.—Leave of absence, for eight mo., on m.c., under the old furl. reg., is granted to Maj. J. A. Campbell, exec. engr., 3rd class, Central Provins, to visit the Western Coast and Neilgherry Hills.

Leave of absence:—
Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Dec. 12.—Mr. G. H. Ellis, civil and sessions judge of Cuddalore, priv. leave for 3 mo. from 10th proximo.

Mr. J. D. Goldingham, judge of the small cause court of Madura, is granted prep. leave for 20 days, from 9th inst. to rejoin his station.

Mr. J. H. Blair to act as civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Cuddalore, during leave of Mr. G. H. Ellis.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. W. D. Horsley to be head asst. to coll. and mag. at Kistna dist., but to continue to act as sub coll. of that dist.

Mr. R. J. Melville to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura, but to continue to act as judge of the court of small causes at Chittoor, till relieved by Mr. Davidson.

Public Dept.—The underment. gentlemen of the Madras C.S. have reported their return to the Presy. by the steamer *Simla* on the 8th inst.:—

Mr. C. A. Roberts.
Mr. J. G. Thompson.
Mr. J. D. Goldingham.

The foll. gentlemen are admitted as members of the Madras C.S. from the 8th inst. the date of their arrival at the Presy., per steamer *Simla*:—

Mr. P. L. Roberts.
Mr. H. J. Stokes.
Mr. J. W. Best.
Mr. W. H. Comyn.
Mr. A. Cruickshank.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, Dec. 11.—The board of rev. have granted 2 mo.'s priv. leave of the rules to Mr. H. M. C. Kelly, 2nd asst. in their office.

Notification.—The supt. of marine has granted Mr. E. H. Daviot, Govt. head pilot and conservator at Paumben, leave of absence for 1 mo., to commence from 5th proximo.

Dec. 12.—No. 473.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following alterations of rank and promotion, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Alterations of Rank.
3rd Regt. L.I.—Lieut. E. W. Lake (dec.), from July 29, 1861, v. Goldingham, 3rd L.I., resigned.

Infantry General List.
Lieutenants R. Wilson, from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Puckle, 3rd L.I., prom.

H. W. Bairnsfather, from Jan. 8, 1862, v. Bradish, 15th N.I., prom.

A. W. L. Anderson, from Jan. 18, 1862, v. McNeill, 13th N.I., dec.

R. F. Taylor, from Jan. 25, 1862, v. Bowyer, 14th N.I., transf. to Invalid Pension List.

R. C. Hutchison, from Jan. 31, 1862, v. Lake, 3rd L.I., dec.

G. P. Wood, from Feb. 28, 1862, v. Homan, 50th N.I., dec.

A. S. Tollemache (*Ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), from March 15, 1862, v. Yorston, 26th N.I., retired.

C. J. Dyke (*Ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), from April 1, 1862, v. Shelley, 81st L.I., cashiered.

A. C. Williams, from April 6, 1862, v. Grant, 44th N.I., prom.

H. W. A. Willins (*Ensign in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from April 21, 1862, v. Crossman, 41st N.I., prom.

W. MacD. Robinson, from April 26, 1862, v. Halhed, 52nd N.I., dec.

H. H. Hands, from May 7, 1862, v. Ryves, 19th N.I., prom.

A. Erskine (*Ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), from June 1, 1862, v. Underwood, 49th N.I., res.

H. J. Nicholls, from June 10, 1862, v. Stephenson, 44th N.I., dec.

J. E. Whitehead (*Ensign in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from July 31, 1862, v. Wyse, 84th L.I., prom.

J. G. R. D. MacNeill, from Aug. 1, 1862, v. Palmer, 22nd N.I., dec.

H. A. A. Prior, from Aug. 6, 1862, v. Worsop, 21st N.I., prom.

J. F. Pinhey, from Aug. 15, 1862, v. Rowley, 3rd M.E.R., retired.

J. Blair (*Ensign in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot), from Aug. 30, 1862, v. Stuart, 30th N.I., prom.

E. S. Skinner, from Sept. 1, 1862, v. Munro, 6th N.I., prom.

Promotion.—Infantry General List.
Senior Ens. F. R. B. Byrch to be lieut., v. Cotton, 4th N.I., dec.; date of commission, Oct. 31, 1862.

Maj. G. W. Russell, Staff Corps, paymaster, Trinichinopoly, has leave from date of expiration of the priv. leave notified in *Gazette* Oct. 31, viz., from Dec. 18 to Jan. 15.

Capt. J. H. Warden, Staff Corps, will act as paymaster, without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence and on the responsibility of Maj. Russell.

Returned to duty:—
Capt. H. M. Norris, of the late 2nd Eur. L.I.; arrived at Madras, Dec. 8.

Lieut. A. G. Murray, 9th N.I.; arrived at Madras, Dec. 8.

The leave to Australia, on m.c., under old regt., granted in G.O. Nov. 23, 1860, No. 489, to Capt. P. H. Dun, 33rd regt. N.I., and extended in G.O. Feb. 28, 1862, No. 96, is re-extended for 6 months on the same account.

No. 477.—The following notification from the *Calcutta Gazette* is republished in G.O.s:—

Home Dept., Fort William, Nov. 28.—No. 6,806.—Lieut. C. H. A. Gower, Royal Madras art., officiated temporarily as assist. superintendent of police at Toungoo, from April 29 to Aug. 9 last, from which date his services are replaced at the disposal of the military dept.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.
Fort St. George, Dec. 12.—No. 474.—The following movements are ordered:—

Royal Artillery.
No. 2 battery 13th brigade, from Secunderabad to Masulipatam, and thence by sea to Madras, for embarkation to England.

A battery 14th brigade, from Madras, on arrival from Bengal, to Bangalore.

B battery 14th brigade, from Masulipatam, on arrival from Bengal, to Secunderabad.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
Adj. Gen's Office, Fort St. George, Dec. 6.—The appointment in G.O., dated Sept. 25, of Capt. J. R. S. Henderson, of the staff corps, to act as quartermaster and interp. of the 3rd regt. L.I., is cancl., and that officer is appd. to act as quartermaster and interp. 43rd regt. N.I.; to join on arrival from Pegu of the 11th regt. N.I., with which Capt. Henderson is now doing duty.

Lieut. M. Furlong, of the late 47th regt. N.I., is appd. to act as qmtr. and interp. of 3rd regt. L.I.; to join.

Dec. 8.—Capt. G. Smart, 21st regt. N.I., is appd. to do duty with 20th regt. N.I. at Penang till an opportunity offers for his return to Madras; to have effect from the date of his relief from employment under the Straits Govt.

The foll. removal is ordered:—
Lieut. H. M. Gosling, late 50th regt. N.I., from doing duty 12th regt. N.I., to do duty 4th regt. N.I.; to join.

* The promotions of these officers are made under the provisions of para. 58 of G.O.G.G. No. 539, April 10, 1862, and in no way affects their position in the new line regiments.

Riding mr. J. O'Connell, lately att. to the artillery recruit depot, is appd. to do duty until further orders with the 1st regt. L.C.; to join.

Dec. 9.—The foll. removal is ordered:—

Riding mr. L. Collins, from doing duty 3rd regt. L.C., to do duty 2nd regt. L.C.; to join on arrival of 3rd L.C. at Secunderabad.

Leave of absence:—

Major A. L. Steel, staff corps, brigade major Belary, from Dec. 1, 1862, to Jan. 31, 1863, Madras; the first 31 days to be priv. leave.

Lieut. C. R. Crauford, 15th regt. N.I., from date of departure for 3 mo.; Tranquebar and Eastern coast, m.c.

Asst. surg. W. R. Cornish, secy. to the principal insp. gen. med. dept., from Dec. 6 to 31; priv. leave.

Dec. 10.—The following removals are ordered in the artillery:—

Capt. B. C. Hitchins, from B co. of Golundauze, attached to 20th brig. roy. art., to garrison batty. of Madras art., attached to 17th brig. roy. art.; to join on arrival of the garrison batty. of Madras art. at Penang.

Capt. E. W. Dance, from the garrison batty. of Madras art., attached to 17th brig. roy. art., to B co. of Golundauze attached to 20th brig. roy. art.; to join on arrival of the garrison batty. of Madras art. at Penang.

At the recommendation of the qrmr. gen. of the army, Sergt. C. H. Wilson, H.M.'s 91st regt., is transferred to the effective supernumeraries, and appointed 2nd cl. barrack sergt. at Kamptee, v. Davis, dec.

Dec. 12.—With reference to G.O. Nov. 27 last, Capt. W. H. R. Godfrey, staff corps, is appointed to do duty, as a temporary measure, under the officer commanding Mysore div.

Leave.—Capt. H. D. Faulkner, 42nd regt. N.I., from date of departure till Dec. 21, 1862; Nursipore, m.c.

ERRATUM.—In G.O. Dec. 8, 1862, for "Capt. G. Smart, 21st regt. N.I.," read "Maj. G. Smart, 21st regt. N.I."

Rule as to Allowances.

Fort St. George, Nov. 20.—The following proceedings of the Madras Govt. in the financial department are published for general information:—

Read the following extract from the proceedings of the Govt. of India, in the financial department, dated Oct. 14, No. 689g.

Read also extract from the military department, No. 2, dated Sept. 1, with enclosures, regarding the allowances to be passed to Maj. J. J. Hamilton, jun. asst. commissioner, Mysore.

Remarks.—Maj. J. J. Hamilton is the incumbent of an appointment, the consolidated salary of which is Rs. 500 a-month, while the pay of his rank as major in the staff corps is Rs. 640-14. Maj. Hamilton claims the full pay of his rank. The military dept. forwards the case to the committee of secretaries, requesting an opinion as to the best means of adjusting the pay of an officer in a case where the staff corps pay of his rank is higher than the consolidated salary of his civil appointment. In the opinion of Govt., in the military dept., Maj. Hamilton is entitled to the staff corps pay of his rank.

The committee of secretaries reports its opinion that, under H.M.'s Warrant, every officer must be held to be legally entitled to the staff corps pay of his rank in the staff corps, so long as he is required to remain in India, even when holding a civil appointment the emoluments of which are inferior to such pay. But as in the civil departments fixed salaries, proportionate to the duties to be performed, are attached to appointments, the committee considers it would not be right to increase those salaries as a civil charge. Any excess of staff corps pay above civil salary should, in the committee's opinion, be treated as an item of military expenditure. The committee further recommends that the military department should consider each case as it arises, and should determine whether, with reference to the special circumstances involved, it is expedient to employ such officer in a situation whereby a non-effective charge against the military dept. is created.

Order.—The Gov. gen. in Council considers it objectionable in principle that officers should receive different rates of pay for doing precisely the same duties, and H.E. in Council observes that under the proposed arrangement there would be no check in the tendency to appoint to subordinate offices officers drawing by reason of their rank higher pay than that attached to those offices, because the charge for the increased pay would not fall on the department employing the officer, but on the military department, which would view it as a temporary saving.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council accordingly resolves that the proposition of the committee of secretaries shall be recommended to the Secretary of State, with the remark that the Govt. of India advocates its adoption only to meet the case of officers who have received unusual promotion in the staff corps in consequence of recent events.

Care must, H.E. in Council remarks, be taken that this rule be not made an excuse for keeping up the numbers of the staff corps at a higher figure than is

requisite. To this end, H.E. in Council directs that a report be made by the local Govt. whenever a staff corps officer in civil employ by army promotion obtains higher allowances than the salary sanctioned for his office, in order that each case may be specially inquired into by the Govt. of India and decided on its merits.

Every case like Maj. Hamilton's will, H.E. in Council remarks, be treated, pending the approval of the Secretary of State, in accordance with the suggestions of the committee of secretaries as applied in the case of Maj. Hamilton, after the report submitted by the local Govt. has been considered by the Govt. of India.

BIRTHS.

ADAMSON, Mrs. G. A., son, at Madras, Nov. 14.
BENNETT, wife of J. son, at Howrah, Dec. 5.
BICKLE, wife of G., son, at Madras, Nov. 21.
BROWNLOW, wife of Maj., daughter, at Saharunpore, Nov. 26.

BRUCE, wife of R. C., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 4.
COX, wife of J. A., daughter, at Trichinopoly, Nov. 11.
CRUMP, wife of G. T., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 11.
DOBBS, wife of R. C., daughter, at Bangalore, Nov. 10.
EASTON, wife of G., son, at Calcutta.

FAGAN, wife of G. S., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 24.
FERNANDEZ, wife of J. C., son, at Poona, Nov. 20.
FIERY, wife of L., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 18.
GRIFFITHS, wife of E. P., daughter, at Cawnpore, Nov. 10.

GULLY, wife of Capt. F. J. S., daughter, at Saugor, Nov. 24.

HOLDAR, wife of K. C., son, at Hissar, Oct. 18.

KINGHAM, wife of J. L., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 3.

LAZARO, wife of J. H., son, at Madras, Nov. 19.

NEILL, wife of Lieut. C. B. S., daughter, at Bangalore, Nov. 12.

PHILLIPS, wife of Lieut. B. H., daughter, at Madras, Nov. 13.

ROBERTS, the wife of J. C., son, at Meerut, Nov. 21.

ROBINS, the wife of F., daughter, at Raipore, Central India, Nov. 25.

WALTERS, wife of Rev. M. D. C., son, at Benares, Nov. 20.

WARD, wife of Capt. G., son, at Dinapore, Nov. 29.

WILLIAMS, Mrs. W. P., son, at Madras, Nov. 17.

WILSON, wife of A., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 4.

WILSON, wife of M. J., son, at Mozufferpore, Nov. 25.

YOUNG, wife of Maj. J. N., son, at Meer Meer, Nov. 25.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER, F. J., to Emily C., daughter of G. Field, at Bankipore, Dec. 2.

BAMFORD, C., to Miss Mary A. Quigley, at Bareilly, Nov. 20.

DEATHS.

D'CRUZ, Matilda M., daughter of M., at Serampore, aged 9, Dec. 1.

DOYLE, —, wife of J., at Darjeeling, aged 45, Nov. 19.

FONCECA, Mrs. Josephs, at Madras, Nov. 14.

GRANT, Charles, at Kamptee, aged 25, Nov. 13.

HASLAM, Edward, at Madras, Nov. 13.

HEIDEN, Esther, wife of P. J., at Madras, Nov. 22.

KING, George, at Madras, Nov. 18.

MARTIN, Charles J., son of A. R. T., at Madras, Nov. 13.

MELITUS, Paul, at Calcutta, aged 59, Nov. 24.

MORLEY, Charles, at Madras, Nov. 22.

OLIVER, Hannah, widow of the late F., Dec. 2.

SAUBOLLE, Anne M., wife of L. E., at Chandernagore, aged 28, Dec. 2.

SAVI, Mary E., daughter of J., at Calcutta, Dec. 6.

SOUTH, George H., infant son of G. E., at Calcutta, Dec. 6.

WHITE, John J. H., at Madras, Nov. 12.

WHITE, Mary S., wife of A., at Ghooty, Nov. 12.

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 1/2 oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 3s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 1/2 oz. 0s. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 1/2 oz. 2s. 0d.
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 1/2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 2 oz. 3s. 0d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:
 Via Southampton.
 1/2 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0s. | 2 oz. 4s. 0d. | 3 oz. 6s. 0d.

Via Marseilles.
 1/2 oz. 1s. 3d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 2 oz. 3s. 0d.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Dec. 12, 1862.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. 96	
4 ditto Loan.....	1832-33	3s. 96
4 ditto ditto.....	1835-36	Rs. 94
4 ditto ditto.....	1842-43	Rs. 94
4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	1864-55	Rs. 94
5 ditto Loan (New).....		Rs. 105
5 1/2 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....		11 1/2

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	75 pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....	113
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....	11 1/2 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 ditto.....	48
Central Bank of Western India.....	7 dis.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....	85
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	87 pm
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd. up.....	Rs. 22,000
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China.....	200 par
Chart. Mercan. Bank of India, Lond., & China.....	200 46 xd.
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000).....	7,000 ditto
Hydraulic P. Company.....	4,000 ditto
Cotton Spinning Company.....	4,600 ditto
Colaba L. Company.....	10,000 ditto
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway.....	1,000 ditto
Bombay S.N. Company.....	500 ditto
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....	5,000
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....	150
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,100
Throstle Mill Company.....	4,000
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....	550
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,500
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England.....	Rs. nom.
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share.....	Rs. 5 dis.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1 1/2 d. to 8-16 for Doc. Bills.	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 1 d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	99 1/2
Ditto at 30 ditto.....	100
Ditto at sight.....	100 1/2
On Madras, at 30 days'.....	100 1/2
Ditto at sight.....	nom.
On China, at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 215 per 100 dols.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes.....	10-8
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs. 240
Republic Dollars.....	ditto 213 1/2
German Crowns.....	ditto 21 1/2
Sycee Silver.....	106
Gold Leaf.....	per tola, Rs. 16-8
Bar Silver.....	106
Mexican Dollars.....	232
Carolus.....	290

FREIGHTS.

To London—Cotton, £3. 0s.; Seeds, £2. 10s. to £2. 12s. 6d.
 To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 17s. 6d. to £3. 6s.; Seeds, £2. 10s. to £2. 12s. 6d.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. <i>Massilia</i> , Jan. 13, 1862.	
Gold.....	Silver
Alexandria.....	£59,975
Bombay.....	24,527
	£219,075
	£284,505
	£282,580

EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.—The Government of India, we believe, is contemplating the introduction into India of a system of separate confinement for European soldiers, and has called for a report on the subject from the Inspector-general of Prisons. This report, we should imagine, will prove highly interesting.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 9.

17th Lancers.—Veterinary Surgeon J. Lambert, from the royal art., to be veterinary surg., v. J. Ferris, app. to the 11th hussars; Jan. 9.
Royal Artillery.—To be Veterinary surgeons of the 1st Class.—Veterinary surg. G. I. Rollings; Veterinary surg. E. Harrison.

Military Train.—Veterinary surg. W. Death to be veterinary surg. of the 1st class; Jan. 9.
1st Foot.—Lieut. St. G. Gray to be instructor of musketry, v. Ens. A. T. Aglen, prom.; Dec. 14.
7th Foot.—Staff surg. J. Hendley to be surg., v. T. Moorhead, m.d., app. to the staff; Jan. 9.

18th Foot.—The Christian names of Capt. Bryant are Francis Jacob, and not Jacob Francis, as hitherto stated.

19th Foot.—Lieut. A. B. Morgan to be capt., by purch., v. R. T. Sweeney, who retires; Ens. M. Tucker to be lieut., by purch., v. Morgan; H. L. Gipps, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Tucker; Jan. 9.
23rd Foot.—Capt. G. W. Marsden, from 87th foot, to be capt., v. C. J. Urquhart, who exch.; Jan. 9.
28th Foot.—Maj. R. R. Roundell, from 75th foot, to be maj., v. T. Maunsell, who exch.; Jan. 9.

38th Foot.—Lieut. P. H. Eyre to be capt., without purch., v. G. A. McNair, dec.; Ens. D. R. Lofthouse to be lieut., without purch., v. Eyre; July 25.
Gentleman Cadet G. T. Morris, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Lofthouse; Jan. 9.
Lieut. R. J. Stansfeld to be adjt., v. Lieut. Eyre; July 25.

74th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet P. H. C. Bettridge, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Dougherty, prom.; Jan. 9.
93rd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet A. Gaselee, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Drysdale, dec.; Staff asst. surg. B. J. Jazdowski, m.b., to be asst. surg., v. S. Hope, dec.; Jan. 9.

BREVET.

To be Majors.

Capt. G. Allgood, Bengal Staff Corps; Feb. 19, 1861.
Capt. G. A. Williams, Bengal Staff Corps; Feb. 19, 1861.

Capt. C. J. Nicholson, Bengal Staff Corps; Feb. 19, 1861.

Capt. L. Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps; Feb. 19, 1861.
Capt. R. H. M. Aitken, Bengal Staff Corps; Feb. 19, 1861.

Capt. P. S. Lumsden, Bengal Staff Corps; Feb. 19, 1861.

Capt. R. C. Cross, Bengal Staff Corps; Sept. 26, 1861.

Capt. F. E. A. Chambier, Bengal Staff Corps; Feb. 21, 1862.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. and brev. maj. G. Allgood, Bengal Staff Corps; Feb. 20, 1861.

The promotion of Lieut. col. J. Metcalfe, c.n., Bengal inf., to the honorary rank of colonel, and of Major F. Johnston, Bengal inf., to the honorary rank of lieut. col., as stated in the *Gazette* of March 25, have been cancelled.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, JANUARY 12, 1863.
BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following appointments of officers to the Bombay staff corps, on its formation, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated January 16, 1861:—

To be Lieutenant colonels.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) P. K. McG. Skinner, 9th N.I. April 25, 1858.

Lieut. col. (major gen.) E. Green, c.n., late 30th N.I. July 13, 1858.

Lieut. col. W. F. Marriott, engineers. August 16, 1860.

Major (brev. lieut. col.) L. S. Hough, late 31st N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

Major T. Stock, late 3rd European regt. Feb. 18, 1861.

Major (brev. lieut. col.) H. J. Barr, late 2nd Eur. regt. Feb. 18, 1861.

Major W. B. Salmon, 19th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

Major H. T. Vincent, 7th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

To be Majors.

Maj. (brev. col.) H. J. Pelly, 8th N.I. Oct. 1, 1859.
Maj. S. J. K. Whitehill, 23rd N.I. Sept. 29, 1860.
Maj. J. B. Dunsterville, 4th N.I. Oct. 7, 1860.

Captains to be Majors.

Brev. maj. R. Wallace, 18th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
Brev. maj. K. J. Shaw, late 1st Eur. regt. Feb. 18, 1861.

Brev. maj. M. F. Gordon, late 2nd Eur. regt. Feb. 18, 1861.

Brev. maj. C. R. W. Hervey, late 2nd Eur. regt. Feb. 18, 1861.

Brev. maj. T. A. Cowper, 22nd N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

W. E. MacLeod, 20th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

Brev. maj. C. M. Barrow, 19th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
Brev. maj. R. Phayre, 25th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
G. A. Leckie, late 30th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
Brev. col. G. Malcolm, c.n., 1st N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
D'O. T. Compton, late 29th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
C. P. Digby, 16th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
Brev. col. R. R. Younghusband, c.n., 20th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

W. C. Anderson, late 1st Eur. regt. Feb. 18, 1861.
J. B. Dunsterville, 19th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
J. S. Kamball, 26th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

J. T. Barr, 7th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
S. Thacker, 9th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

Brev. maj. R. L. Taylor, c.n., 18th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

C. W. Walker, 5th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
W. B. Gray, 26th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

G. S. A. Anderson, 18th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
E. A. Green, late 30th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

Brev. maj. E. C. Marston, 25th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
C. A. Moyle, late 30th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

W. Lodwick, 12th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
Brev. maj. A. W. Lucas, 7th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

Brev. maj. J. Wray, 24th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
J. T. Francis, 5th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

H. B. Hodgson, late 3rd Eur. regt. Feb. 18, 1861.
J. L. Evans, 16th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

Brev. maj. R. M. Johnstone, 1st N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
Brev. maj. J. H. Champion, 24th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

J. P. Sandwith, 1st N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
W. S. Jones, 22nd N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

W. Pirie, 1st N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
Brev. lieut. col. H. Daly, c.n., late 1st Eur. regt. Feb. 18, 1861.

W. Scott, 13th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
J. W. Younghusband, 8th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

Brev. maj. W. H. R. Green, c.n., 19th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

W. S. Hewett, 11th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
L. Pelly, 17th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

To be Captains.

Brev. maj. J. A. Wood, v.c., 20th N.I. April 5, 1861.

W. R. Houghton, 14th N.I. March 26, 1852.
A. B. Church, 9th N.I. Feb. 10, 1853.

Brev. maj. H. H. A. Wood, 4th N.I. Jan. 28, 1854.
Brev. maj. F. Macgownan, 10th N.I. May 23, 1854.

R. P. Warden, 16th N.I. Nov. 28, 1854.
Brev. maj. C. T. Aitchison, late 2nd Eur. regt. Jan. 16, 1855.

Brev. lieut. col. H. Bruce, c.n., late 2nd Eur. regt. March 27, 1855.

Brev. maj. E. P. Arthur, 1st L.C. June 17, 1855.
F. Phillips, late 1st Eur. regt. Dec. 31, 1855.

Brev. maj. A. Carnegie, late 31st N.I. Feb. 15, 1856.

W. R. Lambert, 1st N.I. Feb. 29, 1856.
F. S. Hewett, 28th N.I. April 18, 1856.

H. W. Holland, 13th N.I. June 1, 1856.
Brev. maj. J. A. Collier, 7th N.I. June 21, 1856.

T. M. Baumgartner, 83rd foot. Aug. 19, 1856.
J. F. Lester, 10th N.I. Aug. 26, 1856.

J. H. Henderson, late 29th N.I. Oct. 10, 1856.
W. D. Dickson, 3rd N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.

Brev. maj. W. L. Merewether, c.n., late 3rd Eur. regt. Nov. 23, 1856.

J. P. Nixon, 25th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
A. T. Etheridge, late 3rd Eur. regt. Nov. 23, 1856.

W. V. Shewell, 20th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
Brev. maj. C. Buckle, 3rd L.C. Nov. 23, 1856.

J. Thacker, 9th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
R. Cowper, late 1st Eur. regt. Nov. 23, 1856.

J. T. Annesley, 26th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
Brev. maj. M. S. Green, c.n., 16th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.

H. E. Westropp, late 2nd Eur. regt. Nov. 23, 1856.
J. N. Miller, late 1st Eur. regt. Nov. 23, 1856.

W. C. Parr, 24th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
C. O. Maude, 7th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.

A. W. Graham, 4th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
W. Wilson, 1st N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.

G. F. Taylor, 22nd N.I. Dec. 17, 1856.
Brev. maj. R. H. Keatinge, v.c., artillery. Jan. 3, 1857.

L. D'A. Dunsterville, 28th N.I. Feb. 5, 1857.
E. W. Lyons, 28th N.I. Feb. 14, 1857.

A. Y. Shortt, 12th N.I. March 3, 1857.
H. R. Hathway, 11th N.I. June 27, 1857.

J. Black, 2nd N.I. Aug. 31, 1857.
Brev. maj. E. A. H. Bacon, 25th N.I. Sept. 8, 1857.

G. Davidson, 11th N.I. Dec. 16, 1857.
W. Widdicombe, 7th N.I. Nov. 2, 1857.

Brev. maj. G. Smith, 2nd L.C. Jan. 1, 1858.
C. J. Prescott, 24th N.I. Jan. 16, 1858.

W. G. Mainwaring, late 1st Eur. regt. May 18, 1858.
W. H. Beynon, late 30th N.I. July 13, 1858.

F. Schneider, late 3rd Eur. regt. Aug. 5, 1858.
Brev. maj. W. G. G. Cumming, 17th N.I. Sept. 19, 1858.

J. Miles, 16th N.I. Nov. 28, 1858.
A. P. Chesshyre, 12th N.I. Dec. 9, 1858.

C. T. Palin, 19th N.I. Jan. 16, 1859.
St. C. Ford, 4th N.I. Feb. 4, 1859.

St. C. Ford, 4th N.I. Feb. 4, 1859.
T. Leith, 14th N.I. Feb. 21, 1859.

J. Currie, 15th N.I. Feb. 25, 1859.

G. E. Thomas, 13th N.I. May 17, 1859.
G. A. Laughton, late 2nd Eur. regt. July 8, 1859.

P. Dods, 9th N.I. July 17, 1859.
T. Thatcher, 11th N.I. July 18, 1859.

G. W. Macaulay, 16th N.I. Sept. 21, 1859.
Brev. maj. T. C. Alban, 8th N.I. Oct. 1, 1859.

W. T. Chitty, 13th N.I. Oct. 25, 1859.
S. C. Law, 2nd N.I. Oct. 30, 1859.

Brev. maj. W. Gray, late 1st Eur. regt. Nov. 8, 1859.

S. Scott, late 2nd Eur. regt. Feb. 25, 1860.
H. F. Bolton, 12th N.I. March 1, 1860.

C. A. C. Hawkins, 23rd N.I. April 30, 1860.
R. M. Bonnor, 7th N.I. May 4, 1860.

M. R. Haig, 5th N.I. May 10, 1860.
G. B. Tyrwhitt, 5th N.I. May 22, 1860.

W. L. Briggs, 22nd N.I. June 6, 1860.
G. D. Eales, late 29th N.I. Aug. 4, 1860.

J. Harpur, 6th N.I. Sept. 8, 1860.
E. L'Estrange, 9th N.I. Sept. 11, 1860.

A. F. Batty, 25th N.I. Oct. 2, 1860.
Brev. maj. J. A. M. Macdonald, late 3rd Eur. regt. Oct. 3, 1860.

F. P. Mignon, 26th N.I. Oct. 19, 1860.
F. L. Mackeson, 19th N.I. Oct. 27, 1860.

G. S. Mignon, 15th N.I. Nov. 10, 1860.
W. Creagh, 19th N.I. Dec. 18, 1860.

C. J. Griffith, 17th N.I. Jan. 1, 1861.
J. R. G. Shortt, 7th N.I. Jan. 2, 1861.

Lieutenants to be Captains.
Brev. capt. J. Ashburner, 18th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

Brev. capt. H. Beville, 8th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
E. King, late 1st Eur. regt. Feb. 18, 1861.

Brev. capt. G. C. Eveyard, 22nd N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
Brev. capt. W. Y. H. Shortt, 22nd N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

J. Gordon, 1st N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
Brev. capt. W. Waddington, 20th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

H. F. Disbrowe, late 1st Eur. regt. Feb. 18, 1861.
Brev. capt. E. L. Taverner, 20th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

W. H. Blowers, late 29th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
C. E. Naylor, 19th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

G. J. Mellis, 8th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
R. L. Bingham, late 1st Eur. regt. Feb. 18, 1861.

H. L. Robinson, 20th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
W. C. Lester, 2nd N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

P. A. Elphinstone, 18th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
C. A. Collier, 26th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

J. Watson, v.c., 28th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
A. S. Griffiths, late 2nd Eur. regt. Feb. 18, 1861.

Brev. capt. W. R. Alexander, 22nd N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

C. F. F. Chamberlain, 26th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
H. C. Bainbridge, 24th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

W. H. Mason, 3rd N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
L. M. Davies, 26th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

R. R. Wallace, 2nd N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
T. Waddington, 7th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

H. A. Woodhouse, 7th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
L. C. Barton, 1st N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

C. T. Heathcote, 12th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
I. F. Chapman, 3rd N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

J. Gordon, 1st N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
F. T. Cornwell, 12th N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.

J. C. Hodson, 3rd N.I. Feb. 18, 1861.
G. Nicholls, late 1st Eur. regt. Feb. 18, 1861.

To be Lieutenants.
Brev. capt. F. T. Ross, 18th N.I. May 28, 1850.

J. L. Sheppard, 4th N.I. Aug. 24, 1850.
R. Johnstone, 18th N.I. July 8, 1851.

A. G. Plomer, 25th N.I. Jan. 1, 1852.
N. B. Thoys, late 30th N.I. June 25, 1852.

J. T. Newall, 2nd N.I. Nov. 11, 1852.
R. G. H. Johnstone, 13th N.I. March 2, 1853.

C. M. Lewis, 1st N.I. June 17, 1853.
C. H. Clay, late 30th N.I. Aug. 3, 1853.

J. Clements, 3rd N.I. Nov. 15, 1853.
G. R. C. Westropp, late 30th N.I. Nov. 15, 1853.

E. H. Shewell, 23rd N.I. Nov. 15, 1853.
A. R. Wilson, 7th N.I. Dec. 30, 1853.

M. W. Willoughby, 8th N.I. Jan. 28, 1854.
D. B. Young, 25th N.I. Feb. 8, 1854.

W. Biakeney, 18th N.I. March 5, 1854.
A. Soppitt, 10th N.I. April 16, 1854.

P. W. Bannerman, 10th N.I. May 23, 1854.
C. W. Wigney, 6th N.I. Aug. 26, 1854.

C. F. Boulton, late 31st N.I. Sept. 22, 1854.
R. McCreedy, 12th N.I. Nov. 28, 1854.

W. Dickinson, 8th N.I. Dec. 5, 1854.
G. F. Hogg, late 1st Eur. regt. Dec. 25, 1854.

C. H. Harrison, 15th N.I. March 7, 1855.
J. H. Castell, 4th N.I. March 13, 1855.

R. Baigrie, late 3rd Eur. regt. April 23, 1855.
J. H. Drummond, 22nd N.I. May 3, 1855.

C. M. Ducent, 17th N.I. May 21, 1855.
J. S. Carr, 6th N.I. June 28, 1855.

C. L. R. Glasford, late 1st Eur. regt. Aug. 4, 1855.

F. J. Stubbs, late 31st N.I. Aug. 16, 1855.
C. J. De Lancey, late 31st N.I. Oct. 4, 1855.

J. H. Lloyd, 15th N.I. Nov. 12, 1855.
G. B. Crispie, 4th N.I. Dec. 10, 1855.

C. J. Anderson, 1st L.C. Dec. 19, 1855.
A. Wardrop, late 29th N.I. Jan. 1, 1856.

A. C. Way, 28th N.I. Jan. 24, 1856.

M. W. Parker, 8th N.I. March 9, 1856.
 R. T. Clarke, 24th N.I. March 16, 1856.
 T. E. Britten, 28th N.I. March 24, 1856.
 R. L. Campbell, 7th N.I. May 12, 1856.
 T. J. Holland, 13th N.I. June 1, 1856.
 C. D. J. Dodd, 8th N.I. June 30, 1856.
 C. F. Keays, 14th N.I. July 31, 1856.
 G. G. Leathes, 18th N.I. Sept. 11, 1856.
 F. H. LeGeyt, 3rd L.C. Oct. 3, 1856.
 W. A. Gillespie, 2nd Eur. regt. Oct. 20, 1856.
 W. Hicks, late 1st Eur. regt. Nov. 23, 1856.
 H. Moore, 6th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 C. D'U. LaTouche, 14th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 G. E. S. Bell, 2nd N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 F. W. Brown, 20th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 T. Bell, 14th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 J. Havelock, 6th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 J. S. D. Bolton, 11th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 J. R. Strutt, 3rd N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 A. F. Danvers, 5th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 T. Kettlewell, 20th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 C. Jameson, 25th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 E. M. Smith, late 30th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 R. G. Watson, late 2nd Eur. regt. Nov. 23, 1856.
 W. P. LaTouche, 22nd N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 G. R. Goodfellow, 15th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 E. Kerrick, late 29th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 O. Barnes, 13th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 T. W. Sanders, 7th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 J. Q. Davies, 4th N.I. Nov. 23, 1856.
 G. C. Grant, 6th N.I. Dec. 6, 1856.
 G. S. Stevens, 2nd N.I. Dec. 10, 1856.
 S. F. McGillivray, 26th N.I. Dec. 12, 1856.
 A. M. Phillips, late 2nd Eur. regt. Dec. 27, 1856.
 G. A. Atkinson, 28th N.I. Feb. 5, 1857.
 J. W. M. Anderson, 26th N.I. Feb. 22, 1857.
 A. G. F. Hogg, 5th N.I. April 21, 1857.
 E. M. Woodcock, late 2nd Eur. regt. May 23, 1857.
 J. B. Fenwick, 23rd N.I. June 10, 1857.
 J. F. Forbes, 25th N.I. July 20, 1857.
 H. B. M. Van-Heythuysen, 9th N.I. July 29, 1857.
 F. J. Innes, 31st N.I. Aug. 2, 1857.
 J. G. Watts, 9th N.I. Aug. 17, 1857.
 G. F. Beville, 13th N.I. Jan. 4, 1858.
 G. H. F. Codrington, 14th N.I. Jan. 19, 1858.
 W. Jacob, 19th N.I. March 31, 1858.
 G. F. Blowers, 23rd N.I. April 1, 1858.
 R. M. Lloyd, 8th N.I. June 12, 1858.
 R. Bythell, 56th foot. April 8, 1859.
 M. Tweedie, 18th N.I. May 17, 1859.
 G. Mackenzie, late 2nd Eur. regt. Feb. 25, 1860.
 E. H. T. Tyndall, 7th N.I. May 4, 1860.
 J. Ducat, 17th N.I. Jan. 1, 1861.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions of the officers of the Bombay Staff Corps:—

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Brev. Col. H. J. Pelly. March 1, 1861.
 S. J. K. Whitehill. Jan. 17, 1862.

Captains to be Majors.

W. D. Dickson. March 2, 1861.
 Brev. maj. W. L. Merewether, C.B. March 18, 1861.
 J. P. Nixon. June 12, 1861.
 A. T. Etheridge. July 13, 1861.
 G. W. Harding. July 25, 1861.
 H. W. Holland. July 25, 1861.
 F. Schneider. Dec. 10, 1861.
 W. V. Shewell. Jan. 6, 1862.
 Brev. maj. C. Buckle. Feb. 2, 1862.
 R. P. Warden. March 2, 1862.
 Brev. maj. E. P. Arthur. May 2, 1862.
 Brev. maj. C. T. Aitchison. June 10, 1862.
 A. B. Church. June 11, 1862.
 Brev. lieut. col. H. Bruce, C.B. June 11, 1862.
 F. Phillips. June 11, 1862.
 Brev. maj. J. A. Collier. June 11, 1862.
 J. Thacker. June 11, 1862.
 Brev. maj. R. H. Keatinge, V.C. June 11, 1862.
 C. T. Palin. June 11, 1862.
 R. Cowper. July 13, 1862.
 W. R. Houghton. Aug. 2, 1862.
 J. T. Annesley. Oct. 15, 1862.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

C. L. R. Glasford. Feb. 20, 1861.
 W. Dickinson. May 16, 1861.
 M. W. Willoughby. June 9, 1861.
 J. T. Newall. June 17, 1861.
 Brev. capt. J. L. Sheppard. July 20, 1861.
 J. Clements. Sept. 29, 1861.
 Brev. capt. F. T. Ross. Oct. 23, 1861.
 R. Baigrie. Dec. 14, 1861.
 M. W. Parker. Dec. 11, 1861.
 T. E. Britten. Dec. 26, 1861.
 W. Hicks. Dec. 29, 1861.
 C. W. Wigney. Jan. 11, 1862.
 A. C. Way. Jan. 20, 1862.
 A. G. Plomer. Jan. 28, 1862.
 R. Johnstone. Feb. 1, 1862.
 G. F. Hogg. Feb. 5, 1862.
 C. F. Keays. Feb. 20, 1862.
 N. B. Thoyts. 3rd March, 1862.
 W. Blakeney. May 4, 1862.
 J. S. Carr. June 14, 1862.
 D. B. Young. June 15, 1862.
 H. Moore. June 15, 1862.
 C. D'U. La Touche. June 15, 1862.
 G. E. S. Bell. Sept. 6, 1862.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the underment. promotions and alterations of rank of the officers of the Bengal staff corps and of H.M.'s Indian military forces:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Major.

A. Macqueen. Oct. 25, 1862.
 Medical Officers.
 Asst. surg. J. C. Collins to be surg., v. Mackinnon, ret. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Asst. surg. G. R. Pemberton, M.B., to be surg., v. Wethered, ret. Aug. 17, 1862.
 Asst. surg. J. C. Bow, M.D., to be surg., v. Baisson, ret. Aug. 25, 1862.

Alteration of Rank.

Surg. R. K. Buckell to take rank from May 13, 1862, v. Delpratt, res.

BOMBAY.

Medical Officers.

Surg. W. Collum to be surg. maj. June 2, 1862.
 Asst. surg. W. C. Brown, M.D., to be surg., v. Lodwick, dec. Oct. 25, 1862.

Alteration of Rank.

Surg. maj. W. L. Cameron, to take rank from March 12, 1861, instead of July 7, 1861.

Official Papers.

THE BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF KAH-DING.

Head-quarters, near Kah-ding, Oct. 24, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for your information, that the Chinese authorities having expressed their willingness to place a garrison in Kah-ding, if the allied forces would recapture it for them, the place was taken by storm after a bombardment of two hours, this morning, by the force under my immediate command, as well as the British naval force under Captain Borlase, C.B., and the French troops placed respectively at my disposal by Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope and Captain Fancon, commanding his Imperial Majesty's forces in China, also the so-called Ward's force, under the command of an American (Colonel Burgoviene), and Lieutenant Kingsley's 67th regiment, battalion of 500 Chinese, and six mortars, worked by Chinese, under Lieut. Cane, R.A.

The guns and mortars were got into position during the night, and opened fire so soon as the walls could be seen. At eight o'clock, two practicable breaches having been made, the French and British each established their bridges, the British under the direction of Lieutenant Knevitt, R.N., and Lieutenant Lyster, R.E. The storming parties of the 81st and 67th Regiments, under the command of Captain Christian, 81st Regiment, then planted their ladders and entered the place without opposition, the enemy escaping by the opposite side of the city. The place had been considerably strengthened since our last visit, by an outwork made to flank the walls, and protected by a sort of bomb-proof, which, however, was not proof against 8-inch mortar shells. I gave over the place to Colonel Burgoviene and his men, and, except the storming parties, none of her Majesty's naval or military forces were allowed to enter.

The recapture of Kah-ding completes the radius of thirty miles round Shanghai, which it was decided should be cleared of the Taeping rebels. I trust that the excellent conduct of the troops under very tempting circumstances, and the very arduous nature of the service, will be favourably considered.

I wish to mention for favourable notice, Captain C. Gordon, commanding Royal Engineers; Captain Mansergh, deputy-assistant-adjutant-general; Capt. Gammell, deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general; Dr. Rennie, 81st Regiment, senior medical officer; Assistant-Commissary-General Thompson, in charge of commissariat; Lieutenant Jebb, 81st Regiment; and the Prince Wigenstein, of the 1st Prussian Lancer Guard Regiment, who acted as my aides-de-camp.

I take this opportunity of recording the great assistance I have invariably received on the occasions of the various expeditions from Mr. Consul Medhurst, and Mr. C. Alabaster, of the consular service.

I also wish to mention the services performed by Commander Strode, of her Majesty's ship *Fulcan*, who was employed during the whole of the operations against the Taipings, and whose name was inadvertently omitted in my recommendatory despatch; also of his first lieutenant, Lieutenant Grant. Commander Strode had the working of the naval 32-pounders on all occasions when they were used, and was assisted by Lieutenant Grant.—I have, &c., C. STAVELEY, Brigadier-general.

Commanding her Majesty's Troops in China.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—
 Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
 Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
 Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, January 15, 1863.

SIR CHARLES WOOD AT HALIFAX.

SIR CHARLES WOOD addressed his constituents at Halifax for two hours, and as the speech has made its appearance in every newspaper in the kingdom, we need not reprint it in our columns *in extenso*, to the exclusion of some portion of the Indian news just received. But the references to Sir Charles Wood's Indian policy are too important to be passed over in this paper. Sir Charles commenced his address with the customary allusions to the leading topics of the day as connected with Europe and America, and uttered no opinions that could give offence to any party, while he said much that was received with warm cheers. He touched on more tender ground when he defended his policy in his own particular department as Minister for India. There is no question that Sir Charles is unpopular in the East amongst the majority of his own countrymen there, but if that unpopularity has chiefly arisen from his adherence to the Benthamite doctrine of the greatest happiness of the greatest number he has not much reason to regret it, and when he appealed to a large British audience, sure to approve of fair play and justice, and told them that in the government of India it was not the welfare of 50,000 Europeans there that demanded his first consideration, but that of the 180,000,000 of natives, the sentiment was greeted with a generosity and earnestness of feeling in every way honourable to the national character. But in our unequivocal admiration of this policy we need not forget that it may be quite possible to reconcile the best interests of the natives with those of the European settlers, and that it is by no means necessary to associate a strict sense of duty and a correct policy with offensive harshness towards any class or individual. We must say, too, that full justice may be done to the natives without injuring the interests of the European indigo planters, or any other classes of our countrymen, who, while attending to their own individual interests, are improving the resources of the country.

We are glad to hear from Sir C. Wood that £12,000,000 would be this year expended upon public works in India. "When it had been found that there was, in consequence of some miscalculation, an excess of three millions in the Indian loan, and he had sent out directions that it could be applied to public works, the reply received from the local authorities was that every available labourer was employed daily on public works who could be properly superintended. There were 7,000 native workmen daily employed on public works." The passage in italics will only be understood by the initiated; but it, of course, reminds us of the dispute between Sir Charles Wood and Mr

Laing. Sir Charles explained that his interference with Lord Canning's resolutions on the sale of land in India had reference chiefly to details. Instead of agreeing that the price of waste land should be fixed, he had insisted that the land should be put up to auction.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS IN INDIA.

THERE is a very long and elaborate article in the January number of *Fraser's Magazine* on the subject of the "Sale of Waste Lands and the Redemption of the Land-tax in India." The subject is in some respects rather difficult and perplexing, even to those who have well considered it and have some knowledge of the agricultural classes of India, and we should have supposed that in this country it would be "caviare to the general," and hardly fitted for the pages of a popular British periodical. However, it is at least a welcome indication that the vast importance of our Eastern possessions is beginning to be better understood than it used to be, when we find the editor of a work like that of *Fraser's Magazine* venturing to occupy sixteen double-columned closely-printed pages with such a subject, and to make it in position the leading paper of the number. The author of the article attaches to it the tri-initials J. H. B., and permits us to understand that he was the responsible Government agent for the Land Settlement in Berar for seven years, after the district had come under English management. He supports the views of Sir Charles Wood, and of course disapproves of the late Governor-general's Resolution, since so materially modified by a despatch from the Home Government. As it is likely, in consequence of this collision between the authorities in London and Calcutta, that the whole question may be very soon introduced into the British Parliament, it would be as well for our legislators to familiarize themselves with all that can be said on both sides on a matter so doubtful, debateable, and important. The writer in *Fraser* seems to think that the local rulers have favoured their own countrymen at the expense of the natives of India. In a Despatch, dated 31st December, 1858, from Lord Stanley, the then Home Minister for India, the Governor-general was emphatically warned that no exclusive favour should be shown to European settlers. "I particularly request," wrote Lord Stanley, "that in any suggestions or recommendations which you may submit to me, you will be especially careful not to confine them to such as may be calculated for the exclusive advantage of European settlers, and which cannot be equally participated in by the agricultural community generally;" and in a later Despatch, dated 16th March, 1859, there is an equal restriction of the power to favour our own countrymen, and a more careful and distinct recognition of the priority of claim in the soil held by the native inhabitants. We shall not on this occasion enter into the discussion, contenting ourselves with drawing attention to the article upon it in *Fraser's Magazine*. The writer seems alarmed at the idea of tampering with the landmarks of India, as the natives are so peculiarly jealous of all interference with their rights in the soil. Such a proceeding, he maintains, would be precisely the most critical danger to which our Government could expose itself, and all former Govern-

ments have recognized and avoided, he says, this rock of offence. We do not believe in any danger now from popular discontent in India. We have discovered that we cannot base the security of our rule in that country—at least for many long years to come—on moral influence alone. Our chief trust is in British muscle and British bravery. Captain Sword is at present in India a greater potentate than Captain Pen. But might is not right, and we should wish, for our own sakes as well as for the natives, to act fairly by them, and use our best endeavours to make them love as well as fear us, and gradually to make the love predominate over the fear, and render the latter a less essential element of our sovereignty.

Mr. Laing and many other politicians whose opinions are not to be treated with disrespect, deprecate with great earnestness the frequent interference of the home authorities with the representative of British power in the East, as having a tendency to perplex and humiliate the Local Government and lower its prestige with the natives. We are not at all disposed to dispute this position, and think that the Governor-general of India is sufficiently subject to all the necessary local checks to prevent his acting precipitately or with any serious danger in ordinary cases. But every great and vital question, obviously involving the interests of all India, and necessarily leading to vast changes in the general system of government, ought to be submitted to the decision of the Imperial Government. Though upon the whole it may fairly be argued that India should be governed in India, and the highest local authority should not be worried and weakened by petty interferences by a distant power necessarily less informed respecting local details, in all cases involving vast interests and vital principles, not imperatively demanding instant action, or admitting of delay without danger, it would assuredly be the wisest and safest course to leave the final decision to the Home Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENTS (*Downing-street, Jan. 5*).—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Temple, Esq., to be Master of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius.—(*India Office, Jan. 8*.) The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Parkyns Levinge, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court at Fort William, in Bengal.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains an Order in Council which, after referring to the permission given in August last to Captain Sherard Osborn and Horatio Nelson Lay to enter into the military and naval service of the Emperor of China, declares that it shall be lawful for all military officers in her Majesty's service to enter into the military service of the said Emperor, and to accept any commission, warrant, or other appointment under the said Emperor, and to accept any money, pay, or reward for their services. And that it shall be lawful for all officers in her Majesty's military service to serve the said Emperor in any military, warlike, or other operations, and for that purpose to go to any place or places beyond the seas, and to accept any commission, warrant, or other appointment from or under the said Emperor, and to accept any money, pay, or reward for their services. The licence and permission hereby given is to be in force only until September 1, 1864, unless extended by Order in Council.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE "COLOMBO."—By the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamship *Massilia* we have received full particulars of the loss of the *Colombo*. Owing to the thickness of the weather, no observations could be taken after leaving Galle, and on the morning of November 19, at four o'clock, the weather continuing very thick, nothing being visible at a ship's length, and the rain coming down in torrents, speed was reduced to "full slow." Two hours afterwards breakers ahead were reported a quarter of a mile off, and before the engines, which were immediately reversed, could have any effect on the vessel, she forged ahead, and the swell and a strong wind drove her bodily on the coral beach. She touched so lightly that no one on board felt the shock. There was a strong current to the northward at the time of about three miles an hour. After striking she fell over to windward, exposing her deck to the sea, which poured down the hatchways and skylights in torrents. As nothing could be done to save the ship, the boats on the land side were cleared, and by eight a.m. all the passengers and crew were safely landed. A drenching rain continued all the time, which was the more felt as most of the ladies and children were very lightly clad. Awnings and spars were brought on shore, and by two p.m. the passengers were comfortably housed until better accommodation could be obtained at the village a short distance off, where they repaired the next day, and took up their abode, until the arrival of assistance. A native boat, with an officer, was sent to the nearest land, 210 miles distant, to telegraph the news of the disaster to Bombay, Galle, and Calcutta. An abundance of provisions was obtained from the wreck. On the 30th of November the *Ottawa* arrived from Bombay, and brought the passengers to Suez. Eighteen hours after striking the ship parted in two pieces midships. The disaster appears to have been occasioned by insufficient allowance having been made for the strength of the current, which, notwithstanding a mile and a half an hour had been allowed for it, drove the vessel some thirty two miles out of her course. The passengers speak in great praise for the presence of mind shown by Captain Farquhar under the trying circumstances, and his unwearied exertions for their comfort and convenience. A short time before the disaster Captain Farquhar had succeeded in saving a vessel from shipwreck.

DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 60,00,000 rupees in bills on India took place on the 7th at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were to Calcutta, 35,00,000 rs.; to Bombay, 20,50,000 rs.; and to Madras, 3,60,000 rs. The declared minimum price was as before—viz., 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and 2s. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for 180 lakhs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 45 per cent., and above that price in full; on Bombay all above 2s., and on Madras all at and above 2s. will receive in full.

SPECIM TO THE EAST.—The *Massilia*, which sailed on the 12th with the Bombay mails, took £59,978 in gold to Alexandria, and £21,527 in gold, and £198,075 in silver, to Bombay.

THE BREADALBANE PEERAGE.—The following caveat was lodged on Thursday last with the Sheriff Clerk of Chancery:—"Should a petition be presented by John Alexander Gavin Campbell, Esq., of Glenfalloch, or by any other party praying to be served nearest and lawful heir of tailzie and provision, or in any other character, to the Most Noble the Marquis of Breadalbane, who died on or about the 8th day of November last, the subscriber craves to be heard on behalf of Charles William Campbell, Esq., of the 10th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, eldest son of the now deceased Charles William Campbell, Esq., formerly residing at Boreland, and thereafter at No. 11, Howard-place, Edinburgh, the nearest lawful heir to the title and estates of Breadalbane.—Henry Buchan, S.S.C. Edinburgh, 8th Jan., 1863." We understand this caveat is founded upon an allegation of illegitimacy against either the late Mr. Campbell of Glenfalloch or his son. *Scotsman*.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 9.—The auxiliary steamer *Golden Fleece*, 2,768 tons, G. E. Bird, commander, belonging to the East India and London Shipping Company, passed and landed her pilot at 3 A.M. this morning. She had a full general cargo, and about ninety passengers, among whom were the following:—C. J. Watermeyer, Esq., J. C. Highton, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Crighton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Murton and family, H. L. Murton, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Darnell and family, Mr. Mansergh, Miss Coleridge, H. Jackson, Esq., Mr. Cloete, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon and family, &c., &c., for the Cape. Capt. and Mrs. Forster, Miss Montgomery, Miss Fitzgerald, Dr. A. F. Churchill, Staff-assistant Surgeons Nicholson, Elliott, McAdam, and Melbourne, Revs. Scott, Pears, Little, Hornby, Stephenson, Greenwood, and Godfrey, Lieut. Ward, P. Orr, Esq., Miss Clayton, &c., &c., for Madras. Capt. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Burton and family, Lieuts. Hay and Vandeleur, Ensigns Kellett and McMillan, Dr. Purefoy, Mr. and Mrs. Kettlewell, A. Brett, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Nasle, Lieut. and Mrs. Tweedale, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, N. Ludlam, Esq., Mr. Baker, H. Gower, Esq., Lieut. and Mrs. McNamara, S. Collins, Esq., Mrs. Corbett and family, &c., &c., for Calcutta.

COLLISION IN SOUTHAMPTON WATER.—**SOUTHAMPTON, JAN. 9.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Ceylon*, Captain Evans, with the heavy portion of the Bombay and Mauritius mails, arrived off the Needles at 5.30 this morning; she rounded Calshot Castle about 6.30, and was proceeding under easy steam up the Southampton Water when the look-out reported a ship a-head, in tow of a steam tug. The helm of the *Ceylon* was immediately ported and the engines reversed, to avoid, if possible, a collision; but the tug steamer having put her helm to starboard, came across the bows of the *Ceylon*, which struck the brig on the starboard side, and she sank immediately. The *Rydesdale* was bound from Southampton to Matanzas, with a cargo of coals and railway iron. The crew saved themselves by jumping on board the tug, but Capt. Reaper, commanding the brig, sustained considerable injury. The jibboom of the *Ceylon* carried away the funnel of the tug, which fell with a terrible crash on the deck, killing Goodridge, the pilot who was in charge of the brig. Robertson, another pilot in company with Goodridge, was severely injured; it is said both his legs are broken, one being dreadfully shattered. The fireman of the tug was drowned in the collision.

WASTE LANDS IN INDIA.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the 8th, a report was submitted to the effect that, having examined the documents, papers, and opinions on the subject, the committee thought it one upon which the Chamber possessed no special knowledge, but hoped it would receive the early and attentive consideration of Parliament. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Lawrence Heyworth regretted that the question had not been more actively pursued by the Chamber, as it was of the greatest importance to promote the productive industry of India by some rearrangements of land tenure. India contained 150 millions of people, who ought to consume ten times the amount of products from this country exported at present, but it would be impossible to achieve this result unless the tenure of land in India was made freehold. At present Government claimed a rental equivalent to 70 per cent. of the produce of the soil.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 3. Tartar, Smith, Calcutta; Lady Eyre, Patching, Calcutta; Wave Queen, —, Java; Troubridge, —, Manila.—5. Otilia, Rudsted, Foo-chow; Victoria, Forss, Ceylon; Sea Park, Stewart, Kurrachee; Thomson Hankey, jun., Monk, Mauritius; Bombay, McLeod, Calcutta; Bonnie Dundee, Moore, Calcutta; Syren, Green, Manila; Rockliffe, Laysworth, Madras; Blackwater, Griffiths, Kurrachee; Maggie Miller, Johns, Mauritius; Druid, Short, Mauritius; Aracine, Fletcher, Calcutta; Pera, Fitzgerald, Madras; Ixiris, Fletcher, Time, Homer, Singapore; New Great Britain, Trader, Tutuoreen; Cornwallis, Blick, Madras; Elephant Greely, Cutler, Akah; Nipisquit, Sterry, Mauritius; Ocean Home, Cresswell, Madras; St. Bede, —, Mauritius.—6. Chickwickbury, Faithfull, Bombay; Collingwood, Spence, Amoy; Sardinia, Sinclair, Bassein; Honduras, Haxton, Maulmain;

Salsette, Dawson, Rangoon; Lettice Catherine, Ceylon; Bell, Hetty Ellen, Davis, Mauritius.—7. Stag, Ellis, Helen Baird, Harris, Sunshine, Watson, Mauritius.—8. Christian Carnall, Moore, Ceylon; Iccni, Jarvis, Madras; Eena, King, Manila; Mary Stenhouse, Flinlay, Bombay; Starbeam, Reid, Ceylon.—9. Canadian, Guthrie, Whampoa; Peeres, Rowlands, Ganjam; Henry Reed, Blackmore, Calcutta; Abner Stetson, Fletson, Calcutta.—10. Dunphail Castle, Cow, Foo-chow; Carleton, Sellan, Calcutta.—12. Maori, Ashby, Madras; Cyclops, Gardner, Esomok, Pascoe, Calcutta; Finzel, Murray, Shanghai; John Nicholson, —, Whampoa; Gloriosa, Wyeth, Tutuoreen.—13. Thomas Brocklebank, Jordan, Calcutta; Sea Witch, —, Japan.—14. Jane Anna, Young, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Jan. 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Scillon, Mr. W. Kern, Capt. H. Iremonger, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robertson, Asst. surgeon A. Fox, Miss G. Keith, Mrs. Rees and two infants, Mr. Joseph Campbell, Mr. Low, Mr. James Sig, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Young, husband, Mr. A. G. F. Hogg, Capt. Hunter, Mr. Madeley, Rev. A. Fabca, Col. Leith. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. F. W. Engelbach.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

January 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. McLean and infant, Mr. A. Hope, Capt. and Mrs. G. Sim, Mr. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Christian, one infant, two daughters, and son, and four children, Mr. Dan R. Ratcliff, Mrs. Birch, Miss Stevenson, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Hartwell, Maj. Dawson, Miss Steel, Mr. Thackeray, Capt. R. Richardson, Mr. Lathbury, Mr. M. Ross, Mr. Levinge, Rev. W. Pryse, Mr. G. McKilligan, Mr. and Mrs. Spear, Mr. Hills, Mr. Mirfield, Mr. Schiltier, Miss Eliza Richards, Mrs. R. C. Lawrence and infant, Miss Hutton, Mr. C. H. Kerr, Mr. Muir, Mr. Scanlan. For MADRAS.—Prof. A. A. Gordon, Mrs. G. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron, Dr. D. T. Morton, Surg.-maj. C. B. Hearn, Col. Hon. C. D. Plunkett, Mr. C. Taylor, Captain Manners, Lieut. and Mrs. Tytler. For Ceylon.—Miss Jessie Burgess, Mr. Elphinstone. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Watson, Mr. J. R. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Giffilan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Deldeu and four children, Miss C. Doornick, Miss A. Van den Bergh, two Misses Van de Poel and governess, Mr. Vogel, Mr. H. K. Beaver, Mr. W. B. Smith. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Pirie, Mr. G. Shambler, Staff Asst. surg. J. H. Beath, M.D., Staff Asst. surg. G. F. Adams, Staff Asst. surg. T. Murtagh. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. C. B. Telge, Mr. Gunston, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lynell, Dr. J. Pachet. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Wrench, H.M.'s Vice-Consul, Beyrouit.

January 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. P. Woodfine, Maj. and Mrs. Roome, Miss Ward, Miss Jones, Capt. Reid, Capt. and Mrs. Jones and child, Trumpong, Mrs. O'Reilly, Lieut. A. Durand, Mrs. Humble, Miss Eliza Waring, Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Wilson, Miss Lumsden, Mr. R. B. Reynolds, Capt. A. M. Shewell, Mr. Ashworth, Lieut. A. M. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen and two infants.

February 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Joahim and two children, Dr. R. Stewart, Lieut. A. B. Hepburn, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. R. L. Cross, Capt. and Mrs. Hill, Lieut. and Mrs. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. T. Apcar and two children, Mrs. Cammel, Mr. G. Mannuck, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and infant, Lieut. C. S. Blair, Mr. Wavell, Ccl. Ommaney, Miss Ommaney. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dymes and infant, Lieut. T. Taylor, Miss Eliza Camp. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Charles Wilde, Mr. Ellis Gillman, Mr. H. Wilkinson, Miss Rathbone, Don Manuel Ignart, lady, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hayron. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. S. Morrison, Mrs. Essex. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Stuart and two children, Mr. R. Ahlers, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Miss Swan, Mr. H. Harvey. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Chas. Stricker.

February 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Hawthorn, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. M'Leod, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Chamberlaine, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Asst.-surg. T. Hewlett.

February 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. L. S. Campbell. For MADRAS.—Lieut. F. D. Gordon, Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Mr. G. A. Harris. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Caldwell and infant.

February 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Crawford, Miss Crawford. For SINGAPORE via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cook.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL, the wife of Capt. Herbert L., Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at the Vicarage, Wensham, Jan. 10.

HALL, the wife of Arthur, late Madras C.S., of twin daughters, at 20, Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood, Jan. 7.

MARRIAGES.

HELLYER, G. W. Maine, of Bettws-y-Coca, Carnarvonshire, to Eliza M., daughter of Lieut.-col. G. F. Vincent, of Bath, late of the H.E.I.C.S., at St. Saviour's Church, Paddington.

LAUGHTON, Richard, late Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, to Jessy, daughter of the late Richard Lake, Esq., at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, Jan. 8.

LIGHTFOOT, Rev. John, D.D., rector of Exeter College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to Louisa, widow of Capt. C. K. G. Douglas, B.N.I., at All Saints, St. Marylebone, Jan. 7.

DEATHS.

BLACKBURN, Lady, relict of Major-Gen. Sir William, Kt., H.E.I.C.S., at 8, Eastern-terrace, Brighton, aged 81, Jan. 3.

DORAN, Rev. J. W., LL.D., rector of Beoston St. Lawrence, Norfolk, formerly chaplain to the late Bishop Heber, and subsequently Association Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, at 15, Upper Westbourne-terrace, aged 62, Dec. 30.

ELLIOT, Jessy, wife of Lieut.-col. E. K., Commissioner of Nagpore, Central India, at Nice, Jan. 9.

EWER, Walter, F.R.S., late of the Bengal Civil Service, at 8, Portland-place, aged 75, Jan. 5.

FROBISHER, Major Thomas, late of the Bengal Army, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Gloucester, at 15, Lansdowne-place, Cheltenham, Jan. 8.

HICKLEY, Lieut.-colonel Martin, late of H.M.'s 15th Madras N.I., at Teddington, aged 43, Jan. 9.

LANGSLOW, Richard, late Captain, Bengal N.I., at Hatton, Hounslow, Middlesex, aged 75, Jan. 4.

MCLARDY, Mary Ann, wife of Hugh, of the Ganges Steam Navigation Company, Calcutta, at Hastings, Jan. 2.

SHEPPARD, Francis, C.E., late of the East India Railway, at Edinburgh, Dec. 28.

SHUBRICK, General Thomas, H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry, at 5, York-street, St. James's, aged 82, Jan. 5.

SOARE, George, eldest son of G. D. L., of the India Office, at Peckham, aged 28, Jan. 9.

India Office,

Jan. 10, 1862.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. E. Macnaghten; Mr. H. V. Walton (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. N. G. Roberts, Inf. (Unposted); Lieut. L. Blathwayt, 54th N.I.; Asst. surg. T. B. Farncombe, Medical Estab.; Capt. E. W. Howard, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. Thompson, 58th N.I.; Lieut. H. P. Cowper, Cav. (Unposted).
Madras Estab.—Capt. W. Fane, Staff Corps; Capt. F. Pictet, 49th N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. W. Hammond, 6 mo.; Mr. C. Green (Uncov.) 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. C. H. Ames, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. Robertson, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Lieut. F. W. Jones, 18th N.I., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. Hope; Mr. A. C. Mangles; Mr. W. M. Low; Mr. R. B. Chapman; Dr. R. Stuart; Mr. H. G. Keene; Capt. C. G. Baker (Uncov.); Mr. H. Landie (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. A. A. Gordon (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Ens. H. Whyte, Inf. (Unposted).
Bombay Estab.—Maj. F. Roome, 10th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. T. E. Fairfax.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. Chase.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. B. 1s. 10d.½	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.)	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	96
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	96
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	2 1	106½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1½	106
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	2 2	112½

LORD ELGIN'S EXPECTED VISIT TO DELHI.

The *Delhi Journal*, alluding to Lord Elgin's expected visit, says no Governor-general has held a durbat at Delhi since the time of Lord Amherst, after which the King of Delhi protested against the Governor-general occupying a seat level with his own. Lord Ellenborough passed through Delhi, but the ex-king neither attended, nor was there an interchange of visits. Delhi was in disgrace when Lord Canning's progress through India was performed in 1859.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 ds. sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	2s. 01.	2s. 04d.	Singapore	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8d.
Madras	2s. 01.	2s. 04d.	Hong Kong	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8d.
Romby	2s. 04d.	2s. 04d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 p. u.	2 ½ p. m.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Share.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock	299	
	India 5 per cent.	108½	½
	India Encased Paper 4 pr. ct.	96½	
	India 5 p. ct. Encased Paper	105½	to 106½
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½		
	per cent.	112½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	95½	½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	106½	
	" " " 1863	100	
	" " " 1864	100½	
	" " " 1864 or 1866	104	
	India 5 percent. for account...	107½	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	30s. to 29s. pm.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	26s. to 29s.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	105 to 106 x n
30	Ditto E Shares	6	to ...
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	104 to 106 x n
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	106 to 108 x n
Stock	East Indian	all	107 to 108 x n
30	Ditto G. Extension	5	1 to 1½ prem.
30	Ditto H. Extension	2	½ to ¾ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	105½ to 106½ x n
30	Ditto New ditto	13	1 to 1½ pm.
30	Ditto, Jan. 1862	4	1 ½ pm. x n
Stock	G. I. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	104 to 106 x n
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	94 to 96
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	103½ to 104½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	98 to 100
100	Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	83 to 87
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	105½ to 106½ x n
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	100 to 103
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	103½ to 104½ x n
30	Ditto	2	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Panjab (5 per ct.)	100	104 to 105
30	Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	½ to 1 pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service Lim.	50	93 to 95
40	Australasia	all	73 to 75
35	Bank of Egypt	all	25 to 26
30	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	20½ to 21½
35	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond.	all	42 to 44
	and China	all	2½ to 3 dia.
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan...	10	55 to 57
35	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	33½ to 34
30	Ottoman Bank	all	5½ to 6 pm
30	Do. New	2	½ to 1 pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	1	½ dis ½ pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	3½	½ dis to par
30	East India Irr. & Can.	2	½ dis to 1 pm.
30	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3½ to 4½
30	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	½ to 1½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	all	½ to 1
10	Oriental Island Steam A. (L)	all	7½ to 9
40	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	7½ to 9
30	Ditto New	30	13 to 15 pm
30	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	2½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	½ to 1
10	Ditto	all	4 to 6
3	Telegraph to India	1	½ to 1 dis.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	102 to 104	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865	5	102 to 104	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren., July 1, 1867	5	104 to 106	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	104 to 106	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	5	105 to 107	—
Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864	5	105 to 107	—
*Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	105 to 106	—
*Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	105 to 106	—
Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860	5	—	—
Ditto ditto, April 1, 1866	5	107 to 109	—
*Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 13, 1866	5	104½ to 105½	—
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ to 105½	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	104 to 106	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	102 to 104	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	106 to 107	—
*Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	105 to 106	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	104 to 106	—
Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convertible and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103 to 105	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.
—PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.G.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE OF LECTURES ON GEOLOGY, on FRIDAY Morning, JANUARY 23, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at the same hour. Fee, £2. 13s. 6d.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

CLAPHAM-COMMON.—To be LET, a very cheerful HOUSE, facing the common, and overlooking an ornamental enclosure in the rear; containing good dining and drawing rooms, five large bed-rooms, and convenient domestic offices. In substantial and ornamental repair. Omnibuses to the City and West-end constantly. Near the railways to the City, Victoria, Brighton, Southampton, &c. The drainage perfect; the supply of water good; and the rent moderate.
Apply to Mr. JAMES STEVENS, Estate Agent, Pavement, Clapham-common, S.

TO LADIES RETURNING to INDIA.—WANTED, a SITUATION for an English speaking MADRAS AYAH, either in attendance on a Lady or in Charge of Children returning to India. Payment of Passage-money only required.
Apply by letter to T. F. BURBIE's Library, Westbourne-grove.

INDIA OR CHINA.—A P. and O. Steward (Middle age) wishes an ENGAGEMENT with a Gentleman proceeding as above. Unexceptionable references.
Address Z, 22, John-street, Cornwall-road, Lambeth, S.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—The return of youth to the respective Boarding Schools after the late season of festivity induces a solicitude for their personal comfort and attraction, and

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,
for accelerating the growth and for improving and beautifying the Hair;

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,
for improving the Skin and Complexion, and removing cutaneous eruptions; and

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,
for rendering the Teeth beautifully white and preserving the Gums, are considered indispensable accompaniments for the attainment of those personal advantages so universally sought for and admired.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* Ask for "ROWLANDS' Articles."

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, Corner of Spring-gardens.

INDIA OUTFITS.—NOTICE.

Thresher's India Tweed Suits, Thresher's Kashmir Flannel Shirts, Thresher's India Gauze Waistcoats,

were invented and are manufactured exclusively by THRESHER and GLENNY, and for which the International Exhibition Medal of 1862; the Exhibition Medal of 1861; and the Madras Medal of 1856 have been awarded.—The high character and universal approval of these articles have led to a number of inferior imitations, all of which are advertised under similar, but triflingly altered names, and, therefore, Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY feel it necessary to announce that the India Gauze Waistcoats, the Kashmir Flannel Shirts, and the India Tweed Suits can only be procured at their establishment,
152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, London.

New Edition, 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.,
PERRIN'S FRENCH FABLES; with a Vocabulary. For the Use of Young Pupils. Revised and Corrected by L. STEVENARD, Principal French Master in the City of London School, &c.
London: WILLIAM TEGG, Pancras-lane, Chapside.

12mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d., or by post, 1s. 7d.,
HOW TO SPEAK HINDUSTANI; being an easy Guide to Conversation in that Language. Designed for the use of Soldiers and others proceeding to India.
By E. M. ROGERS.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., price 30s.,
COTTON HAND-BOOK for BENGAL;
Being a Digest of all Information available from Official Records and other Sources on the subject of the Production of Cotton in the Bengal Provinces. Compiled by J. G. MEDLICOTT.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

HAND-BOOK to the COTTON CULTIVATION in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY: exhibiting the Principal Contents of the various Public Records and other Works connected with the subject, in a condensed and classified form, in accordance with a Resolution of the Government of India. By J. TALBOYS WHEELER. 8vo. 10s.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.
TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic	240
Daily Boarders	20
Daily Pupils	14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each	4
Do. do. by a Master, each	8
German and Italian, each	8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each	4

Laundress, Four Pounds.
Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.
A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

ENGLISH INSTITUTE for YOUNG LADIES, DRESDEN, GERMANY.—French, English, and German taught, with all the other branches of instruction requisite for a refined education. Music and drawing by professors of eminence and of the highest class.

Prospectuses with references sent on application to the proprietress, Mrs. DUTKE, Struve Strasse, 7, Dresden, Germany; or to her London agent, Mr. ALSOP, 23, Brunswick-square, London, W.C.

BLACKHEATH COLLEGE.—Principal

Rev. J. A. ANDRAS, M.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and in double Honours. Preparation for every kind of Examination, Military or Civil. Mathematics by two Graduates in Honours. Languages by Native Masters. A junior department distinct from the senior. A comfortable home for the children of parents in India, several of whom are now under the care of the Principal, and satisfactory references given. Extensive premises, with good cricket ground.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and high proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BROOKING SCHOOL, TOTNES, DEVON.

Three miles from the Totnes and Brent Stations on the South Devon Railway.

VISITOR—The Ven. The Archdeacon of Totnes.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. E. H. Cole, B.A., Trinity College, Oxford.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. Morgan.

FRENCH MASTER—M. C. Le Clair.

DEATH MASTER—Serg. Thomas.

TERMS: Mathematical and Commercial Department £30 per annum.

Classical... 35

Paid Quarterly in advance. No Extras.

The Pupils reside in the Parsonage, and are under the immediate care of the Principal and his Wife.

Special arrangements made for the entire charge of children from India.

Address for further particulars, Rev. E. H. COLE, Brooking Parsonage, Totnes; or Rev. R. CHAMBERNOWN, Dartington Rectory, Totnes.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS, &c., for the

Navigation from England to India and China, and throughout the Eastern Seas, viz.:

1. North Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
2. South Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
3. Anchorage at Gough's Island, 1s.
4. Bird's Islands and Duddington Rock, 1s.
5. Cape of Good Hope, two sheets, 8s.
6. Indian Ocean, 6s.
7. Arabian Sea and East Africa, 7s. 6d.
8. Hindoostan Coasts and Islands, 6s.
9. Bombay Harbour, 5s.
10. Goa Road and River, 6s.
11. Maldiva Islands and Channels, 2s.
12. Bay of Bengal, 5s.
13. Peninsula of India, East of Bengal Bay, 7s.
14. West Coast of Sumatra, 5s.
15. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, one sheet, 6s.
- 16, 17, and 18. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, three sheets, 15s.
19. Strait of Sunda, 5s.
20. Straits of Banca and Gaspar, 7s. 6d.
21. Carimata Passage and Borneo, West Coast, 6s.
22. Straits of Rhio, Durian, Lingin, and Singapore, 6s.
- 23 and 24. China Sea and Coasts adjacent, two sheets, 12s.
25. Canton River and Channels, 6s.
26. East Coast of China, 7s. 6d.
27. Busshe Islands, 2s.
- 28, 29, 30, and 31. Eastern Passages to China, three sheets, £1. 1s.
32. Passages through the Barrier Reefs, 2s.

THE INDIAN DIRECTORY; or, Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the interjacent Ports of Africa and South America, Compiled chiefly from Original Journals of the Honourable Company's Ships, and from the Observations and Remarks resulting from the Experience of Twenty-one Years in the Navigation of those Seas. By JAMES HORSBURGH, Esq., F.R.S., &c. Seventh Edition, 3 vols. 4to., cloth lettered, £4. 6s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN AND CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

AN INQUIRY into the THEORIES of HISTORY.—CHANCE, LAW, WILL, with Special Reference to the Principles of the Positive Philosophy. 8vo. cloth, 15s.

"This is both an able and an interesting book; for the writer, while an accurate and in some respects an original thinker, has also the command of a clear and animated style. The general scope of the book is the refutation of that naked positivism of which M. Comte is the apostle. . . . Of the whole work we can confidently say that it is one to be read by every man interested in these questions. It is a weighty treatise, and an important contribution to philosophy."—The Press, August 16, 1862.

"Written to combat certain opinions which have lately been gaining ground with some classes of thinkers, this treatise is well-timed. With no more boldness than is proper, the author claims that the views of wise men in former ages shall not be disregarded without good reason, and that nothing new and improved shall be accepted simply because of its impudence. His own language throughout is moderate and logical. A Conservative on principle, it is a part of his conservative belief in the steady progress of mankind to seek for the development of new thoughts in every age of human history, and ready to accept all that bears the stamp of truth. In a book full of argument, and occupying just that border-land of metaphysics which is harder to tread than the defined circle of metaphysics itself, it would be easy to discover discrepancies of thought and contradictions of terms; but the faults are few, and the merits many."—Examiner, Aug. 16, 1862.

A SHORT TRIP in HUNGARY and TRANSYLVANIA in the SPRING of 1862. By Professor D. T. ANSTED. Post 8vo., cloth, 8s. 6d.

"Professor Ansted's descriptions are written with a neatness attesting the accuracy of a scientific observer's eyes. His volume is one both of value and entertainment: a book calculated to turn the thoughts of tourists down the Danube."—Athenaeum, Aug. 16, 1862.

"Many a tourist this autumn will have cause to thank Professor Ansted for introducing them to a new and comparatively unknown country. . . . It would be difficult to find a more agreeable companion for a tour than the author of this interesting volume."—The Press, Aug. 9, 1862.

THE SCIENCE OF HOME LIFE.

By ALBERT J. BERNAYS, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and of Practical Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical and Surgical College (late Lecturer on Chemistry and Practical Chemistry at St. Mary's Hospital), &c., &c. Illustrated by several cuts. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s.

MEMORABLE EVENTS of MODERN HISTORY. By J. G. EDGAR. Author of the "Bohemia of Great Men," &c., &c. With Illustrations. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s. 6d.

"A practical writer, with a high sense of his obligations as an instructor of children. Mr. J. G. Edgar never makes a contribution to juvenile literature that does not deserve a certain measure of commendation. We can conscientiously recommend it ('Memorable Events') as a work at the same time entertaining and useful."—Athenaeum, March 6, 1862.

"Mr. Edgar's style is clear, vigorous, simple, and unaffected, and from the first page to the last the reader is instinctively conscious of standing in the presence of a gentleman and a scholar. Though writing for the benefit of the rising generation Mr. Edgar possesses the enviable talent of attracting at the same time the attention of young men and grey-beards, and of so describing events as to suggest many a topic for grave reflection. His last ('Memorable Events') is certainly not his least work, and not only confirms but enhances his previous reputation as an earnest, agreeable, high-minded, and reliable chronicler of human achievements and human follies and failures."—Spectator.

"A most acceptable present for the youth of both sexes."—Observer.

THE FORESTS and GARDENS of SOUTH INDIA.

By HUGH CLEGHORN, M.D., F.L.S., Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency. Post 8vo., with Illustrations, price 12s.

"Full of valuable information and thoroughly reliable in all its statements."—Daily News.

THE HISTORY of CHESS: from the Time

of the Early Invention of the Game in India till the Period of its Establishment in Western and Central Europe. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D., 8vo., cloth, 15s.

"This volume will be a welcome addition to the library of every lover of the noble game of chess. Our author makes a stout fight for the Hindus as the inventors of the game, and adduces many cogent proofs in support of his opinion. He shows how the game is played in other countries, how it has been modified both in the names of the pieces and the names of the game by the peculiarities of the country or the national temperament of the inhabitants; and then traces the steps by which it has arrived at its present place of honour in civilised and intellectual Europe. The book is, therefore, full of curious lore that lean on other and higher subjects than chess-playing, for it involves dissertations on ethnology, comparative zoology, the dispersion and settlement of nations, and the manners and customs of different countries, to a degree that would not be at all anticipated by a person who contented himself by reading the title-page. All this information is given, not in any dry, repulsive, or even technical style, but easily, clearly, and in an animated manner—the style that would naturally be adopted by a gentleman and man of the world."—Herald.

SIN: its Causes and Consequences. An Attempt to Investigate the Origin, Nature, Extent, and Results of Moral Evil. A Series of Lent Lectures. By the Rev. HENRY CHRISTMAS, M.A., F.R.S. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s. 6d.

"These lectures are learned, eloquent, and earnest, and though they approach the 'limits of religious thought,' they do not transgress those limits; and they present the reader with a comprehensive review, based upon revelation, of the nature, extent, and consequences of moral evil or sin, both in this world and in the world to come."—Civil Service Gazette.

A COURSE of ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS, for the Use of Candidates for Admission into either of the Military Colleges; of Applicants for Appointments in the Home or Indian Civil Service; and of Mathematical Students generally. 2nd Edition. In one closely printed 8vo. volume. Pp. 648. Price 12s.

"In the work before us he has digested a complete Elementary Course by aid of his long experience as a teacher and a writer; and he has produced a very useful book. . . . Mr. Young has not allowed his own tastes to rule the distribution, but has adjusted his parts with the skill of a veteran."—Athenaeum, March 9, 1861.

"Mr. Young is well-known as the author of undoubtedly the best treatise on the 'Theory of Equations' which is to be found in our language—a treatise distinguished by originality of thought, great learning, and admirable perspicuity. Nor are these qualities wanting in the work which we are reviewing. . . . Considering the difficulty of the task which Mr. Young has undertaken to discharge, and the extent of useful knowledge he has succeeded in imparting accurately and lucidly in so small a compass, we can without hesitation commend this work to the public as by far the best elementary course of mathematics in our language."—The London Review, April 6, 1861.

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME: Unpolitical

Sketches, showing what Newspapers they read; what Theatres they frequent; and how they Eat, Drink, and Enjoy themselves; with other matter relating chiefly to Literature, Music, and to Places of Historical and Religious Interest in and about Moscow. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Esq. 2nd Edition, with Illustrations. Price 10s. 6d.

"It is a book that we can sincerely recommend, not only to those who are desirous of abundant and reliable information respecting the social economy of the Russian people, but to those who seek an entertaining volume, that may be perused in any part with both profit and amusement."—Edinburgh Evening Courant.

"This is not only one of the most amusing books that we have read for a long time, but also the best and most reliable account of Russian life and manners which has hitherto been given to the public."—Spectator.

"The tone is so genial the descriptions are so vigorously touched, and the author's perfect acquaintance with his subject is so marked throughout, that his sketches are sure to delight any one into whose hands they may fall."—Literary Gazette.

HISTORY of the BRITISH EMPIRE in

INDIA, by EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., containing a copious Glossary of Indian Terms, and a complete chronological Index of Events. The whole in one closely-printed 8vo. volume, price 12s.

Students who have to pass an examination on the History of India will find Mr. Thornton's the best and cheapest volume to consult, for whilst it is a complete and comprehensive History, the style is lively and interesting, a great contrast with all other Histories of India.

A GAZETTEER of INDIA compiled from

Documents at the India-office, and other official returns made in India. By EDWARD THORNTON, Esq. In one large closely-printed 8vo volume, with Map, price £1. 1s.

THE LIBRARY EDITION of the above

Work in four vols. 8vo, with Maps showing the acquisitions of the British at various periods. Notes, and marginal References, may still be had, price £3. 16s.

THE INDIAN ARMY and CIVIL SERVICE LIST for January, 1863. Issued by order of the

Secretary of State for India. 12mo, sewed, 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.; bound copies, 7s. 6d.; or by post, 8s.

The Indian Army and Civil Service List is issued on the 1st January and 1st July in each year.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT, Lady Companion to the Princess

Charlotte of Wales, with Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote Books. Fourth Edition, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, £1. 6s.

"Why we should turn to these volumes as among the most interesting of the recent season, will be sufficiently evident as we indicate their contents."—Times.

"Of the popularity of these volumes, on account of their historical as well as gossiping merits, there can be no doubt whatever."—Athenaeum.

THE HISTORY of the OPERA, from

MONTEBERDE to DONIZETTI. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. Second Edition, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, price £1. 1s.

"Completely master of his subject, and possessing a ready and pleasing pen, Mr. Edwards in these volumes gives us an exceedingly interesting history of operatic performances."—Herald.

"It is one of those treasures of amusing anecdote that may be taken up and laid down at a minute's notice."—Times.

THE REPUBLIC of FOOLS: being the History of the State and People of Abdera in Thrace. Translated from the German of C. M. von Wieland. By the Rev. H. CHRISTMAS. 2 vols., post 8vo., cloth, 18s.

"As a prose satire, 'The History of the Abderites' yields only in breadth of humour, and pungency of wit, to Dean Swift's immortal travels of Captain Lemuel Gulliver, and of works of that class we know of none in any language that can compare with either of the two."—Observer.

"Here is enjoyment for many a Christmas to come, for many thousands of English boys, and many thousands of English men and women. Unfortunately for the world Plaisiratus Caxton departed this life without having made any contribution towards the great history of human folly, save, indeed, by the records of his own. Mr. Christmas has given us something even better in his translation of Wieland's Abderites; and in the simplest, most racy, and vernacular English, has enriched our literature with another character of the family dear to man-kind, of the Quixotes, Gullivers, and other human foils of human self-love and vanity. If the addition to our shelves of a book to delight the young and instruct the old overflowing with wit, fun, drollery, inexpressible wisdom, depth, and knowledge is an achievement deserving of national thanks, we undertake to convey our share to Mr. Christmas, fearing only lest we should not have thanked him sufficiently."—London Review.

THE CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE:

An Act passed by the Legislative Council of India on the 5th September, 1861. 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

MANUAL of MILITARY LAW for all

Ranks of the Army and Militia: together with an Abstract of the Volunteer Acts. By Colonel J. K. PIRON, Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters, and J. F. COLLIER, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 2nd Revised Edition, pocket-size, 3s. 6d.—By post, 3s. 8d.

"This Manual, which is approved by the Commander-in-Chief, is portable in form, and should be in the hands of all soldiers and riflemen."—Athenaeum.

PRECEDENTS IN MILITARY LAW;

including the Practice of Courts-Martial; the Mode of Conducting Trials; the Duties of Officers at Military Courts of Inquests, Courts of Inquiry, Courts of Requests, &c., &c.

The following are a portion of the Contents:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Military Law. | 8. Precedents of Military Law. |
| 2. Martial Law. | 9. Trials of Arson to Rape. |
| 3. Courts-Martial. | (Alphabetically arranged.) |
| 4. Courts of Inquiry. | 10. Rebellions. |
| 5. Courts of Inquest. | 11. Riots. |
| 6. Courts of Request. | 12. Miscellaneous. |
| 7. Forms of Courts-Martial. | |

By Lieutenant-colonel W. HOUON, Late Deputy Judge-advocate-general, Bengal Army, and Author of several Works on Courts-Martial. In one thick 8vo. vol., price 25s.

"It would be impossible to over-estimate the utility of this work to members of the military profession as a comprehensive exposition of the law especially applicable to them, and to the practice of military tribunals; and it would be difficult to speak in terms of commendation too high of the manner in which it has been executed."—Morning Chronicle.

A HAND-BOOK DICTIONARY for the

MILITIA and VOLUNTEER SERVICES; including an Epitome of the Duties of all Ranks, and of the Interior Economy of a Regiment of Artillery Militia; Regulations for Organising the Officers' Mess; Definitions of Military and Technical Terms applied in Fortification and Artillery; Qualifications Tactical and Legal, Required of Officers on Appointment to, and Promotion in, Regiments of Artillery and Infantry Militia; with a variety of other useful information on Military Subjects, compiled from works published under official and other competent authority. By Lieut.-Colonel PERCY SCOTT. Price 3s. 6d., bound and clasped; or by post, 3s. 8d.

TREATISE on FORTIFICATIONS and

ARTILLERY. By Major HECTOR STRAITH, revised and rewritten by THOMAS COOK, R.N., and JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., late of Addiscombe College. Seventh Edition. Illustrated by numerous Plans and Cuts. Royal 8vo. Cloth, £2. 2s.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES of FORTIFICATION. By JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., late Professor of Fortification and Artillery at Addiscombe College. Plans; two Cuts. Royal 8vo., 10s. 6d.

PRINCIPLES of GUNNERY. By JOHN

T. HYDE, M.A., late Professor of Fortification and Artillery, Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe. Second Edition revised and enlarged. With many Plates and Cuts, and Photograph of Armstrong Gun. Royal 8vo., 14s.

Contents:—Laws of Matter—Air, Resistance of to Moving Bodies—Projectiles, Rotation of, Deflections of, Eccentric—Rifle, Principles of—Shot, Laws of, Penetration of, Examples of Actual Penetration of—Gunpowder, Theoretical Investigation of Composition and Combustion of, Manufacture of, Proof of—Gun Cotton, Composition of, Manufacture of, Experiments with—Ordnance, Laws of Construction of, Manufacture of, Proof of—Carriages—Draught—Ammunition, Description of, Manufacture of, Rise of—Guns, Management of—Rifles, General Principles of, Considerations affecting Rate of Twist, Form of Projectiles, Size of Bore, Pattern of Rifling, Whitworth, Turner, Henry, Ingram Rifles—Enfield Rifle—American Government Rifle—Breech-loading Rifles—Lancaster Guns and Rifles—Revolvers—Armstrong Rifled Guns, Description of, Construction of, Projectiles used with, Time Fuze, Concussion Fuze, Sights, Tables of Ranges, Deflections, &c., &c.

ORIENTAL AGENCY.

T. AND W. HAMILTON (Sons of the late T. ROBERT HAMILTON, of Calcutta,) undertake the Shipment of Goods to India and the Colonies, and act generally as Agents for residents in those parts.
Offices, 8, Lawtence Pountney-lane, London, E.C.

EXCHANGES NEGOTIATED.

MESSRS. ADDISON AND CO.,
EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS AND-BANKERS,
83, FILL-MALL, LONDON.

Pay, Pensions, and Fund Allowances drawn and omitted. Regimental Messes supplied.
Indian Orders (accompanied by a remittance with reference) executed, and Produce received on consignment.
Passages secured by ship or overland.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address.
Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter.
India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day.
65, Parliament-street, S.W.

* * Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

PASSAGES AND OUTFITS to INDIA.
Plans and prices of accommodation of all Ships sailing for INDIA may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., and Passages, Overland and via the Cape, negotiated without charge for Commission.

CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c.—Every article of Outfit, Camp, and Cabin Furniture supplied on the short-notice, at the Outfit and Supply Branches. Complete Lists, showing the total expense of military and personal equipment in all branches of the Service, may be obtained, with every information relative to India, of

GRINDLAY AND CO.,

EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENTS,

55, Parliament-street, S.W.

* * Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—Officers and Civilians returning from furlough, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY and CO.'s (late Wagborn) West-end Office, 30, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurance effected. Files of the latest news in the reading-room.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO AND PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 19th and 27th of each month; and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 30th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galie (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORSN, 4, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.; G. H. FLETCHER and Co., Liverpool; and at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; 1, Place Royale, Marseilles; 36, Quai de Bacalan, Bordeaux.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS.

MONTHLY STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belonging to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).

The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship HYDASPES, 2,240 tons, 300-horse power, G. H. FORSTER, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 18th of FEBRUARY, embarking passengers at and the 18th of FEBRUARY, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 30th of FEBRUARY, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent ship, built expressly for the Indian trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess.

The average passage of the last seven steamers has been seventy-two days three hours to Madras; the Hydaspes performed the voyage in sixty-five days, and the last, the Calcutta, in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.

For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Broker, ALFRED BREIT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.

East India and London Shipping Company (Limited),
9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).
16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.
Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, where he also intends to keep opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Mordan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.

Old-chance, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective of any in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite retaining power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

MR. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

" Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 53s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 8d.

" An Umbilical Truss—42s., and 53s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.,

&c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price—4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TURTLE.—MCALL'S WEST INDIA.

Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per pound. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

J. McALL and Co.,

PROVISION STORES, 137, HOUNDSDITCH, N.E.

* * Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour is retained.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm disorders in Children and Adults has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetened Tablet. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to three given once or twice a week will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and sold in Tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Observe the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S CURRY OR MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,
Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGES) ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its Purity, and marked superiority, daily prescribed by the Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, Affections of the Liver, Constitutional Debility, Attenuation of Body, as an Alternative Medicine at the Changes of the Seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of Mercury.

In India and the Colonies it is extensively used to prevent taking complaints incidental to Tropical Climates, and as a renovator of the system after Sickness invaluable.

"A superior preparation, that may always be relied on."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

"Latterly, in consequence of much debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used 'Bridge's Sarsaparilla' myself, with complete benefit and success."—J. Poett, F.R.C.S.

Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter pints. One pint is equal to eight pints of the ordinary preparations.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against cheap preparations of Sarsaparilla, which, instead of being what they profess, are nothing but a decoction of common herbs, sweetened with molasses, and flavoured with American Winter Green. The genuine has "Thos. Wilkinson (late Bridge and Co.), 270, Regent-street, London," engraved on each bottle.

AGREEABLE SEIDLITZ POWDER in one bottle, protected by a case with measure and spoon included. This preparation is highly recommended, not only as a Mild Aperient, but to allay Fever, Thirst, &c.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINIDINE for the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria. No person exposed to the influence of or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria. Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND,
THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS

stand unequalled for restoring vigour to weak and relaxed constitutions, and have been proved to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. To those who are suffering from languor and exhaustion occasioned by a residence in hot climates, these Pills will be found particularly beneficial. They give energy to the muscles and nerves, strength to the stomach, and completely renovate the system, so that the patient is astonished at the effects produced.

Prepared by W. PRICHARD, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-

street, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNRIVALLED in EXTERMINATING
Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.—It is sometimes difficult to determine which of these diseases is afflicting the sufferer; to this ignorance will not matter if Holloway's remedies be used. They alleviate and cure all muscular and nervous pains. In hereditary rheumatism, after bathing the affected parts in warm salt and water, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon the spot, that it may penetrate and exert its soothing and regulating properties on the deeper vessels and nerves, which are unduly excited and cause both the pain and swelling. Holloway's treatment has the merit of removing the disease without debilitating the constitution, which is the inevitable result of the bleeding, mercury, and colchicum practice, formerly adopted in these complaints.

Now ready, price 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.,

THE INDIAN ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

JANUARY, 1863.

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

London: WM. H. ALLEN AND Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., Publishers to the India Office.

This Day is published, in One Handsome Octavo Volume, with Seventy-two Illustrations on Wood, by VIZETELLY, LOUDAN, NICHOLLS, and HART. Also, with a Map. Price £1. 6s.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

CONTAINING—

PART I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The Channel and Channel Islands—Alderney, Orkney, and the Casquets—Island and Coast of Guernsey—Islands and Rocks near Guernsey—Jersey and adjacent Rocks—Chausey Archipelago and the Minquiers—Climate, Meteorology, and Sanitary Condition.

PART II.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Vegetable Productions Natural to the Islands—Animals in the Islands and adjacent Seas—Geology and Mineralogy, Ancient Formations, Modern Destruction and Renovation—Fauna and Flora considered in reference to their Physical Geography and Geology.

PART III.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Pagan and Legendary Period—German Period—Norman Conquest to the beginning of the Civil Wars—Civil Wars—Accession of William the Third to Present Time—Antiquities and Archaeology—Language and Literature.

PART IV.—ECONOMICS AND TRADE.

Agriculture—Horticulture—Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures—Constitution and Laws—Manners and Customs—Principal Public Institutions—Hints to Tourists—Money, Weights, and Measures—Statistics.

BY DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

AND

ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

The Illustrations drawn on Wood expressly for the Work, by PAUL J. NAFTEL, Member of the London Society of Painters in Water Colours.

"The 'Channel Islands' is an excellent book of its class—well conceived, well written, well illustrated, well printed. It is the produce of many hands, and every hand a good one. Nearly every thing which a man can desire to know about Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark—about their history, Geography, and natural history—Professor Ansted and Dr. Latham have contrived to tell. Altogether the contents of the volume are as varied and interesting as a well-sustained drama; and to this drama no more graceful and picturesque scenery could have been furnished than we find in the illustrations so profusely given by artists worthy of the subject and equal to their worth—Paul Nafel and M. Peters Le Lièvre. The result is not a merely handsome volume of the old 'Keepsake' style, made to sell and be looked at, but a book of rare merit and value, made for instruction and delight, to be read with pleasure and to be referred to with profit."—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 15, 1862.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Two Volumes, Octavo, with a Portrait of LADY MORGAN, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also a Portrait of SIR CHARLES MORGAN. Price £1. 16s.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, DIARIES, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY MORGAN'S CORRESPONDENCE INCLUDES, AMONG MANY OTHERS, LETTERS FROM

King Jerome,
Madame Patterson Bonaparte,
The Duke of Devonshire,
Duchess of Devonshire,
Duke of Leinster,
Marquis Wellesley,
Marquis of Anglesey,
Marquis of Aberdeen,
Marchioness of Abercorn,
The Earl of Aberdeen,
The Earl of Carlisle,

Lord Melbourne,
Lady Caroline Lamb,
Lord Cloncurry,
Lady Stanley,
Lord Darnley,
The Countess of Cork and Orrery,
Lady Leitrim,
Lord Duncannon,
Lord Macaulay,
Lord Erskine,
Joseph Hume,
Daniel O'Connell,

Sheil,
E. Jenner,
Lafayette,
Byron,
Countess Guiccioli,
Moore,
Douglas Jerrold,
Sir R. Bulwer Lytton,
Thomas Campbell,
Mrs. Hemans,
Rev. Sidney Smith.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

This day is published, Second Edition, with upwards of 400 Illustrations, price 18s. 6d.,

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR;

Being an accurate and detailed account of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race are subjected together with the latest mode of treatment and the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, Esq., M.R.C.V.S.

"A book which should be in the possession of all who keep horses."

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

FOR "EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP" HAS BEEN AWARDED TO
TOULMIN AND GALE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES,
TRAVELLING AND TOILET BAGS,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANCIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

AT THE MANUFACTORY, SISE LANE, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE,
AND 7, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1735.—Illustrated Catalogues Free.

AGENTS.—J. HIGGINBOTHAM, MADRAS, AND CROSSLEY AND CO., BOMBAY.

INDIA OFFICE, 30th December, 1862.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, That he has received from the Government at Bombay the under-mentioned SCHEDULES, viz:—

Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-general on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the Balances. Prepared up to the 30th June, 1862, under Section XXXIV. of Act No. VIII. of 1855: and,

Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final Balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from 31st December, 1861, to 30th June, 1862, under Section XXXIV. of Act No. VIII. of 1855: And that the said Schedules are open to the inspection of the public in the Department of the Official Agent to the Administrators-general of India, at this Office.

NOTICE OF CALL.—BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (Limited), 16, CORNHILL, LONDON, 5th of JANUARY, 1863.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a CALL of £5 per Share is this day made by the Directors upon all the Shares of this Company, payable on or before the 6th day of FEBRUARY next, at the Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool, 5, Lothbury, London; the Albany, Old Hall-street, Liverpool; or at the Company's Offices, 16, Cornhill, London.

By Order of the Board,
R. SWIRE TOMLIN, Secretary.

WANTED FOR INDIA.—A Gentleman who is acquainted with Bookkeeping, and experienced in the details of an Engineer's Office, may hear of an APPOINTMENT to take Charge of the Accounts and Stores of a Factory. None whose characters will not bear the strictest investigation need apply. State age, qualifications, and salary required, to
WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

PERSONS PROCEEDING to INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.
Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £130,000 per annum.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.
Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL B. FERGUSSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C.,
and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.

DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.

GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the

PUNKAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 3s. 6d. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

GARDNERS,

By Special Appointment, Manufacturers

TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS.

ESTABLISHED

1752.

LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.
—January 15, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 566.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	45
BENGAL:—	
The Wrecked Colombo	46
The Rajah of Doornraon	47
Mr. Temple's Durbar	47
Breaches of Contract Bill	48
Breaches of Contract	48
Miscellaneous	49
Shipping and Commercial	53
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	53
BOMBAY:—	
The Bombay Senior Magistrate of Police	53
Native Girl Schools at Bombay	54
Miscellaneous	54
Shipping and Commercial	55
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	56
DOMESTIC	62
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The King of Oude	62
Death of the Viceroy of Egypt	62
The late Mr. Green	62
Payments of Tolls by Ministers of Religion	63
Mr. R. D. Mangies and Mr. Bright	63
Official Records	63
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	63
Shipping and Domestic	64
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	64
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	64

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Dec. 18	Burmah (Rangoon)	Nov. 29
Madras	" 20	Bombay	Dec. 27
Agra	" 16	Ceylon	" 19
China (Hong Kong)	Dec. 1.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1/2 oz. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 6d.	4 oz. 4s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d.	3 oz. 3s. 6d.	5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 6d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each;—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1/2 oz. 5s. 9d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 6d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to China, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

1/2 oz. 1s. 6d.	1 oz. 2s. 6d.	1 1/2 oz. 4s. 6d.	2 oz. 6s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 3d.	1 1/2 oz. 2s. 6d.	2 oz. 3s. 9d.	2 1/2 oz. 4s. 6d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN promises to be the most popular man in India, and after the cloud that fell upon him as Governor of Madras all this sunshine must be very delightful to him. While people in India are still talking of the recall of Sir Hugh Rose, which is an extremely improbable event, there are all sorts of rumours of Sir Charles Trevelyan's brightening prospects. Every paper in India has alluded to the report that, in the event of Lord Elgin's retirement, Sir Charles is to succeed as Governor-General of India. As Lord Bentinck jumped from the Government of Madras to that of all India it is just possible that Sir Charles Trevelyan may have similar good fortune, and may at this moment, for aught we know, have the provisional appointment in his pocket. It is thought, however, more likely that he will pass from his financial task to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and then, perhaps, eventually, become the chief Potentate of our Indian Empire.

The Indian newspapers insert *canards* of all sorts, without much consideration. There are generally so few topics of a *sensation* character at their command that they are glad to catch at any gossip or rumour, however much it may "want confirmation," the smallest donations being thankfully received. One of the papers states it as a fact that the Viceroy's office establishment has left Calcutta for Simla, and that it is "fully prepared for a two year's stay at Simla." We doubt this much. It is almost as difficult to govern India from the Himalayah mountains as from Victoria-street, in Westminster, and we hope Lord Elgin's health will be such as to save him from the necessity of a very prolonged absence from the seat of Government.

There is a rumour, which has found its way into the English papers, that Sir Charles Wood is very soon to be elevated to the peerage. Perhaps there is some truth in this. We believe that in the event of Sir Charles passing to the Upper House he will not cease to be Minister for India. People are already speculating as to the gentleman who is likely to succeed Sir Charles as member for Halifax. Colonel Akroyd is said to have the best chance of success, should he consent to be brought forward as a candidate.

We call the attention of all who are in any way, directly or indirectly, interested, to the General Orders in another column respecting the settlement of accounts of the Saddle Contract Fund at Madras, and the appropriation of the shares. We may congratulate the par-

ties immediately interested, who, perhaps, will content themselves with exclaiming, "Better late than never."

In consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Rajpootana, the Commander-in-chief has placed a field force at the disposal of the Political Agent there.

It will be seen amongst our extracts from the latest papers from India that Mr. G. U. Yule, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed to the residency of Hyderabad, in succession to Colonel Davidson. The appointment has met with universal approbation. Mr. Yule is precisely the sort of man best fitted to support the British name and authority at the capital and court of the Nizam. He is an energetic and most intelligent and honourable public servant. The Bengal Civil Service could hardly have supplied a better man.

The restless and energetic Ameer Dost Mahommed Khan has resolved to besiege Herat. Sultan Jan is said to have been deserted by some of his own troops. Herat is provisioned for a year.

The Breach of Contract Bill has been withdrawn from the Calcutta Legislative Council.

A commercial treaty has been concluded with the King of Ava by the Government of India for the passage through his territory, duty free, of all merchandize to and from British Burmah and China.

The Royal Warrants, authorising the distribution of prize property captured at Dhar, Nurgood, Shorapore, Hulgullee, and in Khandeish during the mutiny, have been published in the Government Gazette of the 18th of December. The booty taken at Dhar on the 2nd of November, 1857, has realised the sum of £77,000 sterling; whilst for that captured at Nurgood, Shorapore, Hulgullee, and in Khandeish the sums realised are £1,000, £6,830, £490, and £10,700.

The *Englishman* of the 18th of December announces a great improvement in the piece goods market of Calcutta. "Light goods have risen more, in consequence of their scarcity in the market, and heavy qualities, from their abundance, being less sought for."

All interested in the improvement of the character of the people of India, and who are desirous that they should be fitted to take a share in the government of the country, will be grieved to read the account, which we have given in another column, of the conduct of the Rajah of Doornraon. The natives have been too long accustomed to believe that justice is an article to be bought and sold, and that men in great positions can over-awe any minister of justice, of a lower rank, socially. And it is but too true that native witnesses

are to be obtained by thousands for a few annas each; but our English judges in India are known to be sagacious and incorruptible, and even our sudder aumeens and native deputy magistrates and dorgahs are far more trustworthy than they used to be. It appears that Messrs. Burns and Co., the railway contractors, purchased timber from the Rajah's estates to the value, as they say and as they very satisfactorily prove, of about 11,000 rupees. But when the wood had been all cut and used the Rajah made a claim of nearly four lacs! The English traders produced their accounts and memoranda, while the Rajah had not a single written document, but trusted entirely to the evidence of five hundred of his own dependents. The case was tried by one of his own countrymen, the principal Sudder Ameer of Shahabad, and the Rajah failed most ignominiously, in spite of petty bribery and wholesale falsehood. We second the *Englishman* in the expression of a hope that this Oriental nobleman will not be received by Lord Elgin and other high British functionaries with the usual official marks of respect lavished on wealthy and titled natives.

The Legislative Council met at Calcutta on the 17th of December, when all the members were present, it being considered an occasion of more than ordinary interest, as his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general had to move that a report of the Select Committee appointed to alter or amend the rules for the conduct of business in that Council should be taken into consideration. His Excellency, before putting the motion to the vote, entered into an explanation of great length respecting certain misconceptions on the part of the public as to the nature of the proposed changes, which, it seems, had been viewed with much suspicion, some persons affecting to believe that they were part of a settled design on the part of the Secretary of State and the Governor-general to deprive the Council of its prerogatives. One of the rules of Council was that no Bill should become law until it had been notified to the public for three months, so that all India should hear of it, and have time to appeal against it. Lord Elgin approved of this as a general regulation, but thought that emergent occasions might arise when it would be both inconvenient and dangerous to submit a Bill to so long a delay.—It was proposed in special cases that the Governor-general should be substituted for the Governor-general in Council; that the Governor-general should have the power of giving immediate effect on his sole authority to such measures of legislation as had been passed by the Council. The removal of the word "session" had also been objected to as a part of the same supposed conspiracy. His Excellency's motion was then put, and carried without opposition.

At the same meeting of Council the contract law was discussed. Some of the members were very much inclined to retain the Bill, and complained that the Secretary of State had exercised too much control over their deliberations, by which he rendered them almost useless. They thought a contract law of some kind was absolutely necessary for the protection of those who embark capital or supply labour for the promotion or development of the industrial interests of India.—The Lieut.-governor still adhered to his original opinion that the Bill was desirable.—The President said that he had listened with very great attention to all that fell from the different members, and he should consider himself guilty of serious indiscretion if he treated any general measure as that which they were considering until he saw his way clear through it. He could not concur in all that had been said, but there was a great deal which met with his entire acquiescence. They

must, however, be very cautious when they proceeded to depart from the line of demarcation between criminal and civil law. Very strong proof must be brought forward to justify their dealing with a person criminally for the breaking of a contract, which was always treated in the nature of a wrong. Adverting to all this, he was not prepared to say that he was in favour of a measure of the kind.—After a few remarks from Mr. Maine, the motion for the withdrawal of the Bill was put and carried.

The French monthly mail steamer to the East, which sailed yesterday from Marseilles, took out £340,000 in specie. It is believed that the requirements in this respect for the French expedition in Cochin China are large and continuous.

CAIRO, Jan. 19.

The obsequies of his Highness Said Pasha, the late Viceroy of Egypt, were celebrated yesterday. A great concourse was present at the ceremony.

Ismail Pasha has taken possession of the Citadel, and received the authorities. Public opinion is very favourable to the new Viceroy. All the foreign consuls and the Turkish authorities have arrived here from Alexandria. They were immediately received by Ismail Pasha.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Jubal.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6.

Affairs are quiet.

The Imperial cause is progressing favourably.

The rebels have withdrawn from the neighbourhood of Shanghai.

The Imperialists are concentrating in the vicinity of Nankin.

It is rumoured that the Russian fleet has arrived to co-operate in an attack on that city.

Two thousand Russians are expected at Ningpo.

Shangyn has been recaptured from the rebels.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6.

Shirtings lower. Silk firm. Settlement in fortnight, 3,000 bales. Total export to date, 54,500 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 1½d.

CANTON, Dec. 14.

Tea flat. Total export to date, 76,500,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 8½d.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Shirtings and twist advancing. Exchange on London, 2s. 0¾d. Government securities: Five per Cents., 105½. Freights improving.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 18.

The *Euzine*, with the above mails, left this day at 3 P.M., for Marseilles.

The *Pera*, with the heavy portion of the same mails, left this day at 10 A.M., for Southampton, where she may be expected about the 31st inst.

She has on board fifty-three boxes of mails and forty-nine packages of baggage ex *Colombo*.

The *Simla* brought the mails to Suez, arriving there on the 14th.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. George Chapman, late of the 36th Bengal N.I., at Oaklands, Red Hill, Surrey, aged 70, Jan. 16. Capt. Duncan K. Presgrave, 8th Bengal N.I., of cholera, at Peshawar, Oct. 21.

MADRAS.—Maj. James Nicholas, of the Madras Staff Corps, at Brussels, aged 41, Jan. 13.

Passengers by the present Mail.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Pym, Capt. Shewell, Col. S. Pott, Lieut. Lynch, Capt. and Mrs. Fynch and two infants, Dr. Welsh. From HONG KONG.—Lieut. col. Stanley. From CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Weir. From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Hosack.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ellora, Jan. 23.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Elliott, Maj. Dryart, Mrs. Glover and infant, Lieut. Owen, Mrs. Carnegie and infant. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Jedra.

BENGAL.

THE WRECKED "COLOMBO."

Captain Black has received further news from the *Colombo* at Minicoy. It appears that Capt. Farquhar has succeeded in saving the whole of the mails, baggage, and cargo, and was endeavouring to get up as much of the ship's stores as possible.

The following are the particulars of the wreck of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Colombo*, as given in a letter of a passenger, received here yesterday, and dated Minicoy Island, Nov. 20:—

"We left Galle harbour all right at two o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 17th, and when we cleared the land the steamer was laid on her course to run through the Nine Degrees Channel, which, as I daresay you know, has the Laccadive Islands on the north and Minicoy Island on the South, dividing it from the Eight Degrees Channel. The weather when we left Galle was dirty, wet, and boisterous, with a high sea running, and continued so that night and all Tuesday, inasmuch that we got no observation of the sun on the latter day, and the ship must have been running mainly by dead-reckoning with, as afterwards turned out, a strong current setting to the south-west and seriously influencing the steamer's course. All appeared to be going on well when we went to bed on Tuesday night, and I believe that no alarm or suspicion of danger was entertained; but shortly after I awoke and rose on Wednesday morning I perceived that the ship's way was stopped, and I missed the thrill and the dull noise of the screw. At first I naturally imagined that the steamer had only been hove to as a matter of precaution on account of the foul weather through which we had been running or to take soundings with the deep sea lead, and thought little of the stoppage and the silence; but on looking out of my cabin port I saw land close to us, and immediately after the ship struck with a shock that vibrated through her. There was now no longer any doubt as to what had occurred, and after the first alarm and questionings had passed away, the passengers, clothing themselves with the best and readiest things they could find, came upon deck, and we saw the Island of Minicoy close aboard, with a heavy sea running, and breakers along the shore. We were on a reef at some distance from the island on the north side; and when we got on deck the steamer began to roll and labour in such a way that it was impossible to stand on the deck without a firm hold of something, and to move was attended with considerable danger. The captain and officers of the *Colombo* behaved, under the serious and trying circumstances, with the greatest coolness, composure and presence of mind, and as it was obvious from the fearful manner in which the vessel rolled and strained that her last voyage was run, and that it was time to look to the safety of the passengers and crew, the order was given to clear and lower away the boats, so as to land them on the island. The first boat which made the shore took with her a hawser, one end of which remaining fast in the ship, and the other being towed ashore and there also fastened, communication with the island was thus established. The ladies and children were, of course, first looked to, and though the frightful rolling of the ship made their transfer to the boats a matter of considerable difficulty, danger, and delay, the first boat was safely freighted, and made the shore by hauling on the hawser hand by hand. The second boat, also with ladies and children, was not so fortunate, for the man who was pulling her towards the shore having somehow let go or missed the hawser the boat got adrift, and might actually have been washed out to sea and lost had not the tide or current fortunately waited her back to the wreck, where, recommencing her attempt, she at length reached the shore. In this manner all the passengers and those whose exertions on board the ship were not required, reached the island, but there being no beach and the water being deep, all those who landed were thoroughly drenched, the ladies having been landed from the boats by the sailors, without whose aid they must have been drowned. The

rain also was pouring heavily all the morning, and what between the sea and the clouds the rescued passengers had but a sorry time of it, and looked miserable enough. Yesterday, however, some food and wine were got ashore for them, which they ate in huts on the shore near the scene of the wreck; and to-day their discomforts were still further alleviated. To-morrow it is intended to remove the ladies and children to a *pukka* European-built house, which, we hear, is on the other side of the island, and which I believe was built for, and is used by, the Government Collector in his annual revenue tours in this and the neighbouring island. We have saved almost all our personal baggage which we had with us in our cabins when the ship struck; but of course all that was in the hold or baggage-room is gone, and what we have is drenched with sea water and rain. The unfortunate *Colombo* is a total wreck and irretrievably lost; and the only wonder on my part before leaving the ship was that, on such a reef, with such a sea running, and labouring as she did, she did not break up before we left her. This letter, which is written in a hut on the shore, and under many difficulties, will give you pretty correctly an account of the main incidents of the wreck; but, of course, as to the causes which led to it, or the precautions by which it might have been avoided, I know nothing, beyond the thick, dirty weather, and the absence of solar observation the day before the catastrophe. As far as I could observe, after the ship struck, every one behaved well; and I suppose that if anything could have been done to save her it was done; but, to the seeing of every one on board, her deliverance was utterly hopeless from the moment she first grated on the reef. This goes by a boat about to leave, with the announcement and some of the particulars of our disaster, for Cochin on the Malabar coast, whence I hear you will learn the news of the wreck by telegraph in Calcutta long before a letter could reach you."

Since the above was in type we have been favoured with the following official account of the catastrophe.

Extract of a letter from Captain A. B. Farquhar, commander of the steam-ship *Colombo*, dated Minicoy, 21st November:—

"I left Galle on 17th at 2 P.M., with a fresh E. S. E. breeze and partial cloudy weather; at noon on 18th obtained no sights for latitude, but got a sight for longitude. In the morning, in working out the ship's position for noon of that day, I allowed for a current to W. N. W. 30 miles in 21 hours and a half.—Course steered W. by N. by compass var. 1 E. making Minicoy to bear N. 66°, W. 194 miles. The weather continued thick, with heavy continuous rain all the afternoon and night of 18th; no stellar observation being obtainable. Wind E. S. E., squally and variable to S. E.; at times moderate breeze; under plain sail. During the first watch the wind was variable at S. to S. W., moderate with heavy incessant rain. About 3.45 A.M. 19th, the wind veered to E. by S., with blinding heavy rain; wind light. At 4.30 A.M., owing to the thick rain, I ordered the engines to be eased down dead slow, being uncertain as to the actual set of the current, but not anticipating that the ship was near the Islands, the position by dead-reckoning being lat. 7.44 N., long. 72.55 E., Minicoy bearing N. 14, E. 34.

"From 5 A.M. to 6.20 it rained in torrents and as thick as a hedge, ship going dead slow about 4 knots; wind E. S. E. At 6.25 the rain held up for an instant; saw land right ahead, stopped engines and ordered to be reversed full speed, ship being then about one-third mile off the land. At 6.35 ship touched forward; there being a heavy swell at the time from Eastward, the ship tailed round and struck on starboard bilge, engines going astern full speed. At 6.40 ship rolled to windward and struck heavily on port bilge, causing the water to flow into boiler-room rapidly; stopped the engines, the ship being broadside on the reef and not removeable. Blew steam off and cleared away boats to land passengers. At 8 A.M. all passengers landed safely. Commenced landing spars and sails to rig tents for ladies and children. The surf was running high at the time and the ship was falling to wind-

ward, the port life-boat was stove at the devils, and the first cutter was washed away and subsequently stove on the beach. About 9 A.M. the tide began to fall and the ship settled firmly on the ground and remained tolerably quiet. We landed all stores, and provisions and mails that could be got at handily, with live-stock, &c., in event of the ship breaking up suddenly.

"About noon, 19th, it was blowing a fresh gale with heavy rain. During the afternoon the ship began to bump heavily, but up to six P.M. very little signs of weakness; masts all standing firmly. At 6 P.M. I landed all the crew and left the ship for the night in case of her breaking up during the night. About 10 P.M. the swell increased, and we could hear the iron plates amidships cracking, and at 2 A.M. 20th, she parted at the foremost watertight bulkhead of the boiler-room, and at daylight the forward part had moved off two feet from the after; 20th, we went to work, saving all passengers' baggage that could be reached; all the cabins on port side were under water, the sea making a clean breach over all down the skylights and hatchways. During this day the sea moderated, and we have succeeded in saving a quantity of baggage, all the specie out of the bullion room, and about twenty bales of silk; and if the wind and sea keep moderate I hope to be able to recover all the silk and a portion of baggage out of the forehold, but I am afraid the indigo will be all lost, from the position of the forward part of the wreck being so much exposed to the sea, rendering it very dangerous to life attempting to enter the fore lower hold.

"I am thankful to say the passengers are all well and tolerably comfortably located for the time, the natives of the island being most hospitable and willing to assist in every way. The head man having placed a boat at my disposal, I intend despatching this with telegrams at once in charge of an officer and quartermaster.

"I am happy to say all the officers and crew have exerted themselves to the utmost in rendering assistance.

"The only way in which I can account for this melancholy accident is the probable existence of a cyclone to the southward, causing the extraordinary northing current.

"The portion of mail saved is entirely Australian. The Calcutta, Madras, and China mail is under water yet.

"(Signed) ALEX. B. FARQUHAR,
"Commander S. S. *Colombo*."
—*Englishman*, Dec. 12.

It is expected that all the cargo of the ill-fated *Colombo* will be recovered, though the greater portion will be quite valueless. A number of divers are engaged on the spot, and we hear that the *Azof* is to bring all that may be recovered to Galle, when full particulars regarding the casualty may be looked for.

The *Azof* arrived at Galle at eight A.M. to-day from Minicoy; as yet we have no particulars of news brought by her.

From intelligence received this morning we learn that there is no news of importance by the *Azof* from the wreck. She has brought about 350 boxes of silk and 150 boxes mails. The *Nemesis*, which took our last Overland mail, called off the island and landed one European diver sent by the P. and O. agent at Galle; she also took on 140 boxes mails which had been saved. The *Azof* will not return to Minicoy before the 15th, owing to arrangements to be made with the Bombay authorities.

We hear that Captain Farquhar is considered one of the P. and O. Co.'s best and most energetic men. He has been on this line for about fifteen years—five or six of which he has had commands. The passengers of the *Colombo*, before leaving Minicoy in the *Ottawa*, presented him with a letter, in which they expressed their satisfaction with his behaviour, and especially thanking him for the unremitting attention paid to them, and the exertions made for their comfort, since the catastrophe took place.—*Colombo Observer*.

THE 1ST REGIMENT N. I. reached Delhi Dec. 20, en route to Gwalior.

THE RAJAH OF DOOMRAON.

A striking illustration of the entire unscrupulousness of the native character in the somewhat grave matter of honesty and truth, has been lately exhibited in the court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Shahabad. The Rajah of Doomraon, an old gentleman of immense wealth and ancient family, but who, since 1857, has been principally known for his very questionable conduct during those troublous days, and who narrowly escaped the penalty of the disloyal, lately brought an action against Messrs. Burn and Co., the great railway contractors, in which he claimed a sum amounting to nearly four lacs of rupees, the alleged price of fire-wood cut on his estates. Burn and Co. admitted only about 11,000 rupees. On the trial it was clearly proved by overwhelming and unanswerable evidence that the accounts of Messrs. Burn and Co. were correct; that the wood was priced at so much per hundred maunds, the mode of calculation prevalent throughout that and the neighbouring districts, and sanctioned by the Rajah himself. The Rajah, on the other hand, averred that specific agreements had been made for each separate tree, on which a price had been fixed before it was cut. To substantiate this averment he produced, not accounts or written documents, not even a scrap of paper, nor the evidence of one respectable or independent man, but he brought to the court no less than five hundred of his dependent ryots to repeat like parrots the absurd and improbable tale which he had put into their subservient mouths! Fortunately, the principal Sudder Ameen, unlike the generality of his judicious compeers, examined these veracious gentlemen himself, instead of handing them over to the hole-and-corner mohurrirs. Thus examining them, he at once detected the thorough falseness of their statements; the evidence of the "five hundred" was set aside as worthless, and Maharajah Rajah's case ignominiously broke down, the court recording that the evidence was obviously tutored.

It is significant to observe the wholesale character of the iniquity here displayed, and the shamelessness with which a man in the position and circumstances of the Doomraon Rajah thus parades his bad faith in the broad glare of a court of justice. It is significant, because it shows the confidence which rich men place in the power which their wealth gives them in litigation. It is confidently asserted that the Rajah fully anticipated a triumph; that bribes to a large amount were distributed among amlah, witnesses, and vakils, and attempts even made to corrupt some of the European witnesses of Messrs. Burn and Co. No one in any other portion of the globe would have dreamed of establishing a case by such outrageous means, and certainly, save in India, no man of respectability, rank, and opulence would so recklessly sacrifice his reputation and name. Had the principal Sudder Ameen done his duty impartially, he would have committed both Rajah and witnesses to the criminal court.

We are curious to see whether the Government, which professes to educate its native subjects, will continue to do honour to a man who thus sets all probity and honour at defiance. If the Lieut.-Governor, or the Governor-General would once awaken to a due appreciation of his responsibility in such matters, and exercise the vast powers for good which each possesses—if either one or the other would but occasionally mark his sense of immorality and crime, when publicly exhibited and judicially proved, the effect would be beyond all calculation beneficial. Till this is done the schoolmasters may teach and professors lecture till the brain is dizzy and the throat is dry, but teaching and lectures will be vain. The forger still sits on the Education Committee at Patna, and the leader of the "five hundred" of Shahabad will receive utter and pawn at the hands of the ruler of the land on the occasion of the next durbar.—*Englishman*.

MR. TEMPLE'S DURBAR.

SAUGOR, CENTRAL PROVINCES, Dec. 7.—A durbar was held by Mr. Temple on Friday, the 20th ult., at half-past 3 P.M., to receive the European and native community of Saugor. All the native

princes, nobility, and gentry of the district were present, together with a large collection of the military and civil gentlemen of the station, making an assembly of about five hundred persons. Two large tents joined together formed the durbar tent, under which two long parallel rows of chairs were placed. On one of these rows sat the native nobility of Saugor, and on the other, directly fronting it, the European gentry, in the middle of whom sat Mr. Temple, supported on his right by Brigadier Travers, and on his left by the Commissioner, Mr. Campbell. At a little after half-past 3 P.M. the great man was seen in the distance coming towards the tents, accompanied by his assistant, Surgeon Major Rivett Carnac, and followed by a dozen or so troopers. At the durbar tent he was received by a flourish of trumpets, and a whole regiment of the police presented arms in various parts of the camp. All this was very pretty. The chief alighted and shook hands with all who were near him. He seated himself in the centre of the nearest row of chairs directly facing the natives, who were all presently one by one brought up, according to their rank and standing, by Captain Newmarch, and introduced to the Chief Commissioner; the virtue, loyalty, and other particulars relative to each being communicated at the same time by the introducer. Mr. Temple spoke a few kind words to each. The monotony of the presentations was varied by Pundit Pujlosheer, of the Saugor College, reading, on his presentation, an ode in Sanscrit verse, describing Mr. Temple to be the sun for whose glorious visit to Saugor people had waited with the same pleasureable hope that the appearance of the natural sun is looked forward to after the darkness of night, and that even the *packshees* (birds) under his Government enjoyed life, *sans souci*, and sitting on trees sang his praises. The ode was highly amusing, from its being written in the florid oriental style.

The presentations being over, Mr. Temple rose, and, calling the native princes nearer to him, delivered with his own hand letters of their appointment to the new native honorary magistracies, giving them some advice as to the performance of their duties, enjoining them to be honest, just, and severely upright, and act as *magbap* to their dependents in the same way as the Government had acted towards them—to refrain from oppression, corruption, and indolence. To all others he advised the improvement of their villages, the rearing and planting of shrubs, plants, and forest trees; the digging of wells and tanks, the making of roads, the fostering and promoting of schools and hospitals, and behaving kindly and generously by their ryots, giving the latter *tuccavee* to buy seeds and bullocks, even as the Government gives the landlords *tuccavee*. "Show me," said he, "the village whence the ryots run away, and I will tell you what sort of a landlord that village has." His speech lasted for an hour and a-half, and was listened to with the greatest attention: it must produce good fruit. No chief commissioner ever before had come among them like this, and spoken to them like their *magbap*, exclaimed the natives after the durbar.

But the incident which pleased them most, even as much as his speech, was his checking his attendants, who were driving away a native who had already heard the speech of Mr. Temple at the durbar, and approached to say his complaint. "Let every man," said he, "approach me freely, and forbid him not; for this reason have I come to Saugor." This has endeared him to the natives tenfold, and the incident is mentioned from mouth to mouth. After the durbar Mr. Temple remained for some time, walking about the grounds and shaking hands with all those whom he recognised.

On Saturday he rode up to the volunteers of Saugor while at drill, and congratulated them on their appearance. From the drill ground he went to the native town, where he suggested various improvements, which are to take place. Mr. Temple comes in from Nowgong on Monday morning, the 8th inst., when another grand durbar is to take place, at which all the Malgozars, about 600, are to be presented, and the Saugor College, containing about 300 pupils, is to be examined and pre-

sented with prizes. Surely education ought to flourish in Central India under such a warm and energetic friend as Mr. Temple undoubtedly is. Captain Browne, the new Deputy Commissioner, arrived this morning from Naggore. Captain Newmarch goes to Nursingapore as officiating Deputy Commissioner, in place of Capt. Gordon, who superintends the revenue settlement of the district. Lieutenant Ducat left some days ago for Hoshungabad, whence Gordon, of the 28th N.I., goes to Dumoh to act as Deputy Commissioner, while Captain Maclean manages the settlements.

BREACHES OF CONTRACT BILL.

We regret to have to announce that in the Council of the Governor-general for making laws and regulations, the Bill relating to breaches of contract committed in bad faith finished its career with a report, Mr. Maine acting as undertaker on the occasion. Considering the vicissitudes this Bill has seen, and the manner in which it has been treated, it is, perhaps, better that it has been decently shelved in silence than that it should have suffered further indignities. We have assumed that the Bill has been so disposed of, as neither the honourable gentlemen nor the members of the jury—we beg their pardon, committee—who sat upon the inquest, had a word to say upon the subject, except the usual "I beg leave, my Lord, to present the report, &c." If we are correct in our supposition, there has been a breach of faith somewhere between the Governor-general in Council and the public. We are quite aware that Sir Charles Wood refused to allow the Bill to pass in its original shape; but surely that was no reason why it should not have been so amended as to meet some, if not all, of his objections. It looks very much as if the Maharajah had given orders for the subject to be burked, prohibiting its revival in any shape. We suppose that, according to usage, the report will be published, when we hope to find ourselves mistaken in our conjectures. We know it is of little use appealing either to the ordinary, extraordinary, or additional members of the council for aid in such matters. Under the new rules they are only consultative members, and are practically powerless to originate or even protest against any measure whatever.

We have avoided reference to the cock-and-bull story in the *Friend of India* of last week, respecting an outbreak of "political importance" in Nowgong. There was a suspicious tremor about his account, and a want of proper sequence in the connection of the affair with poor Singer's murder that gave it the appearance of having been written by some one with nerves unstrung, and therefore not exactly reliable in his reasoning upon the facts of the sensational occurrence. Our later information justifies our reticence. The affair has just the same political significance as has the running *a-mok* of a Moslem or a Malay, wherever Moslem or Malay is to be found. The truth appears to be that three men—a Mussulman, a *doom*, and a *mooche*—of the detachment stationed at Nowgong, were met by a man named Helooa and the *kagoti* of Baligaon, who were coming up from bathing in the river there, and without provocation cut down Helooa with an axe, and attacked the *kagoti* also, though without serious effect. They then proceeded to burn down the house of one Paddo, *doom*, and carried off a woman, who was said to have been given to the said Paddo, though be-throated already to one of the three assailants. An exaggerated account of the outrage reached the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Mr. Brownlow, who sent some *burkundazes* to seize the *fakir* who was reported to have committed the outrage. After some days, however, he learned that several other *fakirs* had joined the originators of the disturbance and had resolved to defend the house in which they with the abducted woman had shut themselves up. Mr. Brownlow then, in company with Dr. French, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Phillips, and with a guard of ten sepoy, surrounded the house, and called on the men to surrender. Three men came out, evidently drugged, and rushed upon the party in

desperation, but were shot down without serious injury to any one. The woman escaped, also showing vigorous fight, and what became of the remaining men, if there really were any more, we have not learned. It is asserted that the ruffians were the disciples of a *Gosain*, who had assured them that the British rule was at an end, and they themselves invulnerable, the one assurance being as effectual as the other, against the sepoy's musket balls. The whole affair seems to be really nothing more than a row among themselves of savages inflamed by jealousy and then maddened by *bhang*.

If the delay in appointing a successor to Colonel Davidson at the capital and court of the Nizam has been perplexing to many, and tantalising to not a few, we think that, when the nomination which the Government has at length made is publicly known, the general voice will admit that the result has been worth waiting for. Mr. G. U. Yule, of the Bengal civil service, and lately officiating as chief commissioner of Oude, is the officer selected to represent the British Government as resident at Hyderabad; and we know no political appointment that has been made on better or fairer grounds, or with a more conscientious view to the interests of the Government and the public. Mr. Yule's past services are the best guarantee that could be given of his future utility in the high and onerous position which he will now have to fill, and to discharge the duties of which he will bring a rare combination of personal and political qualifications; calm temper combined with great firmness, excellent judgment and thorough knowledge of the native character, untiring industry and energy, and business and political capacity of the first order. —*Englishman*.

BREACHES OF CONTRACT.

The following report of a select committee was presented to the Council of the Governor-general of India, for the purpose of making laws and regulations, on December 10, 1862:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.—LEGISLATIVE.

We, the undersigned, members of the select committee of the Council of the Governor-general of India, for the purpose of making laws and regulations, to whom the Bill relating to Breaches of Contract committed in bad faith was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered this measure in connection with the despatch addressed on the 9th of June, 1862, by the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India.

2. The Committee have been attempting to determine the exact effect of that despatch on their deliberations, or on those of the Council, for they consider that the opinion expressed on a former occasion by the Honourable the present Chief Justice of Bengal, in reference to a similar communication, may be adopted in the present instance, and that, under the circumstances, it could be neither for the public interest, nor for the dignity of the Council, that a project of law should be proceeded with, which, if passed, would certainly be annulled in a few months.

3. The Secretary of State, in the last paragraph of his despatch, has expressed a doubt whether any legislative interference in commercial transactions, with the view of coercing one of the parties to a contract, can be productive of good. The Committee have, however, been of opinion that this doubt ought not to prevent them from considering whether the Bill is susceptible of such modifications as would be likely to remove or diminish the probability of its ultimate disallowance.

4. After attentive examination of the Bill and of the despatch, the select committee have come to the conclusion that no modification of the Bill, short of its complete transformation into a measure of a different kind, would neutralise the objections of the Secretary of State for India. Not to mention passages of his despatch, in which the Secretary of State takes exception to the sole machinery by which the law could be carried into effect, the committee have especially directed their attention to the language of the 9th paragraph, in which he appears to object to any inquiry into the

motives and intentions of the defendant in a suit for breach of contract, and into "the reasonableness or otherwise of the numberless excuses which may be urged for failing to fulfil the engagement." Such an inquiry, as it seems to the committee, is imparatively required by the principle of the Bill before them.

5. The select committee beg therefore to recommend the withdrawal of the Bill.

6. They have not thought fit to advert to the question whether any further legislation on the subject is necessary or possible, since they are of opinion that such legislation, if attempted, must take a form distinct from that assumed by the measure which has been referred to them.

(Sd.) H. S. MAINE.

" CECIL BEADON.

" H. B. HARRINGTON.

" C. J. ERSKINE.

" D. COWIE.

M. WYLIE,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.
The 8th December, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT NOTES.—The *Englishman* thus alludes to the slowly growing circulation of the new Government paper, and to the presumed causes of its tardy acceptance with the native community:—"The issue of Government notes evidently does not go on so rapidly as was anticipated by those who sanguinely advocated their introduction. According to the last returns, it amounted only to Rs. 4,58,00,000, or about enough to meet the requirements of the Presidency banks and their branches. We are not in the least surprised at this. In the first place, the issue being in the hands of joint-stock banks, the fact of their being a Government currency is lost sight of by the majority of the native traders; and those who know better, the shroffs, soucars, and others engaged in banking, and the issue of hoondies, carefully keep that knowledge to themselves; and we are assured frequently mislead those who are ignorant upon the subject. In fact, as we always predicted, the circulation of these notes is directly or indirectly opposed by that powerful class who have hitherto had, except in the Presidency cities, the monopoly of the banking and exchange business throughout India. They know perfectly well that the larger the amount of currency notes put in circulation, so much less would be their profits upon a branch of their business which performed the same functions as a means of remittance as that afforded by the Government currency."

THE PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.—We understand that the Supreme Government, having taken into consideration the long and highly valuable services of the Punjab Irregular Force, extending over a period of twelve years, during which the wildest and most turbulent tribes, perhaps, in all Asia have been checked, controlled, and, when necessary, punished, is desirous of expressing its own appreciation of those services, and also procuring some marks of their recognition from the home Government, in the shape of rewards, honorary and professional, for some of the higher officers of the force. Hitherto, the only military rewards that have been especially granted to the Punjab Irregular Force have been confined to the promotion of Captain Koyes, commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry, to a brevet majority, and the commendation of the Government expressed with reference to the services of Captain Butt, commanding the Hazara Mountain Train—not a very liberal recompense, it must be confessed. In consideration of the difficult and important services, in a military point of view, performed by Brigadier-general N. Chamberlain with such signal success, not only in his expedition against our border enemies, but on several previous occasions, the Indian Government have recommended to the Secretary of State for India that this distinguished officer's name should be submitted for the favourable consideration of her Majesty, with a view to his being raised to the honour of a Knight Commander of the Bath; and that the next senior officer of the Punjab

Irregular Force, Lieut.-colonel H. B. Lumsden, C.B., should receive the brevet rank of colonel. It has also been suggested to the Secretary of State for India that Captain C. Pollard, of the Engineers, who served with distinction in the Punjab campaign, and who is mentioned in terms of high commendation by Brigadier-general Chamberlain, should receive a brevet majority, and, as we understand, that Surgeon H. B. Buckle, of the Bengal Medical Service, and principal medical officer of the Punjab Irregular Force, should be made a C.B. As the Punjab Irregular Force is, beyond any comparison, the most valuable portion of the entire native army in India, we suppose that the home Government will not hesitate to accede to these recommendations, and procure the rewards that are indicated, which, we presume, are intended to smooth the way for the transfer of the force to the hands of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the termination of its existence as a separate and distinct military body, apart from the rest of the Bengal army, now on the eve of accomplishment. The Punjab Irregular Force has certainly done good and gallant service, and deserves well of the Government and the country; and from its peculiar composition and character we hope that, although made over to the Commander-in-Chief, and merged, as it were, into the mass of the Bengal army, it will always continue to serve on the frontier of the north-west, which it and its officers know so well how to manage and control.

THE LATE KING OF DELHI'S SONS.—Though most comfortably lodged with his wife and two sons beside him, and though allowed no little liberty on his parole, the King had, almost since his arrival at Rangoon early in 1858, been disinclined to leave the house. For months back he had been in a comatose state, we are informed. His sons, Jumma Bukht and Abbas Shah, the former "the intelligent youth" described by Colonel Hogge who accompanied him in his daily airing when a prisoner in Delhi, have since being sent to Rangoon, proved eager and successful English scholars. The former has a family of his own, and the question has been raised—what is now to be done with them? We cannot repeat the error made in the case of Tippoo's family, for which we have so dearly atoned, of creating a colony of Mussulmans who must be kept under incessant surveillance. A certain political prestige will always attach to Jumma Bukht and his children.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF LUCKNOW.—In the siege we have heard how the crown treasures, brought out of the Kaiserbagh for safety (as a material guarantee we suppose), and placed on hackeries near to the residency, were robbed by the sentries who ought to have protected them, and that some of the boxes in which the jewels were contained were so old and rotten that it required but a slight tap with a bayonet to bring out pearls and diamonds in handfuls. We remember how gems of surpassing beauty were hawked about by the soldiers and offered for sale for bottles of spirits, and even a few cigars. Out of the house in which the Missionaries now reside, treasure, both in jewels and specie, to a fabulous extent, was taken from the walls by the privates of the 23rd, and afterwards by the 90th, when they relieved them. A happy accident first discovered to a soldier the goldfield in which he was picketted, and he was not slow to improve the opportunity. Walking with some iron instrument in his hand, in a careless way, he struck the wall, which sounded hollow, and part of which came out more easily than it ought to have done; hitting it again, he discovered silver plate to a considerable extent, and before long the whole company were engaged, with any implements they could lay their hands on, in opening the walls and digging up the floors. The treasure found was enormous, and had been buried for long years, this being the only way in which property was secured in those days. Allured by this success, diggings have been going on in all parts of the city, with various success, till at length Lucknow has got the name of a goldfield, and not a little of that feverish excitement approaching to a mania, of which we have read in the early days of Australia and California, has been felt

there. Sober, sensible men, in various ranks of life, excepting the very highest, have thrown away for the time their usual good sense and prudence, become indifferent to any work, and occupied themselves in hunting up information, preparatory to hunting up treasure. Of course not a few diggings have been failures. The great demand for any kind of information that could lead to a knowledge of treasure, and the belief that there was treasure almost everywhere, have generated a tribe of professional treasure-finders and diggers, who lie with a distinctness which would particularly deceive most people. This rumour of gold has very probably caused the decrease of "loafers" in Calcutta, of which Commissioner Wanchope speaks, for, certainly, an unusual number of suspicious-looking scoundrels have been seen in and about Lucknow during the past year, who seemed to think Lucknow the Eldorado of India—an idea which the late discovery of jewels to the amount of 13½ lacs is not likely to diminish. —*Oudh Gazette.*

CROWN LANDS IN CEYLON.—We commend the following extract, from the last *Colombo Observer*, to the attention of gentlemen who are insisting that the Crown lands of India—if we would not check enterprise—must be sold to all comers at 10s. per acre:—"Sale of Crown lands at Galle. We learn from Galle that four allotments of land containing in extent six acres, situated in the village Goddecande, were sold at the Cutcherry on the 25th November last for £125. 15s., or at the rate of £21 an acre." A correspondent writes to us from Guzerat as follows:—"It has been often repeated by pseudoeconomists that Government would be wise to forego all prospective interest in the soil, and that the loss to the State thereby would be nothing real. How real it would be, let me give you an illustration. In the districts of Guzerat the greater portion of the land is so lightly taxed that, were Government to order a new settlement to-morrow, they would be able to realise more than double the present land revenue; and were an investigation ordered, circumstances would come to light which would remove the ignorance which generally prevails on this subject. The fields here (Dhundooka) are, for instance, estimated in the present settlement at Rs. 17,000, whilst there are now contractors who offer, with the most unexceptional securities, no less a sum than Rs. 40 to 50,000. This is by no means a singular instance, and, if I am correctly informed, Government have decided upon revising the settlement. This is a specimen of the 'trifle' which the State would lose by alienating its interests in the land."

TRADE IN CALCUTTA would be paralysed but for the indigo and opium sales. At Messrs. Moram and Co.'s latest indigo sale 421 chests were disposed of at prices ranging from Rs. 252 to Rs. 210 per factory maund. One of the largest concerns in India has, we understand, sold the whole year's manufacture at an average price of Rs. 272-8, which is fully up to the average of 1861-62. We are glad to learn that the ingathering of this season's crop will leave a very handsome return to the fortunate planters of Tirhoot. The opium crop for 1862-63 will, probably afford a monthly sale of 3,300 chests, as compared with 2,400 chests throughout the year which is about to close. Speculative transactions in the new drug have already taken place for the January sale at Rs. 1,370 per chest—a figure which promises well for the Budget of next year. At Monday's opium sale the Behar drug sold at Rs. 1,426 and the Benares drug at Rs. 1,376 a chest. —*Friend of India.*

OPENING OF ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The new theatre, which Calcutta owes to the high-spirited liberality of one of her citizens, was opened on Dec. 7 with brilliant *éclat*. Although the building and accessories were not as fully completed as they are to be, the Amateur Theatrical Society, having promised to commence their season on the 3rd of December, determined with commendable resolution to adhere to their word. We gave a short time ago an account of the building itself, its accommodation before and behind the curtain. Extraordinary exertions have been made to have all things ready by the opening night, and we

were quite surprised to find with what success. Remembering the cribbed, cabined, and confined building in Wood-street, our delight was not a little in finding ourselves last night in the well-built, roomy, and brilliantly lighted theatre, which we see has been called St. James's, we presume more in honour of its liberal founder than with any reference to his namesake the apostle. On the drawing up of the green curtain the crowded audience were electrified and charmed by the beautiful drop scene, "La Bella Italia," painted by Mr. Gates, of the Princess's Theatre, London. This charming triumph of scenic art fortunately arrived by the *Agamemnon* in time to honour the opening night with its presence. And while giving every praise to the genius of the London artist, we must not fail to call attention to the temporary proscenium painted by Mr. Frank Lindley, a citizen of Calcutta, whose skill as a draughtsman and knowledge of colour prove him possessed of no mean talent, and whose services will, no doubt, be as invaluable to the amateurs as they will be appreciated by the public. The evening's entertainment opened with the following prologue, written for the occasion, and which was delivered with grace and emphasis:—

With drend like that which some fair bride attends,
Who first in her own house receives her friends;
Watchful where whispers pass, or glances fall,
Yet trusting to good nature after all;
Even so the Drama, between pride and fear,
Deputes her servant bid you welcome here;
Conscious of failings, but relying still
Your kindness for the deed will take the will.

One of our little band, and, I am certain
An equal favourite on both sides the curtain,
Has built the temple, about which you're peeping,
And fairly set the Drama up "housekeeping;"
While, in great part, to liberal friends we owe
The roof above us, and the ground below;
A London model gives our stage erection,
Imported as "the last stage of perfection;"
But for the drying of the plaster waits
A new proscenium by Mr. Gates.
Our scenes are new. I need not add how cleverly
They're painted, when I say the artist's Beverley—
While, since we can to-night display of them none,
(Because they're still on board the *Agamemnon*)—
Mr. Frank Lindley, with fraternal zeal,
Has put his shoulder to our common-ideal;
Besides we've piled in our green-room's recesses
The last new plays, new music, and new dresses;
With "properties" abundant and promiscuous,
From Yorick's skull to Lord Dundreary's whiskers.
When all our store's unpacked a scene you'll view
More worthy of Calcutta and of you;
Worthier the patronage we now enjoy
Of our revered Victoria's Viceroy.
Our Wood-street Club cannot assemble here
Without a sigh for one we all held dear;
Missed in our green-room, in our homes deplored,
A welcome guest at every social board;
His no least worth could every heart engage,
He was an actor—only on the stage!
Among our troupe indulgence I implore
For some who never trod a stage before;
Of course, the chief allowance to be made is
For those young gentlemen who act the ladies.
Ye fair, forgive them—if they caricature you,
'Tis not for want of study, I assure you!
Read their enthusiasm on their lips,
They shave off moustaches—miss their tips!
To "make them beautiful" no pains shall trammel
them;

Hush!

Madame Rachel is coming to enamel them.

[Prompter's bell rings.]

But I'm called! To aid our opening scene
The Vocal Union sings "God save the Queen!"
While our orchestra amateurs supply,
Most instrumental in the harmony,
With which we hope that we shall be able
To "pull together" with our well-tried *Cable*.

The farce which followed, entitled "Slowtop's Engagements," was admirably performed, and brought down roars of merriment and loud applause. The four characters were well sustained. *Madame Valene Wapshott* (we must, of course, give the ladies preference of notice) was a very charming young widow of the "sterner" sex. *Mary Fluff* was equally at home in the envelopments of crinoline, as in less dangerous habiliments. *Uncle Bang* and *Mr. Clarence Grey-leaf* were very well acted, and their efforts to please met with frequent and deserved applause. The concluding piece was Dance's charming little comedy of the "Wonderful Woman," a somewhat daring play for amateurs

to undertake before an audience, many of whom perhaps have seen Madame Vestris as *Hortense*, and Frank Matthews as *Crepin*; but there was certainly no cause for disappointment last night. The very difficult part of *Hortense* was performed with much tact and felicity. The *Marquis* was very well acted by the gentleman who played *Uncle Bang* in the preceding piece, and who, though an *Amateur*, is evidently no tyro. Of the *Cobbler* we have nothing to say, but in the highest commendation. It was a carefully-studied performance by one who is evidently, in his "line," a finished actor. It was a close copy of Frank Matthews, and we liked it on that account. A good copy is always better than a bad original, and as we believe that no man could play the part better than Frank Matthews, we were delighted to find old reminiscences awakened by the faithful manner in which the character of the old cobbler, its blunt honesty, its quiet sarcastic wit, and its deep pathos of meaning were brought again before us by the gentleman who played the part last night. He is the liberal citizen also, we believe, to whom Calcutta is indebted for the new theatre, so, as actor and citizen, has doubly earned the thanks of the community. At this late hour we have only time to give our hearty award of praise to the orchestral amateurs for the "sweet music they discoursed," and to the Calcutta Vocal Union, who sang "God Save the Queen" with good and thrilling effect.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Dec. 8th.

CAMP BURHEE, Dec. 10.—A battery 14th brigade royal artillery marched from Hazareebaugh on the 8th inst., having been delayed a week on account of no carriage being obtainable nearer than Gyah and Dinapore. A subaltern and forty men of the battery are still left at Hazareebaugh for the protection of the station. This, we suppose, will necessitate the detention of the battery in Calcutta for some days, to enable this detachment to join the head-quarters of the battery prior to embarkation. It is rumoured that a company of the 43rd will be sent up at once to Hazareebaugh, to take charge of the station till the arrival of the 52nd regiment.

DELHI, Dec. 7.—Troops in course of relief are passing through the station daily—the 20th Hussars, B Battery Royal Horse Brigade, H.M.'s 81st Europeans, and the 1st Bengal Native Infantry. The latter are still here. They marched in on Friday, and leave to-morrow morning. Preparations are in course of completion for the soldiers' games in H.M.'s 82nd Regiment. They had a friendly match at cricket with the 81st, when the latter was passing through, and got a good trouncing from the younger regiment. But there are some excellent "bats" in the 82nd, and they will regain their laurels if opportunity offers. The announcement of the ex-King's death has excited but little commotion here, which is probably owing to the fact of the report having been circulated within a fortnight of the time when the event occurred. It is a remarkable circumstance that the people all knew of the death of their puppet King at least six weeks ago. How they manage to get news so quickly I do not pretend to know, but their means of communication is certainly worthy of imitation. In connection with the event there is a report, very generally believed, that the remains of the exile have been sent to Delhi under a guard, and that they are interred in the vault of his ancestors, over which a new shrine will be built. Although this is scarcely probable, it is believed, and somebody will profit by it. It is extremely likely that Jewun Bucklit, the "interesting youth," will be looked upon with that morbid sympathy which leads to the commission of such extraordinary errors in our Indian administration; but if the voice of common sense can guide our rulers, I trust it will not be forgotten that this same youth is a murderer of Christian women, and that he must never be allowed another opportunity of indulging in his favourite pastime of shedding their blood.

CASH BALANCES IN INDIA GOVERNMENT TREASURIES.—The following statement of cash balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of

October last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1860. Oct.	1861. Oct.	1862. Oct.
Govt. of India	Co.'s Rs. 2,71,81,561	Co.'s Rs. 4,51,78,291	Co.'s Rs. 5,70,22,069
" Bengal	1,63,80,765	1,57,30,877	1,83,30,927
" N.W. Provinces	2,24,29,988	1,80,51,823	2,45,96,703
" Punjab	1,08,11,134	89,77,290	86,04,561
" Bombay	3,07,76,473	3,46,09,316	2,39,22,409
" Central P	50,59,858	50,55,569	43,71,996
" Decan	12,57,615	7,95,506	12,39,864
" Madras	99,05,577	1,42,50,970	2,14,08,856
Total	12,38,02,971	14,26,59,101	15,94,97,373

To this amount (£16,000,000) must be added a cash balance at the India House of probably not less than £2,000,000. That this immense balance is six or eight millions in excess of our Treasury requirements there can be very little doubt; a fact sufficient of itself to show how needless was the imposition of the Income-tax. We have certainly not realised £4,000,000 by that tax, while we find our cash balances £6,000,000 to £8,000,000 more than we want.

SIR BARTLE FRERE AND SIR J. P. GRANT.—A friend writes to us from Calcutta as follows:—"I believe you are quite right as to Sir Bartle Frere. Personally, I was much attached to him, but it was very trying to see his house thrown open to all the most bitter assailants of J. P. Grant—to hear of Grant being summoned to the meetings at Government house, there to be assailed and insulted, while he could say nothing without entering into a squabble; to watch the progress of Government by associations, and then, finally, to see Lord Canning, in his last and least honourable year, led into clap-net measures; the letter attacking Grant, for instance, last December (which was Beadon's), the reduction of the troops in Assam against Grant's protest, and the waste lands resolutions—in all of which Sir Bartle's influence was discoverable. But he is so sincerely desirous to do right, so firm when convinced that a point of duty is really involved, and so well acquainted with your presidency, that he may prove an admirable Governor of Bombay. One advantage he has there is, that he will not have all the press against him (as he must have had here) in any really impartial policy; and another is, that he is surrounded by a much more independent and trustworthy European mercantile community."

THE ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY have most liberally come forward with their practical aid towards the success of the ball to be given for the benefit of the distressed Lancashire workpeople at the Town-hall on the 11th, the company having engaged to light up all the building free of expense, except to themselves, at a cost of not less than four hundred rupees. We hope that the liberality of the Gas Company towards others, and in so good a cause, will be attended with ultimate benefit to themselves. Is it unreasonable to ask why should not others, provisioners, wine-merchants, &c., also contribute, each in his way, to diminish the expense of this ball, and swell the profits which are to go towards alleviating the sufferings of our fellow-countrymen, the probable term of which no one can foresee?—*Englishman*.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP in Northern and Central India are both better and worse than we had expected—better in the Central Doab, where the produce is of an average character; worse, especially in the cotton field proper, on the right bank of the Jumna, where the failure, owing to storms, has been considerable. Meanwhile the last gathered crop pours down into Calcutta in a continuous stream. As soon as the cotton is picked, it is cleaned, packed, and despatched from every considerable bazaar. The traveller in the north-west finds the serais crowded to overflowing with cotton carts, and the ghats and railway approaches blocked up. The result is that specie is flowing up country, and the value of money rules high at Mirzapore and Benares.—*Friend of India*.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.—MR. INDIGO FORBES WILL BE THE DEATH OF HIM.—In the appointment of Sir Charles Trevelyan Indigo Forbes sees nothing left for the Landholders' Associa-

tion "But to summon up the iconoclastic spirit of their Puritan forefathers, and to go in for a smash at the image which is to be set up in the maiden, for the peoples, and nations, and tongues to fall down and worship. Remember, that he who overthrows an idol has no hatred to the mere materials of which it is composed, and I would wish you to upset Sir Charles Trevelyan with the greatest gentleness imaginable. I would not have his nose or fingers broken, nor even his features chipped, but laid down he must be; for the land which, in 1857, went through the baptism of blood into a better faith, must not again bow down before civilianism, nor must Sir Chas. Wood be worshipped in the image of Sir Charles Trevelyan." The Colonist party in Calcutta generally is beginning to see that the day of "Government by Associations" is already passed. The *Friend of India* complains that "Lord Canning's death, Mr. Laing's personal dispute, forced upon him by Sir C. Wood, and the formation of a new and Conservative administration in India itself, have made it necessary that the battle of the last four years be fought over again."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF's flying camp was to leave Jhansie for Saugor on the 18th. The following officers accompany it:—Captain Moore, A.D.C. and Interpreter, Colonel Johnson, Captain Ravenhill, Major Roberts, V.C., Colonel Sarel, Colonel Torrens, and Captain Burne. They are to make the whole distance, 132 miles, in six days. From Saugor his Excellency will go to Jubbulpore, leaving the flying camp to proceed towards Rewa, where he will rejoin it. The camp will be at Allahabad about the 15th January, and the Commander-in-Chief will arrive at Lucknow about the 22nd or 23rd. Sir Hope Grant will be there at the same time. The large camp marches from Jhansie on the 19th or 20th, and goes via Calpee and Cawnpore to Lucknow.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 20.

We understand that Captain R. P. Jones, of the Royal Artillery, is in arrest, pending his trial by court-martial, on charges arising out of pecuniary defalcations in the estate of the late Lieut. G. B. Stephenson, of the 4th Battery, 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery. The matters upon which the charges against Captain Jones are grounded date as far back as August of last year; when Captain Jones was commanding the above-mentioned battery, and his subaltern, Lieutenant Stevenson, was away on sick leave at Nynee Tal, where he afterwards died. Captain Jones's battery is at present at Benares, where he is to be tried; but was at Allahabad when the circumstances which have led to the court-martial took place.

DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF KEONTHAL.—We see by the *Ondk Gazette* that another influential chieftain, the Rajah of Keonthal, died a few days ago, after only a few hours' illness. His death, following so rapidly after that of the Rajah of Puttiala, has been attributed by the superstitious natives to witchcraft. It is only two or three years ago that these people burnt an unfortunate old woman on the plea that she was better acquainted with the powers of darkness than she ought to be. The chieftain was fined Rs. 1,000 for this act of barbarity; but owing to the protection, and in consideration of the aid which he afforded to the British during the mutiny of 1857, the fine was remitted. The Rajah of Keonthal, previous to the invasion of the Goorkas, and the occupation of his provinces by the British, was one of the most powerful of the hill princes, and received tribute from all the neighbouring chieftains, who looked upon him as their suzerain; and so strong in the force of habit that even to this day the chiefs of all the petty districts around look upon him as immeasurably superior to themselves.

THE LANCASHIRE RELIEF BALL on the night of Dec. 11th is pronounced a success:—"The Town Hall of Calcutta never before assumed so brilliant an appearance as last night, when the long delayed ball more than fulfilled the anticipations of its energetic promoters, upon whom its success in almost all its details reflected the highest credit. The effect of the experimental gas lighting rendered any return to the old oil system out of the

question. The whole area was more than decorated, it was crowded, with the flags of all nations; and a prettier scene could scarcely be imagined than when the crowd of dancers stood aside to receive Lord Elgin on his arrival at ten o'clock. About six hundred must have been present, and we should hope that the result will be not much under three thousand rupees for the Relief Fund. The general verdict was that it was a really 'jolly' party, all present, the highest in the services, with the commercial and trading classes, mixing unreservedly in the thronged dances; and we saw and heard of nothing to mar the entire enjoyment of the evening except that two or three unfortunates, unwarned by its peculiar colour, ventured upon 'trying' the champagne. However, nothing worse resulted than the necessity to take a little brandy to avert evil consequences; those who did taste it will look twice before they try 'a strange tap' again in the Town hall. When we left the room about one o'clock the dancing had been renewed with all the vigour of after supper; and the then departing early birds agreed that the ball had been on the whole one of the most enjoyable of its kind ever attempted in Calcutta. It was a good work, well done."

LIEUT. JACKSON'S TRIAL.—We have received the following from Mooltan, relative to Lieutenant Jackson's trial:—"The General Court Martial for the trial of Lieutenant Lewis D'Aguilar Jackson, of the Royal Bengal Engineers, assembled here on the 12th. Colonel Boyle, H.M.'s 89th Foot, is President of the Court; Major Young is the Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Lieutenant Bewsher, of the Punjab Commission, is prosecutor. The prisoner is assisted in his defence by Mr. A. Scoble, of the Bombay Bar. Only two witnesses have been examined as yet, Messrs. Clerk and Wade, Eurasian writers, who were spectators of the flogging, from the effects of which the late khidmutgar, Munnoo Khan, is alleged to have died. It was Mr. Wade who called upon Major Nicholls, the Deputy Commissioner, to stop the flogging. The evidence of the two witnesses is very conflicting as to the length of time the beating was continued. One witness swears positively that from first to last it continued three quarters of an hour, with the exception of three intervals of from seven to ten minutes. The other is equally positive that it lasted one hour and three quarters. The other witnesses who saw the flogging going on are natives. The man when removed from the tree to which he was tied during the operation was in a very exhausted state, but very soon recovered, and for several days afterwards he was not considered to be in any danger by the medical man who attended him. He died ten clear days after the flogging. The immediate cause of death was inflammation of the right lung. The left kidney was found in an advanced stage, and the right in an incipient stage of Bright's disease. The accused is tried under Section 300, para. 3, of the Penal Code."—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 20.

MEERUT, Dec. 18.—This station keeps up its old character for gaiety. Since the cool weather set in, and the "hill birds" returned to their plain duties, scarce a week has passed without something or other to enliven people, and when private entertainments begin to flag there are plenty of public ones to fill up the vacancies. The new theatre was well filled last night, and during Christmas week there will be several performances. The old one seems to be deserted, perhaps because it is old, but I doubt if the new one will ever see such acting on its stage, for those actors having

"Fretted their little hour"

have departed to that bourne whence no traveller returns. The excellent scenery remains almost as good as the first day it was painted. The troops were out yesterday, and judging from the roar of artillery from 7 till 9 A.M., they had a busy morning.

THE DELHI MISSION SCHOOL.—We have to announce that the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Delhi Mission School will take place on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock. This school is a "grant-in-aid" one, and was established soon

after the mutiny by the Rev. T. Skelton. At present the number of lads receiving instruction in it is about 240. The first class have made such progress during the last three years that they are now being prepared to pass the entrance examination of the Calcutta University; and, consequently, they are now reading the "University Courses for 1863," "Brief Survey of History," "Murray's History of India," &c., &c., and mathematics. They will soon master the first four books in Euclid, with deduction, algebra up to the first two unknown quantities, and arithmetic up to the standard required for the University. In the last report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, this school is mentioned as being the best in the Umballa circle. Our readers may be aware that Captain Fuller, the able and energetic Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, has lately ordered an examination of all the Government and grant-in-aid schools in his circle to be held every October. Two examinations have now been held,—one last year, one in the present. The result of the first examination here has been published. Of the Government schools, the Umritsar stands first, and of the Grant-in-aid or Mission Schools, the Delhi stands first. People now-a-days don't seem to care much for Mission schools, and think that in a station like Delhi, where there is a large Government school, a missionary one is superfluous and out of place. This is a great mistake. Two schools are by no means sufficient for this station. The number of boys receiving instruction in both the Government and Mission schools is about 600, and can any one say that there are only 600 boys in Delhi willing to learn English? By no means; hundreds more are anxious to learn, but they are either too poor to pay the entrance fee—one rupee—of the Government school, or are prevented by their parents from entering the Mission one. Prejudice is, and will be for some time to come, an obstacle to the progress of education in India; and until the people of this country learn to value education as the forerunner of all that makes a man really civilised and enlightened, the exertions now being made by Government and others will be in vain."

THE BHOOTEAS.—We hear from Gawalparah of the gathering of a body of Bhooteas on that frontier. The Deputy Commissioner of the division has been directed by Government to proceed to Purbutoor forthwith, to take up his quarters near the place where the Bhooteas have collected, but to avoid collision with them by all means in his power. Colonel Dunsford, C.B., commanding the troops on the north-east frontier, has been requested to send some troops as early as possible. The object of the assemblage of the Bhooteas, it is said, is to take by force a Soobah who has taken shelter over the frontier. We further learn from the same quarter that an officer of the Geological Department has been deputed by Government to ascertain and report the best plan for working coal in Kamroop.—*Englishman*, Dec. 13.

BHOPAL.—We have received most satisfactory and interesting news from Bhopal in connection with her Highness the Secunder Begum. This highly enlightened and excellent lady, who serves as such a bright example to all other Rajahs and Begums at present occupying territory in British India, has just introduced the Stamp Act into her territories, and means, we believe, to have the carrying out of it rigorously enforced. The anniversary of the Star of India was celebrated there with great pomp and state. The Agent of the Governor-general and a large number of European and Native gentlemen were present on the occasion, and Lieutenant Waterfield succeeded in getting some good photographs of the whole scene.

THE GIRL JANE.—Mr. F. Cooper, C.B., Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, has returned from Jhujur, whither he had gone on special duty for the purpose of investigating the case of the girl "Jane," supposed by many to be of European parentage, whose identity has been several times the cause of correspondence in our columns. We are not aware of the result, nor will it be publicly known for some days. Our own opinion, which

was in favour of the child being European, has been considerably shaken during a recent journey towards Hissar; inasmuch as at Rohtuck there is a child much fairer, and much more like a purely European child than the little foundling under notice; and there can be no doubt about her parentage. We consider the probabilities of the girl Jane being of native origin considerably strengthened; but until the Deputy Commissioner's report is made known it would be as well to say no more about the matter.—*Delhi Gazette.*

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 17.—The chief event of the past week has been the departure of Sir George Couper, who proceeded on Friday last to Lucknow, to assume charge of the high and responsible office of Judicial Commissioner. Mr. Sandford, the Under-Secretary to Government, has, as a temporary arrangement, been appointed Officiating Secretary, and Mr. Howell has assumed charge of Mr. Sandford's duties of Under-Secretary. This arrangement, it is expected, will continue till the appointment of the next Lieutenant-Governor is decided upon. It is useless speculating as to the relative chances of the several officers who have been named as fitting candidates for the Proconsulship of these provinces. It seems quite clear that his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general has not made up his mind about conferring the appointment on any of the officers who have been named at different times; but if the vacancy is to be filled up by any of the civilians of the North-West Provinces the most popular nomination would be that of Mr. Muir, senior member of the Board of Revenue.

SUICIDE OF MR. MOULINIE.—A melancholy occurrence took place on the night of the 5th Dec. at a village called Ucharra, about eight miles from Myhere. Mr. Moulinie, a Frenchman, an inspector belonging to the East Indian Railway, Jubulpore line, committed suicide by poisoning himself with laudanum. Three letters were found upon his table addressed to his friends, and an empty phial which had recently contained laudanum. The deceased had served throughout the mutiny in the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 18.

H.M.'s 89TH REGT.—A letter from Mooltan of the 14th Dec. says:—H.M.'s 89th marched into Mooltan on the 11th to relieve the 101st Bengal Fusiliers, which regiment commences its march for Rawul Pindie on the 10th, proceeding *via* Jhung. They will be at Jhung on or about the 25th December, Wuzerabad, the 7th January, Jhelum, the 14th, and Rawul Pindie, the 21st.

THE STATION STAFF OFFICERS at Raneegunge have received official notice that from the last day of this month (November) their staff salaries will cease; and this notification is, of course, tantamount to an order for the abandonment of Raneegunge, now no longer useful as a military station.

A STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE occurred the other day. A European in hospital here, belonging to the detachment that lately left for Benares, purchased from a native a cake or loaf, and upon cutting it open found in it half a rat. Dr. McLean immediately had the seller of the loaf seized and sent up to the commanding officer. The fellow's defence was that the rat must have jumped into the dough while it was being kneaded—strange that one half of the animal had managed to jump out again. We have not heard the result of the reference. The vendor ought to be publicly horse whipped.—*Allahabad Gazette.*

THE WEATHER at DELHI has not undergone any change since our last notice of it; the season continues unusually mild, and unless we have the usual Christmas rain we fear that our winter will prove the mildest known for years. For the last day or two, in the early morning, heavy clouds have come up from the south-east, but they generally disperse when the sun rises.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 20.

THE ARTILLERY AND THE 82ND REGIMENT are greatly improving in health during the last month: it is time they should; the 82nd Regiment was nearly eleven hundred strong when it first came to Delhi, it now numbers something considerably short of a thousand.

NATIVE TROOPS IN CHINA.—We regret to see by our China papers that the bad sanitary condition of the British forces in Shanghai is one of the chief topics of the day, though the native troops stationed there—viz., 5th Bombay and 22nd Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry, have suffered comparatively little, either from disease or mortality. This immunity cannot in any way be attributed to superior advantages of locality or barracks. On the contrary, those corps are in every respect worse housed than the European troops, and from this we can only draw the inference that the habits of life and natural constitutions of certain classes of the natives of Hindostan render them better suited than Europeans for service in climates similar to this, and confer greater powers of resistance upon them, when brought under the operation of epidemic influences, than that class of men who, as a general rule, constitute the enlisting population. The prevalent epidemic has likewise been telling sadly upon our sailors, a mortality even more appalling having occurred amongst the shipping in the harbour than on shore. For twenty years Shanghai has been a foreign settlement, but never during that period has there been such a season of disease and pestilence as has prevailed during the last summer, and so far from there being any abatement of that frightful disease, cholera, it is to be feared that it is gaining ground more day by day. In nine days after the arrival of H. M.'s ships *Euryalus*, bearing Vice-Admiral Kuper's flag, cholera seized upon the crew, and has already carried off a captain of marines, a naval officer, and over twenty men, besides prostrating over one third of the whole crew.

THE CALCUTTA RIFLE CORPS.—A volunteer writes:—"Two at least of the companies have elected their officers, so I send their names, as they may interest your readers. The captains are Mr. W. C. Hannah, of Messrs. Monteith and Co., boot, shoe, and harness makers, and Mr. Abbot, attorney-at-law. Mr. F. Jennings, of Messrs. Ostler and Co., the well-known glass manufacturers, consented to be elected lieutenant, and other subalterns are Mr. J. Brace, of the staff of the Doveton College, and Mr. James Knight, of Harraden and Co.'s. There should now be nothing to prevent the corps becoming a crack one as regards drill (there are paid professional instructors) in at furthest two months. The spirit amongst all ranks is most excellent, and I anticipate everything will go on swimmingly."

SALARIES TO MOONSIFFS.—One of the first and principal acts of Mr. Beadon, on his being installed into office as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, appears to be a scheme, submitted by him some time ago to the Government of India, for revising the scale of salaries of the moonsiffs. The Government of Bengal has proposed that the officers of Sudder Ameens should be abolished, and that the moonsiffs be divided into three grades—the first on a salary of rupees three hundred, the second on two hundred and fifty, and the third and the last grade on rupees two hundred per mensem. Candidates for promotion to the offices of Principal Sudder Ameens, should be selected from the first grade moonsiffs. The proposition appears to be a judicious one, inasmuch as that hard-working class of public officers was hitherto very poorly paid, and some concession ought, therefore, to be made to them, who are called upon to perform duties no less onerous than those of the other Uncovenanted Judicial Officers. The above-mentioned proposition, we hear, has been referred to the Secretary of State for sanction. If our memory serves us aright a similar proposal was made during the administration of Lord Dalhousie, but no notice was taken of it in consequence of the sepoy mutiny, which then just broke out in the North-Western Provinces, and engrossed the attention of the Supreme Government.—*Hurkaru.*

THE 77TH REGIMENT are gradually going into quarters, but a portion of the corps is still under canvass, as also several of the officers, the barracks being still undergoing repair. The regiment is out almost daily at parades, and the fine band keeps alive that portion of the station which is contiguous to the Clydesdale lines.

COLONEL HAYTHORNE'S LETTER.—(Copy).—"The Honorary Secretary, United Service Club, Calcutta.—Simla, 9th Sept., 1862.—Sir,—Although I have not been favoured with a copy of the circular issued under the authority of the Committee of Management of the United Service Club, respecting the matter of Colonel Priestley and Major Fitzgerald, I have seen one addressed to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and as Vice-President of the Club I feel it my duty to record my distinct objection to the course pursued by you as Honorary Secretary, under the authority of the said Committee of Management. I consider—1. That it was a most injudicious and unwarrantable proceeding to pronounce Colonel Priestley guilty of a breach of the 24th article of the club rules, without having ascertained the real bearings of the case; for if the rule bore at all on the case, which it does not, it should have been applied to the real disturber of the harmony of the club, viz.: to Major Fitzgerald, who insulted Colonel Priestley. 2. That you, on behalf of the committee, departed entirely from your competency in interfering with Colonel Priestley as regards the measures taken by him to resent a deliberate insult (it is so represented by Colonel Priestley) offered to him. 3. Colonel Priestley and Major Fitzgerald were not on friendly terms, and yet the latter made the former a recipient of his calumnious expressions respecting the Commander-in-chief. 4. That the insult was a great one to Colonel Priestley is proved by the apology tendered to him by Major Fitzgerald. It was not of a nature, however, to permit of its being settled by an apology; it was a breach of the 54th article of war, and if Colonel Priestley had accepted such apology he would have incurred a responsibility which he had no power to do. 5. Had Colonel Priestley reported an observation which he had heard casually at table, or even addressed to himself by a friend, I should be the last person to advocate his cause; but the case was far different. 6. It is stated in the circular that Colonel Priestley reported the case to me as adjutant-general of her Majesty's forces. It is only justice to Colonel Priestley to inform you that in his report Colonel Priestley states that throughout the proceedings of a special inquiry in which these officers had been associated together, he had been obliged to put up with innuendoes and observations of a depreciatory character regarding the Commander-in-chief's communication on the important subject of their investigations. It was this circumstance which had created a feeling the reverse of friendly between Colonel Priestley and Major Fitzgerald. Under these circumstances I maintain that Colonel Priestley cannot be accused of acting in violation of private confidence; he proceeded in the manner appointed by the regulations of the service and the Articles of War, and which, as an officer, and especially as commanding officer of a regiment, he was bound to do. 8. Therefore, as I said before, you, as honorary secretary of the committee of management, in my opinion, departed entirely from your competency in the course pursued by you. 9. I maintain that the committee have created a rule by their proceedings in this case which is quite unjustifiable, viz., that an officer is insulted at the club table, and if he takes the measures required by the regulations of the service he renders himself liable to expulsion from the club, which, at home, is the greatest disgrace that can be passed on a man, and which at home is only inflicted for swindling, or serious crimes. 10. I maintain that the circular is not drawn up in a manner to put the case clearly before the members of the club, whose decision is requested on it; and the termination of it actually suggests to the members the manner in which they should support the committee in the unusual course they have adopted. 11. It appears by the notice to the members that Major Fitzgerald was invited by you to send in a statement of what took place, but no such course was taken as regards Colonel Priestley. On the contrary, in your letter of the 9th August you debar him from stating anything beyond a simple reply to your question. 12. As a vice-president of the club it has been

my duty, in the interests of the establishment, to state these facts, and to point out to you that your circular notice to the absent members of the club does not put the real facts of the case before them, or remove the erroneous impressions which they will have formed from reading incorrect accounts of the case which have found their way into the newspapers. If any general meeting is held I protest against a decision being taken on votes or opinions founded on your circular. As Adjutant General H.M.'s forces in India it becomes my duty to say, with regard to the military members of the club, that the regulations of H.M. Service forbid the meeting of military officers to discuss military matters or to pass censure or praise; and that to do so in the case in question is still more irregular, as the whole matter has been reported to the chief military authority, as stated in your circular notice.—I have, &c., (signed) E. Haythorne, Col. A. G. and a Vice President of U. S. Club."—*Phoenix*, Dec. 9.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO DELHI.—There will be a grand durbar in Delhi on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit in February. All the chiefs from the surrounding States will be invited to attend, and the arrangements will be on a scale of unprecedented grandeur, even for Delhi. We believe that orders have already been received to "put the station into order," and it is to be hoped that the roads will be in a better state ere long than they are at present, or his Excellency and his numerous attendants will not be best pleased with the arrangements made for visiting the Jumma Musjid, and other remarkable sights of Delhi.

THE TWENTY-THIRD R. W. FUSILIERS.—The first detachment of the 23rd R. W. F. came into Agra Dec. 19 by train. The regiment comes up in three detachments, and the 35th goes down in the same manner, the first leaving Dec. 20. The delay and inconvenience that necessarily attends travelling on an unfinished railway is well exemplified in the fact that the 35th, if it marched every step of the way from Agra to Fyzabad, would reach its destination only one day later than it will now, making so large a part of the journey as the distance between Agra and Cawnpore by rail.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. BEECHER, C.B., Quarter-master-general of the army, it is said, to be brought on the divisional staff, to succeed Major-general Campbell in the Benares command.

OPHTHALMIA.—There is scarcely a European child in Agra that is not suffering from a species of contagious ophthalmia, which is most distressing to witness.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7. Rangoon, Lowden, Moulmein.—9. Mary, Bridges, San Francisco; Lepanto, Martin, Point de Galle; Anna Decatur, Rickenburg, Singapore.—11. John Scott, Harrison, Madras; Indomitabile, Carrow, Hong Kong.—12. Simla, Paterson, Suez; Tippoo Sah, Teasdale, Colombo; Surrey, Lash, London.—14. Ann, Barker, Hong Kong; Fazarabany, —, Jeddah; Fort William, Wolfe, Liverpool; Polar Star, Gill, Liverpool.—15. Verena Collet, Jorenherghe, Singapore; Moulmein, Cook, Moulmein; City of Shanghai, Smith, Glasgow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Rangoon.—Mrs. Ardagh and three children, Mrs. Brandes, Lieut. col. Phayre, Maj. Ardagh, Dr. Brandes, Rev. Mr. Poynder, Mr. Pindly, Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, Mr. Findell.
Per Susan Hinks.—G. B. Bachelor.
Per Indomitabile.—Mrs. Carrow, Miss Madot.
Per Ann.—Mr. and Mrs. Ghee and children, Messrs. J. L. and R. Klaer.
Per City of Shanghai.—H. T. Thornton, G. C. Phillip, G. Grace, M. Whittinton, A. Reid.
Per str. Simla.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Bal-four and inf., Maj. C. Simpson, Maj. and Mrs. Doublon, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Kelsall, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Simkins, Messrs. E. Roberts, F. Grant, C. Onslow, J. Kimber, J. Buxham, S. Har-raden, F. C. Simpson, E. Brooker, W. G. Cartwright.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Calcutta.—For LONDON.—Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart and four children, Lieuts. R. W. Smith, Lousada, Condell, Fortescue, and Monroe, Capt. F. W. Seager, Mr. Blythe, Mr. W. Lack, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. P. Borel, Mr. Wolfe.
For MADRAS.—Mrs. Adams, John Murray, Mr. Young, Mr. E. Cook, Mr. W. Hustler, Mr. A. Haworth, Mr. J. Wilda, Mr. F. Riddick.
For CARR.—Capt. Simmonds, Mrs. Dewar, Miss Jarvis, Mr. W. Alderson.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNER TO SIR HOPE GRANT, GIVEN BY H. E. NAWAB MOOK-THAR-WOL MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR.—HYDERABAD, DECCAN, Dec. 11.—This week we have been presented with a spectacle the magnificence of which recalls to our minds the olden tales we have read of the former grandeur and splendour of "The Gorgeous East," viz., the reception and dinner given by H. E. Nawab Mook-thar-wol Moolk Salar Jung Bahadur, the Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, to H. E. Sir Hope Grant, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, on the evening of Tuesday last, the 9th inst., and which exceeded beyond all conception the expectation of even those to whom the liberality and princely ideas of that nobleman were well known. The company began to assemble about 7 P.M., and at a quarter past H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by a troop of H. M.'s 17th Lancers, as escort, arrived, and was received at the entrance to the palace by H. E. the Nawab, surrounded by a most brilliant staff of native noblemen, on whom diamonds and precious stones shone in abundance. Here several introductions took place, and after inspecting the various rooms and curiosities contained in the palace, the distinguished party formed into a procession, H. E. Salar Jung leading Lady Grant, and followed by the remaining company in pairs, proceeded through a lane formed by beautifully-illuminated trellice work, covered with red cloth, to the Baradoory garden-house, which both inside and out was one blaze of light from innumerable glass lustres, and various designs placed around the gardens, cisterns, and every available place that would produce effect. Here covers were laid for 250 guests, nearly all of whom sat down to partake of a most sumptuous repast, consisting of all the delicacies of French and English cookery, together with numerous varieties of native dishes, while wines of the richest and rarest vintage flowed in profusion. Dinner over, the party proceeded upstairs to witness a display of fireworks, which consisted of numerous illuminated revolving pieces of various designs. Shells ascending to a great height which, bursting, produced showers of silver, gold, and red stars, serpents, and various other effects. A large illuminated fort appeared at the end of a tank, on which were several small ships and steamers throwing shells, &c., at the fort, which, after burning with a clear silver light for some time, blew up. This was followed by a discharge of some 800 or 900 Roman candles, so placed that the stars on igniting joined over the centre of the tank, producing innumerable circles of fire from the ground upwards, which had a most pleasing and beautiful effect. Shortly afterwards their Excellencies the Nawab and the Commander-in-Chief took their departure.

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY SENIOR MAGISTRATE OF POLICE.

We regret to learn that sickness will compel Mr. Crawford to leave this country for a short time, and we feel we should not be discharging our duty if we did not express the sincere wishes of the entire native community of Bombay for his safe voyage to his native land and speedy return to India with renovated health.

The famous case which brought Mr. Crawford into his present post seems to have unnecessarily created against him strong ill-feelings in some high quarters—as if by a mere association of ideas—and he has been persistently annoyed by persons from different sides. Unfortunately the Bombay native public is so immersed in trade that its leaders appear to have little inclination for any real political status in the community, and an honest expression of native opinion, which might do infinite good both to the governors and the governed, has often to be sought for in the dining saloons at the Breach, or Malabar-hill. The *Times of India* has done us good service,

which we should be the last to forget, but even that journal will, we believe, admit that it can act but partially as an exponent of native feeling. However, we are digressing. In the absence of an able English organ specially to ventilate native views, the local English press often has its own way, and a person whose misfortune it may be to displease a certain party is sure of being run down. We do not pretend to say that Mr. Crawford is perfection personified, but we believe him to be a magistrate of average abilities, with a little more share of volubility, perhaps, than is sometimes consistent with the dignity of the bench, but an upright, painstaking, and a conscientious man. For many years an inhabitant of this island, the climate seems to have improved his naturally conservative disposition to a degree which has often offended many a fast-going European and native; but, we believe, Mr. Crawford has been always willing to learn, and has been throughout a staunch friend of the natives, and of the cause of intellectual and moral progress in India. Trust begets trust, and it will be Mr. Crawford's proud boast to have trusted as he did in the unfortunate times gone by, we trust never to return. We, therefore, again wish him renewed health and all happiness, and hope to see him soon amongst us again.

But who is to be Mr. Crawford's successor? We trust Sir B. Frere will consider well before he puts one in his place. We are not of those who would cry down any particular class, but in the present case there is no qualified civilian of a proper standing available. The first qualification required is that the candidate should be a barrister. The senior magistrate is the *ex-officio* presiding officer of the court of petty sessions. This court had formerly a barrister on its staff as an assessor on 300 rupees a-month. Since Mr. Crawford's elevation to the magistracy this post has been abolished by a legislative enactment, and the inference is clear that the Legislature itself meant that the president of the court should in future be a legally trained officer. Again, as the *ex-officio* chairman of H.M. Bench of Justices, we require a lawyer to watch and direct the municipal Government of this growing city. But above all, the office of senior magistrate itself requires a man who has mastered the technicalities of the English law in its various departments, and for these reasons the successor of Mr. Crawford ought to be a barrister. But what sort of a barrister must he be? This is the most important consideration. We do not want one like the briefless who was said to have declared before the late Sudder Court that there was no native of India who ever spoke the truth. Neither do we want a sharp fleecing gentleman fresh from England, who knows nothing of the manners and customs of the numerous races that live in this island, whose ignorance of the principal vernaculars (Guzarati and Marathi) make him wholly dependent on his indifferent interpreters, and whose ideas of India and Indians would not bear scrutiny out of his club. We want a person of firm but conciliatory character, one who has freely mixed with natives of all creeds and ages, understands (at least, for all practical purposes) their vernaculars, has enlightened sympathy for their failings and wants, and is easy of access to all. The senior magistrate ought also to be well-versed in Hindu and Mahomedan law, so as to be able to unravel unassisted the various knotty questions that are sure to come before him, and as part of this law consists in the usages and customs of the people, he must essentially be one who has associated with them and learnt their ways, independently of the distorting medium of the attorneys. Above all he must be a determined foe of kowtowing to either Europeans or natives, or he would be a curse instead of a blessing. We would fight for the choice being made on public grounds, and in consideration of the services the candidates may have rendered to this country, rather than to their connexions here or elsewhere. In a community where the number of Europeans is but like a drop in the oceans, we conceive we have a right to entertain the hope that our wants, which really mean the peace and

well-being of the whole community, will be duly considered. Persons with all or at least most of the qualifications mentioned above, are not unfortunately plentiful as blackberries in Bombay, and we sincerely hope that in appointing a successor to Mr. Crawford, Sir B. Frere will not disappoint the expectations which have been cherished about his rule by the native community of Bombay.—*Rast Gofar.*

NATIVE GIRL SCHOOLS AT BOMBAY.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' Schools took place on the 13th instant, at Mr. Munguldass Nathooobhoy's garden-house at Girgaum. The assembly was held in the large hall of the mansion, on the left of which were arranged the seats for the visitors, and on the right were seated on low benches the children, numbering about 400; in the centre were chairs for Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, in the front of which was a table covered with scholarship certificates, work-boxes, and books for prizes. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere presided on the occasion; a large number of ladies and European and Native gentlemen were present at the meeting, among whom were observed, Lady Frere, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Inverarity, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Tristram, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Juggoonath Sunkersett, Brigadier and Mrs. Liddell, Colonel and Miss Lynch, Colonel French, Captain and Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Cannon, Miss Reid, Dr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. Pinhey, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Mr. J. R. Arthur, Dr. Steadman, Captain Leach, Major Annesley, Rev. Mr. Aitken, Rev. Mr. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and two Misses Maneckjee Cursetjee, the Persian Consul, &c.

Before the proceedings commenced, Sir Bartle and Lady Frere went among the different classes of the girls, and viewed and enquired into all that was interesting to know about them. No doubt they felt it interesting to see so many Hindoo girls assembled, who, by their bright intelligent looks, showed that they really appreciated the instruction they were receiving. The chair having been taken, Rao Sahab Vishwanath Narayan, Secretary of the Society, read the Report.

The elder children were then examined in various branches of their studies, by Rao Sahab Vishwanath, Mr. Bala Mungesh, B.A., and Mr. Javerilall Umiasunker; they gave very intelligent and prompt answers to the various questions put to them in grammar, geography, and arithmetic, showing that their minds had been well imbued with a rudimentary knowledge of common things, as also evincing the pains taken by their teachers in imparting such knowledge. A few Guzeratee and Marathe Hindoo girls also repeated some songs with pretty good taste and feeling, the singing of the latter being rather more harmonious than that of the former. Specimens of embroidery and Berlin-wool work, executed by the girls, were next exhibited to the ladies, and elicited much approbation; after which Lady Frere distributed the prizes to the successful girls, and also *puggres* (turbans) to the teachers, the last of which appeared a novel feature in the proceedings.

SPEECH OF SIR BARTLE FRERE.

Sir Bartle Frere expressed on behalf of himself and Lady Frere, and of the assembled company, the gratification which the proceedings of the evening had afforded them, and he added that he wished especially to state, on behalf of Government, their high appreciation of the spontaneous efforts which had been made by the gentlemen of the society in promoting female education, and their sense of the great progress which had been already made. His Excellency could not help contrasting what they had witnessed this evening with what he had seen nearly twenty-eight years before in what he believed was the first school established for females of the upper classes in Western India.

Nothing could be stronger than the contrast between the little band of Bramminee girls, who were taught reading and writing almost by stealth in the verandah of a ruinous old palace in Poona, and the scene now before them when they saw

the children of some of the wealthiest and most intelligent Hindoo gentlemen in Bombay assembled in such numbers in that magnificent mansion to receive their prizes before the large and influential assemblage then present. But his Excellency said the chief value of the successful exertions of the society was to be found in the high and pure motives which had actuated those who took the leading part in this important work. They had been moved by no desire to secure the approval of Government, for Government was necessarily passive in the matter; they had been actuated by no desire for popular applause, for they had too often met with apathy, misrepresentation and even active opposition. He believed they had been successful mainly owing to the purity of their motive, a single-hearted desire to extend to the daughters of their race the same advantages of education which they themselves had enjoyed and so highly valued. Whether we look to the difficulties they have overcome, or the progress they had achieved, his Excellency felt assured that Dr. Bhau Daji and his associates had established their title to be enrolled among the real heroes and benefactors of their race. But while congratulating them on what they had achieved, his Excellency said he would remind them of the arduous task which still lay before them. They had declared their intention of endeavouring to secure to the women of India the full benefits of an "European system of Education," and looking to what the Society had achieved, his Excellency felt no doubt of their success. But let them ever bear in mind what an European system of education really meant. It meant not merely reading, writing and accounts, the simple rudiments of instruction, but that the woman should be as completely educated as the man. The details of that education would of course vary, but the promise the society had given involved a pledge not to rest content with the results of their exertions till the women of India were so educated as to be the fit companions of the educated men. It was late in the day to attempt to answer any objections as to what "was the use of all this trouble," and whether the women were not better without it. No such question could possibly arise in the minds of those men who had themselves received and appreciated a good education. To all others his Excellency would simply say that it was the fixed and deliberate opinion, not of England only, but of all civilised Europe, that no nation could have a pretence to the character of a civilised nation in which the women were not on a par with the men, in point of refinement and education. Whether civilised Europe was right or wrong in this opinion he would not, his Excellency said, now discuss. He would only assure those among his native friends who had any doubts on the subject that Europe would always distrust the highest pretensions to civilisation in which this one distinctive mark was wanting. It would be said that a good female education involved great expense; of this there could be no doubt, for the report which had just been read pointed to the expense as the one great obstacle which remained, but this was a point on which they would find that the greater progress they made the more would their ideas on the subject expand. At present a few rupees seemed a very large sum to pay for the instruction of the daughters of even the richer members of society, but he believed that before long they would consider no expenditure too great to secure a really sound education for their daughters. His Excellency would appeal to some of the native ladies and gentlemen near him who had travelled in Europe to illustrate what he stated; they would be able to tell their native friends that not only were the sums which are spent in England on the education of daughters absolutely very large, but that in comparison to the whole family income they are relatively far larger than most native gentlemen would believe possible, and that there was in fact no sacrifice which an ordinary English family of the better classes would not make to have its children, but especially the daughters of the family, well educated according to their degree in life. After expressing his concurrence with that portion of the report which

pointed to the necessity of home instruction through good governesses and educated mothers of families, his Excellency expressed his conviction that the difficulty with regard to means to which the report alluded would speedily be overcome through the liberality of the native gentlemen of Bombay. In every other respect they might feel confident of success. He appealed to Dr. Bhau Daji's antiquarian researches to confirm his assertion that the non-education of females was a modern innovation totally repugnant to the ancient traditions of the Hindoos; and he instanced Abila Bae Holcor and the present Begum of Bopal as proving that the native ladies of modern days are in no respect inferior to those of ancient days in capacity for filling with distinction the highest and most difficult positions in life.

His Excellency then addressed a few words in Mahratti to the young ladies in the Mahratti classes, who were seated near him expressive of the gratification which their progress had afforded to all present; and on behalf of Lady Frere he said that she hoped on her return from Europe that some of the young ladies in these schools would be able to converse with her in English, and in conclusion his Excellency expressed to the President and members of the committee his hope that they would ere long be able to remove from Bombay the reproach to which he feared it would be liable now that her Gracious Majesty the Queen would have difficulty in finding among her Bombay subjects, any one Hindoo lady of rank who would be able to converse with her Majesty in her own language.

The assembly then broke up a little before seven o'clock, and repaired to the terrace to view the splendid illuminations in the gardens, which were tastefully decorated with festoons and Chinese lanterns, while a large fountain playing in the midst of them added to the beauty of the scene. The Union Band, which was stationed in the centre of the gardens, played some lively airs during the intervals. The whole of the arrangements did great credit to the liberality and taste of the worthy host, Mr. Munguldass Nathooobhoy, who alone defrayed the expenses of the exhibition. The children, after they had enjoyed the scene, were conveyed home in omnibuses and shigrams at about eight o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ARMY.—The *Englishman* says that more than one London letter received by the last mail mentions the growing belief amongst people well informed as regards Indian military affairs that, notwithstanding Sir Charles Wood's emphatic declaration of last year when he issued his retiring scheme, there will be before long another offer of inducements to the senior officers of the late Company's armies to retire. In the letters to which we refer it is stated that, on the next occasion, the inducements will not be, as on the last, in the shape of increased rates of pension, but that a money bonus will be tendered to officers, accepting which they will retire on the pensions to which they may be entitled under the company's regulations. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his personal and the headquarters' staff, will embark for Surat in the steamer *Berenice* to-day, in prosecution of his tour of inspection in Guzerat, Rajpootana, and Malwa. His Excellency will reach Ahmedabad on the 23rd instant, from whence he proceeds to Deesa and Mount Aboo for the purpose of inspecting the new barracks and hospital in course of erection at that sanitarium. From Mount Aboo his Excellency will proceed to Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Mhow, which will be the furthest extent of his tour. From thence he will return to Bombay, via Asseerghur and Malligaum, reaching the presidency early in March next.

GROSS VALUE OF THE CROPS OF BRITISH INDIA.—If we assume the present gross value of the crops of British India to be about £250,000,000—and it is impossible to believe it less—the assessment that would have been levied thereon, under the rule of our predecessors, would have been £80,000,000 sterling, where we

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.—Since our last report we have to advise a better feeling in the Imperial Market, though no material improvement has yet taken place. In the early part

Rev. Mr. Leiraada.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo.—From SOUTHAMPTON.
Capt. and Mrs. Scott and infant. Mrs. Eden, Dr. Burr, Miss
Impey, Capt. Hutcheson, Mrs. Baumerman and infant, Mr. W.
H. Kent, Lieut. C. H. Luard, Mrs. Diver and two children
Capt. Hingley, Mrs. Col. Petrie, Mr. Houlston, Mr. A. Heap
Mr. J. Dougall, Mr. J. Langley, Mr. J. Sutherland, Lieut. and

FREIGHTS.
 To London—Cotton, £3. 0s.; Seeds, £2. 17s. 6d. to £3. 0s.
 To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 17s. 6d. to £3. 0s.
 Seeds, £2. 12s. 6d. to £2. 15s. 0d.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Oct. 21.—No. 5,846.—The following covenanted and uncovenanted civil servants, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted, by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Covenanted.

Mr. H. Monckton, 6 mo.
Mr. T. E. Fairfax, 6 mo.
Mr. E. Drummond, 6 mo.
Mr. E. C. Craster, 3 mo.
Mr. C. Temple, 6 mo.
Mr. H. W. Hammond, 6 mo.
Mr. W. G. L. Lane, 4 mo.
Mr. W. C. Plowden, 3 mo.
Mr. F. B. Outram, 6 mo.
Mr. F. Beaufort, 3 mo.
Mr. M. B. Thornhill, 3 mo.
Mr. B. Hardinge, 3 mo.
Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, 4 mo.
Mr. N. S. Alexander, 3 mo.
Mr. R. Marriott, 6 mo.
Mr. R. C. Oldfield, 2 mo.
Mr. F. R. Cockerell, 3 mo.
Mr. W. M. Low, 6 mo.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale, 3 mo.
Mr. E. F. Lingham, 6 mo.
Mr. G. B. Hampton, 3 mo.
Mr. P. Carnegie, 3 mo.
Mr. J. E. Burton, 6 mo.
Mr. C. H. Kerr, 6 mo.

Military Dept., Oct. 20.—No. 952.—With reference to G.O. No. 798, of Aug. 19, notifying the future organisation of the staff of the Royal Artillery in India, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from 1st prox. :—

To be Inspectors, with rank of Brig. gen.
Brig. G. H. Swinley, comdnt. of arty., and comdg. at Meerut.

Col. J. Brind, c.n., comdg. 5th royal horse brig.

To be Brigade Majors to the Inspectors.

2nd Capt. M. C. Sankey, 2nd royal horse brig.

2nd Capt. A. H. Lindsay, 5th royal horse brig.

To be Deputy Adj. Gen. at Head Quarters.

Lieut. col. G. Moir, c.n., 5th royal horse brig.

No. 954.—The underment. officer has reported his return from England :—

Capt. J. E. L. Willows, late 10th regt. N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 15.

No. 956.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieut. R. Clifford, Bengal staff corps, adjt. 1st Punjab cav., for 6 mo., without pay, embarking at Bombay.

Oct. 21.—No. 957.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. :—

Capt. Sir C. W. A. Oakley, Bart., late 5th Eur. L.C., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 958.—The following officer having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Feb. 16, 1861, is app. to the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India :—

Capt. and brev. maj. C. J. S. Gough, v.c., late 5th Eur. L.C., late paid doing duty officer with late Hodson's Horse.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 18.—No. 173.—Lieut. W. Stenhouse, 32nd regt. Madras N.I., is app. examiner of forest accounts in British Burmah, with effect from date of joining.

No. 176.—Mr. A. Wilson, exec. engr., 2nd cl., Central Provinces, availed himself, on Sept. 26, of the 6 mo. leave granted to him in notification No. 141 of Sept. 3.

Foreign Dept., Oct. 28.—No. 450.—With reference to G.O., dated 18th July last, No. 298, Lieut. M. P. Ricketts, asst. comr., 2nd class, Central Provinces, is app. to be judge of the small cause court at Jubbulpore.

Capt. J. Ashburner, at present asst. agent, Gov. gen., is app. to be a supernumerary dep. comr. of the 4th class, in the Central Provinces, and his appt. as asst. agent is abolished.

No. 2,043.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. temp. arrangement :—

Asst. surg. W. Eddowes, in med. charge of the Erinpore irregular force, to officiate for Asst. surg. W. Moore, in med. charge of the Jodhpore political agency, from, the 5th ult.

No. 2,046.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased

to appoint Sir G. Couper, Bart., c.b., sec. to Govt., North-Western Provinces, to officiate as judicial comr. of Oude.

Appointments :—

Hyderabad Contingent.

3rd Cavalry.—Asst. surg. J. G. Read, M.D., of the 3rd inf., at present in temp. med. charge of the 4th cav., to the med. charge, v. Surg. maj. Mackenzie, c.b., A.M., and M.D., resigned.

4th Cavalry.—Asst. surg. C. T. Eves, of the 2nd inf., to the temp. med. charge, during the absence on sick leave to Europe, of Asst. surg. G. A. Burn.

Nov. 1.—No. 6,189.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. R. Simpson, of the C.S., who reported his return from furlough on the 28th inst.

Nov. 4.—No. 6,190.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. W. S. Halsey, C.S., who reported his return, on the 28th inst., on sick leave, per steamer *Nemesis*.

No. 6,192.—The Rev. T. H. Burn, an asst. chaplain on the Bengal estab., has reported his return, on the 28th ult., from leave, per steam ship *Nemesis*.

The remaining portion of the leave notified in G.O. No. 727, dated Feb. 6, as having been granted to him in ext. by the Sec. of State, has been cancd.

No. 6,193.—Mr. W. L. Willson, asst. on the Govt. survey of Indig., returned to his duty on the 20th ult. The unexpired portion of his leave is cancd.

Mr. H. B. Medlicott joined the geological survey as dep. supt. for Bengal on the 1st ult.

THE MYSORE COMMISSION.—CORRECTED LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

(*Vide Madras Gen. Orders, "Indian Mail," p. 965.*)

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Nov. 3, 1862.—The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Mysore commission under the revised scheme, as sanctioned in orders of 18th Sept. last :—

Commissioner, Mr. L. B. Bowring.

Secretary, Capt. A. C. Hay.

Military Assistant, Capt. E. B. Ramsay.

Judicial Commissioner, Mr. C. B. Saunders.

Treasury Officer and Civil Paymaster, ———.

Superintendents.

Lieut. col. R. S. Dobbs, Nundidroog division.

Capt. J. L. Pearce, Ashtagram division.

Capt. C. Elliot, c.b., Nuggur division.

Deputy Superintendents.

First Class.

Major T. Clerk, Toomkoor (on leave).

Capt. H. M. Elliott, Shimoga.

Second Class.

Capt. T. M. McHutchin, Mysore.

Capt. J. A. Campbell, Bangalore.

Lieut. T. G. Clarke, Hussan.

Third Class.

Capt. A. J. Bruce, Colar.

Lieut. W. Hill, Chittuldroog.

Capt. J. Puckle, Cudoor (acting at Toomkoor).

Capt. R. N. Taylor, Coorg.

First Judge of Small Cause Court.

Mr. L. Ricketts.

Assistant Superintendents.

First Class.

Lieut. P. B. P. Gough.

Lieut. C. J. Pearce.

Second Class.

Lieut. R. Cole.

Major J. J. Hamilton.

Lieut. T. Acton, of the Bengal staff corps.

Third Class.

Lieut. E. F. H. Armstrong.

Lieut. F. H. T. Gordon Cumming, 22nd Bombay N.I.

Home Dept., Nov. 5.—No. 6,260a.—The hon. R. T. Raikes, judge of the High Court of Fort William, in Bengal, resumed charge of his duties on 30th ult.

No. 6,260b.—Messrs. J. H. Carter, E. S. Moseley, G. M. Currie, and W. McC. Clay, appointed by the Sec. of State for India members of H.M.'s civil service on the Bengal establishment, reported their arrival at the presidency on 29th ult., per steamer *Nemesis*, which reached the Sandheads on 28th idem.

Nov. 6.—No. 6,261.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. D. R. Lyall, C. F. Worsley, J. O'Kealey, R. Porch, and J. C. Price, of the civil service, reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal division of the pres. of Fort William.

No. 6,266.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. W. T. Baldin, P. Whalley, and D. R. Parke, of the civil service, reported qualified for the public service, to the N.W. Provs. and Punjab.

The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr. H. J. Newbery, a junior unassigned civil servant, leave of absence for 12 mo., on m.c.

No. 6,298.—The services of the Rev. J. Sharkey, asst. chaplain on the Bengal estab., who reported his return on the 10th ult. from m.c., have been placed at the disposal of the government of the N.W. Provinces.

No. 6,300.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the police of the Hyderabad assigned districts :—

Capt. H. C. Menzies, 31st Madras L.I., to be superintendent of police in East Berar.

Capt. Menzies assumed charge of his office on 12th ult.

No. 6,301.—The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to permit Lieut. H. DeLousada to resign the appointment of acting asst. superint. of police in British Burmah from 4th ult.

Nov. 7.—No. 2,122.—Capt. R. Onseley, asst. commissioner, 1st class, in Oudh, for carrying out the settlement of that province, joined his appointment on 1st ult.

No. 2,123.—Mr. J. J. Falkon, asst. commissioner, 1st class, British Burmah, has privilege leave of absence for 2 mo., from 4th Sept. last.

No. 2,125.—Capt. E. J. Spilsbury, deputy commissioner, Myanong district, British Burmah, made over charge of the treasury of that district to Mr. C. Phillips, extra asst. commissioner, on 20th Sept. last.

No. 2,126.—Mr. J. Dyson, asst. commissioner, 3rd class, in Oudh, has privilege leave of absence for 1 mo. from 4th Dec. next.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Oct. 20.—No. 3,816.—Lieut. J. Johnstone to be an asst. superint. of police 1st cl. in Bhaugulpore.

Oct. 21.—Mr. C. D. McSweeney, 3rd cl. asst. superint. of police, is transferred from Gawalparrah to Durrung.

Mr. W. W. Daly, 3rd cl. asst. superint. of police, is transferred from Durrung to Gawalparrah.

Leave of absence :—

Oct. 18.—Mr. E. H. Whinfield, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rungpore, for 15 mo., m.c.

Mr. A. J. Meyer, medical officer and asst. to the comr. of Chota Nagpore at Chyebassa, for two mo. and a half.

Dr. J. K. Walter, princ. asst. to the opium agent at Behar, for 3 mo., under sec. 12 of the covenanted absentee rules.

Oct. 20.—Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson, member of the board of revenue, for 12 mo. and 8 days, m.c.

Appointments :—

Oct. 21.—Mr. H. S. Smith, professor of mathematics, Civil Engineering College, for 12 mo., m.c.

Oct. 29.—No. 4,025.—Mr. G. S. Fagan to be sen. police mag. of Calcutta.

Mr. J. B. Roberts to be jun. police mag. of Calcutta.

Dr. P. F. Bellow to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Purneah.

Leave.—Oct. 27.—Mr. J. A. Ricketts, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah, for 3 mo.

Oct. 29.—Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson, of the C.S., reported his departure from India on the 25th inst., on the steamship *Simla*.

No. 4,075.—Leave of absence :—

Mr. H. Hume, asst. superint. of police, Cossayah Hills, for 2 mo., under sec. 8 of the uncov. absentee rules, from Dec. 1 next.

Oct. 30.—Lieut. W. E. Chambers, dist. superint. of police, Gawalparrah, for 15 days, m.c.

Oct. 31.—Mr. H. M. Reilly, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Comercolly, having resumed charge of his office on 10th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on July 15 last is cancelled.

Nov. 5.—Mr. R. J. Scott to be civil and sess. judge of Behar, but to continue to officiate as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Rajshahye div.

Mr. E. F. Lautour, offic. civil and sess. judge of Patna, to be civil and sess. judge of that district.

Mr. A. R. Thompson to be mag. and coll. of Howrah, but to continue to officiate as civil and sess. judge of Nudden.

Mr. F. C. Fowle to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Rajshahye, but to continue to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Shahabad.

Mr. J. R. Muspratt to officiate as mag. and coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. W. Wright, judge of the Small Cause Court at Pubna, to officiate as judge of the Small Cause Court at Comercolly, in addition to his own duties.

Rev. R. Bland to be chaplain of Dum Dum.

Rev. W. Ayerst to be chaplain of Gowhaty.

Mr. P. F. Bellow, offic. civil asst. surg. of Purneah, to be civil asst. surg. of that district.

Mr. R. Banbury, offic. civil asst. surg. of Mymensing, to be civil asst. surg. of that district.

Nov. 1.—Leave of absence :—

The priv. leave for 1 mo., granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. W. Spencer, chaplain of Howrah, is confirmed.

Nov. 4.—Capt. C. D. S. Clarke, supt. of police in Behar, for 1 mo.

Lieut. H. E. Waller will take charge of the district during his absence.

Mr. W. Macpherson, dep. mag. and coll. of Rungpore, for 12 mo. and 24 days, on m.c., together with 6 weeks' prep. leave. This cancels the leave granted to him on the 15th ult.

The leave granted to Mr. H. F. J. Kean, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, on 28th ult., is cancd. at his request.

Nov. 5.—The services of Dr. R. Pringle, placed at

[Gazette.]

the disposal of the military dept., under orders of 25th ult., were so placed at his own request.
The services of Capt. J. G. Reddie are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the marine dept.

Nov. 6.—The Lieut. gov. of Bengal, with the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen., is pleased to nominate the following persons to be Councillors for his assistance in making laws and regulations:—
W. J. Allen, Esq.
Hon. A. Eden.

Court Martial.

LIEUT. T. B. BOILEAU, OF THE LATE 4TH EUROPEAN REGT.

Head Quarters, Camp, Hingona, Nov. 22.—At a General Court Martial assembled at Mooltan, on Saturday, the 18th of October, 1862, Lieut. T. B. Boileau, of the late 4th European Regiment, attached to the 101st Royal Bengal Fusilier Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

1st. In having at Mooltan, between the 1st of March and the 7th of July, 1862, been culpably negligent in keeping the accounts of the company under his command, and in the care of the public money entrusted to his charge; in consequence of which neglect, on the date last stated, there was a deficiency of Rs. 3,371-2-9, or thereabouts, of such public money, for which he (Lieut. Boileau) could not account.

2nd. In having, at Mooltan, on the 8th July, 1862, in disobedience of the military regulations, sec. 48, paragraph 17, borrowed Rs. 1,649 from Corporal J. Gorman, of the company, under his (Lieut. Boileau's) command.

Finding.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. Thomas Boldero Boileau, of the late 4th European Regiment, attached to the 101st Royal Bengal Fusilier Regiment of Foot, is guilty of the charge preferred against him; but the Court find that the amount deficient on the first instance of the charge amounts to Rs. 2,275-6-8.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner, Lieut. Thomas Boldero Boileau, of the late 4th European Regiment, attached to the 101st Royal Bengal Fusilier Regiment of Foot, to be dismissed the Service.
(Signed) R. WARRINGTON, Lieut. col.,
Royal Artillery, President.

Mooltan, 21st Oct., 1862.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) HUGH ROSE, General,
C. in C. in India.

Agra, 14th Nov., 1862.

Lieut. Boileau will be struck off the strength of her Majesty's Indian Army from the date of publication of this order at Mooltan, of which a report is to be made to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Calcutta.

MADRAS.**BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.**

Fort St. George, Nov. 7.—Leave of absence:—
Public Works Dept.—Mr. E. G. Ricketts, 1st asst. district engineer, Trichinopoly, 6 mo. special leave on private affairs.

Appointments:—
Mr. P. P. Hutchins to act as deputy secretary to Govt. in the departments under the chief sec., during absence of Mr. Kerr.

Educational Dept.—Asst. surg. J. L. Paul, M.D., A.M., to act as professor of midwifery and of the diseases of the eye in the medical college, during absence of Mr. Shaw, without prejudice to his other appointments; the arrangement to take effect from 7th ult.

Mr. J. Urquhart, M.D., to be professor of medical jurisprudence at the medical college.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. W. Leeming to be joint chaplain of Vepery.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. A. G. W. Burn, 2nd asst. district eng., Tanjore, to act as 1st asst. district eng., Trichinopoly, during absence of Mr. Ricketts; to join.

Lieut. D. H. Trail, roy. engrs., to act as 2nd asst. dist. eng., Coimbatore, during employment of Maj. Morgan, 1st asst. dist. eng., on other duty.

Lieut. W. M. Roberts, probat. asst. eng., to be 2nd asst. dist. eng., Malabar, v. Mr. Konig, but to continue to do duty in the Upper Godavery.

Mr. W. Harrington, 1st asst. dist. eng., Madras, is to be considered as having performed the duties of dist. eng., in addition to his own, from June 13 to Oct. 7, 1862.

Nov. 7.—Mr. J. H. Blair, Madras C.S., has this day reported his return to the Presidency by the steamer *Candia*.

Lieut. col. A. C. Pears assumed charge of the office of postmaster general, Madras, on 1st inst., and not on 29th ult., as notified in the *Gazette* of 4th inst.

Marine Dept.—Mr. J. J. Franklin, superint. of

marine, resumed his duties at the Presidency on the 6th inst.

No. 431.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.

17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. A. W. C. Stuart, provisionally attached to the staff corps, prom. to capt., from Aug. 30 last, v. Nuthall, dec.

Inf., Gen. List.—Ens. J. Blair, ens. in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot, prom. to lieut., from Sept. 1 last, v. Munro, 6th regt. N.I., prom. This officer's prom. is made under the provisions of para. 58 of G.O.G. No. 332, April 10, 1862, and in no way affects his position in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot.

Inf., Gen. List.—Ens. E. S. Skinner, prom. to lieut., from Oct. 31 last, v. Cotton, 4th regt. N.I., dec.

Alterations of rank.—Infantry General List.
Lieut. R. C. Hutchinson, from Jan. 31, v. Lake, 3rd regt. L.I., dec.

Lieut. G. P. Wood, from March 15, v. Yorston, 26th regt. N.I., resigned.

Lieut. A. S. Tollemache (ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), from April 1, v. Shelly, 31st regt. L.I., cashiered.

C. J. Dyke (ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), April 6, v. Grant, 44th regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. A. C. Williams, from April 21, v. Crossman, 41st regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. H. W. A. Willins (ensign in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from April 26, v. Halhed, 52nd regt. N.I., deceased.

Lieut. W. M. Robinson, from May 7, v. Ryves, 19th regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. H. H. G. Hands, from June 1, v. Underwood, 49th regt. N.I., resigned.

Lieut. A. Erskine (ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), from June 10, v. Stephenson, 44th regt. N.I., deceased.

Lieut. H. J. Nicholls, from July 31, v. Wyse, 34th regt. L.I., promoted.

Lieut. J. E. Whitehead, (ensign in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from Aug. 1, v. Palmer, 22nd regt. N.I., deceased.

Lieut. J. G. R. D. Macneill, from Aug. 6, v. Worsop, 21st regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. H. A. A. Prior, from Aug. 13, v. Taylor, 20th regt. N.I., promoted.

Lieut. F. W. Graham (ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), from Aug. 15, v. Rowley, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., retired.

Lieut. J. F. Pinhey, from Aug. 30, v. Stuart, 17th regt. N.I., promoted.

Veterinary Dept.—Vet. surg. E. B. Dawson, to be staff vet. surg., with effect from June 28, 1860.

Lieut. W. H. S. Clarke, 7th regt. L.C., is permitted to proceed to sea and New Zealand on m.c. for 12 mo., under the turl. regs. of 1854.

Educational Dept., Nov. 11.—Hon. Sir C. H. Scotland, Kt., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras.

Public Dept.—Mr. P. P. Hutchins, acting dep. sec. to Govt. in the depts. under the chief sec., assumed charge of the office on the 7th inst.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. R. A. Dalyall, sub. sec. to the Board of Revenue, resumed charge of his office on the 7th inst.

Public Works Dept.—Lieut. col. Rundall delivered over charge of the office of consulting engr., Irrigation and Canal Company, to Lieut. col. Ludlow, on Nov. 8.

THE NEW COINAGE.

Financial Department.—No. 23g.

Extract from the proceedings of the Govt. of India, in the financial dept., under the date of October 28, 1862.

RESOLUTION.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council observes that the new silver and copper coinage preserves that the new silver of 1862 will come into circulation from the 1st proximo, and that the distinctive appellation of "Company's" rupee in the transactions of the Indian empire will no longer be correct, and may with advantage be allowed to drop.

H.E. in Council is therefore pleased to direct that in all future public correspondence and accounts the word "rupee" only be employed to designate the Government coin of that denomination.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to the several departments of the Government of India, to all local governments and administrations, and to all officers of audit and account subordinate to this department.

Ordered also, that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information and guidance.
(A true extract.)
(Signed) E. DRUMMOND,
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 22.—No. 178.—Transfers.

—Capt. B. J. C. Prior, executive engineer, Jubbulpore division, to be executive engr., 3rd division, Great Deccan road.

Lieut. H. G. Puckle, assist. engr., 3rd division,

Great Deccan road, to officiate as executive engr., Sumbulpore division, as a temp. arrangement.

Fort St. George, Nov. 11.—No. 435.—The date of rank assigned to Lieut. R. F. Taylor, of the inf. gen. list, in G.O.G. No. 294, of the 25th July, 1862, is altered from the 28th Jan. to 28th Feb., 1862.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following further alterations of rank, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. R. F. Taylor, to take rank from Jan. 31, 1862, v. Lake, 3rd regt. L.I., deceased.

Lieut. R. C. Hutchinson, to take rank from Feb. 28, v. Homan, 5th regt. N.I., deceased.

This cancels the alteration of rank of Lieut. R. C. Hutchinson, announced in G.O.G. No. 431, dated Nov. 7.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Staff Corps.—Major F. G. Kempster, comdt. N.I. depot, and Lieut. H. T. O'Reilly, sub-assist. commissary gen.; arrived at Madras on Nov. 7.

Lieut. C. M. Hailes; arrived at Cannanore on Nov. 2.

The provisional appointment of Lieut. R. A. W. C. Stuart, 17th regt. N.I., to the staff corps, in G.O.G. No. 269, dated July 4, is cancelled in compliance with that officer's request.

Nov. 11.—No. 436.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in general orders:—

Foreign Dept., Oct. 24.—No. 2,012.—Major R. D. Ardagh, deputy commissioner, 1st class, Rangoon, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 mos. from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2,018.—Major W. W. Osborne, C.B., political agent, Rewah, is appointed to be political agent at Bhopal in succession to Major Hutchinson.

Revenue Dept., Dec. 16.—Leave of absence from his station:—Mr. B. Cunliffe, coll. of Madras, for 1 mo.

Appointment.—Mr. C. A. Roberts to act as coll. and mag. of the Madras dist. during the absence of Mr. Cunliffe on leave.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. J. Wilkins, principal sudder ameen of Cuddalore, delivered over charge of the court to the civil judge on 11th inst.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. E. Hemery, dist. engr., Cuddalore, assumed charge of the dist. from Major J. G. Palmer on Dec. 8.

Leave of absence has been granted to Lieut. W. Robertson, acting supt. of police, Godavery district, for 2 mo.

Dec. 15.—The Commy. gen. has, under the provisions of G.O.G. No. 77, dated March 24, 1857, granted priv. leave of absence to Lieut. J. D. W. Sewell, staff corps, sub asst. commy. gen., for 11 days, from Dec. 20.

Mily. Dept., Dec. 16.—No. 479.—Madras Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, from the dates specified opposite to their names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. C. W. S. Young; from Dec. 9.

Capt. H. H. Firth; from Dec. 10.

Lieut. C. James, having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., from Nov. 11, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 1,068.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet.—Promotions.

Lieut. col. G. W. Hamilton, Bengal staff corps, prom. to col. from July 2 last, v. Maj. gen. A. H. E. Boileau, roy. engrs. (Bengal), dec.

Maj. S. R. Tickell, Bengal staff corps, prom. to lieut. col. from July 2 last, v. Maj. gen. Boileau.

Capt. J. Daniel, Madras inf., prom. to major, from July 2 last, v. Maj. gen. Boileau.

Lieut. col. G. DeSausmarez, Madras inf., prom. to col. from July 16 last, v. Maj. gen. J. Manson, Bengal inf., dec.

Maj. M. F. Gordon, Bombay staff corps, prom. to lieut. col. from July 16 last, v. Maj. gen. Manson.

Lieut. col. from July 16 last, v. Maj. gen. Manson.

Capt. C. E. Taylor, Madras inf., prom. to major, from July 16 last, v. Maj. gen. Manson.

Lieut. col. H. E. S. Abbott, Bengal inf., prom. to col. from Aug. 2 last, v. Maj. gen. A. Carnegie, C.B., Bengal inf., dec.

Maj. W. H. Freese, Madras inf., prom. to lieut. col. from Aug. 2 last, v. Maj. gen. Carnegie.

Capt. B. Hodson, Madras inf., prom. to major, from Aug. 2 last, v. Maj. gen. Carnegie.

Alteration of rank.

Col. H. B. Lumsden, C.B., Bengal staff corps, June 15 last, v. Lieut. gen. A. Hervey, C.B., Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. J. Kitson, Madras inf., June 15 last, v. Lieut. gen. Hervey.

Maj. C. Jackson, Bengal inf., June 15 last, v. Lieut. gen. Hervey.

—Permitted to proceed to Europe, m.c.:—

No. 1,071.—Capt. W. Ramsay, 10th regt. Madras N.I., for 2 years, under old regt.

No. 1,082.—Appointment:—

2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Cont.—Lieut. R. F. Doig, 7th Madras N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer.

Privilege leave is granted to Lieut. J. W. Woodhouse, deputy asst. commissary (acting commissary of ordinance), for 10 days, from Dec. 22.

SADDLE CONTRACT FUND SHARES.

Dec. 19.—No. 488.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that the following final statement, exhibiting the names of officers and the periods for which they are entitled to share in the consolidated saddle contract fund of mounted corps, from May 1, 1860, to April 30, 1861, be published in G.O.s:—

Distribution Details.

Horse brigade of artillery	2 shares.
7 regiments of light cavalry at 1 share each	7 "
Body-guard	0 1/2 "
12 horse field batteries at 1/2 share each	6 "
Artillery recruit depot	0 1/2 "
	12 1/2 shares.

	Ra.	a.	p.	Ra.	a.	p.
Amount of contract allowance from 1st May, 1860, to 30th April, 1861, as per computation statements	1,13,498	4	0			
Do. proceeds of sales of articles from do. to do.	2,339	13	11			
Do. value of stores, &c., returned into the arsenals by 5th and 6th regts. L.C.	4,954	0	8			
	1,20,787	2	7			
Deduct the amount of expenses incurred from May, 1860, to April, 1861	99,482	8	6			
Amount to be distributed	21,304	10	1			
Deduct advance, as published in the Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 31, 1862, No. 56	18,416	2	6			
Balance for final distribution	2,888	7	7			
Add the amount of advance undrawn for No. 4 horse field battery	399	14	0			
	Ra. 3,288	5	7			

Horse Brigade of Artillery.

	Amount of share to each officer.	Total.
Lieut. col. F. Burgoyne, from May 21 to Dec. 29, 1860, 243 days	2,467 9 7	
Deduct advance	2,129 11 11	337 18 8

Brev. maj. G. P. Eaton, from Dec. 30, 1860, to Jan. 8, 1861, 5 days	50 12 4	
Deduct advance	48 18 2	6 15 2

Lieut. col. G. Briggs, from Jan. 4 to April 30, 1861, 117 days	1,188 1 8	
Deduct advance	1,025 6 11	162 10 9

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.		
Col. P. T. Cherry, for the whole year	1,853 8 9	
Deduct advance	1,599 8 0	253 11 9

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.		
Lieut. col. W. R. Strange, for the whole year	1,853 8 9	
Deduct advance	1,599 8 0	253 11 9

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.		
Lieut. col. H. S. Waters, for the whole year	1,853 8 9	
Deduct advance	1,599 8 0	253 11 9

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.		
Major S. W. Hennah, from May 1 to Oct. 29, 1860, and from Feb. 8 to April 17, 1861, 256 days	1,299 12 10	
Deduct advance	1,121 13 8	177 15 5

Lieut. col. H. B. Blogg, from Oct. 30, 1860, to Feb. 2, 1861, 96 days	487 6 10	
Deduct advance	420 11 2	66 11 8

Capt. G. T. Radcliffe from April 18 to 30, 1861, 13 days	66 0 1	
Deduct advance	56 15 5	9 0 8

5th Regiment Light Cavalry.		
Col. A. Borrodale (the late) from May 1 to Dec. 31, 1860, 245 days	1,248 15 8	
Deduct advance	1,078 10 2	170 5 1

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Brev. lieut. col. J. Whistler, from May 1 to June 2, 1860, 33 days	167 8 10	
Deduct advance	144 9 9	22 15 1

Col. A. McLeod, from June 3 to Dec. 31, 1860, 212 days	1,076 6 5	
Deduct advance	929 0 5	147 6 0

7th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieut. col. H. B. Blogg, from May 1 to Oct. 29, 1860, 182 days	924 1 8	
Deduct advance	797 8 11	126 8 4

Capt. G. T. Radcliffe, from Oct. 30 to Dec. 31, 1860, 63 days	819 13 11	
Deduct advance	276 1 8	48 12 8

Body Guard.

Capt. H. F. Siddons (the late), from May 1, 1860, to Feb. 17, 1861, 303 days	884 9 9	
Deduct advance	831 15 2	52 10 7

Lieut. E. S. Berkeley, from Feb. 28 to March 4, 1861, 5 days	6 5 6	
Deduct advance	5 7 8	0 18 10

Maj. J. Macgregor, from Mar. 5 to Apr. 30, 1861, 57 days	72 5 7	
Deduct advance	62 7 2	9 14 5

No. 1 Horse Field Battery.

Capt. R. C. B. Highmoor, from May 1 to June 30, 1860, 61 days	77 6 10	
Deduct advance	66 13 3	10 9 7

Lieut. E. T. Ouchterlony, from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1860, 37 days	46 15 5	
Deduct advance	40 8 7	6 6 10

Capt. W. S. Mann, from Aug. 7 to Oct. 25, 1860, 80 days	101 8 9	
Deduct advance	87 10 4	18 14 5

Capt. G. B. B. Holmes, from Oct. 26, 1860, to April 30, 1861, 187 days	237 5 10	
Deduct advance	204 18 10	32 8 0

No. 2 Horse Field Battery.

Brev. lieut. col. R. Cadell, for the whole year	463 4 11	
Deduct advance	399 14 0	63 6 11

No. 3 Horse Field Battery.

Lieut. M. L. Monckton, from May 1 to Sept. 7, 1860, and from 23rd to 30th April, 1861, 138 days	175 2 8	
Deduct advance	151 8 0	23 15 8

Capt. G. C. Robinson, from Sept. 8, 1860, to April 22, 1861, 227 days	288 2 3	
Deduct advance	248 11 0	39 7 3

No. 4 Horse Field Battery.

Capt. (brev. maj.) G. Selby, May 1 to Sept. 18, 1860, 141 days	178 15 7	
Deduct advance	—	178 15 7

Lieut. A. W. O. Whinyates, from Sept. 19, 1860, to Apr. 4, 1861, 198 days	251 5 8	
Deduct advance	—	251 5 8

No. 5 Horse Field Battery.

2nd Capt. S. R. Smith (the late), from May 1 to Sept. 7, 1860, 130 days	165 0 2	
Deduct advance	142 6 9	22 9 5

Capt. G. Carleton, from Sept. 8, 1860, to Jan. 11, 1861, and March 18 to April 30, 1861, 173 days	219 9 6	
Deduct advance	189 8 6	30 1 0

Lieut. G. Haggard, from Jan. 15 to Feb. 22, 1861, 39 days	49 8 1	
Deduct advance	42 11 7	6 12 6

2nd Capt. J. M. Macintyre, from Feb. 23 to March 17, 1861, 23 days	29 8 1	
Deduct advance	25 8 2	8 15 11

No. 6 Horse Field Battery.

Capt. G. Carleton, from May 1 to Sept. 7, 1860, 130 days	165 0 8	
Deduct advance	152 4 6	12 11 9

Lieut. G. B. B. Holmes, from Sept. 8 to 16, 1860, 9 days	11 6 9	
Deduct advance	—	11 6 9

Capt. T. R. Smith (the late), from Sept. 17 to Oct. 27, 1860, 41 days	52 0 8	
Deduct advance	44 14 7	7 2 1

Lieut. H. M. Finlay, from Oct. 28, 1860, to March 5, 1861, 129 days	163 11 11	
Deduct advance	141 5 3	22 6 8

Capt. R. G. F. Henegan, from March 6 to April 30, 1861, 56 days	71 1 4	
Deduct advance	61 5 8	9 11 8

No. 7 Horse Field Battery.

Capt. A. V. Falls, from May 1 to Dec. 31, 1860, 245 days	810 15 9	
Deduct advance	268 6 7	42 9 2

Lieut. W. Manderson, from Jan. 1 to 7, 1861, 7 days	8 14 2	
Deduct advance	7 10 9	1 8 5

Capt. A. J. Ogilvie, from Jan. 8 to April 30, 1861, 113 days	143 6 11	
Deduct advance	123 12 8	19 10 8

No. 8 Horse Field Battery.

2nd Capt. R. A. Peach, from May 1 to June 13, 1860, 44 days	55 18 7	
Deduct advance	48 3 4	7 10 3

Capt. R. C. Hitchins, from June 14 to Nov. 20, 1860, 160 days	208 1 6	
Deduct advance	175 4 6	27 18 0

Lieut. J. F. Pierson, from Nov. 21, 1860, to Jan. 31, 1861, 72 days	91 6 8	
Deduct advance	78 14 1	12 8 2

Brev. maj. H. E. Hicks, from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, 1861, 28 days	85 8 8	
Deduct advance	30 10 10	4 13 10

Lieut. F. E. Haden, from Mar. 1 to April 30, 1861, 61 days	77 6 10	
Deduct advance	66 18 2	10 9 8

No. 9 Horse Field Battery.

Brev. maj. C. H. Harrison, for the whole year	463 4 11	
Deduct advance	399 14 0	63 6 11

No. 10 Horse Field Battery.

2nd Capt. C. Raikes, from May 1 to May 28, 1860, 28 days	85 8 8	
Deduct advance	30 10 10	4 13 10

Capt. F. C. Nuthall, from May 29, 1860, to April 30, 1861, 337 days	427 12 8	
Deduct advance	369 8 2	58 9 1

No. 11 Horse Field Battery.

Lieut. H. J. Thornton, from May 1 to Aug. 2, 1860, 94 days	119 5 1	
Deduct advance	102 15 8	16 5 5

Lieut. J. Ford, from Aug. 8, 1860, to Jan. 31, 1861, 182 days	231 0 3	
Deduct advance	119 6 3	81 10 0

Capt. W. S. Mann, from Feb. 1 to April 30, 1861, 89 days	112 15 6	
Deduct advance	97 8 1	15 7 5

No. 12 Horse Field Battery.

Lieut. J. Ford, from May 1 to Aug. 2, 1860, 94 days	119 5 1	
Deduct advance	102 15 8	16 5 5

2nd Capt. C. Raikes, from Aug. 3, 1860, to March 5, 1861, 215 days	272 14 6	
Deduct advance	235 8 8	37 5 10

Capt. E. W. Dance, from Mar. 6 to April 30, 1861, 56 days	71 1 4	
Deduct advance	61 5 8	9 11 8

Artillery Recruit Depot.			
Capt. W. C. F. Gosling, for the whole year	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
Deduct advance	468 4 11	899 14 0	
		68 6 11	

Rupees	3,288 4 1
Lost by fraction	0 1 6
Total Rupees	3,288 5 7

2. The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the balance due on account of the Consolidated Saddle Contract Fund be discharged accordingly in the usual manner.

Dec. 19.—No. 484.—Capt. W. M. Williams, staff corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on m.c., for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

The underment officers are prom. to the rank of Capt. by brevet, from Dec. 10, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. S. C. Montgomerie, 3rd regt. L.I.

Lieut. P. Salter, 4th regt. N.I.

ERRATUM.—The Christian names of Maj. Young, prom. in G.O. Dec. 16, are "Campbell William Shotton," not "Charles William Shotton."

ACCOUNTS OF SADDLE CONTRACT FUND.

No. 485.—The Inspector gen. of Ordnance and Magazines having reported that the Accounts of the Saddle Contract Fund for the year 1861 have been partially audited, and that after reserving 15 per cent. until their final adjustment is complete, a sum of Rs. 22,040-7-9 remains to be distributed in the proportions due to the several claimants, as a dividend pending the final adjustment, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following statements, exhibiting the names of officers and the period for which they are entitled to shares, with the amount each will now receive, as above explained, be published for general information, and the several sums be discharged accordingly:—

3rd Royal Horse Brigade.

	Amount.	Total Amount.
R. A. P. R. A. P.		
Col. G. Briggs, for the whole year, 365 days	4,830 12 8	
1st Regt. L.C.		
Col. P. T. Cherry, from May 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, 245 days	1,621 4 8	
Maj. C. Campbell, from Jan. 1 to 9, 1862, 9 days	59 8 11	
Maj. E. G. Wood, from Jan. 10 to April 30, 1862, 111 days	784 8 9	
	2,415 6 4	

2nd Regt. L.C.

Lieut. col. W. R. Strange, from May 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, 245 days	1,621 4 8
Col. P. T. Cherry, from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1862, 120 days	794 1 8
	2,415 6 4

3rd Regt. L.C.

Lieut. col. H. S. Waters, from May 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, 245 days	1,621 4 8
Lieut. col. A. J. Kelso, from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1862, 120 days	794 1 8
	2,415 6 4

4th Regt. L.C.

Capt. G. T. Radcliffe, from May 1 to 11, 1861, 11 days	72 12 8
Maj. E. J. Ferrers, from May 12, 1861, to Jan. 15, 1862, 249 days	1,647 12 8
Capt. G. T. Radcliffe, from Jan. 16 to April 8, 1862, 83 days	549 4 1
Lieut. col. E. J. Ferrers, from April 9 to 30th, 1862, 22 days	145 9 4
	2,415 6 4

Body Guard.

Maj. J. M. MacGregor, for the whole year, 365 days	603 13 7
No. 3 Batty. 17th Brig. R.A.	
Capt. A. J. Ogilvie, from May 1 to Oct. 8, 1861, 156 days	258 1 4
Capt. J. H. Elwyn, from Oct. 4, 1861, to April 8, 1862, 187 days	309 5 11
Lieut. J. G. Marshall, from April 9 to 22, 1862, 14 days	23 2 7
Maj. G. G. Pearce, from April 23 to 30, 1862, 8 days	18 3 9
	603 13 7

No. 4 Batty. 17th Brig. R.A.			
Lieut. M. L. Monoton, from May 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, 245 days	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
Capt. J. R. Magrath, from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1862, 120 days	202 10 7	99 4 2	801 14 9

No. 5 Batty. 17th Brig. R.A.			
Capt. G. B. B. Holmes, from May 1 to Oct. 25, 1861, 178 days	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
Lieut. E. T. Ouchterlony, from Oct. 26 to Dec. 9, 1861, 45 days	294 7 8	74 7 2	
Capt. J. DeC. Sinclair (the late) from Dec. 10, 1861 to April 30, 1862, 142 days	234 14 9	603 13 7	

No. 6 Batty. 17th Brig. R.A.			
Maj. H. E. Hicks, for the whole year, 365 days	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
No. 2 Batty. 20th Brig. R.A.			
Lieut. col. T. G. Nuthall, from May 1 to Oct. 7, 1861, 160 days	264 11 3	289 8 3	
Capt. A. R. Gloag, from Oct. 8, 1861, to March 31, 1862, 175 days	289 8 3	49 10 1	603 13 7
Capt. J. M. Macintyre, from 1st to 30th April, 1862, 30 days	49 10 1	603 13 7	

No. 3 Batty. 20th Brig. R.A.			
Maj. C. H. Harrison, from May 1 to Dec. 27, 1861, 241 days	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
Lieut. A. P. Bainbridge, from Dec. 28, 1861, to Feb. 8, 1862, 43 days	398 11 4	71 2 3	
Capt. W. D. O'Kerich, from Feb. 9 to April 30, 1862, 81 days	71 2 3	134 0 0	603 13 7

No. 4 Batty. 20th Brig. R.A.			
Capt. W. S. Mann, for the whole year, 365 days	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
No. 1 Batty. 23rd Brig. R.A.			
Lieut. col. R. Cadell, for the whole year, 365 days	603 13 7		
No. 2 Batty. 23rd Brig. R.A.			
Capt. G. Carleton, for the whole year, 365 days	603 13 7		
No. 3 Batty. 23rd Brig. R.A.			
Capt. R. G. F. Henegan, for the whole year, 365 days	603 13 7		
No. 4 Batty. 23rd Brig. R.A.			
Capt. E. W. Dance, for the whole year, 365 days	603 13 7		
Artillery Recruit Depot.			
Capt. W. C. F. Gosling, for the whole year, 365 days	603 13 7		
Total Rupees	22,040 7 9		

No. 486.—The following G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay is republished at this Presidency:—

G.O. by H.E. the Gov. in Council.
Military Dept., Eombay Castle, Dec. 9.—No. 657.—
The following officer is allowed furlough to Europe, for 20 mo., m.c.:—
Asst. surg. H. King, Madras estab., civ. asst. surg., Beytool.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen's Office, Fort St. George, Nov. 5.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Qualified for the General Staff under Para. 11, G.O.C.C. of July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. H. R. Godfrey, staff corps, Madras.
Lieut. W. H. Hodges, 1st regt. N.I., Hoosungabad.
Lieut. H. P. R. F. Crawford, 34th L.I., Madras.
Lieut. M. A. Rowlandson, 41st N.I., Madras.
Lieut. W. G. Sharpe, 41st N.I., Madras.
Lieut. J. Godson, late 52nd N.I., doing duty 81st L.I., Madras.
Lieut. G. A. Young, late 52nd regt. N.I., doing duty 24th N.I., Madras.

Creditable Progress.
Lieut. J. J. Muir, late 49th regt. N.I., doing duty 21st N.I., Madras.
Lieut. C. C. Hewatson, late 49th regt. N.I., doing duty 34th regt. L.I., Madras.
Lieut. F. Kilgour, late 52nd regt. N.I., doing duty 4th regt. N.I., Madras.
Passed the Examination prescribed for Officers of Companies.

Lieut. D. W. Williams, late 48th regt. N.I., doing duty 33rd regt. N.I., Madras.
The moonshie allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. (brev. capt.) Godfrey, and Lieuts. Hodges, Sharpe, Muir, Kilgour, and Hewatson.
Leave of absence:—
Capt. F. A. Brooking, 18th regt. N.I., to presidency, on m.c., prep. to Europe.

Surg. H. Nott, 16th regt. N.I., for 1 mo., in continuation of leave granted Oct. 20, to Bangalore and Madras.

With reference to G.O. No. 943, dated Oct. 16, republished in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 28th idem., No. 421, Maj. J. C. Day, staff corps, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C. in C., is directed to do duty under the orders of officer comd. Nagpore force; to join.

Lieut. W. B. Warner, cavalry general list, who has been reported qualified to command a troop at exercise, will continue to do duty, until further orders, with H.M.'s 17th lancers.

Capt. E. M. Cherry, 1st regt. L.C., now doing duty 3rd regt. L.C., will rejoin the former regt. on its arrival at Bellary.

The undermnd. officers of the cavalry general list, attached to H.M.'s 1st (King's) drag. gds., having been reported qualified to command a troop at exercise, are appd. to do duty as follows, until further orders:—

Lieut. D. J. S. McLeod, with 3rd regt. L.C.; to join. Lieut. C. M. A. Morant to continue to do duty with H.M.'s (King's) drag. gds.

Leave of absence:—
Lieut. col. (brev. col.) T. J. Fischer, C.B., 8rd regt. L.I., from Oct. 27, for 8 mo., to Mercara and Salem.

Capt. A. Child, 8th regt. N.I., in continuation, till Nov. 8; to enable him to join.

Dec. 13.—With reference to G.O. July 8, 1862, Lieut. J. Godson, late 52nd regt. N.I. do. du. 81st L.I., is permitted to do duty with 44th regt. N.I., till departure for the northern ports of the steamer Sydney on or about Jan. 15.

Dec. 15.—The Appt. in G.O. dated Nov. 13 of Lieut. N. M. Macleod, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, to act as A.D.C. to the C. in C., is to have effect from Nov. 13, 1862, on which date that officer entered on the duties of his appointment.

Major E. W. Boudier, of the late 51st regt. N.I., is appd. to do duty until further orders under the officer comd. Mysore div.—to join.

Dec. 16.—The underment. officer has been exam. in the Hindoostanee language:—
Lieut. R. T. Chapman, inf. do. du. 17th regt. N.I., Quilon, passed the exam. prescribed for officers of companies.

Leave of absence:—
Major P. R. J. Wood, 4th regt. N.I., from Dec. 15, 1862, for 4 mos.—Madras and Eastern coast.

Dec. 17.—Ensign A. L. Wynter, general list, now doing duty with H.M.'s 1st battalion 18th royal Irish, having been reported qualified to command a comp. at battalion exercise, is appointed to do duty with 38th regt. N.I.

Surgeon maj. J. Shaw, superint. of the eye infirmary, having been reported fit to return to duty, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence on m.c., granted to him in G.O. No. 379, of Sept. 27, is cancelled from Dec. 10.

Dec. 18.—So much of G.O. of Oct. 29 as directs Capt. R. S. Burge, late 3rd Madras European regt., to do duty with 29th regt. N.I., is cancelled, and that officer will continue to do duty under the officer comd. Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Lieut. H. W. Bird, late 6th regt. L.C., is appointed A.D.C. to Maj. gen. E. Armstrong, comd. Ceded Districts, with effect from Dec. 3, v. Maj. S. Mainwaring, staff corps, proceeded to Secunderabad on other duty.

Dec. 19.—Capt. W. C. Phillips, 44th regt. N.I., acting dep. asst. qmtr. gen., centre division, has furnished the prescribed certificate of qualification in surveying.

Leave of absence:—
Capt. J. J. Brine, 4th regt. N.I., from Nov. 1 to 13, to Neilgherries, m.c.

Lieut. J. W. Cleland, 2nd regt. N.I., doing duty N.I. depot, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Feb. 10, 1863, to Madras.

Lieut. A. Farrer, 2nd regt. L.C., from Jan. 1, 1863 for 6 mo., to Presy.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Military Dept., Bombay Castle, Dec. 11.—No. 664.—The underment. officers are allowed furl. to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c., with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope:—

Major J. Thacker, of the Bombay staff corps, sub asst. coms. gen.
Lieut. G. Bannister, H.M.'s 16th regt. N.I.

No. 665.—Capt. A. W. H. Finch, royal engrs., exec. engr., Ahmednuggur, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 3 years, commencing from the 12th inst., on private affairs, under the old furl. regs.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

Dec. 12.—No. 666.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the despatch from H.M.'s Principal Sec. of State for India, dated Oct. 23 last, No. 182, together with the Royal Warrants authorising the distribution of the prize property captured at Dhar, Nurgood, Shorapore, Mulgulle and in Khandesh:—

"Copies of Warrants under H.M.'s Sign Manual, authorising the distribution, as prize, of the property captured on the following occasions, are herewith forwarded, viz. :—

At Dhar.
" Nurgood.
" Shorapore.
" Hulgulle.
In Khandesh.

"Your Government will take immediate steps for the distribution of this prize money to the troops employed, in accordance with the directions contained in the respective Warrants. The distribution of the shares to the native troops will be regulated by the scale laid down by the Govt. of India for the native troops employed at the capture of Delhi and Lucknow.

"Agreeably to the scale of distribution recently determined upon, the Royal Warrants in each case fix a certain proportion as the amount to be received by the officer in command; should the amount thus fixed prove to be less in any case than the officer would be entitled to as commanding a regiment, he is to be granted the alternative of such sum as he would receive in virtue of such command."

[Here follow copies of Warrants referred to, defining the scale of distribution.]

CAVALRY OFFICER'S ALLOWANCES.

Dec. 13.—No. 670.—With reference to G.O. No. 443, dated 26th July last, and under instructions from the Govt. of India, the doing duty allowance of cavalry officers appointed to Silladar regts. is fixed at Rs. 50 per mensem; such officers already drawing double horse allowance in their pay as officers of cavalry.

STAFF.—No. 671.—The underment. officers having completed 20 years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Cpts. W. R. Lambert, J. F. Lester, H. N. Miller, and G. F. Taylor; Dec. 9.

No. 672.—The underment. officers having completed 12 years' service, four of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieuts. A. Wardrop and T. Bell; Dec. 10.

Dec. 16.—No. 673.—Lieut. M. Grant, H.M.'s 33rd regt., has been appointed an asst. to the superint. revenue survey and assessment, Tanna and Rutnaherry.

No. 674.—The foll. promotion is made :—

Public Works Dept.—Acting dep. asst. commissary E. Stapleton is confirmed in that grade from Nov. 3, 1861, v. Whittenbury, invalided, and to complete establishment.

No. 675.—Capt. and brev. maj. W. M. Leckie, of H.M.'s 13th regt. N.I., has a furlough to Europe for 2 years, commencing from Feb. 27, 1863, under new furlough regulations.

Capt. R. L. Playfair, 1st asst. to political resident at Aden, to act as political agent at Zanzibar during Lieut. col. Rigby's absence.

Mr. H. Rassam, Arabic interpreter, has been appd. to act as 1st asst. to the political resident at Aden during Capt. Playfair's absence, or until further orders.

Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, of the staff corps, has been appd. to act as Arabic interp. and asst. to the political resident at Aden during the time Mr. Rassam may act as 1st asst.

Revenue Dept., Dec. 12.—Mr. G. Blackwell, asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, is allowed to proceed to the pres. for the purpose of appearing in Jan. next before the Civil and Military Examination Committee for undergoing an exam. in Guzerathi.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. col. A. De Lisle, royal engrs., is appd. consulting engr. to Govt. for reclamations in and near the harbour of Bombay, from the 1st inst.

Dec. 15.—Mr. S. J. Harrison to act as district dep. coll. of Poona during Mr. R. H. Showell's temp. employment in Bombay.

Dec. 17.—Mr. J. B. Peile assumed charge of his duties in connection with Act VI. of 1862 for the relief of Talookdars in the Ahmedabad collectorate, on 12 inst.

Mr. T. C. Hope, acting coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, is allowed an ext. for 2 mos., of the leave of abs. for 1 mo. granted to him by the revenue comr., N. div.

Mr. Hope is also allowed, in continuation of the above, leave of abs. for 1 mo. and 7 days, being the unexpired portion of the special leave granted to him in 1857.

Dec. 17.—Mr. H. L. Anderson, chief sec. to Govt. in the political, secret, educational, judicial, and Persian depts., resumed charge of his duties on the 16th inst.

Dec. 17.—Capt. J. G. T. Griffith, acting exec. engr., Nusserabad, is allowed prep. leave of abs. for 2 mos., from the date of his departure from Nusserabad.

Mr. J. F. Spencer is appd. to act as asst. sec. public works dept. from the 15th inst.

Camp Kanpoor, Northern Div., Dec. 10.—Privilege

leave is granted to the underment. officer :—Mr. A. H. Jordan, sub asst. revenue survey, Gujarat, 1 mo. Judicial Dept., Legislative, Bombay Castle, Dec. 24.—In accordance with the provisions of section 29 of an Act passed in the 24th and 25 years of Vict., cap. 67, entitled the "Indian Councils Act of 1861," H.E. the Gov. of Bombay has been pleased to nominate H. L. Anderson, chief secy. to Govt., to be an additional member of his council for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

Dec. 18.—No. 678.—The following orders are confirmed :—

By Lieut. col. Gell, dated Nov. 14, appg. Lieut. Newport, 10th regt. N.I., to act as superint. of bazaars at Kolapore, v. Lieut. Reid.

By Capt. Burd, dated Dec. 1, appg. Lieut. Blowers, 10th regt. N.I., to act as superint. of bazaars at Kolapore, v. Lieut. Newport.

Dec. 20.—No. 679.—The privilege leave, with permission to proceed to England, granted to Maj. T. T. Haggard by G.O. No. 624, dated Nov. 17, is to have effect from the date of the departure of the first steamer for Suez in Jan., 1863.

No. 680.—The undermentioned officers are admitted as probationers to the Bombay staff corps, subject to the conditions prescribed in paras. 79 and 80 of G.O. No. 332 of 1861 :—

Lieut. F. P. Forteach, 12th regt. N.I.; staff appt., adjt. 12th regt. N.I.

Lieut. A. Wood, gen. list; staff appt., paid doing duty officer, 29th, or 2nd Belooch. regt.

Dec. 23.—No. 681.—Cornet C. Owen, 1st regt. L.C., attached to Poona horse, has a furl. to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c.

No. 682.—The furl. to Europe granted in G.O. No. 665, dated 11th inst., to Capt. A. U. H. Finch, exec. eng., Ahmednuggur, is to have effect from date of his departure.

No. 684.—Colonel S. Pott, Bengal royal engrs., has a furl. to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c.

No. 685.—Staff asst. surgeon T. M. O'Brien is brought on the strength of H.M.'s forces serving in the Bombay presy., from Nov. 13 last, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

No. 686.—Maj. M. Green, c.b., acting political agent at the court of his Highness the Khan of Kheilat, is attached to the brig. of Sind horse, without prejudice to his political duties.

Dec. 24.—No. 687.—Capt. J. L. Sheppard, staff corps, and station officer at Baroda, is appointed superint. of bazaars at that station.

Political Dept., Dec. 23.—Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp, adjt. of the Sawunt Waree local corps, has been appd. to act as second in command of that corps.

Lieut. A. M. Phillips, of the staff corps, has been appd. to act as adjt. of the Sawunt Waree local corps.

Capt. W. Bannerman assumed charge of the office of comdnt. of the Guzerat Bheel corps on the 15th inst.

Capt. H. F. Disbrowe acted as political resident in the Persian Gulf from March 23 last to the date on which the officer appd. to act for Capt. Jones assumed charge of his duties.

Major J. T. Barr has been appd. to act as political agent in the Rewa Kanta during Maj. Buckle's abs. on leave.

Judicial Dept., Dec. 20.—Under sec. 23 of Act XXV. of 1861, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest the underment. officers with the powers of a mag. with the view to their exercising such powers under special laws, within the zillahs of Poona, Sholapore, and Ahmedabad respectively :—

Capt. G. C. Evezard, supt. of bazaars, Poona.

Capt. F. S. Hewett, supt. of bazaars, Sholapore.

Brev. maj. T. C. Alban, supt. of bazaars, Ahmedabad.

Dec. 23.—Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot is invested with the powers of a mag. in the zillah of Tannah, and with authority to hear appeals from decisions of subordinate mags. within the talooks of Rajpoor, Ryghur, Sanksee, Alibaugh, and Oonderee.

Mr. T. Kyte, acting hoozoor dep. coll. and mag. of Tannah, is invested with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 1st class.

Dec. 24.—Mr. S. Compton having returned on the 15th inst. from the leave of absence to England, granted to him by the hon. the chief justice of the late supreme court of the 25th March last, and ext. on the 28th June last, resumed charge of his duties as prothonotary and ecclesiastical registrar of the high court on the 22nd inst.

Mr. J. W. Orr resumed charge of his office of clerk of the court for the relief of insolvent debtors on the 22nd inst.

Revenue Dept., Dec. 24.—Lieut. G. F. Birdwood, staff corps, late 23rd regt. N.I., is appd. on special duty in Khandesh, in succession to Gen. Pym.

Mr. M. J. M. S. Stewart, to be coll. and mag. of North Canara.

Mr. S. St. J. Gordon, to be coll. and mag. at Tannah.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—The Ven. Archdeacon Boys and the Rev. W. Carr, asst. chaplains on the Bombay estab., returned to their duty from furlough to England on the 15th inst., with the permission of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India.

The Ven. Archdeacon Boys will resume his appt. as chaplain at Kirkee.

Rev. W. Carr resumes his appt. as chaplain of the harbour from the date of arrival.

Rev. F. J. Spring, now acting at Kirkee, will return to his appt. as garrison chaplain.

Rev. W. Maule, now acting as garrison chaplain, is appd. to act as chaplain of Colaba during the absence of the Rev. C. T. Wilson.

By the Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Hyderabad, Dec. 18.—Lieut. H. C. Carey, I.N., asst. master attendant at Kurrachee, joined his appt. on the 9th inst.

Mr. J. G. Moore, acting asst. comr. in Sind, joined his appt. on the 9th inst.

HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH FORCES.

Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Dec. 8.—No. 987.—2nd Capt. W. W. Woodward on being relieved of the duties of actg. adjt. of roy. art. in Scinde will do duty with No. 3 batty. 21st brigade at Kurrachee.

OFFICE OF CANTEEN SERGEANT.

Dec. 9.—No. 989.—It having come to the notice of the C. in C. that non-commissioned officers of British regiments have been allowed to retain the office of canteen sergeant for very long periods, in some instances exceeding twelve months, the following instructions regarding the appointment will, for the future, be carried out in regiments and batteries serving in this command, commencing from January 1, 1863.

No non-commissioned officer will be allowed to hold the appointment of canteen sergeant for a longer period than two months at one time.

The position being a lucrative one, it will be given to the different platoon sergeants of the regiment in regular succession, except in cases where a non-commissioned officer shall have forfeited his claim by inefficiency or misconduct.

No. 991.—Leave of absence :—

Lieut. col. F. B. Barron, 3rd dr. gds., from 18th to 22nd Nov., on m.c., within the (Poona) division.

Lieut. T. J. Fitzsimon, 6th Inniskilling drs., from 10th to 25th Oct., to rejoin his regt. from sick leave.

Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Dec. 10.—No. 993.—Lieut. H. R. Treeve, H.M.'s 28th regt., lately arrived from England per ship *Cospatrick*, is appointed to do duty with a detail of his regt. at the general depot, and will proceed to Khandalla forthwith.

No. 994.—The undernamed non-commissioned officers are reported to have passed the colloquial exam. in Hindoostanee on Nov. 29 :—

Sergts. George and Smellie, 18th brigade royal art.

REVISED DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No. 995.—With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to publish the accompanying revised distribution of the royal artillery, serving in this Presidency, for guidance, the provisions of which will take effect from Jan. 1, 1863.

2. The Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, with the concurrence of H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C., in the despatches [186, dated India-house, London, May 15, 1862, and 242, July 9, 1862] named, to the address of H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, having decided that for service in India brigades of field and garrison artillery shall be constituted of eight batteries of officers, with only seven batteries of non-commissioned officers and men, it becomes necessary to transfer three of the field batteries of the 21st to the 18th brigade, in order that, in accordance with the above instructions, the latter may become a field brigade, the 21st brigade retaining one field battery.

The two garrison batteries of the 18th brigade will be transferred to the 21st, which will become a garrison brigade, with one field battery attached.

3. Under orders received from the Horse-guards the several batteries of field artillery will bear letters, in their respective brigades, instead of numbers as heretofore.

4. All reports and returns rendered on and after Jan. 1, 1863, will be under the new nomenclature, and the necessary transfer of documents will be made between head quarters of brigades from the same date.

5. The following alterations in the designation of batteries will take effect :—

18th Brigade.

No. 1 batty. (garrison) will become 1 batty. 21st brig.	
2 " (field) " A " 18th do.	
3 " (field) " B " 18th do.	
4 " (garrison) " 4 " 21st do.	
5 " (field) " E " 18th do.	
6 " (field) " F " 18th do.	

21st Brigade.

No. 1 batty. (field) will become B batty. 21st brig.	
2 " (garrison) " 3 " 21st do.	
3 " (field) " C " 18th do.	
4 " (field) " D " 18th do.	
5 " (field) " G " 18th do.	
6 " (garrison) " 5 " 21st do.	

The two garrison batteries now being organised at Kirkee for the 21st brigade will become Nos. 6 and 7 batteries of that brigade.

Return of the 18th and 21st Brigades Royal Artillery serving in the Bombay Presidency, showing the Batteries as they now stand, and as they will stand on and after Jan. 1, 1863, on which date the transfer will take effect, the Batteries being lettered or numbered in their seniority taken from the dates of their being originally raised.

18th Brigade (Field).		
Will become.	Stationed at.	To be formed from.
A Capt. Barton	Hydrabad	2 btry. 18th brig.
B Capt. Hailes	Sholapore	3 " 18th "
C Capt. Conybeare	Kurrachee	3 " 21st "
D Capt. Beamish	Neemuch	4 " 21st "
E Capt. Saulez	Belgaum	5 " 18th "
F Capt. Anderson	Kirkee	6 " 18th "
G Capt. Hossack	Ahmedabad	5 " 21st "
H (Officer Battery).		

21st Brigade, Garrison (Field Battery).		
1 Capt. Morse	M. D. A.	1 btry. 18th brig.
B Capt. Bittiscombe	Mhow	1 " 21st "
3 Capt. Clarke	Belgaum	2 " 21st "
4 Capt. Bayly	Kirkee	4 " 18th "
5 Capt. Gibbard	Aden	6 " 21st "
6 (Vacant)	Kirkee	New Battery.
7 (Vacant)	Kirkee	"
8 (Officer Battery).		

VI. The four batteries of the 14th brigade transferred to the Bombay presidency will, on arrival, be stationed as follows:—

D battery, Kirkee.
E battery, at Ahmedabad.
F battery, at Deesa.
G battery, in accordance with the orders of H.E. the C. in C. in India, remains in China.

The date of the formation of the two new batteries Nos. 6 and 7 (garrison batteries) of the 21st brigade at Kirkee, to reckon from the 10th Nov. last, the day on which they were formed at Kirkee on the arrival of the drafts from England, in accordance with G.O. H.M.'s British forces No. 879, of Nov. 5, on the terms of the resolution of the Bombay Govt. No. 2,505, of Aug. 15.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Poona, Dec. 1.—No. 992.—The underment officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff test.—Asst. surg. H. T. Dann, 18th Brigade royal art.

Lieut. A. Carey, royal art.

Dec. 11.—No. 996.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 4.—By Lieut. col. J. A. R. Ra ines, c.b. comg. 95th regt., making the following acting appointments in the wing of the regt. about to proceed to Aden:—

Lieut. Golding, acting adjt.
Capt. Rawlins, acting paymr. and qrmr.
Lieut. Jordan, acting instr. of musketry.
With effect from and after the separation from regimental head quarters.

No. 997.—Lieut. T. H. Ouchterlony, of the royal horse art., is apptd. A.D.C. to Major gen. Green, c.b., comg. the Scinde division of the army, subject to approval of the C. in C. in India.

Dec. 12.—No. 1,000.—The following appt. is made in H.M.'s 106th foot:—

Lieut. Gaitskell to act as adjt., with effect from Aug. 27 to Sept. 10, 1862.

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

No. 1,001.—The following is published for information:—

Dec. 9.—The C. in C. will proceed on a tour of inspection to the north, and will embark from Bombay on the 15th inst.

H.E. will be accompanied by the following staff:—

The adjt. gen. of the army.
The quartermr. gen. of the army.
The judge advocate gen. of the army.
Personal staff.

The C. in C. will reach Ahmedabad about the 23rd idem.

During H.E.'s absence correspondence of an emergent nature only, connected with H.M.'s British and local troops, is to be addressed to the adjt. gen. and quartermr. gen. respectively, C. in C.'s camp.

All ordinary correspondence and returns to be sent to the head qrs. office, Poona, as heretofore.

During the absence of the C. in C. from Poona on tour of inspection all correspondence of a very emergent nature, which would in the usual routine be sent to the dep. adjt. gen. British forces, will be addressed to the adjt. gen. of the army, C. in C.'s camp. In sending such letters the words "British Forces" should be written on the left hand corner of the envelope.

No. 1,002.—Leave of absence:—

Brev. lieut. col. W. McDonald, 72nd highlanders, from Dec. 8, 1862, to Mar. 7, 1863, to remain in the Deccan.

Dec. 13.—No. 1,005.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 2.—By Lieut. col. the Hon. E. Massey comg. at Neemuch, apptg. Capt. W. Kirkland, of the 106th regt., interp. to the regt., v. Lieut. Worthington.

18th regt. N.I., acting in that capacity, with effect from Dec. 1.

Dec. 16.—No. 1,006.—Leave of absence, subject to the approval of the C. in C. in India:—
Lieut. G. B. Wolseley, 98th foot, to England by the overland route, on m.c.

Lieut. G. B. Wolseley, who is not available for duty with troops, will, on arrival, report himself to the Adj. gen., Horse Guards.

The following extract from G.O.s by H.E. the C. in C. in India is published for information:—
Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Morar, Dec. 8.

No. 1,009.—Leave of absence:—
Lieut. G. T. Worthington, 33rd regt., to England, for 15 mo., from date of leaving the regt.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Poona, Dec. 5.—No. 1,011.—Maj. A. S. Cooper, 33rd foot, is appointed to the command of the general depot, v. Lieut. colonel MacDonald, resigned.

EXAMINATIONS.

Dec. 6.—No. 1,013.—The C. in C. is pleased to announce that officers who may be rejected by the civil and military examination committee, as not having qualified themselves for the several tests required, shall not be allowed to appear again for examination until after 3 months from the date of their failure.

No. 1,020.—Lieut. C. P. Theobald will join the head qrs. of the 4th brigade royal horse art., to go through the usual course of drill, pending the confirmation of his appointment to B batt. royal horse art., v. Lieut. Ouchterlony.

No. 1,021.—Upon the recommendation of the deputy inspector gen. of British hospitals, Staff asst. surgeon J. Watt, now attached to the head qrs. 1st batt. 4th regt., will proceed in medical charge of drafts about to leave the Khandalla depot for Sholapore and Secunderabad, and, if practicable, he will exchange charges with Asst. surgeon Fuller, 17th lancers, now en route with invalids from the latter station for Khandalla.

No. 1,022.—Under orders from the Horse Guards, and subject to the confirmation of the C. in C. in India, Capt. J. G. Day, 28th foot, will proceed to join the depot of his regt. in England.

No. 1,031.—Lieut. J. W. Fitzgerald, 3rd drag. gds., is app. interpreter of the regiment, with effect from 16th inst.

No. 1,032.—Lieut. R. W. Fawcett, 33rd regt., is app. interpreter of the regiment, and directed to join.

No. 1,033.—Leave:—
No. 2 Batty. 21st Brig. R.A.—Capt. J. H. P. Malcolmson, from termination of previous leave to Dec. 31, 1862, m.c.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF. ABOLITION OF THE ARTILLERY DEPOT OF INSTRUCTION.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Poona, Dec. 8.—No. 1,181.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,073, of Oct. 31 last, the final decision of Government having been received for the abolition of the artillery depot of instruction, that establishment will be broken up from this date.

The acting director of the depot will be good enough to retain under his charge such portion of the establishment as may be required to carry on the laboratory work until arrangements are made by the inspector general of ordnance and magazines for providing for the fuze manufactory, the same remaining in charge of Capt. DeVitre.

The models and trophy guns, &c., will be retained, and the laboratory work carried on in the present depot building; all ordnance stores, &c., not required, to be returned into the Poona Arsenal.

No. 1,182.—Pending final orders defining the position and duties of the inspector of artillery, the C. in C. is pleased to lay down the following rules on the subject:—

The inspector of artillery will carry on all correspondence with officers commanding artillery brigades, batteries, or with other officers of artillery subject to his supervision, through his brigade major, to whom these officers will address their communications on subjects connected with the duties of the inspector of artillery.

The inspector of artillery will conduct his correspondence personally with the head quarters of the army, general officers commanding divisions and brigades.

Officers commanding divisions, brigades, or stations will afford immediate compliance with the requisitions of the inspector of artillery for the parade of such portion of the artillery as may be serving under their command for the purpose of inspection.

No. 1,183.—The C. in C. is pleased to declare that leave of absence prep. to furl., whether on private affairs or on sick certificate, must always be general and not privileged leave.

No. 1,184.—Lieut. G. R. Peart, gen. list, paid doing duty officer Central India Horse, is to be borne on and accounted for in the returns, &c., of the 1st Gr. regt. N.I.

No. 1,185.—Asst. surg. F. R. O'Kearney is app. to the medical charge of the sanitarium, Poorundhur.

BIRTHS.

ADEY, wife of Capt. G., son, at Aurungabad, Dec. 14.
ATTKEN, wife of Lieut.-col., daughter, at Aden, Oct. 10.

AUBREY, Mrs. J. W., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 14.
BIGNOLD, wife of T. F., son, at Patna, Oct. 10.

BROOME, wife of Capt. W., son, at Secunderabad, Dec. 10.

BROWN, wife of J. B. S., at Ferozepore, Dec. 8.
CAMPBELL, wife of G., daughter, at Lucknow, Oct. 25.

CARMICHAEL, wife of Lieut.-col., son, at Poona, Oct. 21.

CARREW, wife of Lieut. G. C., son (stillborn), at sea, Nov. 15.

CAVE, wife of W. C. B., daughter, Dec. 8.

CHICHESTER, wife of Capt. R. B., son, at Umballa, Dec. 6.

COLLINGWOOD, wife of Lieut. W., son, at sea, Oct. 4.
COLVIN, wife of Rev. R. F., daughter, at Bombay, Dec. 8.

DAVIES, wife of Capt. H. N., son, at Rangoon, Oct. 4.
DAVIDSON, wife of A. A., son, at Trevandrum, Oct. 21.

D'CRUZ, wife of M., daughter, at Serampore, Nov. 2.
DE FILWA, wife of J. E., daughter, at Negombo, Nov. 24.

DERRICK, wife of J., son, at Darjeeling, Oct. 11.
DUTHOIT, wife of W., son, at Mirzapore, Oct. 25.

DYSON, Mrs. T., daughter, at Bankipore, Dec. 8.
EDDIS, wife of W. U., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 7.

EVANS, wife of T., daughter, at Delhi, Oct. 27.
FARRAR, wife of J., son, at Bombay, Oct. 22.

FORBES, Mrs. J., daughter, at Dum Dum, Oct. 30.
GENTLE, wife of R., son, at Kidderpore, Dec. 11.

GOOLD, Mrs., daughter, at sea, Nov. 13.
GRAHAM, wife of D., daughter, at Mazagon, Dec. 22.

HERBERT, wife of Major C., son, at Alipore, Oct. 20.
HEWERT, wife of Major W. S., son, at Ahmedabad, Dec. 8.

HUMBLE, wife of E. B., son, at Purtubpore, Dec. 2.
JACKSON, wife of E., son, at Vishnagur, Oct. 19.

KELVEY, wife of C., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 7.
KENZON, wife of J. H., daughter, at Calcutta.

LACKERSTEEN, Countess, son, at Calcutta, Oct. 27.
LIMOND, wife of Capt. D., daughter, at Cawnpore, Nov. 1.

LINSTED, wife of H. J., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 11.

LITTLE, Mrs. R., daughter, at Cawnpore, Dec. 6.

LOWTHER, wife of Capt. W. H., son, at Berhampore, Oct. 11.

MANDAY, wife of J. C., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 26.

MARQUIS, wife of Major J., daughter, at Bareilly, Dec. 8.

MATHEWS, wife of R. H. G., daughter, at Benares, Dec. 8.

McAFEE, wife of J. H., daughter, at Mhaidpore, Dec. 16.

McKENNA, wife of Rev. A., son, at Dinapore, Oct. 30.

MISSO, wife of P. H., son, at Mattacooly, Dec. 14.
MORGAN, wife of W., son, at Calcutta, Oct. 18.

MORSE, wife of Capt., son, at Poona, Dec. 18.
NAPIER, wife of Sir R., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 15.

NICHOLSON, wife of Capt., daughter (still-born), at Sattara, Dec. 19.

NOWLAN, wife of Capt., daughter, at Colombo, Dec. 9.

O'KEEFE, wife of J. W., son, at Chowringhee, Oct. 9.

PALMER, wife of E. C., son, at Umritsar, Nov. 25.

PATERSON, wife of W., daughter.

PAYN, wife of Capt. D., daughter, at Kaparthulla, Oct. 16.

PEARSON, wife of F., son, at Pooree, Nov. 30.

PENNYCUICK, wife of Lieut. col., daughter, at Bombay, Dec. 13.

PLAYFAIR, wife of Capt. E. M., son, at Kamptee, Oct. 8.

PLAYFAIR, wife of Lieut. W., son, at Kamptee, Oct. 25.

PURCELL, wife of J. C., daughter, at Jullundur, Dec. 7.

RAMSAI, wife of Lieut. col. H., son, at Almorah, Dec. 5.

RICE, wife of Dr. W. R., son, at Saugor, Oct. 19.

ROWCROFT, wife of Lieut. F. F., son, at Almorah, Dec. 5.

RYLAND, Mrs. J. H., son, at Bombay, Dec. 15.

SAUNDERS, wife of L. S., daughter, at Delhi, Dec. 6.

SCRIVENER, wife of Captain, daughter, at Poona, Dec. 6.

SHAW, wife of W. A. G., daughter, at Sylhet, Oct. 24.

SIMEON, wife of Capt., son, at Agra, Dec. 12.

SIMPSON, wife of Dr. B., daughter, at Alipore, Dec. 17.

SMITH, wife of Capt. W., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 10.

SPARROW, wife of J., daughter, at Landour, Dec. 10.

SPENCE, wife of Lieut. col. J. K., son, at Seetabuldee, Dec. 10.

SWINHOE, wife of C., son, at Deesa, Dec. 9.

TEED, wife of Lieut. H., daughter, at Bolarum, Dec. 7.

THOMPSON, Mrs. W. M., son, at Kandy, Dec. 2.

TICKELL, wife of Maj. J., daughter, at Umballah, Dec. 8.
 TERRY, wife of L., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 18.
 THOMSON, wife of Capt. J. H., son, at Calcutta, Oct. 24.
 VAURENEN, wife of Lieut. col. D. C., at Lucknow, Dec. 14.
 VINCENT, wife of Lieut. col. H. T., daughter, at Bombay, Dec. 13.
 WARD, wife of S. A., son, Dec. 7.
 WICKES, wife of T. H., son, Oct. 25.
 WORMALD, wife of Col. R. C., daughter, at Mhow, Dec. 4.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER, C. W. W., to Rhoda A., daughter of F. H. Fisher, Esq., at Calcutta, Oct. 21.
 AUSTIN, Benjamin, to Ellen M., daughter of the late E. J. Wood, Esq., at Point de Galle, Nov. 26.
 BERNARD, Charles E., to Susan C., daughter of the late Rev. Richard Tawney, at Calcutta, Oct. 23.
 BROCKMAN, M. D., to Louisa J., daughter of E. Battie, Esq., at Bareilly, Dec. 8.
 CAMPION, F. W., to Harriett H., daughter of Mrs. Myett, at Mahabeshwur, Oct. 23.
 CLINTON, Rev. Dormer F., to Mary, daughter of Major J. M. Hewson, 35th regt. at Agra, Dec. 16.
 DAVED, E. J., to Sophia, daughter of M. Gubbar, at Byculla, Dec. 22.
 FORBES, L. R., to Sarah, daughter of the late Wm. H. Johnstone, Esq., at Calcutta, Oct. 11.
 HORSFORD, Lieut. Edwin C. O'B., 38th N.I., to Frances M., daughter of the late Rev. Edward Pulling, at Agra, Dec. 8.
 KEYES, Capt., Madras Army, to Jane, daughter of the late R. Merry, Esq., at Kaimpet, Oct. 23.
 LAKE, Wilmot, C.S., to Martha, daughter of the late Lieut. col. H. R. Osborn, Bengal Army, at Meerut, Dec. 16.
 LEWIS, Richard T. B., to Mary M., daughter of D. C. Waters, Esq., at Calcutta, Oct. 11.
 LYSON, Lieut. Lorenys G., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Victoria, daughter of the late General Sir William Richards, K.C.B., at Nynee Tal, Oct. 8.
 MATHEWS, Robert S., to Eugenie, relict of the late E. H. Pourcam, Esq., at Calcutta, Dec. 8.
 MOENS, S. M., Bengal C.S., to Emma M., daughter of Lieut. col. G. M. Hill, at Bareilly, Dec. 5.
 PEELE, Arthur J., to Edith, daughter of the late R. Phillips, Esq., at Calcutta, Dec. 4.
 PHILLIPS, Thomas J., to Lucy E., daughter of the late W. A. Johnson, Esq., at Calcutta, Oct. 23.
 RUSSELL, W. A., to Sarah, daughter of E. Postance, Esq., at Sangor, Dec. 4.
 SUTHERLAND, John, M.D., to Frances H., daughter of W. A. Smet, Esq., at Patna, Oct. 7.
 THOYTS, Capt. Newman B., Bombay Staff Corps, to Louisa, daughter of the late Colquhoun Grant, Esq., at Kurrachee, Dec. 6.
 WARD, Lieut. F. W., Royal Horse Art., to Alice, daughter of Lieut. col. S. F. Macmullen, at Simla, Dec. 1.

DEATHS.

BENSLEY, Thomas, at Trevandrum, aged 36, Nov. 28.
 BLUNT, Henry, on board the str. *China*, at sea, aged 38, Sept. 17.
 BULLER, Bellinda L., wife of Lieut. col., at Kussowlie, Oct. 26.
 CARRAPIET, C. P., at Calcutta, aged 40, Oct. 24.
 CLEVELAND, Florence M., infant daughter of H., at Madras, Dec. 17.
 JERROD, Sarah, widow of the late Rev. T., at Madras, Dec. 25.
 NEWMARCH, wife of Capt. H. F., at Sangor, Oct. 6.
 PEARSON, John B., inf. son of Dr., at Pooree, Sept. 20.
 PRESORAVE, Capt. Duncan K., 8th Bengal N.I., of cholera, at Peshawur, Oct. 21.
 ROE, inf. daughter of J. B., at Calcutta, Oct. 7.
 SANDEMAN, Sarah, wife of A. P., at Calcutta, aged 87, Oct. 15.
 SAUBOLLE, Anne M., wife of L. E., at Chandernagore, aged 28, Dec. 2.
 SCHOKMAN, L. H., Colombo, aged 59, Nov. 28.
 SINHAM, Robert F. M., son of W., at Calicut, Oct. 20.
 STUART, Edward C., inf. son of Capt. H. T., at Cuttack, Oct. 15.
 VERHOEVEN, Jane A., inf. daughter of J. G., at Colombo, Dec. 3.
 WEAR, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 70, Dec. 9.
 WILLES, Ernest L., inf. son of Capt. J. I., at Lucknow, Dec. 8.
 WILLIAMS, Edward D., inf. son of Capt. E. C. S., at Agra, Dec. 5.
 WOOD, Spencer, inf. son of H. W. J., at Calcutta, Dec. 6.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
 IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 16.

2nd Regt. Drag. Guards.—Lieut. W. T. Foster to be capt., by purchase, v. A. B. White, who retires;

Cornet M. D. Gordon to be lieut., by purch., v. Foster; Ens. G. T. Morris, from the 38th foot, to be cornet, v. Gordon, Jan. 16.

7th Drag. Guards.—Cornet E. Goldsmith to be lieut., by purchase, v. E. P. Chichester, prom., June 30; W. M. Money, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, v. Goldsmith, Jan. 16.

4th Foot.—Capt. F. F. Hamilton to be major, without purchase, v. A. E. H. Ansell, dec.; Lieut. C. E. B. Breton to be capt., without purch., v. Hamilton, Dec. 7.

11th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet P. H. Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, v. C. H. Moore, transferred to the Royal Canadian rifle regt., Jan. 16.

23rd Foot.—Ens. E. B. K. Lacon to be lieut., by purch., v. J. F. Sparrow, who retires; Ens. J. R. Watson, from the 5th foot, to be ens., v. Lacon, Jan. 16.

38th Foot.—Major and brev. lieut. col. W. J. Loftus to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. W. O'G. Haly, c.s., appt. to a brig. com.; Capt. and brev. lieut. col. E. T. Gloster to be major, without purch., v. Brev. lieut. col. Loftus; Lieut. W. Hume to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. lieut. col. Gloster; Ens. N. W. D. Pringle, to be lieut., without purch., v. Hume; Ens. T. F. Stillwell, from the 67th foot, to be ens., v. Morris, transf. to the 2nd drag. guards, Jan. 16; Gentleman Cadet H. M. M. Wood, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Pringle, Jan. 17.

43rd Foot.—Ens. A. Longley, from the 83rd foot, to be ens., in succession to Lieut. F. E. Medhurst, prom. to an unatt. comy., without purch., Jan. 16.

46th Foot.—Capt. W. Leach, from 5th foot, to be capt., v. E. Townsend, who exchanges, Jan. 16.

54th Foot.—Colour serg. W. E. Turnley to be quartermaster, v. T. Hipkin, who retires upon half-pay, Jan. 16.

68th Foot.—Lieut. A. H. Tucker, to be capt., without purch., v. E. R. F. Vicars, dec.; Ens. W. W. Turner to be lieut., without purch., v. Tucker, Oct. 26.

93rd Foot.—The second Christian name of Capt. Fenwick is Roe, and not Rowe, as previously stated.

97th Foot.—Ens. A. P. Martin to be lieut., by purchase, v. J. E. D. Hill, prom. by purch. to an unatt. comy.; Ens. W. J. Kennedy, from the 37th foot, to be ens., v. Martin, Jan. 16.

101st Foot.—Capt. and Brev. maj. E. Brown to be major, without purch., v. A. Hume, who retires; Lieut. T. A. Butler to be capt., without purch., v. Brown; Ens. C. Pakenham to be lieut., without purchase, v. Butler, Jan. 16.

INDIA OFFICE, JANUARY 12, 1863.

The promotion of Lieut. F. J. H. Helbert to the rank of capt., by brevet, as announced in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 7, 1862, is cano.

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 20.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alteration of rank among the officers of the Madras army:—

MADRAS.

PROMOTIONS.

21st regt. N.I.—Capt. G. Smart to be major, v. Rigg, retired; Aug. 6.

General List of Infantry Officers.—Ens. J. G. R. D. Macneill to be lieut. in succession to Nicolls, 6th N.I., deceased; Sept. 1. Ens. H. A. A. Prior to be lieut., v. Rowley, late 3rd Eur. regt., retired; Aug. 15. Ens. J. F. Pinbey to be lieut., v. Cotton, 4th N.I., deceased; Oct. 31.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Lieut. J. G. R. D. Macneill to take rank from Aug. 15, 1862, in succession to Lord, 20th N.I., deceased.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Ripon*, Jan. 20, 1863.

	Gold.	Silver
Alexandria.....	£31,700	—
Madras	7,355	—
Calcutta	—	50,000
Hong Kong	—	21,933
Singapore	4,000	—
Shanghai	—	15,610
	£43,055	£87,543

TELEGRAPH.—The Bombay Government lately brought to the notice of the Supreme Government the urgent necessity which existed for a branch line of telegraph diverging from the main line in the neighbourhood of Dharwar and connecting it through Yellapoor, Sircy, and Coompta with Sedasheghur in the district of North Canara. The Supreme Government agree, as we learn, that it is highly desirable to have this branch line completed before the cotton crop of the coming season is being conveyed down the ghauts for shipment at Compta and Sedasheghur.

It is rumoured that Mr. G. Inverarity, Commissioner of Customs, will shortly be succeeded in the office by Mr. A. D. Robertson.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—
 Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
 Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
 Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1863.

THE KING OF OUDE.

THE dethroned King of Oude has been petitioning the local Government to pay off his debts, and to exempt his allowance from the Income-tax. He has a large company of followers, of a most disreputable character, upon whom he spends the greater portion of a very princely income; and we hope the Government will not help him to continue to waste money on such a set of scamps.

DEATH OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

THE death of the Viceroy of Egypt is an event that may prove of great importance with reference to our privilege to make Egypt the highroad to our Indian possessions. The late Viceroy, Said Pasha, had received a European education, for which he was chiefly indebted to a Frenchman, who seems to have inspired him with a partiality for France. He yet cherished, however, a profound respect for the English as a powerful and most honest people, and, though he was not a thoughtful man or a close student, he had very liberal opinions for an Asiatic on all great questions of public policy. His private character was not immaculate; and it was, perhaps, on account of his supposed addiction to oriental excesses that he received a somewhat cold reception from certain classes of the English people on his late visit to this country. He will be succeeded by his nephew, Ismail Pasha, who is regarded with some respect by the Europeans in the Levant. He is supposed to be a man of energy and enterprise. Whether he is favourable or not to the Lesseps scheme of cutting the Isthmus of Suez is not known.

THE LATE MR. GREEN.

THE name of Mr. Green, the shipowner, is so familiar to old Indians that the announcement of his death should not be confined to the brief obituaries. He and his younger brother had a fleet of no less than thirty noble ships trading between England and Australia and India, and no private vessels were better found in every respect. As passenger ships they are so truly comfortable, and the cuddy table is so liberally supplied, that even to this day their attractions make them very formidable as rivals to the P. and O. Company's magnificent steamers, in spite of the longer time occupied in a voyage round the Cape. Mr. Green was a most enterprising individual—a genuine specimen of Anglo-Saxon energy and perseverance. He was an extensive shipbuilder, and had constructed steam frigates for many foreign Governments. He warmly supported many public charities connected with the maritime classes. He died on the 17th inst., in his fifty-ninth year.

PAYMENT OF TOLLS BY MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

THE authorities at Colombo lately got into a dilemma. According to the 7th clause of the Ordinance 22 of 1861, or the Toll Ordinance, a power was given to all Government agents acting under immediate orders from Government to exempt from the payment of tolls all Christian ministers travelling on duty. The Buddhist priests felt that this favour to Christian priests was an injustice to all other priests, who were subjects of the same Government, and one of them called upon the Government to explain why he should not enjoy the same privilege. According to the principle of fair play to all, this was a poser. The Government did not like to make an exemption in favour of priests of a false religion, but it could not well urge its objection on that point. In this difficulty its only alternative was to recall the privilege to Christian priests, and to decline granting exemptions from toll to any ministers of any religion whatsoever.

The Government told Christian ministers that it felt certain they would cheerfully forego the privilege of exemption rather than insist upon a departure in their favour exclusively from the principle of toleration and equality of all subjects before the law. The Government agents are informed that they are "so to exercise the discretion vested in them as to decline granting exemptions from toll to any ministers of any religion whatsoever." It is rather an Irish mode of exercising discretion—to obey an order that leaves no discretion at all.

MR. R. D. MANGLES AND MR. BRIGHT.

MR. ROSS DONELLY MANGLES has written a long letter (nearly two columns) to the *Times* in reply to John Bright's recent speech at Birmingham on the subject of Indian cotton. Mr. Bright is an energetic and well-meaning man, no doubt, but he is no statesman. He has what is called the *gift of the gab* in great perfection, and always draws a full house wherever he goes and whatever may be his subject. But few public men speak more rashly, or utter more crude opinions with the most arrogant self-confidence. He is especially ill-informed on Indian questions, and peremptory in proportion to his ignorance. It hardly required Mr. Mangles's long argumentation to show his errors. Mr. Bright seems to attribute the fact of the inferiority of Indian cotton to the want of Government aid; but it is odd to find this great advocate for the principles of fair and free trade so strenuous in his recommendation of the extension of Government favour and protection towards one particular branch of commerce or agriculture. The truth is, that if British merchants would look to their own best interests, they would soon encourage the ryots of India to make Indian cotton quite equal in price and quality to that of America. The native agriculturists have abundance of prejudices and superstitions, but in questions of commercial advantages they are sufficiently clear-sighted. Let the Manchester merchants give orders in the cotton-growing districts for a large amount of the best cotton that India can grow, at a moderately remunerative price to the ryots, and they will not be disappointed in their wish to benefit both

themselves and their country. The soil of India is wonderfully rich and productive, and labour is as wonderfully cheap. All the aid that is required from Government is the construction of good roads and bridges for the conveyance of merchandise, and the Secretary of State for India assures the British public that this good work is now proceeding with great rapidity, and at a great cost to the Government.

OFFICIAL RECORDS.

LORD MACAULAY long ago expressed his astonishment that the vast mass of official records at the several Presidencies of India should have been turned to so little use, or should have excited so little interest. Piles upon piles of manuscripts have gradually become illegible from the effects of the damp air in the rainy seasons, or have been utterly destroyed by successive generations of rats and white ants. One reason why those records have been so rarely consulted by the historical student is the too well-known fact that the Government of India has wasted more paper than any other Government in the world, and that matters of historical interest or value are so deeply buried in the most voluminous discussions and reports respecting the meanest and most frivolous details, that the search for an historical fragment of any value in such tremendous masses of worthless matter was like hunting for a needle in a bundle of hay. In India, if there should occur in official accounts a mistake of the most trivial nature, such as a pice overcharge in a pay bill, or if the head of some public institution should apply for an additional allowance of eight annas a-month for some additional duty imposed on a menial servant, the matter can only be settled after covering reams of good foolscap paper. The official records of India are but too like the conversation of Gratiano, who speaks "an infinite deal of nothing. His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have found them they are not worth the search." This is the general or predominant character of these documents; but there must be many official reports that have slept for years amidst these multitudinous nothings that may be of almost unspeakable value, not only to the historian of India, but to the student of human nature. Very many valuable papers must have been lost by neglect and accident and the rapacity of vermin and exposure to the influences of the climate, and by wilful destruction during the late mutiny. Before more are lost we hope the Record Committee appointed by Lord Canning to separate the wheat from the chaff—to preserve the one and destroy the other—will have completed this good service to the muse of history. The gentlemen to whom were assigned this vast and laborious task are the Hon. Mr. Erskine, D. H. Macpherson, Colonel Broome, the Rev. J. Cave Browne, and Mr. Sandeman, the Calcutta Presidency Paymaster—all gentlemen of energy and talent, though it was a mistaken economy on the part of the Local Government to omit the appointment of two or three well paid and competent assistants under them to lighten their task, as the present members have all enough, or rather more than enough, work on their hands already in their own special depart-

ments. The Rev. J. Long and Mr. Scott Smith were at first also on the Committee, (the latter was the secretary) but both these gentlemen were soon obliged by ill health to leave India, and the Committee are just now at a standstill. We second the suggestion of the *Friend of India* that a muniment-hall should be selected, and a gentleman of known literary ability should be appointed on a good salary as keeper of the Records, and that Government should invite competent scholars to undertake the calendaring of special periods, and the editing of such important manuscripts as are necessary for the full comprehension of the history of the rise and progress of our Indian administration. Amongst the most interesting and important of the Records of Government in Bengal are a number of minutes on education and other subjects, by Lord Macaulay, written when he was President of the Law Commission and of the Committee of Public Instruction.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE DEATH OF MR. RICHARD GREEN, the eminent shipowner of Blackwall, took place on January 17. The deceased gentleman had been ailing some time, and in order that he might be nearer at hand for his physicians, a few weeks ago he was removed to his sister's residence, in Regent's-park. In the early part of last week his illness assumed a more serious aspect, and it was evident that he was fast sinking. He gradually became more exhausted, and died as before stated. He was in his fifty-ninth year, and, in connection with his younger brother, owned the magnificent fleet of ships, upwards of thirty, which for so many years have traded between the Thames and the East Indian and Australian ports. He was also an extensive shipbuilder, and had constructed numerous steam frigates and other vessels for the English, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Brazilian navies. In him the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, the *Dreadnought* Hospital Ship, and other charities connected with the mercantile marine, as also those in the east end of the metropolis, have lost a staunch friend. He contributed towards the maintenance of the chapel and Green's Sailor's Home in the East India-road, originated by his father, and he also established a free school for children, without regard to any particular creed. By his benevolence the Poplar Hospital was enabled to extend its usefulness and to relieve a large amount of suffering humanity. He took a most lively interest in the success of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, of which he was treasurer, and subscribed a munificent sum to the fund for erecting the building at Snarbrook, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the late Prince Consort. He took a prominent part in promoting the organisation of the Naval Reserve, and we believe that most of the officers and crews of the firm belong to that branch of the nation's service. He was also chairman of the recently-established training school on board the *Worcester* ship in the Thames. Although not of very strong health, he was active in his business habits, and, attended by his manager, Mr. Selfe, he would often visit his ships in the adjacent dock twice in the course of the day. On the news of his death reaching Poplar on Saturday afternoon the shipping in the docks had their colours hoisted half-mast high, and the shops were partially closed, the bells of the churches and chapels being tolled during the remainder of the day. The deceased gentleman was never married. The London branch of the Naval Reserve have expressed a desire to follow the remains of their late patron to the tomb. Amongst the many offices held by the late Mr. Green was the post of vice-commander of the Royal Thames Yacht Club.

DEATH OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—The accounts from Alexandria state that the death of the Viceroy of Egypt took place at one o'clock on

the morning of the 18th, after nine days' suffering, and that he is succeeded by Ismail Pasha, his nephew, who is about 38 or 40 years of age, and who is favourably regarded both for business talents and economical tendencies. The latter, indeed, are said to be rather too much developed, but, after recent extravagancies, they can scarcely fail to be considered salutary. His Highness is grandson of Mehemed Ali, and the succession of Viceroys has been as follows:—Mehemed Ali, founder of the dynasty; Ibrahim Pasha, his son, who reigned only 80 days; Abbas Pasha, son of Tounoun Pasha, and grandson of Mehemed Ali; and, lastly, Said Pasha, who was son of Mehemed Ali. The new ruler is son of Ibrahim Pasha, and the next in succession to him is Mustafa Pasha, now Minister of Finance in Turkey.

APPOINTMENTS.—(*Foreign-office*, Jan. 10).—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Giacomo Sigg as Consul at Bombay for his Majesty the King of Italy. The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Hippolyte Lemièrre as Consul in the Mauritius for the King of Madagascar. (*India-office*, Jan. 13).—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Newton, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court at Bombay.

THE AMOUNT OF SPECIE engaged for transmission to the East by the *Ripon* yesterday is limited to £130,598, of which £31,700 is for Alexandria, £7,355 for Madras, £50,000 for Calcutta, £21,933 for Hong Kong, £15,610 for Shanghai, and £4,000 for Singapore. £43,055 is gold, and the rest silver.

THE "COLOMBO."—A telegram received by the Peninsular and Oriental Company states that the whole of the mails and the entire cargo have been recovered by Heinke's diving apparatus from the wreck of the *Colombo*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 16. *Lady Raglan*, Findlater, Mauritius.—19. William Mitchell, Riddick, Whampoa, Beenu-Amha, McCann, Calcutta; Egeria, Storey, Bombay; Bogala, Bell, Singapore.—20. *Patos*, Fole, Whampoa; *Elinor*, Bowden, Calcutta; John Henry, Scott, Mauritius; *Sumatra*, Harris, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For overland route, Jan. 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. McLean and inf., Mr. A. Hope, Capt. and Mrs. G. Sim, Mr. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Christian, one inf., two daughters, son, and four children, Mr. Dan R. Ratcliff, Mrs. Birch, Miss Stevenson, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Hartwell, Maj. Dawson, Miss Steel, Mr. Thackeray, Capt. R. Richardson, Mr. Lathbury, Mr. M. Ross, Mr. Levinge, Rev. W. Pryce, Mr. G. McKilligan, Mr. and Mrs. Spear, Mr. Hills, Mr. Mirdfield, Mr. Schillier, Miss Eliza Richards, Mrs. R. C. Lawrence and infant, Miss Hutton, Mr. C. H. Kerr, Mr. Muir, Mr. Scanlan, Mr. Sae, Mrs. Sneyd, Mr. Ewing, Lieut. E. T. and Mrs. Thackeray, Asst. surg. A. Longhurst, Mr. Cowley, Mr. G. M. Barnes, Mr. A. Wienholt, Mr. E. Wienholt. For MADRAS.—Professor A. A. Gordon, Mrs. G. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron, Dr. D. T. Morton, Surg. maj. C. B. Hearn, Col. Hon. C. D. Plunkett, Mr. C. Taylor, Captain Manners, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyler. For CEYLON.—Miss Jessie Burness, Mr. Elphinstone. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Watson, Mr. J. R. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Gillman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Delden and four children, Miss C. Doornick, Miss A. Van den Bergh, two Misses Van de Poel and governess, Mr. Vogel, Mr. W. B. Smith. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Pirie, Mr. G. Shambler, Staff Asst. surg. J. H. Beath, M.D., Staff Asst. surg. G. F. Adams, Staff Asst. surg. T. Murtagh, Qrmer Wilkinson, Capt. A. Wolrige. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. C. B. Telge, Mr. Gunston, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lynell, Dr. J. Pacher, Dr. Barton. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Wrench, H.M.'s Vice-Consul, Beyrout.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

January 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. P. Woodfine, Maj. and Mrs. Boone, Miss Ward, Miss Jones, Capt. Reid, Capt. and Mrs. Jones and child, Trumpan, Mrs. O'Reilly, Lieut. A. Durand, Mr. Browning, Miss Eliza Waring, Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Wilsn, Miss Lumsden, Mr. R. B. Reynolds, Capt. A. M. Shewell, Mr. Ashworth, Lieut. A. M. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen and two infants, Mr. F. Madeley, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.

February 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Joahim and two children, Dr. R. Stewart, Lieut. A. B. Hepburn, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. R. L. Crosse, Capt. and Mrs. Hill, Lieut. and Mrs. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. T. Apar and two children, Mrs. Cammel, Mr. G. Mannock, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and infant, Lieut. C. S. Blair, Mr. Wavell, Col. Omsomey, Miss Omsomey, Mr. Bayley, Mr. G. T. Scott, Mr. T. Lane, Mr. G. and Mrs. Hadow. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dymes and infant, Lieut. T. Taylor, Miss Eliza Camp, Mr. Whyte, Mrs. Scott and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Samwell and infant, Mr. McGregor, Miss McClure. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Charles Wilde, Mr. Ellis Gillman, Mr. H. Wilkinson, Miss Rathbone, Don Manuel Izart, lady, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Haycon, Mr. Williams, Mr. Fenwick. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. S. Morrisson, Mrs. Essex, Mr. Joshua Le Mare. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Stuart and two children, Mr. K. Ahle's, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Miss Swan, Mr. H. Harvey, Mr. J. T. White. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Charles Stricker, Mr. H. R. Beaver.

February 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Hawthorn, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. M'Leod, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Chamberlaine, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Asst.-surg. T. Hewlett, Capt. Miles.

February 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. L. S. Campbell, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. Dearborough, Mr. Nicol, Mr. John Drysdale. For MADRAS.—Lieut. F. D. Gordon, Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Mr. G. A. Harris. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Caldwell and infant, Mr. M. P. Jukes, Mr. Galton, Mr. Stronach. For CEYLON.—Mrs. R. A. McGounie, Mr. and Mrs. Wise and child.

February 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Crawford, Miss Crawford, Mrs. A. A. Dennis, Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Marriott, Miss Freer. For SINGAPORE via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cook.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGES.

Biggs, James S., M.D., of Springfield, Tooting, to Catherine C., daughter of Lieut.-col. Groundwater, formerly of the Bombay Horse Artillery, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Westminster, Jan. 16. FINLAY, Capt. John, 78th Highlanders, to Mary N., daughter of Thomas Taylor, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, at Christ Church, Bayswater, Jan. 15.

FLETCHER, Charles, to Lucy, daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Drake, H.M.'s Bengal Army, at St. Pancras Church, Jan. 15.

HUNTER, Robert W., H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, to Janet, daughter of the late Lieut.-col. John Jopp, Bombay Engineers, at Hove Church, Brighton, Jan. 15.

MACAULAY, Fred. J., to Rebecca R., daughter of Col. Hugh MacKyd, late of the Madras Army, at St. Mark's, Surbiton, Jan. 10.

YORK, Rev. S., vicar of Fritwell, Oxfordshire, to Frances, relict of the late Capt. Alexander Doria, 5th Madras N.I., at St. Peter's Hampstead, Jan. 13.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN, Lieut.-col. George, late of the 36th Bengal N.I., at Oaklands, Red Hill, Surrey, aged 70, Jan. 16.

GREEN, Richard, of Blackwall, at 7, Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 59, Jan. 17.

NICHOLAS, Major James, of the Madras Staff Corps, at Brussels, aged 41, Jan. 13.

PRYCE, Eliza Lawrence, relict of the late Capt. H. Royal Navy, at 47, St. James's-square, Nottingham, aged 71, Jan. 14.

SANDOZ, Frederic, of 29, Kensington Park-gardens, late Auditor for India, aged 61, Jan. 15.

WOODS, Robert Carr, late Hon. E.I.C.'s Civil Service, at 6, Montague-place, Poplar, aged 84, Jan. 13.

India Office,

Jan. 19, 1862.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Macpherson; Mr. W. Grey.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. R. Crommelin, 6 mo. (Uncov.)
Madras Estab.—Mr. J. D. Robinson, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Wavell; Mr. C. H. Kerr (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. G. D. Leman; Mr. R. G. Clarke.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. W. Robertson.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling to king Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R. 1s. 10d.	—
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.)	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1828-29	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1832-33	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	95½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	—	—
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	95½
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	2 1	—
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—
10th 5 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1½	105½
11th 5 per Cent. of 1859-60	2 2	112½

CHOLERA has broken out at Agra.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	2s. 0l.	2s. 0d.	Singapore	4s. 7½d.
Madras	2s. 0l.	2s. 0d.	Hong Kong	4s. 7½d.
Bombay	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	Shanghai	—
Colombo	2 p.u.	2 0½ p.m.		

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock			236 to 239
India 5 per cent.			106½
India Eufaced Paper 4 pr. ct.			95½
India 5 p. ct. Eufaced Paper			106½
India Stock, Eufad. Paper, 5½ per cent.			112½
India Stock Debentures, 1858			95½
India Stock Debentures, 1859			106½
" " " 1863			100½
" " " 1864			100½
" " " 1865 or 1866			101½
India 5 per cent. for account.			106½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.			101½
India Bonds (£1,000)			20s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)			—s. to —s.
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	105 to 106
20	Do. E. Shares	6	— to —
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	104 to 106
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	106 to 107
Stock	East Indian	all	107 to 107½ xm
20	Do. G. Extension	5	1 to 1½ prem.
20	Do. H. Extension	2	— to —
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	105½ to 106½
20	Do. New ditto	12	4 to 4½ pm.
20	Do. —, 1862	4	— to —
Stock	G. I. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	104 to 106
Stock	Madras/guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	93 to 95
Stock	Do. 5 per cent.	100	103 to 104
Stock	Do. (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	98 to 100
100	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	83 to 87
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	105½ to 106½
Stock	Do. Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	99 to 101
Stock	Do. Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	103½ to 104½
20	Do. —	2	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	104 to 105
20	Do. — g. 5 p. c.	15	½ to 1 pm.
BANKS.			
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	93 to 95
40	Australasia	all	77 to 79
25	Bank of Egypt	all	25 to 26
30	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	20½ to 21½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	43 to 45
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	10	2½ to 12 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	55 to 57
30	Ottoman Bank	all	34 to 34½
20	Do. New	2	6 to 6 pm
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	Bombay Gas	1	½ dis ½ pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	3½	½ dis to par
20	East India Irr. & Can.	2	½ dis to ½ pm.
30	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	3½ to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	34 to 40
20	Norwood Coal and Iron	5	½ to 1½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	—	— to —
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	75 to 75
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	8½ to 9
30	Do. New	30	13 to 15 pm
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1862	all	21½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to ½
10	Do. Registered	all	4 to 6
2	Do. —	1	½ to ½ dis.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate.	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	104 to 106	—
Do. ditto, July 1, 1865	5	104 — 106	—
Do. ditto, Con. & Ren. July 1, 1867	5	106 — 107	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	104 — 106	—
East Indian, Con., April 5, 1864	4½	106 — 107	—
Do. ditto, Con., Oct. 5, 1864	5	106 — 107	—
* Do. ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	106 — 106	—
* Do. ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	103 — 106	—
Do. ditto, Con. & Renewable, April 1, 1860	5	— — —	—
Do. ditto, ditto, April 1, 1866	5	107 — 109	—
* Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866	5	104½ — 105½	—
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ — 105½	—
Do. ditto, Jan. 1, 1870	5	104½ — —	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	104 — 106	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	102 — 104	—
Do. ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	106 — 107	—
* Do. ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	105 — 106	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	104 — 106	—
Do. ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103 — 106	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.
—PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.R.S., will COMMENCE
A COURSE OF LECTURES ON GEOLOGY, on FRIDAY
Morning, JANUARY 23, at Nine o'clock. They will be con-
tinued on each succeeding WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at
the same hour. Fee, £2. 13s. 6d.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch,
Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to
her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS,
Corner of Spring-garden.

INDIA OUTFITS.—NOTICE.

**Thresher's India Tweed Suits,
Thresher's Kashmir Flannel Shirts,
Thresher's India Gauze Waistcoats,**

were invented and are manufactured exclusively by
THRESHER and GLENNY, and for which the International
Exhibition Medal of 1863; the Exhibition Medal of 1851;
and the Madras Medal of 1856 have been awarded.—The high
character and universal approval of these articles have led to
a number of inferior imitations, all of which are adver-
tised under similar, but triflingly altered names, and there-
fore, Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY feel it necessary to
announce that the India Gauze Waistcoats, the Kashmir
Flannel Shirts, and the India Tweed Suits can only be pro-
cured at their establishment.

152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, London.

EAST-INDIA WINE COMPANY, 55,
Parliament-street, London, S.W.—The following choice
WINES delivered CARRIAGE FREE to every railway station in
the Kingdom, and to all parts of London and its environs:—

	Per Doz.
SHERRY Good	36s.
Superior Pale	42s. and 48s.
Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold,	46s. and 44s.
Very Choice, Pale or Gold	54s.
PORT Fine Crusted	42s., 44s., and 46s.
Superior Old Crusted	48s. and 54s.
Very Fine Beeving ditto	60s.
Ditto ditto, in pints	33s.
CLARET St. Julien, Larose, Second and	
Third Growth	36s. to 54s.
Chateau Lafitte, Margaux and La-	
tour, First Growth	78s.
MADEIRA East India	63s. to 72s.
West India	48s. to 60s.
Direct	36s. to 54s.
MARSALA Finest quality	30s.
BUCELLAS Superior	36s. to 42s.
VIDONIA Finest	32s.
CHAMPAGNE Fine Sparkling	48s. to 54s.
Finest quality	72s.
Ditto pints	36s.
MOSELLE Finest Sparkling	78s.
HOCK Ditto ditto	78s.

OTHER GERMAN AND FRENCH WINES.
Bottles charged 2s., and Hampers or Cases 1s. per dozen, and
allowed for if returned.

WINES IN WOOD SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM THE DOCKS, OR
FOR EXPORTATION.

Orders and Communications to be addressed to
CHARLES JAY, Manager,
East India Wine Company,
55, Parliament-street, S.W.

The above Wines may be ordered through Messrs GRIND-
LAY and Co., East India Army Agents, 55, Parliament-
street, S.W.

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest
varying according to the length of time for which they are
made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout
Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for
collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities
effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised
for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commis-
sion charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency
business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta
and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.
J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA CAN effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to
India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the
British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims
settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present in-
come is £130,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSSON, Res. Sec.
LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C.,
and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-
street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.
DUBLIN ... 62, Upper Sackville-street.
GLASGOW ... 56, St. Vincent-street.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best
quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition
of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood,
Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them
at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the
latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any
effect under any circumstances of time and place. In conse-
quence of the increasing demand for these essential and val-
uable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, pri-
vate house (where plate, books, and documents are kept)
should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times.
C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road,
opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep
a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers,
Milner, Price, Mordan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches,
with prices, free by post.

Old-change, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel,
Islington.

A LADY who has for many years con-
ducted a superior School will be happy to RECEIVE
into her Establishment YOUNG LADIES from India or the
Colonies. The system of Education is based on the modern
and intelligent plan of cultivating the understanding rather
than crowding the memory. To those who value thorough
Christian principles, combined with home comforts and a
superior education, this Establishment can be highly recom-
mended. Testimonials from ministers and others.

For further particulars apply to Miss MASON, Agency for
the employment of Ladies, 9, Foulis-terrace, Fulham-road,
London, S.W.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic	£40
Daily Boarders	20
Daily Pupils	14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each ...	4
Do. do. by a Master, each	8
German and Italian, each	8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each	4

Laundress, Four Pounds.

Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert
Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.

A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a
Pupil.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable
references.

BLACKHEATH COLLEGE.—Principal

Rev. J. A. ANDRAS, M.A., late Scholar of St. John's
College, Cambridge, and in double Honours. Preparation for
every kind of Examination, Military or Civil. Mathematics
by two Graduates in Honours. Languages by Native Mas-
ters. A junior department distinct from the senior. A com-
fortable home for the children of parents in India, several of
whom are now under the care of the Principal, and satisfac-
tory references given. Extensive premises, with good cricket
ground.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are
given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty
Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator;
who has obtained Certificates of degree of honour and high
proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort Wil-
lam. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and
can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co.,
13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BROOKING SCHOOL, TOTNES, DEVON.

Three miles from the Totnes and Brent Stations on the South
Devon Railway.

VISITOR—The Ven. The Archdeacon of Totnes.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. E. H. Cole, B.A., Trinity College,xford.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. Morgan.

FRENCH MASTER—M. C. Le Clair.

DELL MASTER—Sergt. Thomas.

TERMS:

Mathematical and Commercial Department £30 per annum.
Classical... .. 35

Paid Quarterly in advance. No Extras.

The Pupils reside in the Parsonage, and are under the im-
mediate care of the Principal and his Wife.

Special arrangements made for the entire charge of children
from India.

Address for further particulars, Rev. E. H. Cole, Brooking
Parsonage, Totnes; or Rev. R. CHAMPERNOWNE, Dartington
Rectory, Totnes.

MILITARY and NAVAL EDUCATION.—

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, resident at Brighton,
RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS, between the ages
of Twelve and Fifteen, who may be destined for the Military
and Naval Professions. With a view to this ultimate object,
the entire course of Study, from the outset, is regulated ex-
pressly in conformity with the requirements of the Examina-
tions at Addiscombe, Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Portsmouth;
and every care is taken to direct special attention to those
subjects likely to prove professionally useful in the future
career of the Naval or Military officer. The Pupils are
examined periodically in Mathematics by Professor J. R.
Young, formerly of Belfast College, and Author of "A Course
of Mathematics, Pure and Mixed, for the Use of Candidates
for the Military and Civil Service Examinations," &c.; and
also in Classics and Modern Languages by Scholars of repute.

Prospectuses may be had of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13,
Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The Rev.

CHARLES J. HUGHES, M.A. (Wrangler, Cambridge,
1853), Rector of Perrivale (population 32), begs to inform his
Friends that he has REMOVED from the Finchley-road to
his Residence (built expressly for him), CASTLEBAR-COURT,
EALING, W., where he receives both Senior and Junior Pupils
to prepare for the Army, Military Colleges, and the Civil
Service.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,

No. CCXXXIX, is just published.

CONTENTS.

- I. INDIA UNDER LORD DALHOUSIE.
- II. THE DIARIES OF FREDERIC VON GENTZ.
- III. GOLD FIELDS AND GOLD MINERS.
- IV. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIFE OF RUBENS.
- V. THE CAMPAIGN OF 1815.
- VI. MODERN JUDAISM.
- VII. VICTOR HUGO—"LES MISERABLES."
- VIII. CONVICT SYSTEM IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.
- IX. PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

London: LONGMAN and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. BLACK.

New Edition, 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

PERRIN'S FRENCH FABLES; with a
Vocabulary. For the Use of Young Pupils. Revised
and Corrected by L. STEVENARD, Principal French Master
in the City of London School, &c.

London: WILLIAM TEGG, Pancras-lane, Chapside.

HAND-BOOK to the COTTON CULTI-

VATION in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY: exhibiting
the Principal Contents of the various Public Records and
other Works connected with the subject, in a condensed and
classified form, in accordance with a Resolution of the Govern-
ment of India. By J. TALBOYS WHEELER. 8vo. 16s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, 13mo. roan, 5s. 6d.

SANSKRIT MANUAL;

Containing—

Part I.—The Accidence of Grammar, chiefly in Roman or
English Type.

Part II.—A Complete Series of Progressive Exercises.

By MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A., of University College,
Oxford, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, &c., &c.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS, &c., for the

Navigation from England to India and China, and
throughout the Eastern Seas, viz:—

1. North Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
2. South Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
3. Anchorage at Gough's Island, 1s.
4. Bird's Islands and Duddington Rock, 1s.
- 5 and 6. Cape of Good Hope, two sheets, 8s.
7. Indian Ocean, 6s.
8. Arabian Sea and East Africa, 7s. 6d.
9. Hindoostan Coasts and Islands, 6s.
10. Bombay Harbour, 5s.
11. Goa Road and River, 6s.
12. Maldiva Islands and Channels, 2s.
13. Bay of Bengal, 5s.
14. Peninsula of India, East of Bengal Bay, 7s.
15. West Coast of Sumatra, 5s.
16. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, one sheet, 6s.
- 17, 18, and 19. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, three
sheets, 15s.
20. Strait of Sunda, 5s.
21. Straits of Banca and Gaspar, 7s. 6d.
22. Caramata Passage and Borneo, West Coast, 6s.
23. Straits of Rhio, Durian, Lingin, and Singapore, 6s.
- 24 and 25. China Sea and Coasts adjacent, two sheets, 12s.
26. Canton River and Channels, 6s.
27. East Coast of China, 7s. 6d.
28. Bashee Islands, 2s.
- 29, 30, and 31. Eastern Passages to China, three sheets,
21. 1s.
32. Passages through the Barrier Reefs, 2s.

THE INDIAN DIRECTORY; or, Direc-
tions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Aus-
tralia, and the interjacent Ports of Africa and South America,
Compiled chiefly from Original Journals of the Honourable
Company's Ships, and from the Observations and Remarks
resulting from the Experience of Twenty-one Years in the
Navigation of those Seas. By JAMES HORSBURGH, Esq.,
F.R.S., &c. Seventh Edition, 3 vols. 4to., cloth lettered,
£4. 6s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Published on the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th of each month,

THE HOME NEWS.

PRICE 6d.,

A JOURNAL SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO INDIAN TOPICS AND
THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

The HOME NEWS contains a Summary of the Principa
Events of the Week—Parliamentary Intelligence, with Full
Reports of all Indian Debates—East-India House Reports—
Foreign Intelligence—Opinions of the Press—Literature—Law
and Police Courts—Political, Clerical, and Miscellaneous News
—Arrivals and Departures of Ships from and to the East—
List of Passengers Outwards and Home—Army and Navy Pro-
motions and Changes—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Com-
mercial, &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year £1 4s. 0d.
Postage on 48 Numbers 0 4 0

HOME NEWS OFFICES, 53, Parliament-street; and
194, Bishopsgate-street.

Subscribers to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Agency, 24s. ps
annum in England, are entitled to receive the HOME NEWS
free of cost, except for postage, in addition to the use of their
Reading Rooms, &c.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN AND CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

AN INQUIRY into the THEORIES of HISTORY.—CHANCE, LAW, WILL, with Special Reference to the Principles of the Positive Philosophy. 8vo. cloth, 15s.

"This is both an able and an interesting book; for the writer, while an accurate and in some respects an original thinker, has also the command of a clear and animated style. The general scope of the book is the refutation of that naked positivism of which M. Comte is the apostle. . . . Of the whole work we can confidently say that it is one to be read by every man interested in these questions. It is a weighty treatise, and an important contribution to philosophy."—*The Press*, August 16, 1862.

"Written to combat certain opinions which have lately been gaining ground with some classes of thinkers, this treatise is well-timed. With no more boldness than is proper, the author claims that the views of wise men in former ages shall not be disregarded without good reason, and that nothing new and improved shall be accepted simply because of its impudence. His own language throughout is moderate and logical. A Conservative in principle, it is a part of his conservative belief in the steady progress of mankind to seek for the development of new thoughts in every age of human history, and ready to accept all that bears the stamp of truth. In a book full of argument, and occupying just that border-land of metaphysics which is harder to tread than the defined circle of metaphysics itself, it would be easy to discover discrepancies of thought and contradictions of terms; but the faults are few, and the merits many."—*Examiner*, Aug. 16, 1862.

A SHORT TRIP in HUNGARY and TRANSYLVANIA in the SPRING of 1862. By Professor D. T. ANSTED. Post 8vo., cloth, 8s. 6d.

"Professor Ansted's descriptions are written with a neatness attesting the accuracy of a scientific observer's eyes. His volume is one both of value and entertainment: a book calculated to turn the thoughts of tourists down the Danube."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 16, 1862.

"Many a tourist this autumn will have cause to thank Professor Ansted for introducing them to a new and comparatively unknown country. . . . It would be difficult to find a more agreeable companion for a tour than the author of this interesting volume."—*The Press*, Aug. 9, 1862.

THE SCIENCE of HOME LIFE.

By ALBERT J. BERNATS, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and of Practical Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical and Surgical College (late Lecturer on Chemistry and Practical Chemistry at St. Mary's Hospital), &c., &c. Illustrated by several cuts. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s.

MEMORABLE EVENTS of MODERN HISTORY. By J. G. EDGAR. Author of the "Boyhood of Great Men," &c., &c. With Illustrations. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s. 6d.

"A practical writer, with a high sense of his obligations as an instructor of children. Mr. J. G. Edgar never makes a contribution to juvenile literature that does not deserve a certain measure of commendation. We can conscientiously recommend it ('Memorable Events') as a work at the same time entertaining and useful."—*Athenæum*, March 6, 1862.

"Mr. Edgar's style is clear, vigorous, simple, and unaffected, and from the first page to the last the reader is instinctively conscious of standing in the presence of a gentleman and a scholar. Though writing for the benefit of the rising generation Mr. Edgar possesses the enviable talent of attracting at the same time the attention of young men and grey-heads, and of so describing events as to suggest many a topic for grave reflection. His last ('Memorable Events') is certainly not his least work, and not only confirms but enhances his previous reputation as an earnest, agreeable, high-minded, and reliable chronicler of human achievements and human follies and failures."—*Spectator*.

"A most acceptable present for the youth of both sexes."—*Observer*.

THE FORESTS and GARDENS of SOUTH INDIA. By HUGH CLEGG, M.D., F.R.S., Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency. Post 8vo., with Illustrations, price 12s.

"Full of valuable information and thoroughly reliable in all its statements."—*Daily News*.

THE HISTORY of CHESS: from the Time of the Early Invention of the Game in India till the Period of its Establishment in Western and Central Europe. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D., 8vo., cloth, 15s.

"This volume will be a welcome addition to the library of every lover of the noble game of chess. Our author makes a stout fight for the Hindoos as the inventors of the game, and adduces many cogent proofs in support of his opinion. He shows how the game is played in other countries, how it has been modified both in the names of the pieces and the names of the game by the peculiarities of the country or the national temperaments of the inhabitants; and then traces the steps by which it has arrived at its present place of honour in civilised and intellectual Europe. The book is, therefore, full of curious lore that lean on other and higher subjects than chess-playing, for it involves dissertations on ethnology, comparative ymology, the dispersion and settlement of nations, and the manners and customs of different countries, to a degree that would not be at all anticipated by a person who contented himself by reading the title-page. All this information is given, not in any dry, repulsive, or even technical style, but easily, clearly, and in an animated manner—the style that would naturally be adopted by a gentleman and man of the world."—*Herald*.

SIN: its Causes and Consequences. An Attempt to Investigate the Origin, Nature, Extent, and Results of Moral Evil. A Series of Lent Lectures. By the Rev. HENRY CHRISTMAS, M.A., F.R.S. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s. 6d.

"These lectures are learned, eloquent, and earnest, and though they approach the 'limits of religious thought,' they do not transgress those limits; and they present the reader with comprehensive review, based upon revelation, of the nature, extent, and consequences of moral evil or sin, both in this world and in the world to come."—*Civil Service Gazette*.

A COURSE of ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS, for the Use of Candidates for Admission into either of the Military Colleges; of Applicants for Appointments in the Home or Indian Civil Service; and of Mathematical Students generally. 2nd Edition. In one closely printed 8vo. volume. Pp. 648. Price 12s.

"In the work before us he has digested a complete Elementary Course by aid of his long experience as a teacher and a writer; and he has produced a very useful book. . . . Mr. Young has not allowed his own tastes to rule the distribution, but has adjusted his parts with the skill of a veteran."—*Athenæum*, March 9, 1861.

"Mr. Young is well-known as the author of undoubtedly the best treatise on the 'Theory of Equations' which is to be found in our language—a treatise distinguished by originality of thought, great learning, and admirable perspicuity. Nor are these qualities wanting in the work which we are reviewing. . . . Considering the difficulty of the task which Mr. Young has undertaken to discharge, and the extent of useful knowledge he has succeeded in imparting accurately and lucidly in so small a compass, we can without hesitation commend this work to the public as by far the best elementary course of mathematics in our language."—*The London Review*, April 6, 1861.

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME: Unpolitical Sketches, showing what Newspapers they read; what Theatres they frequent; and how they Eat, Drink, and Enjoy themselves; with other matter relating chiefly to Literature, Music, and to Places of Historical and Religious Interest in and about Moscow. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Esq. 2nd Edition, with Illustrations. Price 10s. 6d.

"It is a book that we can sincerely recommend, not only to those who are desirous of abundant and reliable information respecting the social economy of the Russian people, but to those who seek an entertaining volume, that may be perused in any part with both profit and amusement."—*Edinburgh Evening Courant*.

"This is not only one of the most amusing books that we have read for a long time, but also the best and most reliable account of Russian life and manners which has hitherto been given to the public."—*Spectator*.

"The tone is so genial, the descriptions are so vigorously touched, and the author's perfect acquaintance with his subject is so marked throughout, that his sketches are sure to delight any one into whose hands they may fall."—*Literary Gazette*.

HISTORY of the BRITISH EMPIRE in INDIA, by EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., containing a copious Glossary of Indian Terms, and a complete chronological index of Events. The whole in one closely-printed 8vo. volume, price 12s.

Students who have to pass an examination on the History of India will find Mr. Thornton's the best and cheapest volume to consult, for whilst it is a complete and comprehensive History, the style is lively and interesting, a great contrast with all other Histories of India.

A GAZETTEER of INDIA compiled from Documents at the India-office, and other official returns made in India. By EDWARD THORNTON, Esq. In one large closely-printed 8vo volume, with Map, price £1. 1s.

THE LIBRARY EDITION of the above Work in four vols. 8vo., with Maps showing the acquisitions of the British at various periods, Notes, and marginal References, may still be had, price £2. 16s.

THE INDIAN ARMY and CIVIL SERVICE LIST for January, 1863. Issued by order of the Secretary of State for India. 12mo, sewed, 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.; bound copies, 7s. 6d.; or by post, 8s.

The Indian Army and Civil Service List is issued on the 1st January and 1st July in each year.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT, Lady Companion to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, with Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote Books. Fourth Edition, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, £1. 6s.

"Why we should turn to these volumes as among the most interesting of the recent season, will be sufficiently evident as we indicate their contents."—*Times*.

"Of the popularity of these volumes, on account of their historical as well as gossiping merits, there can be no doubt whatever."—*Athenæum*.

THE HISTORY of the OPERA, from MONTEVERDE to DONIZETTI. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. Second Edition, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, price £1. 1s.

"Completely master of his subject, and possessing a ready and pleasing pen, Mr. Edwards in these volumes gives us an exceedingly interesting history of operatic performances."—*Herald*.

"It is one of those treasures of amusing anecdote that may be taken up and laid down at a minute's notice."—*Times*.

THE REPUBLIC of FOOLS: being the History of the State and People of Abderia in Thraee. Translated from the German of C. M. von Wieland. By the Rev. H. CHRISTMAS. 2 vols., post 8vo., cloth, 18s.

"As a prose satire, 'The History of the Abderites' yields only in breadth of humour, and pungency of wit, to Dean Swift's immortal travels of Captain Lemuel Gulliver, and of works of that class we know of none in any language that can compare with either of the two."—*Observer*.

"Here is enjoyment for many a Christmas to come, for many thousands of English boys, and many thousands of English men and women. Unfortunately for the world Plautus Caxton departed this life without having made any contribution towards the great history of human folly, save, indeed, by the records of his own. Mr. Christmas has given us something even better in his translation of Wieland's Abderites; and in the simplest, most racy, and vernacular English, has enriched our literature with another character of the family dear to mankind, of the Quixotes, Gullivers, and other human foils of human self-love and vanity. If the addition to our shelves of a book to delight the young and instruct the old overflowing with wit, fun, drollery, inexhaustible wisdom, depth, and knowledge is an achievement deserving of national thanks, we undertake to convey our share to Mr. Christmas, fearing only lest we should not have thanked him sufficiently."—*London Review*.

THE CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: An Act passed by the Legislative Council of India on the 5th September, 1861. 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

MANUAL of MILITARY LAW for all Ranks of the Army and Militia: together with an Abstract of the Volunteer Acts. By Colonel J. K. PIPON, Assistant Adjutant-General at head-quarters, and J. F. COLLIER, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 2nd Revised Edition, pocket-size, 3s. 6d.—By post, 3s. 8d.

"This Manual, which is approved by the Commander-in-Chief, is portable in form, and should be in the hands of all soldiers and riflemen."—*Athenæum*.

PRECEDENTS in MILITARY LAW; including the Practice of Courts-Martial; the Mode of Conducting Trials; the Duties of Officers at Military Courts of Inquests. Courts of Inquiry, Courts of Requests, &c., &c.

The following are a portion of the Contents:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Military Law. | 8. Precedents of Military Law. |
| 2. Martial Law. | 9. Trials of Arson to Rape. |
| 3. Courts-Martial. | (Alphabetically arranged.) |
| 4. Courts of Inquiry. | 10. Rebellions. |
| 5. Courts of Inquest. | 11. Riots. |
| 6. Courts of Request. | 12. Miscellaneous. |
| 7. Forms of Courts-Martial. | |

By Lieutenant-colonel W. HUGHES, Late Deputy Judge-advocate-general, Bengal Army, and Author of several Works on Courts-Martial. In one thick 8vo. vol., price 25s.

"It would be impossible to over-estimate the utility of this work to members of the military profession as a comprehensive exposition of the law especially applicable to them, and to the practice of military tribunals; and it would be difficult to speak in terms of commendation too high of the manner in which it has been executed."—*Morning Chronicle*.

A HAND-BOOK DICTIONARY for the MILITIA and VOLUNTEER SERVICES; including an Epitome of the Duties of all Ranks, and of the Interior Economy of a Regiment of Artillery Militia; Regulations for Organising the Officers' Mess; Definitions of Military and Technical Terms applied in Fortification and Artillery; Qualifications Tactical and Legal, Required of Officers on Appointment to, and Promotion in, Regiments of Artillery and Infantry Militia; with a variety of other useful information on Military Subjects, compiled from works published under official and other competent authority. By Lieut.-Colonel FRANK SCOTT. Price 3s. 6d., bound and clasped; or by post, 3s. 8d.

TREATISE on FORTIFICATIONS and ARTILLERY. By Major HECTOR STRAITS, revised and rewritten by THOMAS COOK, R.N., and JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., late of Addiscombe College. Seventh Edition. Illustrated by numerous Plans and Cuts. Royal 8vo. Cloth, £2. 2s.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES of FORTIFICATION. By JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., late Professor of Fortification and Artillery at Addiscombe College. Plans; two Cuts. Royal 8vo., 10s. 6d.

PRINCIPLES of GUNNERY. By JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., late Professor of Fortification and Artillery, Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe. Second Edition revised and enlarged. With many Plates and Cuts, and Photograph of Armstrong Gun. Royal 8vo., 14s.

Contents:—Laws of Matter—Air, Resistance of to Moving Bodies—Projectiles, Rotation of, Deflections of, Eccentricity of—Shot, Laws of, Penetration of, Examples of Actual Penetration of—Gunpowder, Theoretical Investigation of Composition and Combustion of, Manufacture of, Proof of—Gun Cotton, Composition of, Manufacture of, Experiments with—Ordnance, Laws of Construction of, Manufacture of, Proof of—Carriages—Draught—Ammunition, Description of, Manufacture of, Rise of—Guns, Management of—Rifles, General Principles of, Considerations affecting Rate of Twist, Form of Projectiles, Size of Bore, Pattern of Rifling, Whitworth, Turner, Henry, Ingram Rifles—Enfield Rifle—American Government Rifle—Breech-loading Rifles—Lancaster Guns and Rifles—Revolvers—Armstrong Rifled Guns, Description of, Construction of, Projectiles used with, Time Fuse, Concussion Fuse, Sights, Tables of Ranges, Deflections, &c., &c.

Digitized by Google

Now ready, price 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.,

THE INDIAN ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

JANUARY, 1863.

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

London: WM. H. ALLEN AND Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., Publishers to the India Office.

This Day is published, in One Handsome Octavo Volume, with Seventy-two Illustrations on Wood, by VIZETELLY, LOUDAN, NICHOLLS, and HART. Also, with a Map. Price £1. 6s.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

CONTAINING—

PART I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The Channel and Channel Islands—Alderney, Orkney, and the Casquets—Island and Coast of Guernsey—Islands and Rocks near Guernsey—Jersey and adjacent Rocks—Chaussey Archipelago and the Minquiers—Climate, Meteorology, and Sanitary Condition.

PART II.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Vegetable Productions Natural to the Islands—Animals in the Islands and adjacent Seas—Geology and Mineralogy, Ancient Formations, Modern Destruction and Renovation—Fauna and Flora considered in reference to their Physical Geography and Geology.

PART III.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Pagan and Legendary Period—German Period—Norman Conquest to the beginning of the Civil Wars—Civil Wars—Accession of William the Third to Present Time—Antiquities and Archaeology—Language and Literature.

PART IV.—ECONOMICS AND TRADE.

Agriculture—Horticulture—Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures—Constitution and Laws—Manners and Customs—Principal Public Institutions—Hints to Tourists—Money, Weights, and Measures—Statistics.

BY DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

AND

ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

The Illustrations drawn on Wood expressly for the Work, by PAUL J. NAPTEL, Member of the London Society of Painters in Water Colours.

"The 'Channel Islands' is an excellent book of its class—well conceived, well written, well illustrated, well printed. It is the produce of many hands, and every hand a good one. Nearly every thing which a man can desire to know about Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark—about their history, Geography, and natural history—Professor Ansted and Dr. Latham have contrived to tell. Altogether the contents of the volume are as varied and interesting as a well-sustained drama; and to this drama no more graceful and picturesque scenery could have been furnished than we find in the illustrations so profusely given by artists worthy of the subject and equal to their worth—Paul Nafel and M. Petere Le Lièvre. The result is not a merely handsome volume of the old 'Keepsake' style, made to sell and be looked at, but a book of rare merit and value, made for instruction and delight, to be read with pleasure and to be referred to with profit."—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 15, 1862.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Two Volumes, Octavo, with a Portrait of LADY MORGAN, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also a Portrait of SIR CHARLES MORGAN. Price £1. 16s.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, DIARIES, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY MORGAN'S CORRESPONDENCE INCLUDES, AMONG MANY OTHERS, LETTERS FROM

King Jerome,
Madame Patterson Bonaparte,
The Duke of Devonshire,
Duchess of Devonshire,
Duke of Leinster,
Marquis Wellesley,
Marquis of Anglesey,
Marquis of Abercorn,
Marchioness of Abercorn,
The Earl of Aberdeen,
The Earl of Carlisle,

Lord Melbourne,
Lady Caroline Lamb,
Lord Cloncurry,
Lady Stanley,
Lord Darnley,
The Countess of Cork and Orrery,
Lady Leitrim,
Lord Duncannon,
Lord Macaulay,
Lord Erskine,
Joseph Hume,
Daniel O'Connell,

Sheil,
E. Jenner,
Lafayette,
Byron,
Countess Guiccioli,
Moore,
Douglas Jerrold,
Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,
Thomas Campbell,
Mrs. Hemans,
Rev. Sidney Smith.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

This day is published, Second Edition, with upwards of 400 Illustrations, price 18s. 6d.,

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR;

Being an accurate and detailed account of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race are subjected together with the latest mode of treatment and the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, Esq., M.R.C.V.S.

"A book which should be in the possession of all who keep horses."

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

CHRISTIAN AND RATHBONE,
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,
11, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS and OUTFITS for Ladies, Officers, Cadets, and Civilians, of the best quality, at the lowest prices for cash. Estimates will be forwarded on application, showing the entire cost of OUTFIT and PASSAGE via the CAPE, or OVERLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1792. 11, WIGMORE-STREET.

CLAPHAM-COMMON.—To be LET, a very cheerful HOUSE, facing the common, and overlooking an ornamental enclosure in the rear; containing good dining and drawing rooms, five large bed-rooms, and convenient domestic offices. In substantial and ornamental repair. Omnibuses to the City and West-end constantly. Near the railways to the City, Victoria, Brighton, Southampton, &c. The drainage perfect; the supply of water good; and the rent moderate.

Apply to Mr. JAMES STEVENS, Estate Agent, Pavement, Clapham-common, S.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—The return of youth to the respective Boarding Schools after the late season of festivity induces a solicitude for their personal comfort and attraction, and

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

for accelerating the growth and for improving and beautifying the Hair;

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

for improving the Skin and Complexion, and removing cutaneous eruptions; and

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

for rendering the Teeth beautifully white and preserving the Gums, are considered indispensable accompaniments for the attainment of those personal advantages so universally sought for and admired.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co. (formerly PRICE and GOSNELL) invite attention to the following fashionable articles of PERFUMERY.

Patronised by Royalty.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESS. BOUQUET—Rondeletia, Verbena, Opera Bouquets, Wood Violet, Frangipanni, &c.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s WARDROBE SCENT BAGS.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE PERFUME.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE SOAP.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE POMADE.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, or Ball-Room Companion, emitting on pressure a jet of delicious and refreshing perfume.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any tooth powder—gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON, or newly-invented HAIR BRUSH, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accomplishes the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.
Manufactory—12, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION

They are not affected by the draught of the

PUNKAH,

WILL BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 3s. 2s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

GARDNERS,

By Special Appointment, Manufacturers

TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS.

ESTABLISHED

1752.

LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES FRASER ALLAN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex. —January 21, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 567.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	69
BENGAL:—	
Sale of Lands.....	70
Fraser on Opium	70
Peahawur and the Affghans	71
Miscellaneous	72
Shipping and Commercial.....	74
MADRAS:—	
Health of Madras.....	74
The Trevelyan Meeting	75
Miscellaneous	75
Shipping and Commercial	
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	76
CHINA	76
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	77
DOMESTIC	83
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Mr. Thackeray	84
A New Bombay Sanatorium	84
The Cornhill Magazine and the Times of India	84
The Temple Bar Magazine and the Indian Press	84
The late Lord Dalhousie's Administration	84
HOME:—	
Shipping and Domestic	85
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	85
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	85

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Dec. 23	Burmah (Rangoon)	Dec. 13
Madras	" 24	Bombay	" 27
Agra	" 16	Ceylon	" 30
China (Hong Kong)	Dec. 15.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE present mail brings us nothing of vital interest; scarcely anything, indeed, that is not little more than a repetition, by way of comment and amplification, of what we received by the last mail. The most interesting novelty is the announcement of the opening of the East Indian Railway, from Calcutta to Benares, on the very day of the mail's departure from Bengal. 500 miles of line was to be opened that day for passengers, and a few days after for goods' traffic. Orders have been given by Government to make the railway available as soon as possible for the transit of troops. The East Indian Railway will cause the small station of Howrah to be a place of much importance. It will now rapidly grow into a town of magnitude, almost rivalling the City of Palaces. It has even already, as one of the Calcutta papers says, become to Calcutta what Birkenhead is to Liverpool. The Christmas holiday-keepers in Calcutta were rejoicing at the prospect of a pleasant trip for change of air by the new line.

The Landholders' and Commercial Association, and the indigo planters in general, are greatly excited by what they seem to regard as Lord Elgin's too great readiness to bow submissively to the great Potentate of Westminster, and the report is that they intend to petition Parliament for his removal,

or at least the curtailment of his privilege of interference with local details. But the fact is, that a very different sentiment on the subject of the lately proposed Contract system is likely to prevail in England from that which obtains in India. There is here a generous disposition to lean to the side of the natives as the weaker party, and a greater respect for abstract justice than is likely to be exhibited by Englishmen in immediate contact with the people of India, whose habits and manners are so totally different from ours. No doubt the roguery, and falsehood, and laziness of the poor unlettered ryots, who have not had the advantages of improving the conscience or moral sense enjoyed by their British employers, must often terribly try the temper of men who have some sense of honour and some self-respect, but we are not likely to elevate the Hindoo agriculturists by over-severity and injustice, and no Englishman at home would think it right to propose a law to treat the breach of civil contracts criminally.

Sir Charles Trevelyan will have no reason to complain of his reception in India. On the 22nd of December there was a large meeting in the People's Park at Madras, in which the programme of the great meeting to be held in his honour on his arrival was prepared with great care and precision, and a copy of the address was adopted. We give the address and the resolutions in another column. Sir Charles is expected to arrive at Calcutta about the middle of this month, when he is sure to make a great sensation, and to meet with a most cordial reception.

The commercial treaty obtained by Colonel Phayre from the King of Burmah has been a great deal discussed in the Indian papers, and is very generally approved. It was signed at Mandalay on the 10th of November. Colonel Phayre was decorated on the occasion with the high Burmese Order of the Golden Chain; and the Roman Catholic Bishop (Bigandet), who happened to be present, was presented oddly, yet appropriately, with a golden cross. We are to have a consul at Mandalay to keep the Burmese to their agreement.

We may illustrate the dulness of Madras from the fact that the *Overland Athenæum* commences its summary with an account of the weather, the fall of rain being greater than usual. The weather and the preparations for the reception of Sir Charles Trevelyan have engrossed the attention of the local public.

Sir William Denison is still somewhat unpopular, negatively rather than positively. He is in direct contrast with Sir Charles Trevelyan, who never tires of public work.

With him, indeed, the labour he delights in physics pain. But there is a general complaint against Sir William Denison that he is a sort of King Log.

The rules for the sale of waste lands in the Central Provinces are generally well approved of. The upset price is from eight annas to one rupee, and two rupees eight annas, according to the district. In six districts the maximum area of lots is fixed at 5,000 acres, and in the remaining eleven at 3,000. Here are cheap land estates!

We are glad to see that the wretch Heracop, the murderer of the lamented Mr. Manson, has at last been caught, after having been hunted for in vain for four years. Better late than never. It is well that we have so often succeeded in showing that it is not easy for the murderers of English officers to escape justice. Sooner or later it is pretty sure to overtake them.

The native chiefs of Rajpootana have subscribed £5,000 for the relief of the manufacturing districts of the North of England, which they have paid over to General Lawrence, the political agent, for transmission to this country. The whole presidency of Madras did not subscribe much more than this. The sum raised in Calcutta was £24,000.

It will be an interesting fact to many of our Indian readers that a marshal of France (Canrobert) was married on the 20th to a daughter of a late captain of the Indian army (Allen Ronald Macdonald) at the chapel of the British Residency in Paris, and afterwards at the chapel of the Senate in the Palace of the Luxembourg.

The formation of a rifle corps at Behar, called the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, has been sanctioned by Government.

We find by a Bengal Government Order (of the 11th of Dec.) that the Calcutta circle of issue of the paper currency was to be extended from the 1st of this month to the division of Assam and the districts of Cachar and Sylhet.

The difficulties of navigation in the river Hooghly are becoming greater every day. Captain Reddie proposed to force more water into the river from above during the rains, and thus to increase the strength of the currents and to move the sands. But Lieutenant-colonel Strachy, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, has made a report on the subject of the improvement of the River Hooghly, in which he expresses an opinion that Captain Reddie's must be set aside altogether. He thinks that, whatever might be its effect on the upper parts, it would rather injure than improve the mouth of the river. One

Suggestion of Captain Reddie's he approves of—namely, the employment of a certain kind of large rake fixed to the bottom of a steamer, to stir up the silt and help the current to carry it away. The Governor-General has sanctioned this project, somewhat modified, but has very earnestly insisted that the cost of it should be kept within very moderate limits, and that in the first instance the whole experiment should be on a small scale and confined to a small portion of the river. Instead of the rake, as was at first proposed, it was subsequently agreed to try the effect of a set of skeleton barrels, of about five feet in diameter, with iron teeth dragged along the bottom of the river by a steamer.

During the year 1862 the Coolie emigration from India to the British West India colonies, according to a report from the Emigration-office, submitted to the Duke of Newcastle, amounted to 10,880, of whom 9,855 were from Calcutta and 1,025 from Madras. The proportion of females was 27·06 per cent.

A railway has been suggested to be laid down between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour, but the Governor-General does not seem disposed to give it his immediate sanction. His Excellency in Council has resolved, in cases of railways assisted by Government, to retain the power of purchase, and claim the usual right of a ground landlord to re-enter on the land given free of cost, with all buildings and fixtures, at the end of the term of occupation of ninety-nine years; and even a like power of re-entry is to be secured in case of a breach of contract on the part of a railway company. These are rather hard terms, and place the company's interests entirely at the mercy of the Government. The Government declares itself quite disposed to co-operate cordially with the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company in giving the project of a railway to the Mutlah every chance of success, but nothing is to be allowed to deprive the commerce of Calcutta of any possible resources for its expansion of relief that now exists, or may hereafter be suggested. The Calcutta terminus of the Mutlah line must almost of necessity be the terminus of any line of railway for communication with any port on the lower part of the Hooghly, and therefore the Government is anxious to prevent any company from obtaining a practical power to close the lower reaches of the Hooghly against railway communication with Calcutta.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Capt. C. J. Nicholson, Bengal Staff Corps, at Doomree, Dec. 17, aged 33. Maj. gen. W. B. Thomson, C.B., late Commissary-general to H.M.'s Bengal army, at 23, St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith, aged 54, Jan. 21.
H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. G. L. Knight, H.M.'s 19th regt., on his passage to India, aged 34, Aug. 24, 1862.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Mrs. White, Mr. R. Parker, Capt. J. P. Smith, Maj. Skinner, Mrs. Skinner and child. FROM HONG KONG.—Mr. de la Cava, Lady Boltre. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. Pirth, Mr. and Mrs. Torrens. FROM MALTA.—Ens. Wynn, Mr. Nerugro, Mr. Cosadinos, Mr. and Mrs. Vans Agnew, Mr. T. E. Houghton, Mr. E. E. Chapman.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Pera, Jan. 31st.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Poole and child, Dr. Helis, Mr. W. Green. FROM HONG KONG.—Capt. Parkin, K.N., Mr. Mongan, Mr. Millett.

BENGAL.

SALE OF LANDS.

KANDY CUTCHERRY.—Result of land sales in the Hapootelle district, Nov. 26, 1862:—

Acres.	Amount.	Purchasers.	Per Acre.
81 ...	£252 ...	A. Gibson	31 Rs.
104 ...	385 ...	W. H. Wright...	38 "
367 ...	2,350 ...	F. J. De Saram	64 "
319 ...	2,001 ...	Do.	63 "
133 ...	710 ...	A. Gibson	50 "
110 ...	550 ...	Do.	50 "
115 ...	420 ...	C. L. Ferdinands	36 "
11 ...	21 ...	Do.	20 "
29 ...	29 ...	Do.	10 "
73 ...	75 ...	H. C. Bury	10 "
426 ...	1,600 ...	A. Gibson	38 "
1,768	£8,393		

—Ceylon Examiner, Nov. 29.

"For 20 acres altogether the price of the land is Rs. 250. I and my superintendent have been five times to—about this land, incurring an expense of Rs. 160 about it, which will run up the cost of the land to Rs. 400 odd. But we have got it cheap. A. B. has just paid Rs. 400 for 5½ acres, besides an additional hundred to the man who made the transfer for him."—Private letter to the editor of the *Times of India*.—Neilgherries, Dec. 8.

While the Ceylon Government, as will be seen from the above extract, is obtaining an average price of £5 per acre for the waste lands of that island, it is the height of statesmanship, we are told, for the Indian Government to make a present of its wastes to all comers at Rs. 5; waste lands of the very same order, in private hands, being readily saleable at Rs. 20 to Rs. 50. Under Lord Canning's Resolution the Messrs. Barry and Co. have become absolute proprietors of the Madartollah estate, 20,399 acres of tea land in Assam, for the magnificent sum of £10,000. The value of these lands is only just beginning to be generally known, when the Government of the country in its grand impatience of standing in the way of enterprise, offers to settle them upon the first applicant at a tithe of their real worth. By Lord Canning's Resolution, Messrs. Barry and Co. become proprietors of this immense estate for the sum of £10,000. Under the Ceylon Government they would have had to pay £100,000 for it. Sir Charles Wood, dragged reluctantly at the heels of this folly, will not do more than sanction the putting up of the land to auction at an upset price of Rs. 5 per acre, when a shriek is got up by the landholders of Calcutta—echoed, we are ashamed to say, by Mr. Laing—that the Maharajah of Westminster is an obstacle to all progress in the country, and must be forthwith removed out of the way. We know not whether this party, or the Government that deferred to it, merit the contempt of the country the more.

What does the sale of that estate to Messrs. Barry and Co. at a tenth of its value mean, but that the interests of the commonwealth to that extent have been sacrificed for the benefit of Messrs. Barry and Co.? Not content, moreover, with their singular good fortune, they exclaim against the imposition of any land-tax upon their property. They warn us that we must take the tax off their land, or that we shall "check enterprise" again. The carrying on of the Government during the last twelve or eighteen months of Lord Canning's reign, in deference to the representations of such men, afforded an example we trust never to see repeated in this country.

It is no excuse for Lord Canning's government to tell us that it was ignorant of the facts we have succeeded in bringing to light in this controversy. The authors of the resolution of Oct. 17, 1861, may plead, and no doubt honestly plead, that they were not aware that the coffee lands of Wynaad were worth thirty rupees the acre, or the coffee lands of Ceylon worth fifty rupees. They may plead, and no doubt honestly, that they were not aware how small a proportion of the produce of the soil the land tax really absorbed; and that so light was the assessment that the thirty years' leases, under the new survey settlements, were everywhere commanding the extravagant premiums which they now know them to bear. But

what does all this prove but the truth of our complaint, that in deference to the selfish clamour got up upon this subject, and without any exact acquaintance with the facts of our condition, the Government of Lord Canning struck out its famous Resolution, from an unworthy fear to be left behind the times?

We have been brought by that resolution to the verge of a disaster almost unparalleled in the history of any people, and we cannot contemplate the danger, from which we have barely escaped, without indignation at the course that was followed. The application of these strictures to the Governor of this Presidency is obvious. If Sir Bartle Frere will but school himself to indifference to public opinion, he will become a model Governor. He was the great sinner throughout the last eighteen months of Lord Canning's rule, and his error sprang from attaching undue weight to popular opinion. We would not have Sir Bartle Frere indifferent to that opinion, but we would see him far less susceptible than he is to its influence. The very first quality of a statesman, as of every other man, is simple-minded regard to duty. In this respect Sir Bartle Frere contrasts most unfavourably with Sir J. P. Grant, the closing days of whose administration were cruelly embarrassed by the ascendancy of unworthy counsels in Lord Canning's cabinet. If ever statesman deserved steady support in difficulty that statesman was Sir J. P. Grant; and it will remain a blot upon the close of Lord Canning's career that he did not receive it. Sir J. P. Grant was sacrificed that the respectable "associations" of Calcutta might be propitiated. Sir Bartle Frere has an opportunity in this Presidency of redeeming a character which has suffered a good deal in the eyes of observant men from its subserviency to the cliques that ruled Calcutta. The personal qualities of his Excellency are such that he must achieve popularity if he will only not strive after it. Let him lay himself out for it, however, and he will end by losing the respect of all parties. It was unworthy of Sir Bartle Frere the other day to support the exclusion of the native pleaders from the Small Cause Court, and of his own order from the Small Causes Court Bench. Small as these matters are, they are observed; and they indicate the temper of a man's mind more accurately perhaps than greater ones. The mistake made in both these cases was ludicrously set before the public in the subsequent claim of "the doctors" of Bombay. Five-sixths, probably, of all classes, official and non-official, are now of one mind that the course followed with that Small Causes Court Bill was narrow and unworthy. Sir Bartle Frere will certainly make shipwreck of his reputation if he shows himself indisposed to stem outside opinion merely because it happens to be strong. Englishmen, as well as natives, like a strong government, and government by associations is incompatible with that. We have been brought by Sir Bartle Frere's susceptibility into great danger already. It is the one weak point in an otherwise almost faultless character. Let the Governor of this Presidency strive simply to deserve public applause, instead of pursuing it, and he will be the model Governor of his times.—*Times of India*, Dec. 18.

"FRASER" ON OPIUM.

The ignorance of England on Indian subjects is frequently ludicrous, but it occasionally becomes both dangerous and irritating. We have all laughed at "the ferocious charge of dhoolies," and at Mr. Layard's heart-breaking exposure of the evils of our resumption-of land system—that his very palanquin bearers appealed to him beseechingly with the word "Inam" on their lips instead of salaam. Only the other day a leading London weekly, writing on the court of Hyderabad and its ceremonial, headed the article "the King of Nizam," and the penny paper, which has the largest Tory circulation, spoke of the Punjab as being in Lahore. The mistakes made by the only section of English society which cares for India for its own sake, the religious party, are sometimes painful to its members in this country. Not to speak of the utterly unpractical

and unimportant question of the Bible in schools, to which so much importance is attached, while the great matter of grants-in-aid of education is left untouched, we have the mistakes made on the subject of Indian opinion. Some four months ago we received a large hand-bill from a friend in England, who implored us to tell him if its statements were based on truth. This proved to be an article extracted from the leading religious daily paper in Scotland, adopting all the myths of a Calcutta paper on the subject of infanticide and oppression in the opium districts, and ascribing them to a Madras journal. On these exaggerations an eloquent appeal was made to the Christian world of Great Britain to rouse itself, and this paper, in hand-bill form, was scattered far and wide. No notice has since been taken by the same parties of the results of the official inquiry instituted by the Bengal Government, and conducted with so much fairness and honesty.

Now, this opium question is so serious in itself as to render it a cause of regret to all good men that the religious party at home should not be more careful as to their facts. They rush to extremes. Not content with condemning, and justly, the indigo system of Lower Bengal, they would keep planters out of the country altogether. Not satisfied with an exposure of the Government monopoly of opium cultivation in India, they would forbid the State to take any revenue from the accursed thing. While they clamour at home, and justly, for an increase to the excise duties up to the limit which would tempt smuggling, so as to diminish drunkenness, they would use the force of law to stop the growth of opium in India altogether. In the face of the most overwhelming evidence, and forgetting that opium will be used in China whether we supply it or not, they will not admit that the evil of opium-smoking in the East is far less than that of gin and whiskey-drinking at home, and that a natural and lawful crave here, as there, exists for a stimulant which, if not supplied by opium, will find something else. For ourselves we regret, while we cannot condemn and would not prevent, the growth of opium, just as we bewail all other abuses. But the evil to which alone, or, at least to which at first, all philanthropists have to direct their assaults, is the Government monopoly of the cultivation.

Hence we welcome a writer in the October number of *Fraser*, who urges the same reform which three months ago we enforced by facts and figures so startling as to lead the North-West Government to ask the Government of India to take up the question. This writer makes the mistake, common to all Indian dogmatists, of supposing that because he has personal experience of one province of India he knows all the rest. Principles are doubtless the same everywhere, but facts are very different, and this writer's misrepresentations of the opium system in Bengal are somewhat gross. He does himself and India the wrong of mistaking facts in the month of October, which an official enquiry by the Bengal Government in the month of June proved to be false or exaggerated. He is the same writer who, when condemning the non-regulation provinces from his experience in the assigned districts, spoke of the North-West as non-regulation; and who applied to the existing planters of Lower Bengal, the condemnation pronounced on the civilian planters of the East India Company half a century ago. Hence, wrong in his facts, he draws a monstrously untrue deduction, representing the greatest evil of the Bengal opium system as this—that it confiscates the opium crop of the ryot. We have travelled through the opium districts referred to, we have conversed with officials of very opposite opinions who have spent years there, we have read all that has been written on the subject; and we declare that, whatever may be or may have been the oppression of the ryot by middlemen, the crop is always popular so long as Government pays well for it. At the present moment, at the very time when the peasants were said to be selling their children to repay advances, the mere increase of payment to Rs. 5 a seer made the crop

so desirable that zemindars prepared to cultivate the poppy on their own lands. If it is confiscation to pay the ryot £25 for a chest of opium which sells at £135, it is equally so for the planter who buys the indigo plant, or for the capitalist who purchases any raw material and sells it at an enormous price as the fruit of his skill. We might as well call the late paper duty or the present soap and excise duties confiscation. It is an admitted fact that now the crop is not only voluntary but popular, and that oppression is reduced to a minimum.

The evil is in the Government monopoly, which is opposed alike to the doctrines of free-trade and of morality, while the system is financially most unsound. Let the members of Government read this article in *Fraser* and see to what an amount of misrepresentation, as well as of most justly-deserved moral denunciation, they expose the English name and the Christian profession in India. We quote almost the only passage in the article free from exaggeration and misstatement:—

"If, instead of maintaining a monopoly which stands upon no precedent, we were content to fix a heavy export duty, the whole system would be changed for the better. The face of the country would be relieved from a swarm of spies and overseers, who worry and distress the ryot beyond all endurance. The Government would receive its proper dues from merchants, who would buy and sell in an open market with the knowledge that an export duty would be levied upon their goods. The Government, ceasing to have a direct interest in the growth of the poppy, need not undertake the questionable duty of fostering the cultivation of a poisonous drug, or maintaining a contraband trade. It would be restored to its proper position as a protector of its own subjects, and as an observer of international law. If the Government supposes that the cultivation of opium would cease or much diminish when the pressure from above were taken off, we are bound to say that we fear, and in like manner the Government might hope, that this would not happen. The supply of opium would be equal to the demand, following an universal rule; in the same way as, unfortunately, the supply of ardent spirits is always equal to the demand. But the altered position of the Government would relieve it from the infamy of the trade; and the incidence of the tax, which would fall upon the merchant, would release the ryot from the tyranny of overseers, and leave him free to grow opium, sugar, or rice, as best suited his views, and in his own way."

All this we said months ago, and the feeling on the subject is becoming so strong in certain quarters that, if the Calcutta authorities do not take the advice of the North-West Government, and act on the experience of Sir Robert Hamilton, they may be put in the undignified position of being ordered to do so. The objection, that to break up the monopoly, as is now being done in the case of salt, would be to poison all India by letting the plant grow anywhere, is baseless, for it would be the duty of the State to restrict the area of the growth, say, to its present limits. We know what the Assamese were till the culture of the poppy was prevented. If an export duty, as in Bombay, with a corresponding excise duty as at present for local consumption, be established in Bengal, so as to yield at least the present revenue, our finances will be stable, our peasantry contented, and our free-trade professions in the matter of cotton and indigo will be proved not to be hypocrisies. Above all, in the eyes of Europe, of China, and of our own subjects, as well as in our own conscience, we shall be relieved of the moral responsibility which now is the only blot on the fair fame of a Government that for philanthropy, righteousness, and a high benevolent aim, is without a parallel in history.—*Friend of India.*

PESHAWUR AND THE AFGGHANS.

A most interesting report is that lately issued by the Punjab Government on the settlement of the Peshawur District by Major Hugh R. James, C.B. It begins with a detailed geographical description of the valley, with its rivers, rich plains, and barren hills. Then comes a well-considered resumé of the history of the valley from the earliest times to the annexation. After that we have an account of the several tribes inhabiting the district as well as the adjoining hills, which includes, besides the nature of the tenures within

British territory, many points of considerably more than mere local or official interest.

The report traces the possession of the valley by the Rajput race of Yadu, the progenitors of the troublesome Jadoons of the present day, 800 years before Alexander made his appearance in these regions. Its meteor-like course left traces in the Græco-Bactrian dynasties which succeeded him, and in the coins of the latter, which have been brought to light in thousands during the last twenty years, and specimens of which may now be seen in the Peshawur Museum. After the Greeks came the Buddhists, who left, as witnesses to their state of civilisation, those topos, ruined viharas or convents, and clusters of mounds, with an inscription here and there at bare intervals, to puzzle the learned labourers of the Asiatic Society. Indo-Scythians and Indians by turns then held the country, but Buddhism continued to prevail until late into the seventh century, and even longer. For the next century and a half it was now under a Lahore, now under a Delhi chief. From the time of Sabaktagin Peshawur became the scene of fierce contests. During the eleventh century it continued a province of Ghuzni "under the numerous successors of Mahmood, and, under the later princes of that line, acquired greater importance, becoming, as it were, the centre of their dominions, which then extended to Lahore, to which place the Royal residence had been transferred." Timur's invasion of India, in December, 1398, did not disturb Peshawur or the tribes about it, as he marched from Cabul to Bunnoo, where he crossed the Indus. The valley and the hills around it changed masters about this time; some of the Western tribes of Affghans driving out other Pathans from these regions who had been in possession of them previously, though there is very good reason to believe that some of these conquerors were only returning to fields which belonged to their ancestors centuries before. To Baber's advance, early in the sixteenth century, they offered for a long time the stoutest resistance, until 1519, when after having plundered the Yusufzais and Mahomedzais, he erected a fort at Peshawur, and left a garrison there. Baber's subsequent invasions of India did not affect the tribes about Peshawur, but they took the opportunity of his continued absence to withhold their tribute, and to revert to their plundering habits. The Dilazaks destroyed the fort at Peshawur shortly before Baber's death, in 1530. More than twenty years afterwards it was rebuilt by Humayun, and the valley remained, now nominally, now really, under the Moguls until, after an anarchical interregnum in the time of Nadir, the Doorani dynasty was established by Ahmed Shah Abdali in 1747. The modern history of the valley is but too well known.

The narrative in the Report, however, is not thus continuous. It is varied by episodes of considerable interest, such as a brief description of the rise and fall of the Raushani sect, an appreciative tribute to the great poet and warrior, Khushhal Khan Khatak, and much minute political detail. Here is a small landscape of Affghan village scenery:—

"Emerging from wild and craggy defiles, with a solitary tower here and there perched upon the overhanging rocks, the stranger comes suddenly upon the village site; springs of refreshing clearness pass from rocky cisterns to the brook which had repeatedly crossed his path in the defile, and which is here fringed with rows of weeping willow, and edged with brightest sward. The village is half hid from view with overshadowing mulberry and poplar trees, the surrounding fields enamelled with a profusion of wild flowers and fragrant with aromatic herbs. At some distance is seen a wood of Thom and Tamarisk, in which are the graves of the village forefathers; an enclosing wall of stone, and the votive sheds which are suspended from the overhanging tree, pointing out the "Tyarat" of some saintly ancient, which children pass with awe and old men with reverence. The dream of peace and comfort, which the contemplation of such scenes suggest, is, however, rudely dispelled by the armed ploughman, who follows his cattle with a matchlock slung at his back; by the watchtower occupied by a party of men to guard the growing crops, and by the heaps of stones visible in all directions, each of which marks the spot of some deed of blood. We cease, indeed, to be surprised at the love of home, which is so marked a

feature of the Affghan character; for, reared in a little world of his own, the associations of his childhood must make a more than ordinary impression on his mind; but we might expect that such spots would engender other feelings than those which lurk in the breast of the robber and assassin."

The Report, as might be expected, is full of tales of blood and the most cruel treachery, when it comes to describe the internal history and politics of the different tribes and clans, and the violent changes of their chiefships. Yet, on the whole, Major James is unable to repress a certain admiration of the character of the Affghans, when he speaks of their hospitality or their jovial carelessness. "The hospitality for which Affghans are notorious is carried to such extremes as to cripple their means of paying the revenue. An unlimited supply of beds, blankets, and food is the mark of a true Affghan Mullik; one who resorts to economical arrangements in his household is lightly esteemed, however excellent his character may be in other respects; so also is the Mullik who keeps food of two qualities—the superior for his own use, the inferior for that of his guests." "The Affghans are a joyous people, and the wealthier classes much addicted to field sports, chiefly hawking. Festive gatherings are frequent either at the shrines of popular saints, or at central places where such meetings are held periodically, and where people seem to come together, not to buy or sell, or even to quarrel, but simply to make a noise and be happy. Tilting, shooting at a mark, racing and wild music relieve the monotony; whilst the boisterous groups of children and young lads that are seen at these fairs, as well as in the villages, are a sure indication that this happiness is not merely a holiday garb, but attends the Affghan in his home, be he peasant or noble."

Major James pronounces his adherence to the opinion that the Affghans were the children of Israel. He cites Dr. Trumpp and the Rev. J. Loewenthal as holding an opposite view, but he appears to be mistaken when he supposes their conclusion to be based "chiefly" on considerations of language. Much assistance as ethnology derives from linguistics, the latter alone cannot determine the question as to the origin of a people. Major James himself does much to invalidate his own position when, quoting from the Rev. J. Loewenthal, he shows that the Pathans existed in their present localities under the same name at least 500 years B.C. When speaking of their claim to be considered Israelites, he cites their own books, all quite modern, and almost confessedly fabrications, and says of them:—"The narrative of these events exhibits much that is inconsistent, and much that we know from other and authentic sources to be erroneous and impossible, devised probably to give to their nation an honourable link in the annals of Mahomedanism, and to account for peculiarities in their present circumstances and character." The only arguments which we can find him adducing as favouring his view of the question are, first, "the number of Hebrew names" found among them. Than this delusion cannot be greater. There is absolutely not one Hebrew name to be found among the Affghans. There are numerous Arabic names, of course, but these the Affghans have in common with all Mahomedans. Those names which are current among them, and are found also in the Bible, they know only in their Arabic and not in their Hebrew form—that is, they have them from the Koran, not from the Bible. Of the very name of their fabled progenitor, King Saul, they are totally ignorant, which would be out of the question if the slightest authority were due to their genealogies. They know the Hebrew Achilles, as he is represented in the Koran, and is there called Talut, a name manufactured for a special reason. From this Talut they claim to be descended, a claim decisive as to the fact that it could not originate before they became acquainted with the Koran. On the other hand, there is not a single "Hebrew name" among them which is not to be found in the Koran. The punishment of death, by stoning, is another custom which points to an Israelitish origin. This argument he invalidates himself

immediately by giving a very good reason for the custom apart from its being Israelitish. He says:—"In the hands of an Afreedie the stone is a formidable weapon, and is that most frequently employed in their petty village frays." This custom, moreover, has so little that is peculiar that in the early stages of civilisation it has been found among the Greeks, the Spaniards, the Persians, and the Germans, as well as among many savage nations. The only other argument which we can find is where Major James adduces a custom "similar to the law of the scapegoat (Numbers XVI.) In times of severe pestilence, when the visitation is looked upon as a Divine judgment for the sins of the people, a goat or calf is taken and brought before a solemn assembly, where the chief Moolahs lay their hands upon its head and turn it loose in the desert." This, however, is also sometimes done when an individual is very ill. It is a purely Hindu custom, and is the origin of the Brahmini bulls met with in Hindu neighbourhoods. These animals are let loose after as well as before death, though the admixture of Islam seems to have restricted the idea among the Affghans to that of a sacrifice or substitute. Sometimes among the latter, where there is wealth, the substitute or "scapegoat" is a slave.

The whole question is a very large one, and much might be said by an ingenious advocate in favour of the descent of the Affghans, or, indeed, of any other nation on earth, from the Israelites. But there are twentyfold more numerous and weighty reasons, which cannot be mentioned here, for believing the Affghans to be only the descendants of Rajputs.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE AT LAHORE.—LAHORE, Dec 15.—A Christian conference will assemble here during the next week to discuss measures for the further extension of Christianity in India, and of preaching the word of God in places where it has not yet been taught or heard. The Punjab contains, as doubtless most of your readers are aware, a large number of influential men, known not merely as strenuous advocates of missions, but who are enthusiastic in the cause. The conference will be attended by all these, and presided over by Mr. D. F. McLeod, C.B., Financial Commissioner. Among the most prominent of those who are expected to take part in the conclave are Sir H. B. Edwardes, Sir Robert Montgomery, Rev. Mr. Foreman, Mr. Cust, &c. I am not aware of the precise nature of the subjects which will be brought under discussion, but from the known views of the parties I anticipate something highly interesting. Most of us have perused Colonel Edwardes' speech delivered in Exeter-hall in 1860, "Our Indian Empire, its Beginning and End," and may look for something similar on this occasion. I think. The Colonel considers India a stewardship that God could not have placed in our hands for nothing. He would never have subjected 200 millions of men to 30 millions, merely to have their roads improved, their canals constructed upon the most scientific principles, their letters being carried by the penny post, their messages flashed by lightning, their erroneous notions of geography corrected; nor even to have their internal quarrels stopped and peace restored, and life in many ways ameliorated. No; there must have been in India some greater want than even these which England was needed to supply, and for which Portugal and France were not found worthy; that the greatest and oldest and saddest of India's wants is religious truth, a revelation of the real nature of the God whom for ages she has been ignorantly worshipping.

SCRIBBLING SATIRES IN ORDER BOOKS.—To the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette*.—Dear Mr. Editor, A report having reached the brigadier commanding the station, to the effect that some individual or individuals had thought fit to scribble in the Fort Order Book, and pass comments upon certain military functionaries, he convened a meeting of the officers of the European and native infantry regiments stationed at the above-named

place, with a view of bringing the offender or offenders to book. One of the officers of the European infantry confessed (all the rest denied) to having written some of the remarks alluded to. Take, for example, the following would-be facetious remark, the substance of which runs thus:—"A Dictionary of the English Language will shortly be published by Captain —. Apply at the Brigade-office without delay, as only a few copies will be struck off." Now to the point. Another officer of the native infantry, on being asked whether he was concerned in the matter, politely declined to answer the question, while the rest of his brother officers denied being implicated in it. He was then admonished in the usual military style, and his commanding officer was requested (or in other words ordered) to make him attend at orderly hours at his (the C. O.'s) quarters every day for the ensuing six months! Added to this, intelligence arrived in the afternoon that Mars' anger was not appeased, and that his victim was to attend drills till further orders. Here is "punishment drill" (awardable only by a court martial) deliberately and unjustifiably imposed upon an officer. Naturally smarting under such a disgrace, he wrote a letter, saying he considered the punishment rather severe, and requested to be tried by a court martial. It is not known whether charges have been preferred against this officer or not, but he has been in arrest over two months.—*QUIDNUNC.*—Saugor, Dec. 9.

CHRISTMAS IN THE DOON.—The Doon (of Dehra) is not a piece of the Plains; it is a hill-side slipped flat, and lying at the foot of its parent mountain, and combines most of the delights of their English climate. What is that you see along the walls of the church which at once stamps the scene as thoroughly English? Holly, genuine holly! lent by generous Mussoorie to her less fortunate sister. Genuine holly!—no make-believe that owes its existence to human art, but the spontaneous production of a bountiful soil which brings forth all the indigenous productions of old England. And what is that that is carefully intertwined in the holly branches and leaves? It is the mistletoe.

NATIVE MURDERER—FRENCH SUPREME COURT.—It is rather an unusual occurrence for the French Supreme Court to pass sentence of death. The sentence on the Bengali named is quite an event:—"We have been informed that the trial of the unfortunate native, Unnodapersaud Mitter, charged with the wilful murder of a female at Chandernagore, and arrested in Calcutta some time ago, commenced in the French Supreme Court on Thursday last, and terminated on the afternoon of the following day, when the Judge Imperial, in concurrence with the jury, pronounced the sentence of death on the prisoner. After passing the sentence his lordship informed the prisoner and his counsel that it was optional with them to appeal to a higher tribunal at Pondicherry against the decision of that Court, and that such an appeal should be made within three days. There being no direct evidence against the servant of the prisoner, who was supposed to be an accomplice, he was acquitted and released."

FIREARMS FOR THE CHINESE.—The 22nd Regiment Punjab N.I., under the command of Major Stafford, commenced its move from the Presidency on December 21st for Cawnpore. The regiment has come unarmed from China, the muskets of the men having all been made over at Shanghai to the Chinese native army, under the command of Colonel Burgerine, the successor of the late Colonel or General Ward, and, like him, an American, although with a foreign name. The 22nd P.N.I. will be re-armed on its arrival at Cawnpore; but we should not be surprised to hear that, after their long foreign service, the regiment had been ordered to continue its march to the Punjab, where the men, to whom extensive furlough are to be granted, will be near their homes, and in their native climate. In connection with the further supply of British firearms to the Chinese here noticed, added to those previously sent from the Arsenal of Fort William, we may mention that all has not gone smoothly as regards the appointment of British officers to Colonel Burgerine's force, and it has been

found necessary by the military authorities and the officers commanding at Shanghai to refer the matter in dispute to the Horse Guards at home. It appears that the officer commanding at Shanghai, Brigadier Staveley, was willing to appoint, and actually did appoint, a number of British officers to do duty with the Chinese force; but Colonel Burgerine's intention, when receiving those officers, was very different from that of Brigadier Staveley in placing their services at his disposal. The former wanted the British officers as drill sergeants, to teach and discipline his men, but not to command them and lead them into action; but neither would Brigadier Staveley sanction, nor was it the wish of the officers to accept any such arrangement, by which the latter would certainly have lost caste. It strikes us very forcibly that the most politic thing that could have been done on the death of Colonel Ward would have been to have appointed a British officer as his successor, and sent Colonel Burgerine to join General McClellan on the Potomac, where affairs are being transacted in which he is much more concerned than in those of the Chinese Government or people. The Chinese contingent is, we know from the best authority, very well and punctually paid by the Pekin Government; and would, if well officered, soon be a thoroughly useful and efficient force; and our relations with the Chinese Government render it highly desirable that it should, with as little delay as possible, be brought totally under British discipline and command.

NAGODE, Dec. 12.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta was here last Sunday, and preached both morning and evening; he also confirmed several of the residents, and started on Monday night for Jubbulpore. I believe it is uncertain about the Commander-in-Chief paying a flying visit to this deplorable-looking station, with only one decent-looking house in it. Captain Osborne and the rest of the European officers, I hear, are to leave Rewah on the 17th of this month. His Highness the Maharajah does not reside at his capital, preferring a fortified place about fifteen miles from it, named Govindghur. It is currently reported that he is possessed of treasure in this fort to a fabulous amount, and the most amusing part of it is, that he is under the delusion that the place is impregnable; but, alas! for the Rajah or his successors, should they ever try their strength with a British force, there being a hill from which it could be shelled in half an hour.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S MOVEMENTS.—We see by the *Oudh Gazette* that the Commander-in-Chief's camp was expected at Jhansie on the 11th inst. From Jhansie his Excellency, accompanied by his personal staff, would make a tour of the military stations in Central India; the camp meanwhile was to have moved to Cawnpore, where it is expected about the 20th inst. It is not known for certain whether Sir Hugh Rose will visit Lucknow, but it is highly probable that he may do so about the first week in Jan. During his stay at Morar his Excellency was feted and feasted to repletion. The Maharajah of Gwalior also entertained the chief most cordially at reviews, dinners, boar hunts, elephant fights, and durbars. At dinner, Scindia seems to have put aside prejudices and sat on the chief's right. It seems from the time Sir Hugh Rose left Simla his progress has been nothing but a series of ovations, which certainly does not look much like unpopularity.

JHANSI, Dec. 12.—His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose arrived yesterday morning, attended by a brilliant staff. At half-past four o'clock in the afternoon he held a *levée*, which was well attended. At five o'clock he inspected the 34th Native Infantry, had every officer out, and was much pleased with the marching, &c., of the regiment. The commanding officer was desired to intimate this to the men. His Excellency had out the artillery this morning, and probably the cavalry or H.M.'s 80th will be inspected this afternoon. The Commander-in-Chief seems in excellent health, and is as active as any young man on horseback. H.M.'s 80th gave a dinner to the Commander-in-Chief last night. There is to be a dinner in the Chief's camp to-night, and on Saturday an-

other, given by the 16th B.C.—*Dec. 14.*—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected H.M.'s 80th yesterday morning. The corps turned out a very strong line. I understand all went off very well. The men have suffered much from Saugor fever, but are improving. In the evening Sir Hugh Rose dined with the officers of the 16th B.C. This morning the Commander-in-chief visited the Jhansi Fort, the place he himself took, and where the rebels met with a tremendous retribution. His Excellency is, indeed, a wonderfully-active man, and I should imagine that it requires a good rider to keep pace with him. His activity was very conspicuous on the evening of the 12th, when he inspected the 16th B.C. He was on a magnificent Arab, and was everywhere, looking sharp after the points. Before a manoeuvre was completed he was sure to appear at the point of formation. The 16th, I hear, were highly complimented for their movements, and certainly the corps is in first-rate order. The horses are not to be surpassed by any native cavalry corps, as far as I can judge. Probably there will be a grand field-day to-morrow, so report says. It must strike everyone who has watched the mode of inspection of Sir H. Rose that the most minute matters meet with his supervision. Not only does he look to the drill, but also to the wants and comforts of the soldiers. I hear that it is probable that his Excellency will leave this on or about the 16th. A battery of horse artillery on the march has arrived this morning, and is halted for inspection. The battery that has just left Jhansi—i. e., Captain Watson's—was inspected on that officer arriving at the Commander-in-chief's camp between Morar and Duteah. We hear that his Excellency was highly pleased with this battery, and complimented the above-mentioned officer. Dinners, levees, &c., are in full play. A private audience for any officers who wish to see the chief will be granted at twelve o'clock to-morrow. As far as I can hear, the Jhansi folks are highly pleased with all that has occurred. You may be quite sure that all the heads of departments know well that Sir H. Rose's inspections are no trifling affairs. He calls out every officer and orders him to do this or that. He appears to favour echelon movements and light infantry, but no one is safe who learns a few manoeuvres only. He may ask anything. Formation of rear guards, I hear, was called for at Morar. Here we have had all the principal sections of the light infantry. Weather now is charming. The head-quarters' hounds went out yesterday, but as there was no scent there was no sport.

CAVALRY CORPS AND NATIVE BANKERS.—We have been favoured with the following communication:—"The Commander-in-Chief is making a thorough examination into the state of Cavalry Corps, in regard to their doings with Native bankers. His Excellency has come to the conclusion that any European officer indebted to the banker of his regiment is unfit to hold his appointment, and he intends calling upon all officers to state the sums they owe, their statements being verified by the banker. Many will have to look out for squalls. It is his Excellency's determination that the commanding officer, and not the banker, shall be commanding officer. Happy are the men who can show a clean sheet."—*Mofussilite*.

THE NIZAM'S DIAMOND.—About twenty-five years ago a large diamond was found in the Nizam's country under circumstances of rather a curious nature. It was first seen in the hands of a native child, who was playing with it, of course ignorant of its value. On eight annas being offered for what the people considered as a mere stone, their suspicion was excited, which led ultimately to the discovery of the bright stone being a real diamond. This stone was unfortunately broken into two pieces, and the smaller piece, after passing through many hands, was purchased by a native banker for Rs. 70,000. The large piece is in the possession of the Nizam. The size of this stone is 2.48 inches length, 1.35 greatest breadth, and 92 average thickness. Its absolute weight is grains 1,101, and specific gravity 370. This is equal to 277 carats of weight for the rough dia-

mond, and as the rough stones are usually taken to give but one-half of their weight when cut and polished, it would allow 1,380 carats, or a weight between the Pitt (or Regent) diamond (136½ carats) and that of the Grand Duke of Tuscany (139 carats) for it in its present condition. And if we take it that one-eighth of what it would be when polished was taken off, with the splinter sold to the native, we shall then have 155½ carats for the possible weight of it if it had been cut and polished entire, which would then place it as to weight between the Tuscan and the great Russian diamond of 195 carats, which last is well known to be an Indian stone.—*Allahabad Gazette*.

CINCHONA EXPERIMENT.—The experiment of planting quinine-yielding Cinchonas at Darjeeling is succeeding. The number has increased from 1611 in July to 2286 in October.

JUMMA MUSJID.—The *Dehi Journal* says the Jumma Musjid of Delhi has been restored for purposes of worship to the Mussulmans. Thus the last of the marks of Government displeasure is removed. The mosque will be kept in repair from the rent paid by squatters, who sell wares on the steps. The mosque is well commanded by the palace and its guns.

COCHIN MISSION.—The Church Missionaries of Peshawar have published a scheme for a mission in Cashmere, to which Sir R. Montgomery and the leading officials have liberally subscribed. The country is very populous. Srinagar, its capital city, is believed to have a population of 200,000 people. Ladak and Iskardo are in the Cashmere territories. Yarkund and other Chinese towns are very closely connected with it. The prospectus is hardly correct in citing the Karens as an instance of the establishment of successful missions in foreign States. Almost all the Christian Karens are our subjects.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE NATIVE CHIEFS OF RAJPOOTANA TO THE LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—We should do injustice to our native feudatories, and should be withholding a powerful stimulant from others who have not yet done their duty, were we not to publish prominently the fact that the chiefs of Rajpootana, through General G. St. P. Lawrence, have subscribed the sum of Rs. 41,499 to the fund for the relief of the distress in the manufacturing districts of England:—

Meywar Rajah and chiefs	Rs. 8,000
Jeypore "	5,000
Marwar "	5,000
Kota "	2,000
Jellawar "	2,000
Ulwar "	15,000
Bhurlpore "	4,000
Sundry collections	3,689

Further subscriptions will raise this amount to the noble sum of half a lakh of rupees. Such an example should stimulate the wealthy trading and banking classes, who possess fortunes far greater than those of Rajpoot chiefs. Nor should General Lawrence's energy be lost on other political agents. Where are the wealthy zemindars of Bengal? One who counts his annual income by lakhs has subscribed just twenty-five rupees!

DOST MAHOMED.—The *Delhi Gazette*'s correspondence last received here states that Dost Mahomed is making preparations for the wintering of his army before Heerat: a clear proof, if the fact be so, that he has no intention of abandoning his designs on the stronghold of his son-in-law, under the influence of Persian intimidation. The same letter likewise confirms the report by stating that the Ameer had made large requisitions on the deputed Government of Affghanistan for munitions of war. We presume that he has more confidence in his own resources than most others feel, and we wish him success, in order to the restoration of quietude in Central Asia; but he is playing a somewhat desperate game, especially when his extreme age, and the chances of his death every day in the natural course of things, are taken into consideration. It is impossible not to admire the indomitable pluck of the old man, resolute and gallant to the last, no matter what the difficulties of his situation may be, even while doubting the prudence of the policy pursued by him, viewed from both political and military points of view.

DELHI FORTIFICATIONS.—The *Delhi Gazette* states the fortifications of Delhi are to be levelled and the ditch filled up; only the gateways will be left standing. It is long since the Punjab authorities urged this, and we trust that the work of destruction will begin at once. Delhi is still in the North what Hyderabad is in the South of India—a focus of intrigue. We do not want the defences, and it is always possible that they may be again used to our disadvantage. No native troops should be stationed there except for sun duties.

ABOLITION OF TRANSIT DUTIES.—We learn that the Jagheers of Nyagaon and Nyoga, in Bundelcund, have abolished all transit duties within the limits of their respective estates; also that Maha Rajah Holkar and the Rajahs of Dhar and Dewasshyas, have abolished the transit duty on cotton within their respective territories.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 17. Sra Palmer, Reid, Colombo; F. C. Clarke, D ucan, Liverpool; Bold Hunter, Crosby, Sunderland; Alla, —, Moulmein; United States, Baker, Singapore; Wide Awake, Gownes, Galle; Ardberg, Nicol, Liverpool.—19. Selim, Simpson, Melbourne; George et Juliette, Fabre, Colombo; Herbert, Crocken, Melbourne; Canning, Sharp, Madras; Kurramony, Alle, Zanzibar.—20. Starlight Fawn, Rowett, Liverpool; East Indian, Hoyl, Hong Kong; Cambridge, Walker, Colombo; Clara, Myphun, Kurrachee; Angela Burdett Coutts, Candlish, Kurrachee; Lady Clarendon, Wilkie, Colombo.—21. Duke of Wellington, Wetherell, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Alla.—Mr. G. Ross.
Per Bold Hunter.—B. Myers, Esq.
Per United States.—Mr. and Mrs. Beard, Mr. Martin.
Per Sarah Palmer.—Mrs. Reid.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 12. Nile, Owen, London; Isabella, Howes, London; Punjab, Taylor, Bombay.—13. Hashemy, Nash, Akab.—14. Baltic, Ashlon, Rangoon; Kalagouk, Tavor, Madras and Straits; Arracau, Eales, Masulipatam; Affghan, Colebank, Demerara; Ulysses, Nicol, London; Maria Gray, Jones, Bombay.—15. Sydenham, Tosh, West Indies; Ayrshire, Dugdale, Benang and Singapore.—16. City of Ningpo, Brown, London; Kirkham, Bontleidge, London; Comorin, Howe, Liverpool; Punjab, Miller, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simla.—For MADRAS.—Lieut. Thomson, Mr. H. Rigg. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Davison, Mr. Fullada. For SUZ.—Lieut. Ferth, Mr. J. L. Reuss. Lieut. Wells. For MALTA.—Mr. C. E. Chapman. For MARSILLES.—Mrs. White, Mr. R. Parker, Capt. F. P. Smith, Mr. R. Ewhank, Maj. and Mrs. Skinner and child. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. R. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Poole and child.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 22, 1862.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent.....	Sa. Rs. nom.	
New Company's Rupees 4 do.....	9½ to	— 0
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.....	9½	92 0
Public Works 5 do.....	105½	— 0
Ditto 5 do.....	105½	105 ½
New 5½ do.....	112½	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months).....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days).....	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Government Paper.....	5½ per ct.
Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts.....	6 per ct.
On Deposit of Goods, &c.....	7½ per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight.....	2 03	0 0
Ditto with Documents, do.....	3 1	3 1½
American Bills under credit, do.....		
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....	2 04	0 0
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....		
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight.....		

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	Sa. Rs. 100 Co's Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper.....	100 " 76
4 ditto ditto.....	Co's Rs. 100 " 75
5 ditto ditto.....	100 " 75
5½ ditto ditto.....	100 " 95
New Treasury Bill.....	100 " 95

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value
	at Co's Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal.....	4000 each	8675 to 8735
Agra Bank (Limited).....	500	900 to 920
Oriental Bank.....	£25	No sales.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ...	10	16 to 18
Hooghly.....	1000	950
Delhi Bank.....	500	560 to 590
Commercial Bank.....	£250	No sales.
Calcutta and Burma.....	£500	None available.
Mercantile Bank.....	£1000	1000

Simla Bank.....	£500	550
People's Bank.....	75	Par.
India General Steam.....	1000	1275 to 1300
Ganges Company.....	500	510 to 530
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000	1900 to 1925
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited).....	600	860 to 890
Hooghly (Eastern).....	1000	1300 to 1350
East India Coal Company (Limited).....	100	65 to 67
Bengal Printing Company (Limited).....	100	170 to 172
Bengal Tea Company.....	100	160 to 165
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited).....	200	Par.
Bonded Warehouse Association.....	445	730 to 735
Calcutta Docking Company.....	700	1250 to 1300
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ...	10	16 to 17
Central Assam Tea Company.....	75	83 to 85
Assam Tea Company.....	200	490 to 490
East India Railway Company.....	218	215 to 232
East India Copper Co. (Limited).....	1000	11 dis.
East India Tea Company (Limited).....	100	105 to 106
Do. do.....	40	41 to 42
Calcutta Auction Company (Limited).....	75	12 to 15

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10	14 to 10 3
Doubloons.....	"	32 6 to 32 0
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	"	15 2 to 0
Old Gold Mohurs.....	"	20 4 to 20 0
New Gold Mohurs.....	"	15 8 to 16 3
China Gold Bars.....	per sicca wt.	Ra. 16 5 to 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia).....	"	15 15 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, Co's Rs. 100.....	"	
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs.	224 0 to 225 0
Mexican ditto.....	"	220 8 to 221 6

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2 5s. 0d. to £3. 0s. per ton.
To Liverpool, £2 to £3. 0s. 0d.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Dec. 22, 1862).—The market continues quiet, and sales of any moment, excepting for the lighter weights of grey shirtings, which are in limited supply, can only be effected by a concession in price. *British Cotton Piece Goods*—Grey Shirtings.—Our quotations show an improvement upon those of the mail of the 8th inst.; and prior to the receipt of the telegram dated London, 25th November, even better prices were obtainable; but at present demand is limited, and our quotations barely sustained. White Shirtings in moderate demand, at former prices. Grey Jacquets in good demand; holders very firm. Grey Madapolans more inquired for. Grey Cambrics have advanced 1 to 2 annas. White Twills in better request. Lappets, demand limited. Mull Mulls, in moderate demand. Book Muslins have advanced 1 anna.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Dec. 22, 1862).—*Produce Market.*—Since our last report shipments of produce have been on a moderate scale continued. Bull accounts of most articles from the home markets, and the high prices ruling here, on account of general small stocks, prevent shippers from increasing their operations.

MADRAS.

HEALTH OF MADRAS.

We resume our observations on this interesting subject. The health of any city may be said to depend on three causes, viz., seasonal variations, cleanliness, and medical supervision. The first is beyond our control, but the latter two causes leave a wide field open for our attention. In the year under review by Dr. Cornish (1860) no rain fell in Madras up to June, and in the hot months of June, July, and August slight showers intervened with great heat; the purifying sea breeze visited us very irregularly, while the land wind, laden with the unhealthy exhalations of the country over which it had passed, prevailed for a considerable period. The north-east monsoon was also deficient, so that the entire fall of rain for the year 1860 amounted to, we believe, the unprecedentedly small quantity of twenty-four inches—"scarcely one-half of the mean annual quantity registered for the last half-century." The unhappy consequences of these "seasonal peculiarities" was, that the mortality of the year 1860 was far above the usual quantity.

A diagram exhibiting in comparison the mortality of each month of the year, calculated on an average of seven years' observations, shows two well-defined curves. Beginning with the 1st of January, the health of the city shows rapid improvement up to April; there is then a little decline during May (which a wider average may possibly show to be exceptional); the salubrious influences again set in from May to June, in which latter month they reach their maximum force. There occurs from this date a rapid and unbroken decline in the public health up to September, in which month the bills of mortality are the highest of the year. From September the public health again begins to improve, and continues doing so till November—but not nearly to the same extent as in the hot months—when the period of decline again sets in till it returns to the point from which we started in January.

To many who have not given any attention to

this subject, it will appear remarkable that the hottest months of the year are by far the healthiest. Calculated on an average of seven years, the mortality curve reaches its greatest depression in April, May, and June. "These, says the report, are the months in which epidemic diseases are reduced to their minima, and in which the propagation of morbid germs giving rise thereto appears to be in a great measure held in abeyance." This comparative healthiness Dr. Cornish seems inclined to account for by supposing the southerly and easterly breezes prevailing in these months to be rich in ozone, and he expresses a regret, in which we fully concur, that "observations are not carried on at the Madras Observatory and immediately on the sea coast, as to the amount of ozone in the prevailing winds." A comparison between the Linear Mortuary Tables of Bombay and Madras bears out this opinion, and seems to show "how little temperature *per se* influences death-rates, and that the more persistently a town or locality is exposed to a direct sea breeze in any portion of the year, the greater the immunity from cholera."

In the months of July, August, and September, the combined heat and moisture tends, by hastening the process of decomposition in all substances, to develop morbid germs. The tendency of substances to rapid decay at this period of the year is manifested in various well-known instances. "Fish caught in the afternoon are stale in the evening—meat bought in the bazaar in the morning becomes tainted, if allowed to remain uncooked to the hour of dinner—fresh water, if left to stand a few hours in a clean jug, becomes stinking—while myriads of representatives of the insect world are called into existence, and enjoy their brief hold of life, during the period of rapid change and tendency to decay." The strain on the vital forces of man is, for the same reason, no doubt, aggravated at this period; it is not accordingly a matter of wonder, that intestinal complaints should multiply, when the power of resisting them is lessened, and the chance of taking partly decomposed food into the system, is so greatly increased. During this season, all sorts of food should be constantly subjected to rigid examination.

One fact is remarkable in the sanitary history of the year 1860. During the dry months of January, February, March, April, and May, when the effluvia from the drains, &c., was most offensive and a matter of frequent comment in the columns of the local press, the town was singularly free from cholera. It is evident that there existed during this period some counteracting salubrious influences in the atmosphere which prevented the breaking out of the disease; and apparently when the sanitary counteractive ceased the disease first inclined to become epidemic in Choolay, a very dirty locality in the sixth police division of the town. While the epidemic lasted the Mahomedans and the East Indians were considerably the greatest sufferers.

Dr. Cornish combats the idea that cholera is a contagious disease, and contracted by personal intercourse. This is a point on which it is most desirable that the best information should be disseminated, as misapprehension concerning it naturally leads "to neglect of the sick and a dread of encountering the invasion of the malady." The most eminent authorities agree that the peculiar poison which causes the disease is, for the most part, thrown off from the body by vomiting and purging. These discharges, accordingly, it is most important to dispose of in a manner to render them harmless for the future. "In practice it is found that, if they are received into vessels containing fresh burnt lime or dry powdered charcoal, simple substances within the reach of all, and the whole at once buried underground," the object is obtained equally as if more expensive disinfectants, such as chloride of lime, &c., were used. When those are not at hand, we may be allowed to suggest a substance still more available. Freshly dug-up earth is a powerful disinfectant. Bad smells are simply an intimation from that careful dame, Mother Nature, to bury the substance producing them out of sight in the earth.

Though the greater part of Dr. Cornish's report is taken up with observations on cholera, a violent outbreak of which was the leading sanitary feature of the year 1860, there are still several interesting and important facts with reference to other diseases, a widely-spread knowledge of which may lead to their satisfactory elucidation. Small-pox, for instance, attains its maximum height in the month of March with singular regularity, and it has been sought to connect this curious phenomenon with magnetical disturbance, consequent on solar influence peculiar to this period of the year. Diseases of the organs of circulation appear to have been very fatal to Europeans, and Dr. Cornish takes occasion to warn his countrymen against the evil results of immoderate indulgence in athletic sports, the proper use of which tends to preserve a healthy condition of body and mind, but their abuse to produce "aneurism of the great vessels;" and this is probably one cause, amongst others, why the proportion of deaths in Europeans exceed that of other classes whose habits are less active. The causes which subject Europeans so frequently to disease of the liver are apparently still to a great extent a mystery, "and the subject requires more careful investigation than has yet been given to it." It appears that the age at which native women begin to bear children "has been a subject of much popular misrepresentation." If the registry of deaths in child-birth is in any degree to be depended upon, the cases of precocious maternity must be very rare, for there is not a single casualty occurring to a female in child-birth at an age below fifteen years."

"But, notwithstanding these early marriages, child-bearing is more frequent between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, tending to show that the reproductive powers are regulated by a physiological law applicable to the whole human race, viz., that these powers are most complete at the period when the vitality and physical strength are most perfect, and that the influences of climate in producing early maturity, or of early marriages on the fertility of a race, are much less important than have been commonly supposed."

The proportion of women who die in child-birth in Madras is nearly five times that which obtains in London. Three hundred and fifty are the annual deaths from this cause, and we may safely say that two-thirds of these are occasioned by "the ignorant and barbarous treatment which the uneducated midwives subject the poor creatures to." Of leprosy seventy-five males and thirty females died. This is about the usual proportion, and "there seems to be no satisfactory explanation why this disease should be more than twice as fatal to males as to females? A curious fact is also brought to light with reference to the proportion of the two sexes born into the world in this country. In England this proportion is 105 boys to 100 girls. Judging by the statistics of the Madras Lying in Hospital the proportion in India is upwards of double this, being 113 males to 100 females, on an average of two and a half years. No mother requires to be told that boys are much more difficult to rear than girls. The fair sex, indeed, have the advantage of us as to their chances of life both in childhood and old age. It is easy to explain why men should die earlier after they have obtained maturity, but not so easy to discover a cause for the greater mortality of infant male over infant female children. The fact, however, is well established, that more male than female children are born into the world, and the relative ages of the parents is supposed to have some influence in producing this result, a supposition which the facts brought to light by this report would seem to corroborate. Fifty-two persons met their death by accidental drowning in tanks, wells, and the sea, in 1860; there were four fatal cases of snake-bite, and one from the "bite of a rat." A child died from the sting of a scorpion, and there were sixteen cases of suicide, fifteen of which were by drowning and one by hanging. We fear that open wells offer great temptations to this crime, while people are under the influence of angry or revengeful feelings. We must now conclude our rather lengthy observations on this interesting report. The only fault which we have

to find with it is that it comes to our hands nearly two years after the time to which it refers.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 18.

THE TREVELYAN MEETING.

Proposed Programme of Proceedings for the Public Meeting convened by the Sheriff, in the People's Park at Madras, at a quarter to five, P.M., on Monday, December 22, 1862:—

The Sheriff will open the meeting in the usual manner. JOHN VANS AGNEW, Esq., in the chair. Resolved—I. That this meeting recognizes in the fact of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan's appointment to the Financial Membership of the Supreme Council a ground of public satisfaction and confidence.

II. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the best welcome that can be offered Sir Charles Trevelyan on his return to India is an address, and that the following address be adopted:—

"TO THE HON. SIR CHARLES EDWARD TREVELYAN, K.C.B.

"Sir,—It is peculiarly appropriate that we, the inhabitants of Madras, should be the first to welcome you on your return to India, as we were, on a previous occasion, the first to deplore the circumstances that led to your removal from among us.

"It is not necessary to remind you of the anticipations we then indulged in as to the brilliant future still in store for you, and we have learned with unfeigned satisfaction that our estimate of your administrative powers has been so emphatically endorsed by the Home Government, as is evidenced by your present high appointment.

"We have every confidence that, as the Financial Minister of British India, you will amply confirm our oft-repeated expression of opinion regarding your 'abilities, attainments, and peculiar experience,' by demonstrating your special fitness for the post to which you have been called. We cannot forget your memorable words that a 'reduction of expenditure is the primary mode of making good a deficiency;' and as an opportunity is now afforded of putting into practice this sound, economical maxim, we hope there will be no necessity for the continuance of taxes burdensome to a large portion of the community and little remunerative to the State.

"We regard your appointment as confirming the new financial policy of India, and we feel confident that you will permit nothing to interfere with the carrying out of such reforms as may be essential to the well-being of that vast population whose destinies will be so largely affected by your financial measures. We would also express our hope that during your administration no unwise economy will be sanctioned in the Departments of Public Works and Education, the importance of both of which to the prosperity of India and its inhabitants cannot be over-estimated.

"Knowing as we do your sentiments on the subject, we refrain from pressing upon you the necessity which exists for increased liberality being shown in the civil administration of the country, especially with reference to those who occupy the lower but still important and responsible appointments. The same remark applies to the Volunteer movement throughout British India.

"Besides joining in the general expectations of the benefits the whole of British India will derive from your financial administration, we feel great satisfaction in the conviction that the interests of our Presidency will receive the careful attention and support of one who has studied them on the spot, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with our special wants.

"Your visits to the various parts of our Presidency, by which you acquired an intimate knowledge of the capabilities for improvement which it offers, and the generous encouragement you invariably afforded to every attempt to develop its resources, have not been effaced from our memories, and we entertain the sanguine hope that in your new sphere you will avail yourself of every opportunity which may present itself for promoting the interests of this vast Presidency.

"In conclusion, we hail your return to India as

a happy augury of the policy to be pursued by the Supreme Government, and with one consent heartily bid you welcome to the scene of your former labours. Devoted, as you are, to the zealous performance of every duty, we see the best guarantee of a future no less useful, though more famous. And we humbly trust that the Great Disposer of events will long spare your valuable life, and make it largely contribute to the social and moral advancement of Her Majesty's Indian subjects."

III. That the following gentlemen be appointed to present Sir Charles Trevelyan with the Address, and to communicate with him at Galle:—John Vans Agnew, Esq., the Hon. T. Sydney Smyth, the Hon. V. Sadagopah Charloo, the Hon. W. R. Arbuthnot, the Ven. Archdeacon T. Dealtry, Eyre B. Powell, Esq., Prince Humayoon Jah, Hyder Jung Bahadoor, Hafiz Soodrool Iskan Khan Bahadoor, Runganadum Shastri, Esq., P. Sommoosondrum Chetty, Esq., T. G. Clarke, Esq., R. Kennedy, Esq., W. H. Crake, Esq., and all the Members of the Chambers of Commerce; J. G. Coleman, Esq., and the Members of the Trade Association; and the Representatives of the Press.

IV. That the thanks of the inhabitants of Madras are due to Sir Charles Trevelyan for the kind solicitude evinced by him for the welfare of the people of this city, in originating the People's Park and various other local improvements calculated to promote the health, enjoyment, and comfort of all classes.

V. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the committee of the People's Park for the promptitude with which they granted the use of the park for this occasion, and to the other gentlemen who have made the arrangements for the convenience of the public.

VI. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for presiding on this happy occasion.

N.B.—There will be chairs and ices for the ladies, and the fireworks will commence as soon as it is dark, and last for one hour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAILS VIA BEYPORE TO MADRAS.—It is with extreme satisfaction that we learn that a question to which much attention has been lately directed by the local press is about to receive a practical solution. Since the railway has been open to Beypore, we, as well as our friends of Calcutta, have ardently desired to see the Mails carried by that route. A beginning is now about to be made. The Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, with the enterprise that characterises that body, are now prepared to run the next Bombay Mail on from Bombay to Beypore, immediately on the arrival of the P. and O. inward steamer at the former port; and, with the view of practically ascertaining what time can be saved by carrying the mails by this route, the Madras Government will run a special train from Beypore to Madras with the mails. This will be good news to all who have groaned under the slow and uncertain delivery of the mails *via* Bombay at this Presidency. If the experiment is as successful as we have every expectation of its being, it may lead to Beypore becoming, as it ought to be, and no doubt ultimately will be, the port of disembarkation for all the mails from Europe to this country. We wait with much interest the result of the experiment.—*Athenæum*.

BANGALORE.—Six Companies of the Fusiliers are to leave for Cannanore. They march to Tripattor, thence by rail to Beypoor, where steamers will be in waiting to convey them to their destination. The other companies will follow as soon as relieved by a portion of H.M.'s 66th.—*Bangalore Herald*.

MADRAS TIME FOR ALL INDIA.—The *Calcutta Gazette* notifies that all its announcements will refer to the Madras time for the future. The reason of this is to be found in the curious fact that, save in Travancore, there are only two observatories in India—at Madras and Simla. Madras time is reduced to Calcutta time by subtracting thirty-three minutes.

THE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE has lately returned to his own dominions, after having made a short visit to this Presidency, in return for that which H.E. Sir William Denison recently paid to him when on the western coast. His Highness was received here with all the honours which Government could pay to his high rank and higher character, and our public cordially seconded the authorities by offering their tokens of respect to one of the most enlightened and deserving native princes who now occupy Indian thrones. It has been suggested that his Highness should be asked to take a seat in our Legislative Council, but it is thought, we understand, that his sovereign position, and consequent inability to fulfil the duties of a legislator by residing at Madras when the Council sits, would render the offering of a seat to him but an empty honour, apart from other objections. It is generally hoped, however, that his brother, the First Prince of Travancore, who would adorn the post, and who well deserves the compliment of a proffer of it to him, will be invited to form one of the local Legislature.—*Athenaeum*.

MYSORE.—According to the information of the *Times of India*, the Commissioner of Mysore, Mr. Bowring, proposes to effect a complete re-organization of the whole Commission. The arrangements now made contemplate the re-division of that province into more handy and compact portions, each administered by a larger number of effective European revenue and judicial officers. Hitherto each superintendent in Mysore has had a larger division than it was possible for any one man properly to supervise, and, albeit they were, some of them, good men and true, no one will deny that the districts were far too large. These flourishing territories, including that of Coorg, are henceforward to have an administration composed of one commissioner, one judicial commissioner, three superintendents of division, nine deputy superintendents or district officers, twelve European assistants, and sixteen native assistants. Each superintendent will have three deputies and three districts under him, each with a staff of assistants. The commissioner will have a secretary and a military assistant at head-quarters. Bangalore is to have a Small Cause Court and two judges, as well as a superintendent of police for the cantonment alone. It is to be presumed that the new organization can hardly be effected without some additional cost; but where the weakness in executive officers was so great, and the revenue so ample, there is reason to believe that the extra expense will be more than compensated by the additional vigour and energy infused into the administration.

REVENUE OF MYSORE.—The revenue of Mysore at the present day represents an annual income of a million of money. More than this amount was actually collected in the past year, and the net increase on the previous year was upwards of five lacs of rupees. This crore and one lac of rupees embraces comprehensively fourteen heads or sources of revenue, which we will endeavour to condense still more, and divide in round numbers into four items. The first great item is, of course, Land Revenue 65½ lacs.
2. Excise and Customs 12½ "
3. Abkarry 10½ "
4. Moturpha, sandalwood, fruit groves, timber, and miscellaneous 12½ "

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29. Theresa, Kennedy, Pondicherry.—Dec. 7. Erymanthe, Macaire, Calcutta.—16. Amos Lawrence, Whitmo; Amelia, Barton, Cocanada.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. str. Simla.—Lieut. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. H. Rigg, Mr. J. Firon, Mrs. Nicholson.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29. Jacques, Searin, Sicard; Mauritius str., Smyth, Cape and London; Britain, Jackson, Moulmein.—Dec. 4. Lochnagar, Chester, Penang.—5. Duke de Malakoff, Lowe, Mauritius, Mauritius, Regner, Bordeaux.—6. Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne, Penang.—7. Isabella Blythe, Morton, London; Trout, Desborough, London; Erymanthe str., Macair, Pondicherry, Galle, and Marseilles.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Simla.—For Southampton.—Mrs. McKee and child. For Suze.—John Vans Agnew, Esq., Mrs. Vans Agnew and infant.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAJOR CURTIS'S AFTER DINNER ORATIONS.—It is extraordinary how everything in the shape of volunteer corps and rifle associations meets with inevitable failure in this country. It seems they have a "Rifle Association of Western India" at Bombay, and on Wednesday, the 3rd, the inaugural dinner was held in the tents on the Esplanade, which, according to the *Times of India* of the 5th —"Seems to have afforded Major Curtis a new opportunity of showing how disagreeable it is possible for him to make himself to gentlemen who are unfortunate enough to be associated with him. In the course of an after-dinner speech of not more than a few minutes' duration, he seems to have contrived to insult almost everybody at the table, not even excepting the few foreign gentlemen present as guests on the occasion. The gallant major first fell foul of the whole English community of the island, whom he charged with poltroonery of the lowest order during the months of 1857, when the mutiny was at its height, and Bombay at the mercy of the native troops in garrison. To have heard Major Curtis speak, one would suppose that European gentlemen of the island might have been seen climbing up the sides of the ships in harbour in the monsoon of that year, leaving English women and children to the mercies of the native soldiery or the budmashes of the town. We believe it is the fact that some half-dozen English families did take refuge on board ship during the Buckreef of 1857, to relieve the intense alarm of the ladies of those families, an alarm by no means groundless, be it remembered. The reflections of Major Curtis upon the incident, however, were most uncalled for and offensive. Had every English family in the island gone on board ship in July, 1857, the measure would have been one simply of wise precaution in circumstances of much danger." After this, the Major proceeded to abuse the volunteers, and then went on to the "foreign" guests. What does that word "foreign" mean? "To let none of the gentlemen present escape, the Major proceeded to remark upon the 'foreign guests' of the evening, politely hinting that some of them came from countries so obscure, that he should despair, with his limited knowledge of geography, of finding them upon the map. These extraordinary and *mal-a-droit* speeches called up, as might have been expected, speaker after speaker in indignant remonstrance; and Messrs. Crawford, Gompertz, Dr. Millar, and others, we believe, replied somewhat warmly and effectively to the Major's aspersions. The discussion became so hot, and Major Curtis so unruly, that Commodore Frushard left the chair, and broke up the dinner party. The guests were persuaded to return, we believe, for a few minutes, when Major Curtis made as full an apology as he could, by eating all the disagreeable things he had said, with an amount of good temper almost as characteristic of the man as his unfortunate habit of saying rude and disagreeable things without intending them."

ARCHBISHOP AND PRIMATE OF THE EAST.—The first reception of the newly-arrived Archbishop of Goa was to take place at the cathedral of M. S. de Gloria, Mazagon. Grand preparations are being made for his reception, arches are being erected, and the church richly decorated. The orchestra will be composed of an excellent band, and an appropriate *Te Deum* has been selected for the occasion. The Catholics of Bombay are requested to attend, as his Grace, who was invited by his Holiness the Pope at Rome, has brought with him peace and harmony to the whole Roman Catholic community in India. When he set his foot on shore the assemblage of the faithful was immense. The Union band accompanied his Grace to the chapel at Colaba.

EARTHQUAKE AT MUNDLASAIR.—A correspondent at Mundlasair has furnished us with the following, dated the 28th ultimo:—"We have had in Mundlasair and the villages adjacent a very strong earthquake, which lasted about fifteen seconds, on the evening of the 18th November. The sound

was like the rumbling of many carriages, and the sensation produced so great that the glasses on the table at which we sat jingled loudly. The earthquake was felt about seven o'clock p. m., and it has been followed by very unusually close, sultry weather, accompanied by the fall of about a quarter of an inch of rain on the 25th."—*Times of India*.

TUNNEL UNDER THE INDUS.—A correspondent of the *Hills* states that Major Robertson, the original projector, and Colonel Taylor, C.B., are about to report on the tunnel under the Indus; on their verdict will depend the completion of the work. Nothing is more lamentable, in the Public Works Department, than the facility with which works, on which large sums have been spent, are abandoned or suspended. Some £8,000 have been spent on this tunnel, two-thirds of it are finished, and yet there must be another report. Meanwhile we may ask, when will the Lahore and Peshawur road be completed, and how much more than a million sterling is it to cost?

THE PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.—"The locusts, we regret to say, have again visited Kurrachee. They seem determined to leave nothing standing in the shape of verdure. The grass, which promised to be plentiful this year, has been all but destroyed, and what can be procured must fall little short of grain in value to those who have horses to keep."

THE TRUE LIGHT OF THE GOSPEL is beginning again to shine in Abyssinia. The missionary Flad reports that the word of the cross has taken root in some souls. He specially names two pious men, Debetra Saneb, the royal Chancellor, and his brother, who hold two weekly prayer meetings, numerously attended by the soldiers of the castle. The Falashas, or Abyssinian Jews, also show a great desire to know the gospel. Thirty of them have been receiving instruction from Mr. Flad, with a view to baptism. There is, however, much opposition.—*Bombay Guardian*.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Dec. 15.—No political incidents of importance have occurred during the past fortnight. The state of the Imperial cause in China appears, however, to be improving. The rebels have not been seen in the neighbourhood of Shanghai. The city of Shang-yu, in the Ningpo district, has been taken from the rebels by an Imperial force. Troops are being concentrated in the vicinity of Nanking, in order to besiege that city, and additional forces are being collected for its defence.

From Pekin we learn that the remains of the late Emperor have been conveyed to their last resting-place, about eighty miles distant from the capital. An attempt was made to have as great a display as possible on the occasion. The procession was about a mile in length, but it is described as having had a decidedly "rag fair" appearance, the general paraphernalia being much inferior in style to what has been known in the case of high Mandarins. The young Emperor accompanied the remains of his late father for a short distance beyond the city, when he knelt down and bade them adieu.—*Overland China Mail*.

REPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delta, Jan. 27, 1863.			
	Gold.		Silver
Alexandria	£69,800		
Bombay	17,300	£228,830	
	£86,600	£228,830	

SHIPWRECK.—Among the losses reported at Lloyd's is the wreck of the ship *William*, 591 tons, on her homeward voyage from Singapore for England, with general cargo, foundered on the 22nd December last, all except two boys drowned.

THE BODEN PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSKRIT.—The lectures of the Boden Professor of Sanskrit by Mr. Monier Williams have commenced. The books used by beginners will be the Grammar and edition of Nala published at the University Press, and the Sanskrit Manual published by W. H. Allen and Co.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Military Dept., Fort William, Oct. 25.—No. 967.—The services of Asst. surg. G. Williamson, M.D., of the Madras estab., in med. charge of the 1st regt. of inf., Hyderabad contingent, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George for employ. with H.M.'s 108th regt.

Oct. 27.—No. 968.—Capt. E. Van H. Holt, of the 5th regt. N.I., is perm. to retire from the service on the pension of a capt., with effect from the 18th prox.

Dec. 8.—No. 1,084.—The underment. officer is perm. to proceed to Eur. on furl. :—Lieut. col. T. B. Butt, H.M.'s 79th foot, chief ins. of musketry, for 6 mo., under the new regulations.

No. 1,086.—The services of Asst. surg. J. Ewart, M.D., on special duty under the principal ins. gen., med. dept., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The services of Asst. surg. J. L. Bryden, M.D., in med. charge of the Buxar stud depot, are placed temp. at the disposal of the principal ins. gen., med. dept., for special duty, v. Dr. Ewart.

No. 1,087.—The prom. of Surg. C. Archer, M.D., to the rank of surg. maj., announced in G.G.O. No. 635, dated June 16, 1862, is to be held to have effect from Feb. 10, 1862, instead of from the date therein specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 843 of Aug. 29, 1862.

No. 1,088.—The underment. med. officer having completed 20 years actual service, to be surg. maj. from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860. [G.O.G.G. No. 10a, dated Dec. 26, 1860. G.G.O. No. 848, of Aug. 29, 1862.]

Surg. W. Crozier, Sept. 18, 1862.

No. 1,089.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut. A. Pullan, of the Bengal staff corps, doing duty with the 8th Bengal cav., to be a probationary asst. in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, v. Lieut. H. De Brett, resigned.

No. 1,091.—The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. J. H. Maxwell, royal engr., chief engr. and sec. to the chief comr., central provs., and Capt. F. M. H. Forbes, of the Bengal staff corps, date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 28, 1862.

No. 1,092.—The following officers having applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the royal warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, are under the authority of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, appd. to the Bengal staff corps:—

Capt. W. D. Hoate, late 55th regt. N.I., comdnt. 6th Punjab inf.

Lieut. J. R. Pearson, late 27th regt. N.I., adj. of the late 3rd irreg. cav.

Home Dept., Dec. 11.—No. 7,170.—T. Oldham, Esq., supt. of the Geological Survey of India, reported his return to duty on the 30th ult. from leave granted him on May 9.

No. 7,171.—The underment. gentlemen have been app. assistants on the Geological Survey, viz. Messrs. A. B. Wynne, C. Wilkinson, T. Hughes, and H. Kane, with effect from the dates on which they joined their appts., as shown hereunder:—

Messrs. Wynne, Nov. 13; Wilkinson, Nov. 13; Hughes, Nov. 11; and Kane, Nov. 11.

No. 1,106.—The services of Surg. J. Squire are placed temp. at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

PAID DOING DUTY OFFICERS.

No. 1,107.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that, pending the final settlement by H.M.'s Government of the position, duties, and allowances to be assigned to officers serving with native regiments under the new organisation, the number of paid doing duty officers at present attached to them [one in each regiment of cavalry, two in each regiment of infantry], shall be, as a temp. arrangement, increased to three in each corps of cavalry and infantry, on the scale of allowances now in force.

It is to be distinctly understood that appointments made with reference to this order are subject to such modifications as may possibly be found necessary on the receipt of further instructions from her Majesty's Government.

No. 208.—Appointment.—Capt. A. Cadell, roy. engr., is reappointed to the department as an exec. eng. 1st cl., and posted to Central Provinces, with effect from date of joining.

Foreign Dept., Dec. 12.—No. 2,402.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Central Provinces, consequent on

the appointment of Lieut. col. J. G. Balmain to be comr. of the Chutteesgurnh division:—

Maj. W. H. Crichton, dep. comr. 2nd cl., to be dep. comr. 1st cl.

Maj. H. B. Impey, dep. comr. 3rd cl., to be dep. comr. 2nd cl.

No. 2,403.—Mr. P. Carnegie, dep. comr. 1st cl., in Oude, reported his return to Calcutta from Europe, on the steamer *Nubia*, on the 30th ult. Mr. Carnegie is granted the usual leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

No. 2,406.—Lieut. W. E. Forbes, asst. comr. in Oude, returned, on the 21st ult., from the leave granted to him in G.O. Oct. 10 last, No. 1,949.

No. 2,408.—Lieut. col. A. Fyche, comr. of the Tenasserim division, British Burmah, has priv. leave for 2 mo. from 10th inst.

No. 2,409.—Mr. H. W. Beddy, dep. comr. 4th cl., British Burmah, has leave for 3 mo. from 7th inst.

No. 2,410.—Capt. E. J. Spillsbury, dep. comr., Myanong district, British Burmah, resumed charge of the treasury of that district from Mr. C. Phillips, extra asst. comr., on Oct. 6 last.

No. 2,411.—In continuation of notification dated 3rd ult., No. 2,093, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Mysore commission:—

Capt. H. G. Thomson, art., to be an asst. superint. 2nd cl.

Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, 37th Madras N.I., and A. W. C. Lindsay, 80th Madras N.I., to be asst. superint. 3rd cl.

No. 2,414.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. U. Yule, c.s., of the C.S., to be resident at Hyderabad, v. Lieut. col. C. Davidson, c.s., dec.

Dec. 11.—No. 1,095.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appointment:—
Punjab Irregular Force.

Peshawur Mountain Train Battery.—Lieut. S. E. Pemberton, royal artillery, to be a paid doing duty officer, v. Lieut. W. Barron, appointed to another situation.

No. 1,096.—The following order, issued by Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Nov. 25.—No. 635.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on m.c., to Lieut. G. A. Way, Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, Jhansi, for 18 mo.

No. 1,097.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appointment:—

1st Inf., Hyderabad Contgt.—Capt. J. Shand, late 51st Madras N.I., doing duty with 38th Madras N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer.

No. 1,099.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Lieut. H. F. de Lousada, 51st regt. Madras N.I., for 15 mo., under new regt., with extension of prep. leave to date of embarkation.

Dec. 12.—No. 1,100.—The following promotions and alteration of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.

Late 2nd Eur. Bengal Fus.—Lieut. the Hon. F. B. Best* to be capt., from Jan. 1, v. Capt. (brev. maj.) A. Boyd, prom.

Late 68th N.I.—Lieut. B. Rogers, staff corps, to be capt., from May 27, v. Capt. H. H. Christian, ret.

Late 59th N.I.—Lieut. W. L. Randall to be capt., from Oct. 22, v. Capt. D. K. Presgrave, dec.

Late 42nd N.I.—Lieut. J. G. Campbell,† H.M.'s 104th foot, to be capt., from Nov. 19, v. Capt. E. Van H. Holt, ret.

General List.

Ena. J. R. E. J. Royle, H.M.'s 107th foot, prom. to lieut., from Aug. 8 last, v. Lieut. G. C. Bowcroft, late 41st N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Ena. R. A. Price, prom. to lieut., from Aug. 18 last, v. Lieut. J. C. Millar, late 29th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Ena. J. Butler, prom. to lieut., from Aug. 18 last, v. C. O. Bowles, gen. list, resigned.

Ena. W. M. Story, prom. to lieut., from Sept. 8 last, v. S. Cary, late 37th N.I., dec.

Ena. E. E. Grigg, prom. to lieut., from Sept. 4 last, v. H. Tyndall, late 61st N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Ena. E. Z. Thornton, prom. to lieut., from Sept. 8 last, v. G. Alexander, late 36th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Ena. J. M. Tulloch, prom. to lieut., from Sept. 14 last, v. G. B. Lee, late 6th Eur. regt., dec.

Ena. C. Ransford, prom. to lieut., from Oct. 8 last, v. C. D. Blackwood, gen. list, dec.

Ena. G. MacCall, prom. to lieut., from Oct. 22 last, v. W. L. Randall, late 59th N.I., prom.

Ena. J. R. B. Atkinson, prom. to lieut., from Oct. 31 last, v. R. N. McNair, gen. list, cashiered.

* The promotion of Lieut. L. J. Trotter, late 2nd European Bengal fus., to the rank of captain, published in G.G.O. No. 162 of 1862, is cancelled.

† The promotion of these officers is made under the provisions of para. 58 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, and will in no way affect their position in H.M.'s 104th and 107th regts. of foot, respectively, for appointment to which corps they were placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. by G.G.O. No. 705 of 1862.

Ena. J. Fraser, prom. to lieut., from Nov. 19 last, v. F. J. Mackeson, late 74th N.I., dec.
Ena. E. W. Smyth, prom. to lieut., from Nov. 19 last, v. J. G. Campbell, late 42nd N.I. (104th foot), prom.

Alteration of Rank.

Lieut. F. H. B. Marsh, from Sept. 19, 1860, v. Lieut. L. J. Trotter, late 2nd Eur. Bengal fusiliers, retired.

Lieut. F. G. Hearn, from Sept. 25, 1860, v. Lieut. J. R. Auldjo, late 36th N.I., prom.

Lieut. P. Boyd, from Sept. 30, 1860, v. Lieut. C. T. O. Mayne, late 15th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. E. Ryves, from Oct. 19, 1860, v. Lieut. J. H. Tulloch, late 58rd N.I., struck off.

Lieut. R. N. McNair (cashiered), from Oct. 21, 1860, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. P. Williams, late 72nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. H. Campbell, from Oct. 25, 1860, v. Lieut. G. C. H. Armstrong, late 59th N.I., retired.

Lieut. E. C. O'B. Horsford, from Oct. 26, 1860, v. Lieut. G. G. Cunliffe, late 41st N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. F. Bunbury, Nov. 4, 1860, v. Lieut. E. J. L. Twynan, late 25th N.I., prom.

Lieut. V. W. Tregear, from Nov. 7, 1860, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. M. S. Annesley, late 65th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. F. Leighton, from Nov. 9, 1860, v. Lieut. W. H. Brind, late 28th N.I., transferred to 2nd Eur. Bengal fusiliers.

Lieut. J. Hay, from Nov. 22, 1860, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. H. Binny, late 9th N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, from Dec. 2, 1860, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. W. Norman, c.s., late 31st N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. S. Marshall, from Dec. 8, 1860, v. Lieut. C. M. L. Clarke, late 37th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. D. Smith, from Jan. 26, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. C. Lindsay, late 24th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. S. Tait, from Feb. 4, 1861, v. Lieut. R. D'O. C. Bracken, late 52nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. H. Garbett, from Feb. 16, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) E. H. Langmore, late 71st N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. Gregory, from Feb. 18, 1861, v. Lieut. F. A. Lawford, late 50th N.I., dec.

Lieut. H. C. Greenaway, from Feb. 20, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. C. Johnson, late 33rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. E. Waller, from Feb. 20, 1861, v. Lieut. E. L. Clogston, late 10th N.I., retired.

Lieut. E. M. L. Marriott, from March 1, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. H. Speke, late 46th N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. E. Keade, from March 1, 1861, v. Lieut. R. E. Anderson, late 3rd Eur. regt., prom.

Lieut. H. O. Cumberlege, from March 9, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. J. Godby, late 36th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. Grimes, from March 18, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. Crawford, late 9th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. W. Shoubridge, from March 23, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Keer, late 60th N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. Norton, from April 9, 1861, v. Lieut. H. P. Evans, late 52nd N.I., transferred to the 2nd Eur. Bengal fusiliers.

Lieut. F. W. Simpson, from April 13, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. Pierce, late 30th N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. A. B. Becher, from April 23, 1861, v. Brev. capt. H. P. Babbage, late 55th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. G. Newnham, from April 29, 1861, v. Brev. capt. T. A. Corbett, late 61st N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. G. Smith, from May 5, 1861, v. C. L. Richardson, late 58th N.I., dec.

Lieut. D. W. Inglis, from May 6, 1861, v. W. L. S. Harrison, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., dec.

Lieut. H. T. Woodcock, from May 10, 1861, v. Brev. capt. A. Merewether, late 61st N.I., dec.

Lieut. F. Tweddell, May 16, 1861, v. A. Cory, late 16th N.I., prom.

Lieut. T. G. Macaulay, from May 16, 1861, v. T. H. Maddock, late 3rd Eur. regt., ret.

Lieut. E. R. Cox, from May 25, 1861, v. Brev. capt. J. S. Ogilvie, late 49th N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. N. Channer, from June 16, 1861, v. Brev. capt. M. Hunter, late 18th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. E. D. Branson, from June 21, 1861, v. G. Thain, late 2nd N.I., placed on the retired list.

Lieut. J. J. O'Brien (dismissed), from June 21, 1861, v. H. G. Delafosse, late 53rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, from July 6, 1861, v. Brev. capt. H. W. H. Cox, late 70th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. W. Chatterton, from July 7, v. Brev. capt. G. V. Balderson, late 23rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. D. J. Stewart, from July 11, 1861, v. H. Z. Darrah, late 41st N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. R. McK. Homfray, from July 23, 1861, v. W. F. Ireland, late 25th N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. P. Nibbet, from July 23, 1861, v. Brev. capt. G. C. Hankin, late 28th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. H. T. Marshall, from July 27, 1861, v. G. D. A. Younghusband, late 66th N.I., dec.

Lieut. A. P. Broome, from July 28, 1861, v. O. M. Glubb, late 37th N.I., dec.

Lieut. S. B. Home, from Aug. 2, 1861, v. J. P. Burton, late 62nd N.I., res.

Lieut. E. R. Ives, B.A., from Aug. 16, 1861, v. Brev. capt. G. B. Malleon, late 33rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. T. Davis, from Aug. 24, 1861, v. Brev. capt. G. C. Huxham, late 48th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. W. G. Perrean, from Aug. 25, 1861, v. Brev. capt. G. L. Fraser, late 23rd N.I., prom.
 Lieut. E. A. Vine, from Aug. 28, 1861, v. J. R. McPherson, 3rd Eur. regt., dec.
 Lieut. H. P. Streetfield, from Aug. 29, 1861, v. Brev. capt. A. B. Beatson, late 56th N.I., prom.
 Lieut. A. F. Taylor, from Sept. 10, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. R. Thomson, late 29th N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. A. F. Jones, from Sept. 11, 1861, v. Lieut. E. H. Paske, late 53rd N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. W. F. S. Perry, from Sept. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. O. Rennie, late 32nd N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. D. C. Andrew, from Sept. 19, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Lamb, late 29th N.I., deceased.
 Lieut. E. W. Samuels, from Sept. 24, 1861, v. Lieut. W. G. B. Tyler, late 42nd N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. T. R. Taylor, from Sept. 26, 1861, v. Lieut. C. D. S. Clarke, late 73rd N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. J. G. Macleod, from Sept. 26, 1861, v. Lieut. H. Phillips, late 40th N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. J. E. Campbell, from Sept. 28, 1861, v. Lieut. R. F. Godby, late 35th N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. E. J. Webber, from Oct. 1, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. King, late 39th N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. T. J. C. Plowden, from Oct. 2, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) B. H. Baugh, late 84th N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. W. T. A. Thain, from Oct. 11, 1861, v. Lieut. J. T. Bushby, late 67th N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. F. E. Hastings, from Oct. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. C. F. Middleton, late 40th N.I., (staff corps) promoted.
 Lieut. R. H. Salkeld, from Oct. 15, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. G. Thorp, late 69th N.I., resigned.
 Lieut. D. M. Strong, from Nov. 2, 1861, v. Lieut. N. Miles, late 53rd N.I., (staff corps), promoted.
 Lieut. H. H. Rankin, from Nov. 7, 1861, v. Lieut. H. R. Buttanshaw, late 47th N.I., resigned.
 Lieut. J. G. Maclean, from Nov. 10, 1861, v. Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, gen. list, dismissed.
 Lieut. H. I. Baylis, from Nov. 14, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. B. A. Poulton, late 64th N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. E. C. Davidson, from Nov. 23, 1861, v. Lieut. W. F. Belli, late 40th N.I., deceased.
 Lieut. F. E. Wiggins, from Nov. 28, 1861, v. Lieut. C. Grant, late 45th N.I., dismissed.
 Lieut. E. P. Mainwaring, from Dec. 6, 1861, v. Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch, late 59th N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. W. B. Aislabie, from Dec. 8, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. T. Norgate, late 69th N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. A. J. T. Welchman, from Dec. 9, 1861, v. Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, late 60th N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. W. F. Tucker, from Dec. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. A. W. Christian, late 22nd N.I., deceased.
 Lieut. J. Cook, from Jan. 1, 1862.
 Lieut. E. A. Pemberton, from Jan. 1, 1862.
 Lieut. C. McD. Skene, from Jan. 7, 1862, v. Lieut. E. Stevenson, late 3rd Eur. regt., retired.
 Lieut. H. S. Moules, from Jan. 14, 1862, v. Lieut. J. F. L. Fisher, late 19th N.I., (staff corps), promoted.
 Lieut. A. P. Samuels, from Jan. 19, 1862, v. Lieut. H. L. Ramsbotham, late 47th N.I., deceased.
 Lieut. C. McK. Hall, from Feb. 6, 1862, v. Lieut. H. M. Bromley, late 52nd N.I., resigned.
 Lieut. H. B. Swiney, from Feb. 28, 1862, v. W. E. M. B. Ramsay, late 17th N.I., deceased.
 Lieut. J. E. P. Mosley, from March 17, 1862, v. R. H. Wall, late 16th N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. W. P. Harrison, from March 29, 1862, v. R. Cadell, late 20th N.I., (staff corps), promoted.
 Lieut. J. E. W. Hovey, from April 3, 1862, v. A. F. Corbett, late 43rd N.I., (staff corps), promoted.
 Lieut. W. C. Farwell, from April 25, 1862, v. E. Chapman, late 14th N.I., deceased.
 Lieut. D. Robertson, from April 28, 1862, v. R. Dougal, late 53rd N.I., resigned.
 Lieut. H. F. Showers (H.M.'s 104th foot), from April 29, 1862, v. H. W. Studdy, late 32nd N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. C. Pakenham (H.M.'s 101st foot), from May 2, 1862, v. E. T. Fitzgerald, late 66th N.I., resigned.
 Lieut. W. F. Dodsworth, from May 19, 1862, v. A. H. B. Bruce, late 43rd N.I., (staff corps), promoted.
 Lieut. C. O. Bowles (resigned), from May 27, 1862, v. B. Rogers, late 68th N.I., (staff corps), promoted.
 Lieut. H. M. Clarkson, from June 6, 1862, v. E. F. Browne, late 15th N.I., promoted.
 Lieut. W. J. Williamson, from June 9, 1862, v. R. J. Foley, late 62nd N.I., resigned.
 Lieut. A. G. Hammond, from June 14, 1863, v. Brev. capt. the Baron F. A. Von Andlaw, late 28th N.I., (staff corps), deceased.
 Lieut. J. E. Sandeman, from June 15, 1862, v. J. M. Graham, late 27th N.I., (staff corps), promoted.
 Lieut. C. Key, from June 20, 1862, v. C. A. Copland, late 30th N.I., (staff corps), deceased.
 Lieut. S. C. Trower, from July 20, 1862, v. R. Stewart, late 22nd N.I., (staff corps), promoted.
 Lieut. E. Molloy, from July 25, 1862, v. Brev. capt. J. F. Templer, late 3rd Eur. regt., retired.
 Lieut. W. M. Molyneux, from Aug. 3, 1862, v. W. Wroughton, late 54th N.I., promoted.

No. 1,102.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased, as a special case, to promote Sergt. B. Robinson, asst. overseer, public works dept., to the rank of

sub conductor in the public works dept., as a supernumerary.

No. 1,103.—Capt. W. D. Couchman, R.A., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. of probationary 3rd class commy. of ordnance, and his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

No. 1,104.—The underment officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, on m.c.

Maj. J. S. Dunbar, Bengal staff corps, sub asst. commy. gen., for 20 mo.

Lieut. M. A. D. Orchard, late 3rd Eur. regt., for 2 years, under old regs.

Lieut. E. F. Fortescue, late 84th regt. N.I., for 1 year, under new regs.

No. 35g.—Mr. R. Taylor, civil paymaster, Punjab, resumed charge of his duties from Baboo Khettar Mohun Chatterjee on 1st inst.

PUBLIC WORKS ESTABLISHMENT.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 10.—No. 207.—With reference to notification No. 18 of 1860, reorganising the executive branches of the public works establishment in Bengal, the following modification in the scale of establishment therein laid down is notified for general information:—

The establishment of two superintending engineers of the 3rd class is prospectively abolished, and that of superintending engineer, 2nd class, is increased from two to three, making six superintending engineers in all. The Assam circle will for the present continue under charge of a superintendent of works on the pay of a 1st class executive engineer.

The superintending engineer, 3rd class, now in charge of the Cuttack circle, will continue to be retained as a supernu. superintending engineer, on his existing salary, until absorbed.

The special appointment of civil architect is also abolished, and the division will be held on the same general terms as all other executive divisions.

In place of the two appointments thus abolished (one superintending engineer, 3rd class, and the civil architect) two more executive engineers of the 1st class will be added to the strength of the department in Bengal, which will then consist of—

- 1 chief engineer;
- 8 superintending engineers, 1st class;
- 8 superintending engineers, 2nd class;
- 40 executive engineers.

Foreign Dept., Dec. 9.—No. 2,373.—Major R. H. Keatinge, v.c., political agent at Gwalior, made over charge of the Gwalior agency to Major J. A. Wright, cantonment mag. and treasury assist., as a temp. arrangement on the 25th ult.

No. 2,377.—The services of Mr. C. P. Elliott, c.s., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Punjab.

Revenue Dept.—No. 673.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts. in Oudh: Mr. C. Currie, sec. to the chief commr., to be settlement commr.

Messrs. G. Lang and H. B. Harrington, assist. commrs., 2nd class, and Lieut. W. E. Forbes, assist. commr., 3rd class, to be assists. in the settlement dept.

Financial Dept., Dec. 9.—No. 32g.—Appointments. Messrs. H. D. Sandeman and R. H. Hollingberry to be auditors of the accounts of the Administrator gen. of Bengal.

No. 33g.—Leave of absence.—Mr. C. E. Chapman, officiating dep. auditor and accountant gen., Punjab, for 1 mo., prep. to availing himself of furl.

Mr. Chapman availed himself of this leave on the 4th inst., making over charge of his office to Mr. Taylor, civil paymaster, Punjab, who will perform the duties thereof, in addition to his own, until the arrival of Mr. Balmain.

Military Dept., Dec. 8.—No. 1,084.—The underment officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl.—Lieut. col. T. B. Butt, H.M.'s 79th foot, chief instr. of musketry, for 6 mo., under the new regs.

No. 1,086.—The services of Asst. surg. J. Ewart, on special duty under the principal inspector gen., Medical dept., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The services of Asst. surg. J. L. Bryden, in medical charge of the Buxar stud depot, are placed temporarily at disposal of the principal inspector gen., Medical dept., for special duty, v. Ewart.

No. 1,087.—The promotion of Surg. C. Archer to the rank of surg. major, announced in G.G.O. No. 635, dated June 16, is to be held to have effect from Feb. 10, 1862, instead of from the date therein specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 843 of Aug. 29.

No. 1,088.—The undermentioned medical officer having completed 20 years actual service, to be surg. major from the date specified, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860, and G. Orda. noted in the margin [G.O.G.G. No. 10a, dated Dec. 26, 1860; G.G.O. No. 843 of Aug. 29, 1862].—

Surg. W. Crozier, Sept. 18.

No. 1,089.—Appointment:—

Lieut. A. Pullan, of the Bengal staff corps, doing duty with the 8th Bengal cav., to be a probationary asst. in the Great trigonometrical survey of India, v. Lieut. H. DeBrett, resigned.

No. 1,091.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. J. H. Maxwell, royal engrs., chief engr. and sec. to the chief commissioner, Central Provs.; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 28.

Capt. F. M. H. Forbes, of the Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 28.

No. 1,092.—The following officers having applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, are, under the authority of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, appointed to the Bengal staff corps:—

Capt. W. D. Hoste, late 55th regt. N.I., commandant, 6th Punjab inf.

Lieut. J. R. Pearson, late 27th regt. N.I.; staff appointment, adjt. of the late 3rd irreg. cav.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Assam, Gowhaty, Nov. 20.—Mr. W. Sconce, extra asst. commissioner, district Seebasgur, received charge of the treasury of that district from Mr. W. O. A. Beckett, deputy commr., on Nov. 5, and has been empowered to draw bills on the public treasuries.

Nov. 21.—Mr. H. Driver, extra asst. commissioner, Kamroop, received charge of the treasury from Lieut. Sconce, asst. commissioner, on Nov. 6, and has been empowered to draw bills on the public treasuries.

MAJOR GENERALS ON LEAVE AT HOME.

No. 1,105.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 868, of Sept. 12 last, notifying that major generals of the staff corps might remain in England without limitation as to time, drawing, during their residence, pay at the rate of 25s. a-day, and in order to remove any misapprehension on the subject, it is hereby notified, under the authority of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, that the above decision in no way affects the rule laid down in the 19th paragraph of the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 467, of Dec. 8, 1861, published in G.G.O. No. 36, of 1862, which requires a service of not less than six years in the substantive rank of field officer to entitle a major general of the staff corps to the unemployed pay of a major general specified in the warrant for that rank. That rule still remains in force.

No. 1,106.—The services of Surg. J. Squire are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Home Dept., Dec. 10.—No. 7,227.—Notification.—Messrs. W. W. G. Cornwall and M. A. McConaghey, junior civil servants, having obtained certificates of high proficiency in Hindue, have each been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 800.

Mr. J. Westland, a junior civil servant, having passed in two languages (Bengalli and Oordoo) in one month, has also been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 800.

Dec. 13.—No. 7,228.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal div. of the Presidency of Fort William Mr. C. E. Lance, of the C.S., who reported his return from furl. on the 11th inst.

Dec. 16.—No. 7,229.—The Sec. of State has granted Mr. F. Beaufort, of the Bengal C.S., an ext. of leave for 1 mo. from Dec. 22.

No. 7,230.—The following covenanted and uncovenanted civil servants have been granted by the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Covenanted.

- Mr. A. A. Roberts, 2 mo.
- Mr. J. J. Grey, 6 mo.
- Mr. A. C. Mangles, 3 mo.
- Mr. A. Hope, 3 mo.
- Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, 6 mo.
- Mr. H. S. J. Ross, 6 mo.

Uncovenanted.

- Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, 6 mo.
- Mr. W. DeW. George, 6 mo.
- No. 7,231.—The priv. leave for 1 mo. granted on Sept. 30 to Lieut. T. S. Fitzpatrick, of the British Burmah police, is cancelled, and he is allowed leave of absence from Sept. 10 to Nov. 8.

No. 7,232.—Mr. H. Man, superint. of telegraphs, Scinde Circle, has obtained leave of absence for 12 mo., on m.c., from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Revenue, Dec. 15.—No. 686.—Mr. T. J. Fallon, asst. commr., 1st class, British Burmah, has been deputed to Moullmain on special duty.

Mr. Fallon made over charge of his office at Menghee to the Myoke of that station on the 1st ult.

Dec. 16.—No. 2,427.—Lieut. W. P. Bannerman, offic. 1st asst. to agent, Gov. gen., Central India, has obtained priv. leave of absence for 1 mo. from 20th instant.

No. 2,429.—Rev. Dr. J. J. Carshore, chaplain of Tounghoo, British Burmah, has obtained leave of absence for 8 months.

No. 2,430.—With reference to Notification, dated 9th inst., No. 2,373, Maj. J. A. Wright rec. charge of the Gwalior Civil Treasury from Major R. H. Keatinge, v.c., on 26th ult.

Dec. 16.—No. 87g.—The servs. of Lieut. J. S. Irvine, asst. paymaster at Meerut, are placed at disp. of the Foreign Dept.

Military Dept., Dec. 13.—No. 1,108.—The under-

man. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on leave of absence, on m.c.—

Lieut. J. W. Munro, of late 88th regt. N.I., for one year, under new regt.

No. 1,118.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Punjab Irregular Force.

3rd Inf.—Lieut. W. D. Shaw, late 2nd N.I., doing duty at the convalescent depot at Allahabad, to be a paid doing duty officer.

4th Inf.—Lieut. T. J. C. Plowden, inf. gen. list, doing duty with the Lahore light horse, to be a paid doing duty officer.

2nd Sikh Inf.—Lieut. F. E. Hastings, inf. gen. list, doing duty with 9th N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer.

No. 1,115.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. G. K. Poole, medical dept., civil, Rungpore, for 15 mo., under new regt.

No. 1,116.—The services of Asst. surg. R. Moir, in medical charge of the station of Nynee Tal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of N.W. Provs., with effect from date on which he may be relieved from his present duties.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 16.—No. 210.—The appointment by the Lieut. gov. N.W.P. of Capt. F. W. Peile, 1st class exec. engineer, Allahabad division, to offic. as superint. engineer, 2nd circle, N.W.P., during absence on leave of Lieut. col. J. E. T. Nicolls, is confirmed.

No. 212.—Mr. J. Hornby, asst. accountant, 3rd class, Oude, is struck off the strength of the department, with effect from the date of his leaving his appointment.

The following appointments are made to the establishment of subordinate accountants in the public works dept., Oude, with effect from Nov. 1:—

To be 3rd class Asst. Accountants.

Mr. H. W. Wilson.

Mr. F. Barnes.

No. 213.—The undermentioned 1st class probationary engineers, under covenant with H.M.'s Sec. of State for India in Council, who reported their arrival from England on 7th inst., are brought on the strength of the department as probationary asst. engineers, and posted as follows:—

To Bengal.

Mr. E. Mansfield, as a supernumerary.

To Mysore.

Mr. H. Rigg.

To the Central Provinces, for employment on the Godavery Works.

Mr. R. H. Rhind.

Mr. J. M. W. Pullen.

To Oude.

Mr. A. J. Hughes.

Mr. C. B. Roche, as a supernumerary.

To Central Provinces.

Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan.

Mr. H. Bell.

To British Burmah.

Mr. G. W. Jones.

Home Dept., Dec. 16.—No. 7,235.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to reattach to the Bengal division of the Presidency of Fort William Mr. J. W. Dalrymple, of the C.S., who reported his return from furlough on 11th inst.

Dec. 17.—No. 7,389.—Messrs. H. M. Rogers, A. L. Clay, A. Yardley, and A. C. Tupp, appointed by the Secretary of State members of H.M.'s C.S., on the Bengal establishment, have reported their arrival on the 29th ult. at the Presidency, per steamer *Nubia*.

Foreign Dept., Dec. 19.—No. 1,190.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. E. A. DeSouza to be consul for Brazil in Calcutta, subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government.

No. 400.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. J. S. Irvine, asst. paymr. at Meerut, to be a paid do. du. officer with the Central India horse, v. Lieut. F. G. Cumming, transferred to the Mysore commission.

No. 2,450.—Asst. surg. N. B. Baillie, 5th Bengal cav., is appointed to offic. as civ. surg. of Seetapore, as a temporary arrangement, from the 1st inst., in addition to his own duties.

No. 2,452.—Rev. H. W. Crofton, chaplain of Rangoon, has obtained priv. leave of absence for 8 mo.

No. 2,453.—The services of Lieut. P. D. Henderson, offic. asst. comnr. 3rd cl., Hyderabad assigned districts, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government from Oct. 31 last.

No. 2,454.—The services of Asst. surg. R. T. Abbott, in medical charge of Gwalior agency, are placed at disposal of the home department.

No. 2,457.—Mr. R. Berkeley, asst. comnr., Seetapore, in Oude, returned to his duty on the 1st inst.

Military Dept., Dec. 18.—No. 1,117.—The services of Capt. F. M. H. Forbes, Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

No. 1,123.—The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. J. T. Shakespear, Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 12.

Maj. R. W. H. Fanshawe, invalid estab.; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 12.

Maj. M. J. Turnbull, Bengal staff corps, army clothing agent; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 12.

Capt. J. F. MacAndrew, Bengal staff corps, asst. comnr., Oude; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 12.

Lieut. W. Cabell, late 62nd N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 12.

Lieut. R. H. Dyas, late 14th Eur. regt.; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 12.

No. 1,124.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur., on furl.—

Lieut. R. Smith, 8th regt. N.I., for 3 years, under old regt.

No. 1,125.—Lieut. W. P. Onslow, of the late 11th N.I., doing duty with the 16th (the Lucknow) regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to sea, on m.c., and to be absent on that account for 3 mo., under new regt.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 19.—No. 214.—Maj. F. N. Smith, dep. controller and examiner of public works accounts, British Burmah, to be also dep. controller of public works accounts in the Straits Settlements.

No. 215.—The services of Maj. J. G. Medley, R.E., on his being relieved of his duties at the Civil Engineering College, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P. for appt. as Principal of the Thomason College, at Roorkee.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Oct. 22.—No. 3,975.—Appointments.—The following officers in Tipperah are respectively vested with the judicial powers of a superint. of salt chowkies, as prescribed:—

Mr. R. L. Mangles, magistrate.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong, offic. joint magistrate.

Oct. 23.—Mr. R. D. Hime to the temporary charge of the sub division of Jajipore, and to exercise powers in addition to the powers he already possesses. Mr. Hime is also empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the court of sessions or by the high court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such court of sessions or high court, and to exercise all powers necessary for such purpose.

Mr. P. P. Carter, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sarum, is transferred to Purneah, in which district he will exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, as described in Sec. 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861).

Oct. 24.—Mr. W. C. Taylor to be a member of the ferry fund committee at Mymensing.

Leave of absence:—

Oct. 25.—Mr. H. A. Cockerell, from 10th to 16th inst., to enable him to join his appt.

Lieut. A. M. Macgregor, 10th police battalion, for 20 days.

Mr. W. Masters, sub dep. opium agent, Aligunge, Sevan, from Aug. 8 last to 1st inst.

Oct. 22.—The appointment of Mr. F. C. Fowle, of 23rd ult., to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun, is cancelled at his request.

Oct. 25.—The services of Dr. R. Pringle, civil asst. surg. of Cuttack, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India in military dept., from Jan. 15 next.

Oct. 22.—No. 8,911.—Mr. E. T. Trevor to officiate as a member of the board of revenue.

Mr. J. A. Crawford to officiate as coll. of customs, Calcutta.

Mr. A. D. Jones to officiate as supt. of stamps and stationery.

Mr. D. Hume, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah, is transf. to the 24 pergunnahs, in which dist. he will exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class.

Leave of absence:—

Oct. 20.—Capt. S. A. T. Judge, late dist. supt. of police, Singbhoon, for 1 mo.

Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, exec. engr., 1st div., Great

Deccan road, to officiate as exec. engr., southern road

division.

Lieut. H. G. Puckle, asst. engr. 3rd div., Great

Deccan road, to officiate as exec. engr., Sambalpoor

div., as a temp. arrangement.

Oct. 24.—No. 179.—Resignation.—Overseer J.

Stevens, attached to the Gondah div., is permitted to

resign his appointment in the public works dept.

Dec. 3.—Appointments:—

Rev. R. Parry to be a marriage registrar in Sylhet.

Rev. J. A. Page to be a marriage registrar in

Backergunge.

Dec. 4.—Mr. W. Grapel, M.A., to officiate as Pro-

fessor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Logic in

the Presidency College.

The following gentlemen to be members of the

Local Committee of Public Instruction at Chitta-

gong:—

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple.

Capt. J. M. Graham.

Mr. J. E. Bruce.

Dec. 5.—Mr. W. J. Allen to be President of the

Board of Examiners.

The following gentlemen to be members of the

Board of Examiners:—

Mr. S. Wauchope, C.B.

Mr. E. G. Birch.

Mr. J. P. Grant.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong to be secretary to the Local

Committee of Public Instruction at Comillah.

Dec. 6.—The following gentlemen to be honorary

magistrates of Calcutta:—

Mr. F. Jennings.

Mr. W. Spink.

Mr. J. Remfry.

Dec. 4.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. R. Nicholson, sub deputy opium agent of Fy-

zabad, for 1 mo.

Mr. T. Wilson, sub deputy opium agent of Benares,

for 6 mo., on m.c.

Dec. 5.—Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, officiating joint mag.

and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, for 15 days.

Mr. R. King, sub deputy opium agent of Behar,

for 23 days, prep. to joining his appt.

Dec. 8.—The appts. of Lieut. Jacob and others to

the police, notified in the Gazette of 6th inst., will

date from 5th inst., instead of 5th ult.

BEHAR MOUNTED RIFLE CORPS.

The formation of a rifle corps at Behar, to be called the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, having been sanctioned by the Govt. of India, the appts. of the following officers to that corps are hereby notified:—

Mr. J. Forlong, captain commandant.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, lieut., 2nd in command.

Mr. F. Collingridge, cornet, and to act as adjutant.

Public Works Dept.—No. 206.—The services of

Mr. C. A. DeSouza, temp. asst. overseer, attached to

the Ganges and Darjeeling Road div., are dispensed

with from the date of his being relieved from duty.

Nov. 27.—No. 5,362.—Appointments.—Mr. J. H.

Ravenshaw to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Sha-

habad, with the powers of a mag. and dep. coll., but

to offic., until further orders, as joint mag. and dep.

coll. of that dist.

Dec. 8.—Mr. C. C. Stevens to be asst. to the mag.

and coll. of Beerbhoom, and to exercise the powers

of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class in that dist.

Mr. J. Westland to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of

Jessore, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of the

2nd class, as described.

Dec. 9.—Mr. W. Heysham, late assessor and dep

coll., to be dep. mag. and coll. in the 24 Pergunnahs,

and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st

class, as described, in that dist.

Mr. C. Waylen to officiate as med. officer of Rung-

pore.

Dec. 10.—Mr. L. B. B. King to be asst. superint. of

survey to the second or southern division, and to ex-

ercise the full powers of a coll. in Tipperah, Sylhet,

Mymensing, Dacca, Bulloah, and Backergunge.

Dr. J. F. N. Wise, M.D., to be civil asst. surg. of

Chittagong.

Dr. J. Ewart, M.D., to offic. as professor of anatomy,

physiology, comparative anatomy, and zoology in the

Medical College.

Mr. C. F. Montresor to be mag. of the 24 pergun-

nahs and superint. of the Allipore jail from Oct. 28

last, the date of his return to India.

Leave of absence:—

Dec. 8.—Mr. G. K. Poole, civil asst. surg. of Rung-

pore, for 4 weeks, to appear before the standing med.

committee at the presy.

Dec. 10.—Mr. H. Doveton, dep. mag. and dep. coll.

of Tirhoot, for 10 days.

Dec. 8.—The leave for 3 mo., granted to Mr. J. A.

Thornton, extra asst. commiss., Golaghat, on Aug.

14 last, is commuted to leave for 1 mo.

Dec. 10.—Mr. H. C. Gibson is removed from the

office of hon. mag. in the district of Seesaugur, and

from the commission of the peace in Bengal and

Behar.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS JURISDICTION.

Dec. 11.—The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to au-

thorise the Judges of the Small Cause Courts or

Kishnagur and Santipore, respectively, to exercise

a concurrent and co-ordinate jurisdiction in the

sub-division of Bongong, for the purpose of carrying

into effect the provisions of Act No. XLII. of 1860,

and Act No. XII. of 1861, within the jurisdiction

hitherto assigned to the Court of Small Causes at

Bongong.

Dec. 10.—Mr. A. A. Mantell to be civ. asst. surg.

of Cuttack.

Dec. 12.—Mr. J. C. Shaw to offic. as sub-deputy

opium agent of Hajepore.

Dec. 13.—Mr. E. H. Lushington to be sec. to the

Govt. of Bengal.

Messrs. J. C. Dodgson and W. C. Eades to be mem-

bers of the ferry fund committee of Mymensing.

Dec. 16.—Mr. A. Money, offic. comr. of revenue

and circuit of the Bhaugulpore div. and the Sonthal

Pergunnahs, to be comr. of revenue and circuit of

the Bhaugulpore div. and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. M. Reid, now absent on leave, to be comr.

of revenue and circuit of the Chittagong div.

Mr. E. N. Shore, offic. comr. of revenue and cir-

cuit of the Cuttack div., to be comr. of revenue and cir-

cuit of the Cuttack div. and superint. of the tributary

Mehals.

Mr. J. W. Dalrymple to be civ. and sess. judge of Purneah.

Mr. F. B. Simson to be mag. and coll. of Purneah.

Mr. W. H. Henderson to be mag. and coll. of Mymensing, but to cont. to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Backergunge.

Mr. J. Beames to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah.

Mr. A. Smith to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Dinapore, but to cont. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mymensing.

Mr. J. D. Gordon to be mag. and coll. of Maldah, but to cont. to offic. as junior sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mr. W. J. Herschel to be mag. and coll. of Monghyr.

Mr. C. E. Lance to offic. as mag. and coll. of Monghyr.

Mr. J. P. Grant to offic. as jun. sec. to the board of revenue, retaining charge of the office of controller of salt chowkies.

Mr. E. C. Craster to offic. as mag. of Howrah.

Mr. J. Saunders to be a professor in the Presidency College.

Mr. H. F. Blanford to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

Dec. 12.—Leave of absence:—

Dr. R. Banbury, civil asst. surg. of Mymensing, for 10 days, in ext. of the leave granted to him on Oct. 11 last.

Mr. H. W. Cooke, sub-dep. opium agent of Hajee-pore, for 1 year, on m.c., of the uncovenanted absentee rules.

Mr. L. W. Hutchinson, sudder ameen of Jessore, for 6 mo.

Dec. 13.—The leave granted to Mr. A. A. Swinton, judge of Tipperah, on Oct. 21 last, is can. at his request.

Dec. 15.—Mr. E. H. Lushington, O.S., reported his return to the Presidency on 12th inst., in the steamship *Sisala*, and assu. ch. of the office of sec. to the Govt. of Bengal in the forenoon of 13th idem.

Nov. 24.—No. 5,548.—Appointments.—The following persons to be district registrars, under Act IX. of 1862, of the districts opposite their names:—

Dr. A. A. Mantell, Balasore.

Dr. J. B. Allen, Behar.

Dr. H. F. Williams, Burdwan.

Dr. W. B. Beaton, Chittagong.

Dr. A. Simson, Dacca.

Dr. S. C. Amesbury, Dinapore.

Mr. A. Davidson, Hooghly.

Mr. H. L. Oliphant, Jessore.

Dr. T. Duka, Monghyr.

Dr. J. Sutherland, Patna.

Dr. J. J. Durant, Pooree.

Dr. G. K. Poole, Rungpore.

Dr. C. J. Jackson, Sarun.

Dr. N. C. MacNamara, Tirhoot.

The following persons to be deputy registrars of the districts opposite their respective names:—

Mr. T. P. Larkins, Bograh.

Mr. C. B. Garrett, Howrah.

Dr. H. M. Davies, Noacolly.

Dr. T. Bray, Serampore.

Mr. F. J. K. Walker, Serajunge.

Dec. 13.—Mr. J. R. B. Ross, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly, is vested with the full powers of a mag. in that district.

Mr. J. Squire to officiate as civil surg. of Hooghly during the absence on special duty of Dr. Elliott, or until further orders.

Dec. 18.—Mr. H. G. Paynter to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Chittagong, and to exercise the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in that district.

Mr. W. V. G. Taylor to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as mag. and coll. of Backergunge.

Mr. A. B. Falcon, officiating joint mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca, to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district.

Dec. 19.—Mr. C. B. Garrett to be joint mag. and dep. coll. temporarily, of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. E. F. G. Lingham, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah, is transf. to Moorsheadabad, in which dist. he will exercise the full powers of a mag.

Major E. T. Dalton to be comr. of Chota Nagpore from the date of his return to his station from leave.

Dec. 13.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. H. Davies, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Monghyr, on m.c. for 15 days, under clause 2, sec. 5. of the uncovenanted absentee rules, in ext. of the leave granted to him on the 13th ult.

Dec. 18.—Mr. H. C. Lahan having received charge of the sub-div. of Bettnah on 24th ult., his appt. to that sub-div. will take effect from that date instead of the 3rd inst.

*Public Works Dept., Bengal, Dec. 15.—No. 207.—*Transfer.—Mr. J. P. Doyle, special asst. engr., Presy. div., is transf., temporarily, to the local dept. for employment under the comr. of Bhaugulpore, as a civil div. engr.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

*Judicial (Criminal) Dept., Allahabad, Nov. 25.—*No. 832a.—Mr. C. Twigg, asst. to the mag. of Budaon, is invested with authority to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session,

and to empower him to commit, or hold to bail, persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

No. 834a.—Mr. G. Debnam, hon. mag. of the 1st grade at Bilsee, in the district of Budaon, is invested with the powers of a mag., under Section 23 of Act XXV. of 1861.

*General Dept.—No. 2,915a.—*The underment. civil servants, who have been reported qualified for the public service, and who have been attached to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude, are posted as assts. to the divisions specified opposite their names, and are severally invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class, as described in Section 22, Act. XXV., of 1861:—

Mr. W. T. Baldwin to the Meerut div.

Mr. P. Wholley to the Allahabad div.

Mr. D. R. Parke to the Rohilkund div.

Nov. 28.—No. 2,940a.—The services of Asst. surg. J. D. Wylie, m.d., officiating civil asst. surg. at Meerut, are placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

Asst. surg. H. S. Smith, lately officiating as civil asst. surg. at Goruckpore, is app. to be civil asst. surg. of Muttra.

*Public Works Dept., Dec. 5.—No. 1,837.—*Lieut. C. C. S. Moncrieff, asst. principal of the Thomason College, is app. to officiate as principal of the College until further orders.

No. 1,188.—Two mo. priv. leave of absence is granted to Lieut. col. J. E. T. Nicolls, superint. engr., 2nd circle, from 1st inst.

No. 3,063a.—Mr. E. G. Jenkinson having reported his return from leave to Europe is re-appointed to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, and is re-posted to the Jounpore dist.

Mr. W. C. Turner, asst. with the powers of a mag. and dep. coll., is transf. from the Jounpore to the Goruckpore dist.

No. 3,064a.—Consequent on the return of Mr. C. B. Denison, mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, from leave to Europe, Mr. F. F. Hogg will revert to the position of joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in that district.

Mr. W. S. Halsey, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade of Mirzapore, is transferred in the same capacity to the dist. of Allypore.

Mr. A. Boulderson, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, is transf. from the Allypore to the Furruckabad dist.

Mr. C. Robertson, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, is transf. from the Furruckabad to the Banda dist.

Mr. W. A. Oldham, B.A., joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, is transf. from the Banda to the Ghazepore dist.

Mr. J. W. Quinton, B.A., officiating joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, in transf. from the Ghazepore to the Futtehpore dist.

Mr. C. W. Carpenter, officiating joint mag. and dep. coll. at Futtehpore, is transf. to the Saharanpore dist.

Mr. A. C. Barnard, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, is transf. from the Saharanpore to the Etawah dist.

Mr. F. E. Elliott, asst. with the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in the dist. of Etawah, is transf. from the Agra to the Benares div., and is posted to the Benares dist.

Mr. J. R. Reid, asst. with the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in the dist. of Benares, is transf. from the Benares to the Rohilkund div., and is posted to the Budaon dist.

Mr. C. Twigg, asst. in the dist. of Budaon, is transf. from the Rohilkund to the Agra div., and is posted to the Etah dist.

No. 3,065a.—Mr. E. B. Thornhill, joint mag. and dep. coll. 1st grade, is transf. from the Etah to the Allahabad district.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, officiating joint mag. and dep. coll. of Etah, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 3,066a.—Mr. R. Simson is appointed to act as mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur.

Mr. G. W. Colledge will revert to the position of joint mag. and dep. coll. in the dist. of Boolundshuhur

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

*General Dept., Dec. 9.—No. 2,316.—*Mr. R. E. Egerton, having reported his return from Europe on the 28th ult., is re-appointed deputy commissr., 1st class, with effect from Nov. 24, and allowed the usual leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

No. 2,317.—Mr. W. E. Blyth, deputy commissr. of Jhang, having reported his return to India on the 30th ult., is allowed the usual leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

No. 2,319.—Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, assist. commissr., Peshawar, having reported his return to India on the 29th ult., from m.c. for 6 mo., of which he availed himself on 24th May last, is allowed extension of leave from 24th to 29th ult., and the usual leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

*Educational Dept., Dec. 10.—No. 401.—*Capt. F. M. H. Forbes, Bengal staff corps, having reported his return to India on the 28th ult., is re-appointed inspector of schools in the Punjab, and allowed 8 weeks' leave to enable him to rejoin his apptmt.

*Police Dept.—No. 809.—*The initials of Capt. Per-

kina, promoted by *Gazette* order No. 785, dated 28th ult., to the 1st grade of district superint. of police, are N. E. not H. E.

No. 810.—Lieut. R. J. Wimberley received charge of the office of district superint. of police, Kurnal, from Maj. A. Smith, on 2nd inst.

*Military Dept., Dec. 9.—No. 267.—*The Dera Ghazee Khan station order, dated 31st Oct. last, by Capt. C. J. Godby, comdg., directing Lieut. C. K. Mackinnon, 3rd Punjab inf., to act as station staff, as a temporary arrangement, in room of Lieut. Hammond, 4th Punjab cav., marched with his regt., is confirmed.

No. 268.—The Dera Ghazee Khan station order, dated 28rd ult., by Maj. J. P. W. Campbell, comdg., directing Lieut. H. C. P. Rice, officiating 2nd in com. 1st Sikh inf., to act as station staff, consequent on the departure with his regt. of Lieut. Mackinnon, 3rd Punjab inf., is confirmed.

Dec. 1.—No. 2,266.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. T. W. Bailey, extra asst. commissr., has privilege leave for 3 mo., with effect from such date subsequent to the 1st current as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2,267.—The services of Rev. J. Robinson, chaplain of Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. N.W.P., with effect from Jan. 1 next.

No. 2,268.—Rev. L. Poynder is appointed chaplain of Simla, with effect from Jan. 1 next.

*Revenue Dept., Dec. 8.—No. 910.—*Leave.—Mr. W. Chill, asst. patrol, salt dept., has leave for 1 mo. and 5 days, on m.c., up to Oct. 27 last.

*Military Dept., Dec. 2.—No. 260.—*The regimental order of Oct. 8 last, by Capt. H. S. Millett, officiating comdnt. 5th Punjab cavalry, directing Lieut. G. C. Bird, paid doing duty officer, to act as adjt. in room of Lieut. C. S. Maclean, transferred to 1st Punjab cav.; and Lieut. J. C. Stewart, extra doing duty officer, to act as paid doing duty officer, and to conduct the adjt.'s duties, until the return from privilege leave of Lieut. Bird, is confirmed.

No. 261.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. G. B. Stainforth, adjt. 4th Sikh inf., and officg. 2nd in command 3rd Sikh inf., from Nov. 27 to Jan. 27 next, on m.c., to presy., prep. to furl. to Europe.

*General Dept., Dec. 12.—No. 2,360.—*The following officer, who presented himself for examination before the special committee convened at Hissar during the past month, has been passed by the Central Committee:—

For the Higher Standard.

Mr. G. E. Wakefield, asst. comr.

No. 2,361.—Mr. G. E. Wakefield, asst. comr., having passed the prescribed examination for the higher standard, is vested in the criminal dept. with the powers of a magistrate, and with full powers in the civil and revenue depts.

Dec. 18.—No. 2,374.—Whereas it appears that the inhabitants of the town of Delhi are desirous that Act 26 of 1850 should be put in force in the said town for municipal purposes; the Hon. the Lieut. gov. therefore declares Act 26 of 1850 to be in force in the said town.

*Military Dept., Dec. 12.—No. 272.—*The Dera Ismail Khan station order, dated Nov. 27, 1862, by Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green, c.b., comg., making the following medical arrangement, consequent on the departure of Asst. surgs. T. Sheehy and G. Burnside on court-martial duty, is confirmed, as a temporary measure:—

Asst. surg. C. P. Costello, 2nd Punjab inf., to assume medical charge of detachment of H.M.'s 51st foot; hd. qrs. and two guns No. 2 Punjab batty.; detachment 4th Punjab cav.; 6th Punjab inf.; and civil establishments and dispensary.

No. 273.—The Bunnoo station order, dated 18th ult., by Maj. J. Hood, comg., appointing Lieut. J. W. McQueen to be station staff officer, in room of Lieut. Gustavinski, proceeded with his regiment, is confirmed.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Camp Hingona, Nov. 21.—*Capt. H. D. Maunsell, late 62nd N.I., is permitted to continue to do duty with the Landour Convalescent Depot during the present cold season.

Capt. A. Pond, late 3rd Eur. regt., is apptd. to do general duty at Agra.

Capt. H. Grant, late 74th N.I., at present doing duty with 2nd regt. N.I., is apptd. station interp. at Futtehpore.

Capt. F. D. Ogilvie, late 46th N.I., is directed to do general duty at Meer Meer.

The following officers are directed to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names:—

Capt. G. G. Cunliffe, staff corps, 12th regt. N.I.

Capt. H. E. Young, late 64th N.I., 4th regt. N.I.

Ensign D. C. Hennessey, gen. list, inf., doing duty with 104th Bengal fusiliers, H.M.'s 81st foot, under orders for Gwalior.

Lieut. F. Cardew, late 50th N.I., is apptd. to do duty with 82nd foot, and directed to join.

Ensign R. E. S. Smith, gen. list, inf., is directed to continue to do duty with 18th L.I., instead of with 34th regt. N.I., as notified in G.O. of Sept. 23 last.

Asst. surg. L. Kidd, 27th foot, is apptd. to the medical charge of Convalescent Depot at Darjeeling, in suc-

cession to Asst. surg. A. K. Drysdale, 79th highlanders.

The following orders are, with the sanction of Govt. confirmed:—

Dacca station order, dated April 9 last, directing Lieut. C. Macpherson, R.A., to proceed without delay by water, at the public expense, to Cachar, for the purpose of reporting on the state of the battery there stationed.

By Major R. Campbell, comdg. 43rd (Assam) L.I., dated May 1 last, directing Capt. R. Y. Chambers, comdg. detachment in Nowgong, to proceed by water from Nowgong to regimental head-quarters, for the purpose of being sent to Gwalparah to join a detachment there.

Umballa brigade order, dated Aug. 16 last, directing Capt. C. H. Cooks, C battery, 5th R.H. brigade, to proceed by horse dak to Kurnaul, at the public expense, on court-martial duty.

By Lieut. col. W. P. Hampton, comdg. 2nd regt. N.L.I., dated Aug. 23 last, directing Capt. G. G. Cunliffe, staff corps, doing duty with the regt., to assume command of, and act as adj. to, the right wing, v. Capt. and Brev. major H. Finch, removed to another appointment.

Meerut division order, dated Aug. 28 last, authorising the provision of a seat, by horse dak, to Delhi and back to Meerut, for Cornet F. H. Maitland, 8th hussars, appd. interpreter at a general court martial there.

Nagode station order, dated Sept. 4 last, directing Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, No. 1 battery 16th brigade R.A., to proceed to Saugor by dak, at the public expense, to give evidence before a general court martial; and Asst. surg. T. Sharkey, 97th foot, to assume med. charge of the battery during his absence, or until further orders.

Head Quarters, Camp Morar, Gwalior, Nov. 25.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. H. Woodgate, doing duty with 20th regt. N.I., to be adj. v. Lieut. E. G. Wace, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

21st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. D. C. Andrew, attached to 18th regt. N.I., to be paid doing duty officer.

Orders confirmed:—

Sirhind div. order, dated Sept. 12 last, directing Maj. F. C. Maisey, dep. judge advocate gen. of the div., app. dep. judge advocate gen. at army head qrs., to make over charge of the duties of the div. office to Capt. A. Cory, of the late 16th N.I., with effect from 3rd idem.

The regtl. order, by the officer commanding the 25th regt. N.I., dated Sept. 20 last, directing Capt. J. W. Hoggan, 2nd in com., to assume com. of the regt., v. Lieut. col. P. W. Luard, proc. on leave, and appg. Lieut. H. A. Rooke, paid doing duty officer, to officiate as 2nd in com.

Peshawur orders confirmed:—

Dated Aug. 17.—Placing the services of Asst. surg. J. W. Johnston, M.D., 21st hussars, at the disposal of the Punjab Govt.

Dated 30th idem.—Directing Asst. surg. R. Gray, M.B., to continue in medical charge of the squadron of the 21st hussars, proceeding to join regimental head qrs.

Dated Sept. 30.—Directing Asst. surg. G. Bouchier, 98rd highlanders, to relieve Asst. surg. C. Cameron from the medical charge of the troops at Cherat, and to afford medical aid to the detachment at Silla Khana.

Dated 7th ult.—Permitting Capt. C. F. Smith, 71st highlanders, to do duty with the Murree convalescent depot.

Leave of absence:—

H.M.'s Bengal Inf.—Brev. col. W. F. Beatson, from Oct. 15 to Dec. 31, in extension of priv. leave, to Dehra and Mussoorie.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain H. R. Brownlow, comy. of ordinance, from Dec. 1 to Feb. 15, 1863, to proceed to Calcutta, on m.c., preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.

Late 3rd European Infantry.—Lieut. G. W. Hodsworth, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 24, in ext., to proceed to Calcutta, on m.c.

Late 4th European Infantry.—Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas, barrackmaster, Roy Bareilly, from July 10, 1862, to Jan. 10, 1863, to visit Simla, on m.c.

Late 30th N.I.—Brev. lieut. col. D. S. Dodgson, asst. adjt. gen. Sirhind div., from Jan. 1, 1863, to Feb. 28, to visit Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

Late 35th N.I.—Capt. J. P. Sheriff, doing duty 54th regt., from Oct. 20 to Dec. 15, in ext., to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

Late 48th N.I.—Capt. G. C. Huxham, 2nd in command, 30th regt. N.I., from Oct. 9, 1862, to April 9, 1863, in ext., to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

General List Cavalry.—Lieut. W. A. S. DeV. Beauclerk, doing duty 18th Bengal cavalry, from April 12 to Oct. 15, to visit Nynee Tal, on m.c.

General List Infantry.—Lieut. N. F. Parker, doing duty 54th foot, from Oct. 15 to Dec. 1, in ext., to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

Medical Department.—Surg. maj. R. Whittall, from Nov. 15 to May 15, 1863, to Deyrah and Mussoorie,

previous to submitting an application to retire from the service.

Ditto.—Surg. maj. A. W. Crozier, F.R.C.S., from Nov. 1 to Nov. 1, 1863, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

Sub-Medical Department.—Apothecary G. Hart, H.M.'s 107th foot, from Nov. 5 to Oct. 15, 1863, in ext., to remain at Landour, on m.c.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 8.—Head Qrs., Camp Agra, Nov. 18.—No. 174.—Appointment.—Chinsurah Dept.—Lieut. P. Lawless, 97th foot, to be quartermaster.

Assist. surg. W. C. Robinson, of the 34th foot, passed the prescribed exam. in the vernacular at Seetapore on Oct. 15.

Head Qrs., Camp Tehrah, Nov. 18.—The G.O. of 8th inst., permitting Lieut. Brown, v.c., 101st regt., to continue his studies at the Thomason College, Roorkee, until Nov. 1, 1863, is cancelled at his own request.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. J. H. Grant, G.C.B., permitting Capt. W. H. Fitzgerald and Lieut. B. O. Johnson, 68th regt., to proceed to England to appear before a medical board.

Oude division orders of 31st ult. and 3rd inst., appointing the following officers to do duty with the invalids of the season to England:—

Capt. E. Feneran, 48th regt.

Lieut. C. Campbell, 48th regt.

Lieut. Rennie, v.c., 90th regt.

Lieut. Caine, 27th regt.

Quarterm. Hipkin, 54th regt., and directing Asst. surg. McCarthy, 1st battn. 23rd fusiliers, to proceed in medical charge of the party.

Royal artillery regimental order, dated 31st ult., directing Maj. J. S. Frith to proceed to Allahabad and assume com. of the new field battery ordered to be raised at that station.

By officer comg. 48th regt., dated 25th ult., appg. Lance sergt. J. Newling, qualified, asst. sergt. instr. of musketry, from 1st idem, v. Wylie, removed to another appt.

By officer comg. 89th regt., dated May 22 last, appg. Ens. Hassall, qualified, asst. sergt. instr. of musketry, from 19th idem, v. Lieut. Baldwin, proceeded on leave; and dated 6th ult., appg. Lance sergt. J. Cregan, qualified, asst. sergt. instr. of musketry, from 1st idem, v. Serjt. Duckham.

By officer comg. 90th regt., dated 23rd ult., appg. Lieut. Haig to act as adjt., v. Lieut. Rennie, v.c., proceeded in charge of invalids.

By officer comg. 94th regt., dated 6th ult., directing Capt. St. John to continue acting as instr. of musketry, from 1st idem, v. Lieut. Teevan, proceeding on leave.

By officer comg. 2nd batt. rifle brig., dated Sept. 20 last, appg. Asst. sergt. instr. of musketry Marlow to act as sergt. instr., v. Fox, dec.; and Serjt. Sudders, qualified, asst. sergt. instr., v. Marlow, with effect from 12th idem.

Leave of absence:—

1st Dragoon Gds.—The leave to England granted to Lieut. R. H. Crawe in G.O. of May 23 last is confirmed to that officer in the rank of captain, which he has since attained.

3rd Dragoon Gds.—Lieut. P. H. Elliott, to England, for 15 mo.

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. Stewart, to England, for 15 mo.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. T. P. Smith, A batt. 2nd royal horse brig., to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from date of leaving the batt., prep. to England.

Asst. surg. Burn, No. 1 batt. 11th brig., to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from Oct. 16, in ext., on m.c.

Lieut. Bernard, No. 5 batt. 11th brig., to remain at Mussoorie, from Oct. 4 to Nov. 8, in ext.

48th Foot.—Ens. Windsor, to Calcutta, in ext., from Nov. 15 to Jan. 14, 1863, on m.c.

Capt. E. Feneran and Lieut. C. Campbell, to England, for 17 mo., from date of embarkation, on private affairs, and to do duty with invalids on the voyage.

51st Foot.—Lieut. Carter, to Kurrachee, for 2 mo., from date of leaving the regt., in ext., on m.c.

69th Foot.—Capt. Charleton to England, for 15 months.

72nd Foot.—Captain D. Robinson to England, for 15 months.

82nd Foot.—Brev. maj. Halliday to England, from Oct. 25, 1862, to Jan. 25, 1864.

89th Foot.—Lieut. Baldwin to Kussowlie and the adjacent hills, in ext., from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 1863, on m.c.

90th Foot.—Lieut. and adjt. Rennie, v.c., to England, for 17 mo., from date of embarkation on private affairs, and to do duty with invalids on the voyage.

97th Foot.—Asst. surg. Sharkey, to Calcutta, for 1 mo., from date of leaving the regt., on m.c.

Leave of absence on m.c.:—

46th Foot.—Lieut. G. Radcliffe, from Sept. 23 to Feb. 23, 1863.

71st Foot.—Lieut. Fawkes, from Sept. 1 to March 8, 1863.

81st Foot.—Capt. Todd, from Sept. 7 to March 12, 1863.

Asst. surg. Bracken, 54th regt., attached to the 1st batt. 7th fus., is directed to rejoin his own corps at Moradabad, at once being urgently required with it.

Assist. surg. Gogarty, 52nd regt., will proceed at once to Calcutta to take charge of the second ship conveying invalids to England, a requisition for his services having been received by telegram.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Dec. 6.—Head Qrs., Camp Mumeeah, Nov. 19.—No. 177.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following promotion, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

27th Foot.—Ens. R. B. R. Glasgow to be lieut., by purchase, v. Pinwell, promoted; Nov. 19.

Asst. surg. C. Ricketts, of the 7th royal fusiliers, passed in the vernacular at Ferozepore on Oct. 15.

The following officers are appointed to the detachment of invalids proceeding to England on board the Nile:—

Lieut. Rennie, 90th light inf., to command.

Lieut. Hogarth, 43rd foot, to do duty.

Asst. surg. Drysdale, 79th foot, in medical charge.

The leave of absence to Cashmere granted to Lieut. col. W. Bell, 98th foot, in the 8th para. of G.O. No. 57 of April 28, is cancelled at his own request.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency division order of the 10th ult., directing Asst. surg. Gardner, 90th regt., to proceed at the public expense to Hazareebagh, to do duty with the 77th regt., on the march to Allahabad.

Benares division order of Oct. 16, directing Asst. surg. Staples, 19th regt., to proceed by dak at the public expense to Goruckpore, to do duty with the left wing of the 20th regt.

Landour station order, appointing Lieut. G. H. Macnaghten, 20th hussars, to the command of a detachment of convalescents proceeding towards Meerut.

Leaves of absence:—

2nd Dr. Gds.—Lieut. R. V. Betty, to England, for 17 mos., from date of embarkation, under the new rules, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

Royal Art.—Lieut. G. G. Gordon, 22nd brig., adjt. royal art. div. at Rawul Pindee, to China, for 1 year, without pay, under new rules, with the sanction of Govt. Lieut. R. W. Smith, to Calcutta, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, on m.c. Asst. surg. R. D. Burn, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, on m.c.

7th Foot.—Lieut. W. Hartrick, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, on m.c.

23rd Foot, 1st Batt.—Ens. W. P. Bury, in extension, for 1 mo., from Nov. 14, to remain in Calcutta, on m.c.

51st Foot.—Lieut. H. Chambers, in extension, for 1 mo., from Nov. 14, to remain in Calcutta, on m.c. Lieut. A. S. Carter, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, on m.c.

62nd Foot.—Capt. T. Simpson, to England, under new rules, on m.c.

60th Foot, 3rd Batt.—Capt. A. J. Fitzgerald, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, on m.c. Capt. A. Carlisle, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, on m.c. Lieut. G. H. Trotman, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, on m.c.

81st Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Warren, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, on m.c.

94th Foot.—Lieut. G. J. Teevan, to England, under new rules, on m.c., doing duty with troops on the voyage.

97th Foot.—Asst. surg. T. Sharkey, to England via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, on m.c.

Travelling Allowance, C.S.

No. 39g.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Resolutions, with the remark that they are generally applicable to all officers, covenanted and uncovenanted, who are entitled to travelling allowance at Rs. 5 per diem when travelling in their districts on duty:—

Financial Dept., Fort William, Aug. 14, 1855.—No. 3,228.—Read an endorsement from the Home Dept., No. 916, dated 28th ult., forwarding, for consideration and orders, a letter from the Govt. of Bengal, No. 1,392, dated 23rd idem, with an inclosure, regarding the allowance to officers of the actual travelling charge incurred by them.

Resolution.—With a view to afford every facility and encouragement to a district officer to present himself at once upon the spot where the public interests may require his presence, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to resolve, as a general rule, that any covenanted officer entitled under the existing rules to travelling allowance when absent from his station on duty in the interior of his district, may draw travelling allowances at his option, either by the distance travelled, at the rate of 8 annas a mile, or by the number of days he is absent from the sudder station, at the rate of 5 rupees a-day, the bill for the charge so incurred being countersigned by the commissioner of the division.

From the Civil Auditor to the Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 3,571.—Financial Dept., dated Fort William, Dec. 13, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Hon. the President of India in Coun-

cil, a letter, in original, from Mr. H., the officiating magistrate of Moorshedabad, in which that officer raises a question as to the correct rendering of the Financial Resolution, No. 3,228, dated Aug. 14, 1855, regulating the travelling allowance which officers, when on duty in the interior of their districts, are entitled to draw.

2. The above resolution allows an officer an option of either drawing a mileage of 8 annas or an allowance of Rs. 5 a-day when absent from the sudder station on duty; but it does not, it is submitted, allow an officer the option of charging both methods of calculation in the same bill. This principle of election has been hitherto observed by me in the adjustment of travelling allowance authorised under the resolution. Mr. H., however, is of opinion that, when an officer on circuit is suddenly summoned from his camp to hold an inquiry, he should have the option, just as he would have if at the sudder station, of surrendering his daily allowance during such absence for the more lucrative one of a mileage allowance. If it be ruled otherwise, Mr. H. contends that the object of the resolution would be defeated, and all incentive to celerity of movement removed.

3. I am able to concur with Mr. H. in the conclusion he draws, inasmuch as no comparison can be instituted between an officer suddenly summoned from the sudder station to hold an inquiry, and one summoned, on a like errand, from an encampment in the Mofussil. In the former case the magistrate so summoned was drawing the bare salary of his office, and was not equipped in a way to ensure celerity of movement; and not only so, but his election, under the circumstances, would be naturally a mileage allowance. In the latter case a magistrate was equipped, and having made his election, if summoned, as Mr. H. was, to a distance from his camp, cannot, it is submitted, be allowed for this particular journey to forego his first election, merely because the mileage allowance would be more advantageous. Moreover, he had the benefit of five rupees a-day when encamped, it may be for days, and must be content to share the advantages and disadvantages arising from his original selection.

4. The return of the original enclosure is requested with your reply.

No. 7,970.—*Financial Dept., Fort William, Dec. 31, 1858.*—The Hon. the President in Council agrees with the civil auditor in the view taken by him in respect to the ruling contained in the Financial Resolution of Aug. 14, 1855, regulating the travelling allowance which officers, when on duty in the interior of their districts, are entitled to draw.

Copy forwarded to the civil auditor in reply to the above letter, and the original paper received therewith returned.

H.E. in Council is pleased also to rule, that on the conditions laid down in the foregoing orders, unconvicted officers who are now entitled to Rs. 3 per diem when travelling in their districts on duty may have a similar option of drawing travelling allowance either at that rate or at the rate of four annas a-mile.

E. DRUMMOND,
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Dec. 20.—Leave.—The Hon. H. D. Phillips, puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, priv. leave for 3 mo., to proceed to England.

Dec. 22.—Appointments:—Mr. W. Holloway to act as puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras during the absence on leave of the Hon. H. D. Phillips, or until further orders.

Mr. J. G. Thompson to act as civ. and sess. judge of Tellicherry during the employment of Mr. Holloway on other duty, or until further orders.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 23.—Capt. A. S. Moberly, district engineer, Madras, to act as district engineer, Nellore, during the employment of Capt. Mullins on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. F. J. Moberly to continue to act as district engineer, Madras, during the employment of Capt. A. S. Moberly on other duty, or until further orders.

No. 488.—*Madras Staff Corps.*—The admission to the Madras staff corps and promotion therein, from Feb. 18, 1861, of Capt. C. P. Crossman, 41st regt. N.I., as notified in G.O. Jan. 31, 1862, No. 55, are cancelled, under the decision of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, with reference to the delay in the submission of that officer's application for appointment to the staff corps.

Lieut. H. E. Motter, having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., from Dec. 20, 1862, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

THE SECUNDERABAD ARTILLERY.

No. 489.—The establishment for the heavy battery, ordered to be organised at Secunderabad in place of the siege train at that station, will be as follows:—

The battery, with its stores, establishments, draft

equipments, and cattle, will, in like manner as with light field batteries, be under the officer commanding, who will be responsible for its complete condition for immediate service.

No contract or contingent allowances for the guns, carriages, carts, saddlery, or harness, will be issued for this battery; but all repairs will be effected either by the artificers attached to it or in the station arsenal.

The following allowances are sanctioned:—

To the Commanding Officer—Command allowance, Rs. 250 per mensem.

To each Officer attached to the Battery—Horse allowance as in light field batteries.

The foudzars and Mahouts, cawardies and battery drivers, will be enlisted as fighting men, and placed on the same footing as native drivers of light field batteries.

H.E. the C. in C. is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for completing the organisation of the battery.

Dec. 23.—No. 490.—Appointments:—

Maj. W. R. Newlyn, staff corps, dep. asst. commsy. gen., to be asst. commsy. gen., v. Lieut. col. Webb, who has vacated his appt. by absence in Europe beyond the prescribed period.

Capt. G. J. S. Tierman, staff corps, sub asst. commsy. gen., to be dep. asst. commsy. gen., v. Newlyn, prom.

Returned to duty:—

Maj. H. E. Walpole, 16th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras on Dec. 21.

Lieut. C. P. Crossman, 41st regt. N.I., who attained the regimental position of capt. in G.O. of May 2, No. 176, v. Lukin, prom., is confirmed in that rank, with date of commission from April 21, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 492.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment in G.O. No. 461, Dec. 2, of Maj. F. Applegath, staff corps, to the charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Rajahmundry and Samulcottah, and to direct that the following appts. be made:—

Maj. F. Applegath, staff corps, to charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Masulipatam and Ellore.

Capt. C. Taylor, European veterans, to charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Rajahmundry and Samulcottah.

Capt. S. G. Prendergast, European vets., to charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Guntoor and Condapilly.

Lieut. J. Godson, late 52nd N.I., to charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Vizagapatam and Vizianagaram.

Ens. J. Kelly, unattached, to charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Arcot and Arnee.

No. 494.—The foll. G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is re-published:—

Fort William, Nov. 21.—No. 1,037.—The undermend. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Capt. W. Fane, Madras staff corps, for 20 mo.

Commandant, 19th Bengal cav., for 20 mo.

Fort St. George, Dec. 23.—No. 495.—The foll. notification from the *Calcutta Gazette* is re-published in General Orders:—

Public Works Dept., General Establishments, Fort William, Dec. 6.—No. 205.—Appointment.—Assist. Apothecary Mr. Trutwein, of the Madras estab., is apptd. to the charge of the estabts. attached to the Algauda Reef, Double, and Cocos Islands light-houses, with effect from Sept. 28.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Dec. 26.—Rev. J. McKee, chaplain of Calicut, has privilege leave for 10 days, from the date of his quitting his station.

Military Dept.—No. 496.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—

Surg. A. C. Macleod, M.D., L.R.C.P.I. and M.R.C.P.L.; arrived at Mangalore on Dec. 2.

Capt. G. F. Pearson, staff corps, superintendent of forests in the Jubbulpore division; arrived at Bombay on Dec. 15.

Lieut. G. H. Granville, 34th regt. L.I.; arrived at Madras on Dec. 24.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. G. T. Rideliffe, of the late 7th regt. L.C., doing duty 4th regt. L.C., on furlough for 3 years under the old regs., and to embark from Bombay.

Surg. H. Nott, L.R.C.P.E., on m.c. for 20 mo., under the old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Dec. 26.—No. 497.—The following G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council are republished:—

General Orders by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Dec. 11.—No. 1,097.—Appointments:—Hyderabad Contingent.—1st Inf.—Capt. J. Shand, of the late 51st Madras N.I., doing duty with 38th Madras N.I., to be paid doing duty officer.

No. 1,099.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Lieut. H. F. de Lousada, of the 51st regt. Madras N.I., for 15 mo., under new regs., with extension of preparatory leave to date of embarkation.

Dec. 26.—No. 498.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in general orders:—

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Dec. 12.—No. 2,402.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Central Provinces consequent on the appointment of Lieut. col. J. G. Balmain to be commissr. of Chutteesgurh div.:—

Maj. W. H. Chrichton, dep. commissr., 2nd class, to be dep. commissr., 1st class.

No. 2,411.—In continuation of notification dated 3rd ult., No. 2,093, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts. in the Mysore commission:—

Capt. H. G. Thomson, of the art., to be an asst. superint. of the 2nd class.

Lieuts. A. D. G. Logan, 37th Madras N.I., and A. W. C. Lindsay, 30th Madras N.I., to be asst. superintendents of the 3rd class.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Dec. 22.—The underment. officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. T. L. Scott, 19th regt. N.I., Madras, qualified for the gen. staff under para. 11, G.O.C. July 6, 1853, No. 46.

The moonshee allowance is to be disbursed to Lieut. Scott.

Dec. 23.—The following extract from G.O. by the C. in C. in India is republished:—

Head Qrs., Camp Hingona, Nov. 21.—The foll. removal is ordered:—

Lieut. col. W. H. Blake, from 36th regt. N.I., to 9th regt. N.I.; to join on arrival of the 9th regt. N.I. at Moulemin.

Major (brev. lieut. col.) D. Hodson, of the late 8rd Madras European regt., on being relieved by Lieut. col. Blake, of the comd. of the 9th regt. N.I., will join and comd. the Pegu sapper batt., and return with that corps to Madras.

The underment. officer has obtained leave of absence from his corps and station:—

Lieut. F. W. Buller, cav. gen. list, doing duty H.M.'s 17th Lancers, in continuation, Jan. 31, 1863; to enable him to join.

BOMBAY.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

POONA BRIGADE.

Dec. 9.—No. 1,186.—The Commandantship of the Artillery having been abolished, together with the depot of instruction, and the brigades of artillery being entirely separate regimental commands, Kirkee will henceforth be included in the Poona Brigade, according to the custom which prevailed when a dragoon regt. was quartered there.

The station records in the office of the station staff officer are to be handed over to the brigade major, Poona.

Para. 10 of G. O. C. No. 1,052, of Oct. 27 last, is cancelled.

The officer commanding the artillery at Kirkee will be responsible for the cleanliness and good order of the station, and will communicate on all matters of conservancy with the Poona brigade authorities.

No. 1,187.—Asst. surg. R. Millar is posted to the 2nd regt. 191st Lancers, and directed to join forthwith.

No. 1,191.—Leave of absence:—

13th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. Galloway, from Dec. 1 last; to Bombay, m.c.

17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. E. G. E. Sabben, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 31 last; to Bombay, m.c., preparatory to final certificate to Neigherries.

Poona Horse.—Cornet C. A. Owen, attached to Poona horse, for 30 days from date of departure; to Bombay, m.c., preparatory to furlough to Europe.

Dec. 11.—No. 1,192.—Referring to G.O. of the 9th inst., Asst. surg. Burrows will accompany the C. in C. on his tour of insp. to the North.

Dec. 12.—No. 1,196.—The underment. officers have been reported to have passed the required exam. in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Capt. J. M. Heath, 1st regt. L.C.

Lieut. J. S. Iredell, 20th regt. N.I.

No. 1,197.—Lieut. E. Morgan, 1st class barrack master at Mhow, is permitted to resign his appt.

Dec. 13.—No. 1,201.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated Nov. 14, 1862.—By Lieut. col. Gell, appg. C. P. Newport, 10th N.I., to act as staff officer at Kolapore, v. Lieut. Reid.

Dated Nov. 28.—By Major Pogson, appg. Lieut. J. L. Warden to act as qrmr. to the 17th regt. N.I., during the abs. of Lieut. Biew, on m.c.

Dated Nov. 20.—By Major H. A. Adams, appg. Lieut. R. J. Crawford to act as adj., and Lieut. F. P. Worthy as qrmr. and interp. to the 13th regt. N.I., from the 1st inst., during the abs. of Lieut. J. Galloway on m.c. to Bombay.

Dated Dec. 1.—By Capt. R. Burd, appg. Lieut. C. E. Blowers, 10th regt. N.I., to act as staff officer at Kolapore, v. Lieut. Newport.

No. 1210.—The underment. officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. J. M.K. Taylor, 2nd regt. L.C., from Jan. 1, 1862, to Feb. 5, 1863, in ext.

Capt. B. R. Whittaker, Cadre 2nd Eur. regt., L.I., attached to 13th N.I., from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862, in ext.

Capt. A. P. Davis, Cadre 3rd Eur. regt., attached to 19th N.I., from Nov. 24, 1862, to Feb. 24, 1863, to Kurrachee and Bombay, under old furl. regs.

Dec. 16.—No. 1213.—Maj. J. Field, 6th regt. N.I., returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India on Nov. 13, 1862.

No. 1214.—Asst. surg. J. Davies, med. estab., has passed the prescribed colloquial exam. in the Hindoostanee language.

Dec. 17.—No. 1217.—Lieut. C. C. Pemberton, 18th brigade R.A., is appd. to Khandeish mountain train and No. 6 Golundauze company, to join at Malligaum.

No. 1218.—The underment. officer has obtained leave of absence:—Lieut. A. C. Hunter, 17th regt. N.I., from Dec. 6, to Jan. 4, 1863, on m.c. within the limits of the division.

Dec. 18.—No. 1219.—The course of study at the central school having terminated, the students whose regts. are at Poona are directed to rejoin. The remainder will proceed to the general depot, Khandeish, until an opportunity offers for joining their respective corps.

No. 1221.—Capt. G. S. Morris, 15th regt. N.I., returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on Nov. 19.

No. 1222.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on Dec. 15:—

Maj. G. E. Ashburner, 8th regt. N.I.
Capt. J. Harpur, staff corps.
Lieut. J. H. Lloyd, staff corps.
Lieut. C. O. Lord, 13th regt. N.I.
Lieut. C. W. Hill, 1st L.C.

Asst. surg. G. F. H. Brown, medical estab.
Dec. 20.—No. 1223.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By Maj. H. Green, C.B., dated Sept. 18, appointing Lieut. H. Martin, acting adjt. 2nd regt. Sind horse, to perform the duties of adjt. to the 3rd regt. Sind horse, v. Lieut. Sanders.

Appointing Lieut. Phillips, acting 2nd in command 4th regt. Sind horse, to perform the duties of adjt. to 2nd regt. Sind horse, in addition to his own, v. Lieut. Martin.

DRESS REGULATIONS IN THE COMMISSARIAT.

Dec. 15.—No. 1211.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 855, of Aug. 16, the C. in C., under instructions from Govt., is pleased to intimate, that although a dress is prescribed in H.M.'s regs. for the commissariat dept., officers of the staff corps serving with it will come under the same regs. as those serving in depts. for which no uniform is laid down.

NAVAL.

ENGINEER APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 12.—No. 175.—The underment. engrs. are prom. to fill existing vacancies on the establishment from the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Mr. J. H. Shand, 2nd class, to be 1st class engr., v. Bennett, dec.; June 14, 1862.

Mr. T. Fitzgerald, 2nd class, to be 1st class engr., v. Stock, discharged; June 12, 1862.

Mr. T. Rossiter, 2nd class, to be 1st class engr., v. Bobb, discharged; June 13, 1862.

Mr. J. Marshall, 2nd class, to be 1st class engr., v. Davidson, dec.; June 15, 1862.

Mr. D. Kidd, 2nd class, to be 1st class engr., v. Shand, res.; Oct. 15, 1862.

Mr. A. Rankin, 3rd class, to be 2nd class engr., v. Brewett, discharged; May 6, 1862.

Mr. H. Driver, 3rd class, to be 2nd class engr., v. Atkinson, discharged, May 10, 1862.

Mr. D. Christie, 3rd class, to be 2nd class engr., v. Newbury, discharged; May 15, 1862.

Mr. H. A. Brettell, 3rd class, to be 2nd class engr., v. Curtin, discharged; June 12, 1862.

Mr. J. C. Milne, 3rd class, to be 2nd class engr., v. Smith, dec. (intimation of which was received in Govt. resolution dated July 16, 1862, No. 598, Marine Dept.); July 16, 1862.

Mr. J. Stewart, 3rd class, to be 2nd class engr., v. McColl, dec.; July 16, 1862.

Mr. G. Hoggan, 3rd class, to be 2nd class engr., v. Kidd, prom.; Oct. 15, 1862.

Mr. W. F. Frickleton, 3rd class, to be 2nd class engr., v. Hutchinson, dec.; Oct. 15, 1862.

Naval Engineer.

Mr. J. Fauxhall, 2nd class, to be 1st class engr., v. Corrigan, discharged; May 31, 1862.

Mr. M. Cawsajee, 3rd class, to be 2nd class engr., v. Fauxhall, prom.; May 31, 1862.

Marine Dept., Dec. 18.—No. 176.—The following temp. arrangement and appts. are confirmed:—

By Commodore John Frushard, commdg. H.M.'s I.N.:—

Lieut. Chitty, commdg. the *Berenice*, to the com. of the *Victoria*, from Nov. 19, v. Lieut. Searle, transf. to the *Berenice*.

Lieut. Searle, commdg. the *Victoria*, to the com. of the *Berenice*, from Nov. 19, v. Lieut. Chitty, transf. to the *Victoria*.

Calcutta Squadron Orders.

Asst. surg. C. Lee, Madras army, to the medical charge of the *Coromandel*, from Feb. 23, 1860, v. Asst. surg. Beach, relieved.

Aden Squadron Order.

Lieut. Trollope, commdg. the *Constance*, was permitted to engage, from May 15, the services of an interpreter and pilot for Massowah, Tagoura, and the lower part of the Red Sea, during his cruise in that vessel.

Dec. 19.—No. 177.—The following temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—

By Commodore John Frushard, I.N., commdg. H.M.'s I.N.:—

Lieut. Child, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, to the charge of *Zenobia*, from Nov. 8.

Lieut. Fendall, commdg. the *Hugh Rose*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel, in addition, from Oct. 22, there being no other officer available.

Acting Lieut. Bonham, of the *Zenobia*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel, from Oct. 22 to 28, v. Lieut. Fendall, transf. to the *Hugh Rose*.

Acting Lieut. Burn, of the *Ajdaha*, to the temp. charge of the *Goolanar*, from Nov. 11.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT, wife of Capt. G. A., son, at Bellary, Dec. 16.

BECH, wife of W. J., son, at Madras, Dec. 15.

DACOSTA, Mrs. J., daughter, at Bhaugulpore, Dec. 18.

KINGHAM, wife of J. L., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 3.

McMAHON, wife of Capt. C. A., son, at Simla, Nov. 28.

MICK, wife of L., daughter, at Nullah, Dec. 9.

MUNNISH, wife of Rev. R. M., son, at Baraitch, Dec. 2.

POGSON, wife of N. R., daughter, at Madras, Nov. 28.

SHERRE, wife of Capt. J. F., daughter, at Cachar, Dec. 14.

SHERMAN, wife of E., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 16.

SHORT, wife of J., daughter, at Chingleput, Dec. 7.

SMITH, wife of J., daughter, at Roorkee, Nov. 29.

WALKER, wife of Lieut. col. G. W., son, at Mangalore, Nov. 6.

MARRIAGES.

DYSON, J., to Adelaide J., daughter of the late T. D. Brann, at Calcutta, Dec. 18.

OUCHTERLONY, E. T., to Fanny E., daughter of J. L. Geddes, at Ootacamund, Dec. 17.

STEVENS, C. C., to Mary A. C., daughter of the late Capt. J. Turner, at Calcutta, Dec. 16.

TWYFORD, E. R. H., to Constance M., daughter of the late T. Ferguson, at Saugor.

DEATHS.

BEARLEY, Thomas S., on board the *Cyclops*, from Calcutta, aged 23, Jan. 11.

COOPER, Alice A., daughter of A. H., at Calcutta, aged 7, Dec. 18.

DAVIES, Rees, at Calcutta, aged 58, Nov. 23.

DELMAR, Philip, at Calcutta, aged 65, Dec. 13.

EARLE, Caroline M. A., wife of E. W., at Calcutta, aged 24, Dec. 15.

HOGG, Elizabeth H., wife of F. F., at Mirzapore, aged 24, Dec. 4.

HOGG, Ferguson Floyer, H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, third son of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., of diphtheria, at Chunar, near Mirzapore, Dec. 13.

JACOB, John H. P., son of Lieut. W. N. F., at Moradabad, Nov. 23.

MOMET, Jules D., at Chandernagore, aged 75, Dec. 25.

NICHOLSON, Capt. Charles J., Bengal Staff Corps, at Doonore, aged 83, Dec. 17.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 23.

1st Drag. Gds.—Cornet H. M. Jones, from 16th lancers, to be cornet, v. A. O. Hughes, transferred to 18th hussars.

7th Drag. Gds.—Capt. A. G. B. Martin, from 2nd foot, to be capt., v. J. C. Murphy, who exchanges, receiving the former difference between cavalry and infantry.

1st Foot.—Lieut. E. W. Pardoe, from 87th foot, to be lieut., v. N. Stevenson, who exchanges; A. J. Burnett, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. F. Rutley, who retires.

48th Foot.—Ensign St. J. Bally to be lieut., without purchase, v. H. J. W. Wulmann, deceased; Ens. W. B. Vandeleur to be lieut., by purchase, v. F. O'M.H.

Marshall, who retires; Ens. W. T. Ellis, from the 1st foot, to be ens., v. Bally; Ens. W. T. M'Laughlin, from 17th foot, to be ens., v. Vandeleur; F. P. Ryland, gent., to be ens., without purchase, v. E. A. Windsor, deceased.

60th Foot.—Lieut. C. Ashburnham to be capt., by purchase, v. F. C. Fletcher, who retires; Ens. G. E. G. F. Pigott to be lieut., by purchase, v. Ashburnham; J. W. B. Parish, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Pigott.

92nd Foot.—Capt. J. C. Murphy, from 7th drag. gds., to be capt., v. A. G. B. Martin, who exchanges.

102nd Foot.—Lieut. J. Duncan to be adjt.

105th Foot.—Lieut. C. F. Bond to be adjt.

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper and North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 1 oz. 6d. 2 oz. 2s. 6d. 4 oz. 4s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d. 3 oz. 3s. 6d. 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs.

Postage-stamps must be affixed.
Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 1 oz. 6d. 2 oz. 1s. 9d. 4 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d. 3 oz. 2s. 6d. 5 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.
Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters: Via Southampton. 1 oz. 1s. 6d. 2 oz. 2s. 6d. 3 oz. 3s. 6d. 4 oz. 4s. 6d. 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Dec. 23, 1862.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities ... 8 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1/2 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills ... 4 per ct.
Ditto on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 10 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 2 1/2
Credit to 6 months ... 2 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... 1 1/2
" " at 3 months ... 1 1/2
" " at 1 month ... 1 1/2
" " at sight ... None.

H.M.'s Treasury Bills ... Par.

Bank of England Post Bills ... Nominal.

Mauritius Government Bills ... ".

Ceylon ditto ... ".

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None.

Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... Par 1/2 to dis.

Ditto on Bombay ... ".

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

1/2 per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 13 p.c. pm.

5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... 4 1/2 dis.

5 per cent. ditto ... 1852-53 ... ".

Ditto ... 1853-54 ... ".

Ditto ... 1854-55 ... ".

5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transactions.

Tanjore Bonds ... 1/2 per ct. dis.

Bank of Madras Shares ... 3 1/2 per cent. pm.

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 1/2 per cent. Promissory Notes ... 95 per ct.

Ditto 5 ditto ditto ... 90 per ct.

Ditto 4 1/2 ditto ditto ... 75 per ct.

Ditto 4 ditto Stock Receipts ... 75 per ct.

Ditto 4 ditto Promissory Notes Sica ... 75 per ct.

Ditto 4 ditto ditto Company's ... 75 per ct.

Ditto 3 1/2 ditto ditto ditto ... 98 per ct.

On Tanjore ... ".

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-6.

FREIGHTS.

To London 21. 0s. 0d. to 23. 2s. 6d.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, January 27, 1863.

MR. THACKERAY.

SOME one has been writing an attack upon William Makepeace Thackeray in the *Delhi Gazette*, accusing him of sneering at, or speaking or writing cynically and insultingly of the fair sex generally. Some one who calls himself a personal friend of our popular English novelist defends him in the same paper, and states that he has known him long and yet never heard him utter a sneer at womankind. It is now very generally known that though Mr. Thackeray has been considered a cynical writer he is anything but a cynical man; in fact, he is "the best-natured man with the worst-natured muse."

A NEW BOMBAY SANATORIUM.

IT is a fortunate thing indeed for the European soldiers, and other foreign residents in India, that the country is not altogether a low and level land—as flat as a table. There is, in fact, great varieties of surface, and almost every variety of climate in the East, and a man there may often find a locality in which he may change his atmosphere in a few days, or even in a few hours. We have reason to rejoice that our British troops there, who are so precious and so expensive to the State, are seldom located very far from wholesome positions, to which they may be transferred occasionally in a comparatively short time. We are glad to learn that a new sanatorium has been lately discovered for the use of European troops in the Bombay Presidency. This has attracted the earnest attention of the active, zealous, and intelligent Quartermaster-general of the Bombay army, Colonel Phayre. It is the plateau of Nurdur Deo, one of the Eastern spurs of the Ghat range of mountains, situate in Wai district of the Sattara Collectorate, and distant from the sea as the crow flies not more than thirty miles. It is 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit there are four or five miles, either way, of flat arable land, the soil consisting of gravel and a brownish mould. Colonel Phayre was there in the month of April and May, during which he never felt a hot wind. The climate is peculiarly agreeable and wholesome, and the scenery very beautiful. All that is required to make the most of these advantages is the construction of good roads for both travel and traffic, and this want will, no doubt, be very speedily supplied.

THE "CORNHILL MAGAZINE" AND THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

THE Editor of the *Times of India*, whose forte is figures—who beats Bishop Colenso in the logic of numbers—has put forth all his strength

in an assault upon the writer of an article in the *Cornhill Magazine* on the subject of Indian Cotton. The *Cornhill* writer has endeavoured to show how well India is capable of filling up the hiatus caused by the cessation of the supply of cotton from America. He observes, that sceptics on this point may be answered by a reference to the customs returns of India of many years ago, ere land transit duties were abolished. If this be done, he says, it will be ascertained that the revenue derived from cotton which passed the frontier into Lower Bengal from the Upper Provinces of India, including that which found its way from Nagpore, via Jubbulpore, to Mirzapore and the Doab, was no less than £500,000 annually, realised by a duty of one shilling (eight annas, we suppose, he means) upon every maund of eighty pounds, which shows an annual export from those provinces of 800,000,000 lbs. of cotton, which, taking the bale at 300 lbs., gives 2,686,000 bales. If this was the annual export of cotton from one province and a portion of another, says the writer, it will not be too much to estimate the culture of other districts at double that amount. Hereupon the *Times of India* waxeth indignant and satirical, not only with the unfortunate contributor to the *Cornhill Magazine*, but with "those inveterate blunderers, the local *Saturday Review* and the *Friend of India*," who, it seems, have endorsed the statement of the home writer; and the latter paper even adds that the India-house would readily furnish similar returns for Madras and Bombay, so that the total would give the minimum of the Indian production, when the transit duties prevailed, at about 11,000,000 bales, of 300 lbs. each. If these writers, says the *Times of India*, were school-boys, they would deserve to be flogged for the perpetration of such blunders. Two-thirds of the soil of India, he says, or 200,000,000 acres, must be put under cultivation to produce such a supply. The *Times of India* calculates that if these writers are correct in their estimates the total produce of the soil must have been worth a thousand millions sterling per annum! With reference to the *Cornhill Magazine* writer in particular, the *Times of India* says it will surprise no one to learn that he has actually in his calculation mistaken rupees for pounds! We are ourselves of opinion that almost any amount of really good cotton may be grown in India under favourable circumstances, and are vexed that those who are endeavouring to encourage our hopes of relief from the East in the great cotton dearth at home, should gratify the croakers, and expose themselves to contradictions and ridicule by careless over-statements and inaccurate arithmetic. Our distant contemporary, who adopts so pretentious a name—who is the leading journal, or Thunderer of the East—does not want ability, but in this instance, at least, he is battling on the wrong side.

THE "TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE" AND THE INDIAN PRESS.

The *Hurkaru* in its "Gossip from Home," in a letter dated London, 3rd of November, has given a very angry account of an article in the *Temple Bar Magazine*, in which the writer alludes with unmitigated contempt to the press of India, which, by the way, the late Lord Macaulay thought about equal to the provincial press of England, though at

the time of giving expression to that opinion he was the best abused man in all India, almost every paper in the country commenting with extraordinary indignation and asperity upon what was called his Black Act. The contributor to *Temple Bar*, if we are to believe a writer in the *Delhi Gazette*, says, for we have not the magazine before us, that if any one wants to have "an insight into Anglo-Indian society in the gorgeous East" he should obtain a few copies of the *Hurkaru*, the *Englishman*, the *Mofussilite*, or the *Delhi Gazette*. He praises the *Delhi Gazette* for "its management," which he says is so good that "it counterbalances the editorial incapacity so deplorably apparent in every line of original matter." After making several extracts from the Indian papers, he exclaims, "Enough and to spare of this trifling and balderdash." Though he condemns the editorial department of the *Delhi Gazette*, he decides that "it is by far the best conducted and most respectable paper published out of Calcutta or Bombay, and quite equal to any produced in those Presidency towns. He then makes the sweeping remark that Indian journalism "is a disgrace to the age and to the country whence it sprung." Which country is that? He adds that "it is an anachronism and blot upon English civilisation." He attributes the worthlessness of the press of India to the fact that Anglo-Indian society is so "ill-educated and rotten,"—though a better-educated community, upon the whole, than the British in India is nowhere to be met with. It is almost exclusively a community of gentlemen. We are compelled to admit that there is a great deal too much petty scandal and frivolous gossip and personal disputation in the press of India. The greater portion of the contents of Indian newspapers must be dull indeed to home readers unconnected in any way with India, and who know little about the local politics and care less; but no one can fairly attribute generally to Anglo-Indian editors a deficiency of talent and intelligence. The editor of the *Delhi Gazette* refers to the matter very good-humouredly, and inquires whether any charitable friend will lend him a copy of the *Temple Bar* containing the attack upon him, "distinctly declining," however, to spend more than the legal anna postage for the pleasure of a perusal of the abuse heaped upon him.

THE LATE LORD DALHOUSIE'S ADMINISTRATION.

THE recently-published number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains a long and elaborate article on the eight years' administration of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, and the writer proposes to follow it up with a review of the administration of the late Lord Canning, as the death of the last Governor-General and the first Viceroy of India closes, he says, with sad completeness the series of great events and great changes which must always be connected with their names.

The reviewer is an enthusiastic admirer of Lord Dalhousie as a statesman, and we cannot, perhaps, trust much to his impartiality, but he, at all events, arranges important facts with such ability and cleverness as will help the future historian of India to see his way to a more correct estimate of that nobleman's claims to be regarded as one of

he best and most energetic of the representatives of British sovereignty in the East. What has been called Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation is explained to have been no settled policy or plan at all, but the result of unexpected circumstances wholly beyond his control, and which led to the forced abandonment of his original intentions. The reviewer thinks that he is under no necessity to defend the acquisition of the Punjab. The right, he says, never has admitted, and never could admit of a doubt. This is not true, for it has been, and still is, a vexed question; though it is hardly fair to visit Lord Dalhousie with especial blame for increasing the British Empire in India by what is called annexation, when so many of his most esteemed predecessors have done the same. But, whatever may be the conflict of opinions on the subject of our right to annex the Punjab, there can be but one opinion as to the extraordinary judgment and success displayed in Lord Dalhousie's administration of the Punjab, and the singular felicity of his choice of his agents in that quarter. He made every native State in India respect and fear the British authority; he was not, however, energetic and zealous in questions of war only, but devoted himself with characteristic zeal and energy to the duties of a great government in time of peace. Though the revenues of India were not in the flourishing condition they are now, he spent on public works in one year the sum of two millions and a-half. He might well boast of what he had done in the vast work of the Ganges Canal, five hundred and twenty-five miles in length, and the rapidity with which he spread the wires of the electric telegraph all over India.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20. Elinor, Bowden, Calcutta; John Henry, Scott, Mauritius; Panic, Bell, Singapore.—21. Eliza, Walker, Maulmain; Lodore, Morrison, Shanghai; Serangapatam, Dunn, Madras.—22. Veritas, Curry, Bombay.—23. Sir James Duke str., Aden; Hengist, Campbell, Mauritius; Scudian, Sleightholm, Mauritius.—24. John Phillips, Hay, Jehu, Smith, Mauritius; Star of the North, Java.—26. Beemah, Johnson, Foo-chow; Dewa Gungahur, McKenzie, Macno.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Jan. 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. P. Woodfine, Maj. and Mrs. Roome, Miss Ward, Miss Jones, Capt. Reid, Capt. and Mrs. Jones and child, Trumpan, Mrs. O'Reilly, Lieut. A. Durand, Mr. Browning, Miss Eliza Waring, Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Wilson, Miss Lumsden, Mr. R. B. Reynolds, Capt. A. M. Shewell, Mr. Ashworth, Lieut. A. M. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen and two infants, Mr. F. Madeley, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

February 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Jonhian and two children, Dr. R. Stewart, Lieut. A. B. Hopburn, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. R. L. Crose, Capt. and Mrs. Hill, Lieut. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Apear and two children, Mrs. Cannel, Mr. G. Mannock, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and infant, Lieut. C. S. Blair, Mr. Wavell, Col. O'Mearney, Miss O'Mearney, Mr. Bayley, Mr. G. T. Scott, Mr. T. Lane, Mr. G. and Mrs. Hadow. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dymes and infant, Lieut. T. Taylor, Miss Eliza Camp, Mr. Whyte, Mrs. Scott and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Samwell and infant, Mr. McGregor, Miss McClure, For HONG KONG.—Mr. Charles Wilde, Mr. Ellis Gillman, Mr. H. Wilkinson, Miss Rathbone, Don Manned Izart, lady, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Haydon, Mr. Williams, Mr. Fenwick. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. S. Morrison, Mrs. Esset, Mr. Joshua Le Mare. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Stuart and two children, Mr. B. Ahle, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Miss Swan, Mr. H. Harvey, Mr. J. T. White. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Charles Stricker, Mr. H. B. Beaver.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGES.

AMES, Charles Herbert, Madras Civil Service, to Eliza Scott, sixth daughter of the Rev. William Scott Robinson, rector of Dyrham, at Dyrham, Gloucestershire, by Rev. W. S. Robinson, assisted by the Rev. Canon Gony, Jan. 20.—No cards.

CHANTER, Robert C., of Bideford, to Marianne I., daughter of the late Col. J. L. Earle, Bengal Army, and widow of the late John Hamilton, Esq., C.E., at Nether Stowey, Jan. 22.

CANROBERT, Francois Marcellin Certain de, Marshal of France, to Leila Flora, only daughter of the late Allen Ronald Macdonald, Captain in H.M.'s Indian Army, at the Chapel of the British Embassy, in Paris, and afterwards at the Chapel of the Senate, in the Palace of the Luxembourg, Jan. 20.

DELAFOSE, Major, H.M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, to Helen S., daughter of Lieut.-col. Fraser, late of the Bombay Army, at the Abbey Church, Bath, Jan. 22.

EDIE, Robert, M.D., to Robina S. Moncrieff, only child of the late Major John W. Moncrieff, H.E.I.C.S., at Blackfriars House, Perth, Jan. 20.

HAWTHORN, George S., 24th Bombay N.I., to Frances A., daughter of the late William Bridge, Esq., at Melcombe Regis, Dorset, Jan. 20.

SHAKESPEAR, Henry, Lieut.-col., late Commandant of the Nagpore Irregular Force, to Jane, eldest daughter of Francis Boxwell, Esq., M.D., at Borris, county Carlow, Jan. 14.

DEATHS.

BOYD, Robert, of Plaistow Lodge, in the county of Kent, J.P., at Long's Hotel, Bond-street, London, aged 67, Jan. 23.

GARNER, Doran L. T., widow of Col. James, and subsequently of Capt. F. W. U. Gladwin, both of the Hon. E.I.C.S., at Nice, aged 69, Jan. 16.

HUTCHINSON, Montier V., fourth son of T. Cayley, Surgeon-major H.M.'s Indian Army, at 14, West Cliff-terrace, Ramsgate, aged 8 years and 3 months, Jan. 16.

KNIGHT, Capt. Godfrey Lyon, of H.M.'s 19th Regt., on his passage to India, aged 34, only son of the late Col. Edward Knight, Aug. 24, 1862.

MACLEAN, Capt. Henry T., late of the Bombay Indian Army, at Sunningdale, Berks, aged 36, Jan. 22.

TAYLOR, Anna Maria, relict of the late Henry, H.M.'s Madras Civil Service, at the Manor House, Bexley, Kent, aged 75, Jan. 22.

THOMSON, Major-gen. William B., C.B., late Commissary general to H.M.'s Bengal Army, at 22, St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith, aged 54, Jan. 21.

India Office,

Jan. 24, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. J. G. Shaw, Inf. (Unposted); Surg. R. H. Oakley, Med. Est.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. P. Burgess, 33rd N.I.; Asst. surg. W. King, Med. Est.; Surg.-major J. Sanderson, Med. Est.; Ensign C. Judson, Invalid Est.; Asst. surg. J. G. Gibbs, Med. Est.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. J. Welsh, Med. Est.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. B. Sanderson, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Surg. A. L. Campbell, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. W. S. Playfair, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Col. C. Reid, C.B., Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major W. Graydon, late 16th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. Sir W. Barlow, Bart., late 4th Eur. cav., 6 mo.; Capt. W. Irwin, late 49th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. the Hon. F. B. Best, late 2nd Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Capt. C. P. Lucas, 7th N.I., 6 mo.; Surg. maj. E. T. Downes, Med. Est., 3 mo.; Asst. surg. C. M. Smith, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. I. Inglis, Inf. (Unposted), 6 mo.; Surg. J. Irving, Med. Est., 5 mo.; Lieut. W. L. Randall, 8th N.I., 6 mo.; Surg. W. C. Eatwell, Med. Est., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. (G. H. Alexander, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, 6th L.C., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. D. Barne, 1st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. S. Bell, 6th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. D. Kitchen, Cav. (Unposted), 6 mo.; Capt. G. Forbes, 5th L.C., 6 mo.; Capt. W. H. Hessey, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. E. R. Blagrove, Engrs., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. D. Swiney, Engrs., 2 mo.; Lieut. L. Russell, 16th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. J. H. White, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. C. Moore, Engrs., 6 mo.; Major W. F. Gordon, late 1st Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. J. H. Burke, Engrs., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. T. Thackeray, v.c., Engrs.; Asst. surg. G. B. Hadow, Med. Est.; Capt. J. J. Robinson, late 5th Eur. Cav.; Major F. E. A. Chamberlain, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. F. Samwell, 6th N.I.; Lieut. T. P. Tytler, 17th N.I.; Asst. surg. A. H. Beaman, Med. Est.; Lieut. F. D. Gordon, 26th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. W. F. Marriott, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. G. Hogg, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. S. Hawthorne, 24th N.I.; Lieut. J. R. Strutt, Staff Corps; Capt. R. W. Richards, 10th N.I.; Lieut. S. B. Miles, 7th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. FitzPatrick, M.D., Med. Est.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. R. Dent, Med. Est.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	2s. 01d.	2s. 01d.	Singapore	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8d.
Madras	2s. 01d.	2s. 01d.	Hong Kong	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8d.
Bombay	2s. 01d.	2s. 01d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 p.m.	2 ½ p.m.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	.....	100	937 to 939
India 5 per cent.	.....	100	108½
India Enfranch Paper 4 pr. ct.	.....	100	95½
India 5 p. ct. Enfranch Paper	.....	100	105½
India Stock, Enfr. Paper, 5½	.....	100	113
per cent.	.....	100	95½
India Stock Debentures, 1858	.....	100	108½
India Stock Debentures, 1859	.....	100	108
" " " 1864	.....	100	108½
" " " 1864 or 1866	.....	100	108½
India 5 per cent. for account	.....	100	108½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	.....	100	108½
India Bonds (£1,000)	.....	100	20s. pm.
Ditto (under £1,000)	.....	100	17s. pm.
RAILWAYS			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	105 to 106
"	Ditto E Shares	6	104 to 105
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	104 to 106
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	106 to 107½
Stock	East Indian	all	106 to 107½
"	Ditto G. Extension	5	1 to 1½ prem.
"	Ditto H. Extension	2	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	105½ to 106½
"	Ditto New ditto	12	1 to 1½ pm.
"	Ditto, Jan. 1863	4	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	104 to 106
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	93 to 95
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	103 to 104
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	97 to 99
Stock	Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	87 to 88
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	108½ to 106½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	99 to 101
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	103½ to 104½
"	Ditto	2	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	104 to 105
"	Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	1 to 1½ pm.
BANKS.			
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	96 to 98
40	Australasia	all	77 to 79
25	Bank of Egypt	all	25 to 26½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	20 to 21½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	46 to 48
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	10	2½ to 2½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	55 to 57
30	Ottoman Bank	all	3½ to 3½½
20	Do. New	2	5 to 6 pm
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	Bombay Gas	1	1 dis to 1½ pm.
10	E. I. and London Shipping B	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	3½	1 dis to par
20	East India Irr. & Canal	2	1 dis to 1½ pm.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 2 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	4 to 4½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1 to 1½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	1	1 to 1½
10	Oriental Indian Steam A. (L)	all	8½ to 8½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	73 to 75
20	Ditto New	30	13 to 15 pm
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	21
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 2
1	Ditto Registered	all	1 to 2
10	Ditto	all	5 to 7
2	Telegraph to India	1	1½ to 1½ dis.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate.	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	104 to 106	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865	5	104 — 106	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren. July 1, 1867	5	106 — 107	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	104 — 106	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	4½	105 — 107	—
Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864	5	105 — 107	—
*Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	105 — 106	—
*Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	105 — 106	—
Ditto, Conv. and Renewable	—	—	—
April 1, 1860	5	—	—
Ditto ditto, April 1, 1866	5	107 — 109	—
*Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866	5	104½ — 105½	—
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ — 105½	—
Ditto Jan. 1, 1870	4½	100½ —	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	103 — 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	102 — 104	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	105 — 107	—
*Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	105 — 106	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	104 — 106	—
Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103 — 106	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAPHAM-COMMON.—To be LET, a very cheerful HOUSE, facing the common, and overlooking an ornamental enclosure in the rear; containing good dining and drawing rooms, five large bed-rooms, and convenient domestic offices. In substantial and ornamental repair. Omnibuses to the City and West-end constantly. Near the railways to the City, Victoria, Brighton, Southampton, &c. The drainage perfect; the supply of water good; and the rent moderate.

Apply to Mr. JAMES STEVENS, Estate Agent, Pavement, Clapham-common, S.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!—C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Morlan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.

Old-change, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS

CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.
RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Cabinet Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, and General House Furnishers, beg very respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Public in general, that they have recently made very extensive ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their spacious SHOW ROOMS and MANUFACTURING PREMISES, which has enabled them very materially to increase their hitherto extensive stock, and rendered it practicable for the more prompt execution of the numerous orders consequent on their large and increasing business, and they take this opportunity of most respectfully soliciting a continuance of past favours, and kind recommendation of those to whom the house is favourably known, calling special attention to the very important fact that, regardless of distance, all goods are delivered

CARRIAGE FREE.
R. L. and Co. invite all parties intending to furnish to supply themselves with their "Illustrated Furnishing Guide," containing about two hundred and fifty well-executed designs, which will be forwarded on application postage free.
January, 1863.

THE BEAUTIES of the EAST.—All that can preserve and enhance the charms of woman, youth, and beauty.—Madame RACHEL begs leave to inform the nobility, aristocracy, and her lady patrons that she has just received a costly consignment of ARABIAN PREPARATIONS, which render the hair, teeth, and complexion beautiful beyond comparison; and the choicest Arabian perfumes—fac simile of which was presented in golden vases by the ladies of Paris to the Empress Eugenie, and have gained for her the patronage of royalty.—Can be selected at, or forwarded from, her Drawing-room Saloon, 47a, New Bond-street.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.	
For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic	£40
Daily Boarders	20
Daily Pupils	14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each	4
Do. do. do. by a Master, each	8
German and Italian, each	8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each	4

Laundress, Four Pounds.
Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.

A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

BLACKHEATH COLLEGE. — Principal

Rev. J. A. ANDRAS, M.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and in double Honour. Preparation for every kind of Examination, Military or Civil. Mathematics by two Graduates in Honours. Languages by Native Masters. A junior department distinct from the senior. A comfortable home for the children of parents in India, several of whom are now under the care of the Principal, and satisfactory references given. Extensive premises, with good cricket ground.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and high proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ENGLISH INSTITUTE for YOUNG LADIES, DRESDEN, GERMANY.

—French, English, and German taught, with all the other branches of instruction requisite for a refined education. Music and drawing by professors of eminence and of the highest class.

Prospectuses with references sent on application to the proprietress, Mrs. DUTEL, Struve Strasse, 7, Dresden, Germany; or to her London agent, Mr. ALSOP, 22, Brunswick square, London, W.C.

TWO LADIES, accustomed to children, desire to undertake the CHARGE of ONE or MORE of a family whose parents are residing abroad. A comfortable home would be ensured to the children, with the advantages of education. References to clergymen, relatives to the family, &c.

Address by letter for further particulars to G. L., 31, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY, 2s. 6d.

CONTAINS
My Wanderings in West Africa.—A Visit to the renowned Cities of Wari and Benin. By an F.R.G.S. Part I.—The renowned City of Wari.

A First Friendship.—A Tale. Chapters XXIV.—XXVI. The late Lady Morgan and her Autobiography.

Concerning Cutting and Carving: with some Thoughts on Tampering with the Coin of the Realm. By A. K. II. B. Written on New Year's Eve, 1862-3.

Negroes and Slavery in the United States. By a White Republican.

Lawrence Bloomfield in Ireland. Part IV.—The Dorans. A Day at the Dead Sea. By Frances Power Cobbe.

Robert Browning. By Shirley.

Hope.—An Allegory. By Asley H. Baldwin.

The Moral Philosophy of Garotting. By a Retired Practitioner of the Science.

The River of Time. By E. Hinxman.

Shams.

London: PARKER, SON, and BOURN, West Strand, W.C.

ENGRAVED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AN ATLAS of INDIA, on a scale of four miles to an inch. From Trigonometrical Surveys made for the purpose, being intended to form a complete Map of the whole of India, on a uniform plan, the Sheets being issued separately as they are completed, at 4s. each, or on cloth, in cases, 7s. each.

The following Sheets are published, viz. —

1. Logur, Koorur River.
14. Attok, Peshawur, Jhelabad.
15. Kulabagh, Bunnoo.
24. Bassein, Duman.
25. Bombay.
26. Junjeera, Rutnageriah, Vizia-droog.
- 27 & 41. Goa, Dharwar, Belgau.
38. Aurungabad, Nassik.
39. Poona.
40. Satara, Beejapoor, Meeruj.
41. Goa.
42. North Canara, Mysore, &c.
43. South Canara, Coorg, &c.
44. Part of Malabar.
46. Chamba, Lahoul.
47. Himalaya Mountains.
48. Dehra Doon, Sirhind, and Upper Doon.
49. Delhi, Meerut, &c.
50. Agra, Bhurtpoor, Jeypoor.
54. Nurnulla, Gwalghur.
55. Maiker, Jaulnah, Bassein.
56. Nandair, Kowla, Beder.
57. Sholapore.
58. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Nizam's Dominions.
59. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Mysore Dominions.
60. Mysore Dominions.
61. Coimbatore, Neigherry Hills, Malabar.
62. Travancore, Cochin, Dindigul.
63. Tinnevely and Travancore.
65. Himalaya Mountains.
66. Gurhwal, Kumaon.
67. Moradabad, Bareilly.
68. Furruckabad, Etawah.
69. North Bundelcund.
70. South Bundelcund.
72. Nagpoor.
73. Wyragur, Chandah.
74. Nirmul, Mullangoor.
75. Hyderabad.
76. Guntoor, Kurnool, &c.
77. Cuddapah, Nellore, &c.
78. Madras, Arcot, &c.
79. Salem, Trichinopoly.
80. Rannad, Tanjore.
81. Tuticorin.
87. Lucknow, Oudh.
88. Allahabad.
89. Rewah, part of Mirzapoor.
94. Rajahmundry, Elloor, Coringa.
95. Masulipatam, Mouths of the Kistna.
102. Khatmandu, Ghoreckpoor.
103. Ghazeepoor, Dinapoor.
104. Sherghatty, Palamoor.
107. Ganjam, Goomsur.
108. Ganjam, part of Vizagapatam.
109. Part of Vizagapatam.
111. Nathpoor, Bhowareh.
112. Bhagulpoor, Purneah.
113. Soory, Ramghur.
114. Midnapoor, Chabassa.
115. Cuttack, Balasore.
116. Chika Lake, Pooree.
124. Lower Assam.
135. Sylhet.
139. Upper Assam.
140. Upper Assam.
141. Manipoor.
148. North-East part of Assam.

* * A small Index Sheet may be had GRATIS, on application.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S

MAPS OF INDIA & CHINA.

MAP of INDIA; showing the British Territories subdivided into Collectorates, and the position and boundary of each Native State; chiefly compiled from Trigonometrical Surveys, executed by order of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 6 in. high; 5 ft. 8 in. wide. £8; or, on cloth, in a case, £2. 12s. 6d.; or, with rollers and varnished, £23. 3s.

The object kept in view in compiling this map has been to render it available to the greatest possible extent for popular use. For this purpose the names of all stations, civil and military, are inserted, as well as those of all towns and places of note likely to be looked for. To make clear the subdivisions of the whole of the country, both British and native, the limits of the various districts and collectorates, with their names, are distinctly indicated. The railways and telegraphs are laid down, and the trunk roads conspicuously coloured. The newly-acquired district in Burmah is included. To avoid, however, the confusion consequent upon over-crowding, and make the map clear and easy for reference, the names of many small villages, and places of no present importance, have been omitted, and thus a very wide measure of comprehensiveness has been attained, while needless diffusiveness has been avoided.

A GENERAL MAP of INDIA; compiled chiefly from Surveys executed by order of the Honourable East India Company, with the railways and telegraphs. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 3 in. wide; 5 ft. 4 in. high. £8; or, on cloth, in a case, £2. 12s. 6d.; or, with rollers and varnished, £23. 3s.

MAP of the ROUTES in INDIA; with Tables of Distances between the principal Towns and Military Stations. On one sheet—Size 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 9s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

In this map are given the whole of the military and civil stations, together with the principal towns, the villages being omitted, so as to make the stations more prominent. The colouring defines the boundaries of the three Presidencies and shows also the railways and telegraphs.

MAP of INDIA and CHINA, BURMAH, SIAM, the MALAY PENINSULA, and the EMPIRE of ANAM. On two sheets—Size, 4 ft. 8 in. wide; 3 ft. 4 in. high. 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

MAP of the PUNJAB and SIKH TERRITORY. On one sheet, 5s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 6s.

MAP of AFGHANISTAN, and the ADJACENT COUNTRIES. On one sheet—Size 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 9s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

MAP of CHINA, from the most Authentic Sources of Information. One large sheet—Size, 2 ft. 7 in. wide; 2 ft. 2 in. high. 8s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 11s.

MAP of the BURMAN EMPIRE, showing the Annexed District of Pegu. One sheet, 3s. 6d.; or, on cloth, in a case, 5s.

A MAP of the WESTERN PROVINCES of HINDOOSTAN, the PUNJAB, CABOOL, SINDE, BHAWULPORE, &c., including all the States between Candahar and Allahabad. On four sheets—Size, 4 ft. 4 in. wide; 4 ft. 2 in. high. 30s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £23; rollers, and varnished, £23. 10s.

MAP of ARABIA, from all the most recent Authorities, by order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. Size, 3 ft. 3 in. high; 4 ft. 3 in. wide. On cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

HAND-BOOK to the MAPS of INDIA, giving the Latitude and Longitude of all places of note. By Major H. V. STEPHEN, late of Bengal Army Revenue Survey Department. In 18mo, bound, price 5s.

MAP of INDIA; from the most recent Authorities, showing the railways and telegraphs. On two sheets—Size, 2 ft. 10 in. wide; 3 ft. 3 in. high. 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1s. 1s.

MAP of the STEAM COMMUNICATION and OVERLAND ROUTES between ENGLAND, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA. In a case, 14s.; on rollers, and varnished, 18s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.

THE BENGALI READER: consisting of Easy Selections from the best Authors: With a Translation and Vocabulary of all the Words occurring in the Text. A New Edition, thoroughly Revised and Corrected. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Post 8vo., price 8s.

ADVICE TO OFFICERS in INDIA. By JOHN MCCOSH, M.D., late of the Bengal Medical Staff.

"To young officers going out to India, Dr. McCosh tenders the most salutary advice."—Leader.

"He is well qualified to be a mentor to the uninitiated."—United Service Magazine.

"He is always a firm, friendly, and practical adviser."—Edinburgh Courant.

"On all matters handed in it, the young officer may gain some valuable hints."—Athenaeum.

"The work is a little encyclopaedia of information on miscellaneous subjects."—Edinburgh Medical Journal.

"McCosh's book is one which no cadet should be without."—Caledonian Mercury.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 1, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

ORIENTAL AGENCY.

T. AND W. HAMILTON (Sons of the late ROBERT HAMILTON, of Calcutta,) undertake the Shipment of Goods to India and the Colonies, and act generally as Agents for residents in those parts.

Offices, 8, Lawrence Pountney-lane, London, E.C.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS. No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

* Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

PASSAGES AND OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Plans and prices of accommodation of all Ships sailing for INDIA may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., and Passages, Overland and via the Cape, negotiated without charge for Commission.

CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c.—Every article of OUTFIT, Camp, and Cabin Furniture supplied on the shortest notice, at the Outfit and Supply Branches. Complete Lists, showing the total expense of military and personal equipment in all branches of the Service, may be obtained, with every information relative to India, of

GRINDLAY and CO.,
EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENTS,
55, Parliament-street, S.W.

* Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month, and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE FROM MARSEILLES TO INDIA AND CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galie (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORN, 4, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.; G. H. FLETCHER and Co., Liverpool; and at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; 1, Place Royale, Marseilles; 36, Quai de Bacalan, Bordeaux.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS.

MONTHLY STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belonging to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).

The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship HYDASPES, 2,249 tons, 300-horse power, G. H. FORSTER, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 18th of FEBRUARY, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 20th of FEBRUARY, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent Ship, built expressly for the Indian trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess.

The average passage of the last seven steamers has been seventy-two days three hours to Madras; the Hydaspes performed the voyage in sixty-five days, and the last, the Calcutta, in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.

For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Brokers, ALFRED BRETT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.
East India and London Shipping Company (Limited),
9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—OVERLAND ROUTE.—Officers and Civilians returning from furlough, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY and CO.'s (late Waggon) West-end Office, 23, Regent-street, White-church place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurances effected. Files of the latest news in the reading-room.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).
16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the **COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £130,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C.,
and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.

DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.

GLASGOW 55, St. Vincent-street.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSER and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm disorders in Children and Adults has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to three given once or twice a week will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and sold in Tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA.

Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per pound. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

J. McCALL and Co.,

PROVISION STORES, 137, HOUNDSDITCH, N.E.

* Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour is retained.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

MR. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

" Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 6d.

" An Umbilical Truss—42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c., &c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are persons light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 1s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S

CURRY OR MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND,

this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-

street, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its Purity, and marked superiority, daily prescribed by the Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, Affections of the Liver, Constitutional Debility, Attenuation of Body, as an Alterative Medicine at the Changes of the Seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of Mercury.

In India and the Colonies it is extensively used to prevent taking complaints incidental to Tropical Climates, and as a renovator of the system after Sickness invaluable.

"A superior preparation, that may always be relied on."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

"Latterly, in consequence of much debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used 'Bridge's Sarsaparilla' myself, with complete benefit and success."—J. Poett, F.R.C.S.

Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter pints. One pint is equal to eight pints of the ordinary preparations.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against cheap preparations of Sarsaparilla, which, instead of being what they profess, are nothing but a decoction of common herbs, sweetened with molasses, and flavoured with American Winter Green. The genuine has "Thos. Wilkinson (late Bridge and Co.), 270, Regent-street, London," engraved on each bottle.

AGREEABLE SEIDLITZ POWDER in one bottle, protected by a case with measure and spoon included. This preparation is highly recommended, not only as a Mild Aperient, but to allay Fever, Thirst, &c.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE for the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria. No person exposed to the influence of or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria. Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS

stand unequalled for restoring vigour to weak and relaxed constitutions, and have been proved to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. To those who are suffering from languor and exhaustion occasioned by a residence in hot climates, these Pills will be found particularly beneficial. They give energy to the muscles and nerves, strength to the stomach, and completely renovate the system, so that the patient is astonished at the effects produced.

Prepared by W. PRICHARD, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNRIVALED in EXTERMINATING

Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

No Eruptions—Cold winds, heated rooms, and disordered stomachs display their deleterious effects upon the human skin. Roughness, irritation, eruptions about the mouth and nose, cracked lips, and chapped hands are readily cured by the application of Holloway's Ointment, which renders the skin soft and healthy. This Ointment is the best corrective of the red spots, dry patches, and irritable pimples incident to tender skin; it cures all the torments of such affections, and spurs their unsightly blemishes, which are not slight or questionable advantages. Holloway's Ointment never disagrees with the most sensitive skin. Ladies may use it with implicit confidence; they will find it exercises a deodorant influence whilst operating as a thoroughly detergent agent.

Now ready, price 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.,

THE INDIAN ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

JANUARY, 1863.

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., Publishers to the India Office.

This Day is published, in One Handsome Octavo Volume, with Seventy-two Illustrations on Wood, by VIZETELLY, LOUDAN, NICHOLLS, and HART. Also, with a Map. Price £1. 6s.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

CONTAINING—

PART I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The Channel and Channel Islands—Alderney, Orkney, and the Casquets—Island and Coast of Guernsey—Islands and Rocks near Guernsey—Jersey and adjacent Rocks—Chausey Archipelago and the Minquiers—Climate, Meteorology, and Sanitary Condition.

PART II.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Vegetable Productions Natural to the Islands—Animals in the Islands and adjacent Seas—Geology and Mineralogy, Ancient Formations, Modern Destruction and Renovation—Fauna and Flora considered in reference to their Physical Geography and Geology.

PART III.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Pagan and Legendary Period—German Period—Norman Conquest to the beginning of the Civil Wars—Civil Wars—Accession of William the Third to Present Time—Antiquities and Archaeology—Language and Literature.

PART IV.—ECONOMICS AND TRADE.

Agriculture—Horticulture—Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures—Constitution and Laws—Manners and Customs—Principal Public Institutions—Hints to Tourists—Money, Weights, and Measures—Statistics.

BY DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

AND

ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

The Illustrations drawn on Wood expressly for the Work, by PAUL J. NAPTEL, Member of the London Society of Painters in Water Colours.

"The 'Channel Islands' is an excellent book of its class—well conceived, well written, well illustrated, well printed. It is the produce of many hands, and every hand a good one. Nearly every thing which a man can desire to know about Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark—about their history, Geography, and natural history—Professor Ansted and Dr. Latham have contrived to tell. Altogether the contents of the volume are as varied and interesting as a well-sustained drama; and to this drama no more graceful and picturesque scenery could have been furnished than we find in the illustrations so profusely given by artists worthy of the subject and equal to their worth—Paul Napfel and M. Petere Le Lièvre. The result is not a merely handsome volume of the old 'Keepsake' style, made to sell and be looked at, but a book of rare merit and value, made for instruction and delight, to be read with pleasure and to be referred to with profit."—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 15, 1862.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Two Volumes, Octavo, with a Portrait of LADY MORGAN, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also a Portrait of SIR CHARLES MORGAN. Price £1. 16s.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, DIARIES, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY MORGAN'S CORRESPONDENCE INCLUDES, AMONG MANY OTHERS, LETTERS FROM

King Jerome,
Madame Patterson Bonaparte,
The Duke of Devonshire,
Duchess of Devonshire,
Duke of Leinster,
Marquis Wellesley,
Marquis of Anglesey,
Marquis of Abercorn,
Marchioness of Abercorn,
The Earl of Aberdeen,
The Earl of Carlisle,

Lord Melbourne,
Lady Caroline Lamb,
Lord Cloncurry,
Lady Stanley,
Lord Darnley,
The Countess of Cork and Orrery,
Lady Leitrim,
Lord Duncannon,
Lord Macaulay,
Lord Erskine,
Joseph Hume,
Daniel O'Connell,

Sheil,
E. Jenner,
Lafayette,
Byron,
Countess Guiccioli,
Moore,
Douglas Jerrold,
Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,
Thomas Campbell,
Mrs. Hemans,
Rev. Sidney Smith.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

This day is published, Second Edition, with upwards of 400 Illustrations, price 18s. 6d.,

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR;

Being an accurate and detailed account of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race are subjected together with the latest mode of treatment and the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, Esq., M.R.C.V.S.

"A book which should be in the possession of all who keep horses."

London: Wm. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

FOR "EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP" HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

TOULMIN AND GALE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES,
TRAVELLING AND TOILET BAGS,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANCIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

AT THE MANUFACTORY, SISE LANE, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE,
AND 7, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1735.—Illustrated Catalogues Free.

AGENTS.—I. HIGGINBOTHAM, MADRAS, AND CROSSLEY AND CO., BOMBAY.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.
—PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.G.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE OF LECTURES ON GEOLOGY, on FRIDAY Morning, JANUARY 23, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at the same hour. Fee, £2. 12s. 6d.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—The return of youth to the respective Boarding Schools after the late season of festivity induces a solicitude for their personal comfort and attraction, and

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

for accelerating the growth and for improving and beautifying the Hair;

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

for improving the Skin and Complexion, and removing cutaneous eruptions; and

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

for rendering the Teeth beautifully white and preserving the Gums, are considered indispensable accompaniments for the attainment of those personal advantages so universally sought for and admired.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

INDIA OUTFITS.—NOTICE.

Thresher's India Tweed Suits.

Thresher's Kashmir Flannel Shirts,

Thresher's India Gauze Waistcoats,

were invented and are manufactured exclusively by THRESHER and GLENNY, and for which the International Exhibition Medal of 1862; the Exhibition Medal of 1861; and the Madras Medal of 1858 have been awarded.—The high character and universal approval of these articles have led to a number of inferior imitations, all of which are advertised under similar, but triflingly altered names, and, therefore, Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY feel it necessary to announce that the India Gauze Waistcoats, the Kashmir Flannel Shirts, and the India Tweed Suits can only be procured at their establishment,

152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, London.

GARDNERS' LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION

They are not affected by the draught of the

PUNKAH,

WILL BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 32s. 2s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

GARDNERS,

By Special Appointment, Manufacturers

TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS.

ESTABLISHED

1762.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR STREET, CHARING-CROSS,
Corner of Spring-garden.

LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex. —January 27, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 568.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	89
BENGAL:—	
More Retiring Schemes	90
The Sudder at Agra	91
Mr. Beadon as Lieutenant-governor	91
Miscellaneous	92
Shipping and Commercial	97
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	98
BOMBAY:—	
Alleged Capture of Ferozeshah	99
Bombay Mercantile Morality	99
Miscellaneous	99
Shipping and Commercial	99
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	100
DOMESTIC	103
ORIGINAL PAPERS	105
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Government of the North-Western Provinces	106
The Golaverry	106
Dr. Duff and Education in India	106
HOME:—	
Sending a Threatening Letter to Colonel Balfour, C.B.	107
Telegraph to India Company	107
Miscellaneous	107
Shipping and Domestic	107
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	108
BOOKS	108
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	109

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Jan. 4	Burmah (Rangoon)	Dec. 13
Madras	" 6	Bombay	Jan. 13
Agra	" 6	Ceylon	" 6
China (Hong Kong)	Dec. 15.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 1st of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 1 lb. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 1 lb. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs.

Postage-stamps must be affixed. Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each;—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 8d.	4 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 lb. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 lb. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton.
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 2 oz. 4s. 0d. | 3 oz. 6s. 0d.
Via Marseilles.
1 oz. 1s. 3d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 9d. | 1 oz. 3s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

In the Viceregal Council of India of Dec. 25th, Mr. Maine moved for leave to introduce a Bill for conferring upon the High Courts of Judicature in India the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England. The object of the Bill was to give effect to the new policy introduced in the English High Courts Act passed in 1861. The Secretary of State for India has directed the Governor-general to confer jurisdiction in divorce cases on the High Court of Bengal, similar to that exercised in the Divorce Court in London. A question arose as to whether the decisions of the Bengal Court would be recognised out of India, some local authorities contending that they would not and others expressing some doubt upon the subject. When persons have been married in India, and their marriage has been dissolved by the High Court of Bengal, the English tribunals would consider the parties at liberty to marry again, but it was not certain whether, in the case of persons who had married in England and had their marriages dissolved in India, the English tribunals would recognise their right to re-marry. Sir Barnes Peacock was of opinion that persons married in England and divorced in India would be regarded in England as incapable of contracting a legitimate re-marriage. The difficulty has been referred to the law officers of the Crown in England.

The *Englishman* states that travellers down the country by the Great Trunk Road from the North-West Provinces to Calcutta give information that the road "is actually swarming with cotton." Enormous quantities of that most desirable article were en route to Calcutta for exportation. This is good news, indeed, especially if the cotton should turn out to be of the right quality.

The same paper speaks of Mr. Cecil Beadon as "the most popular Lieutenant-Governor that Bengal has yet had." We were quite aware that Mr. Beadon is one of the ablest of the Bengal civilians. No one questions his great talent and his extensive information; but when only a secretary to Government he occasionally exhibited a sternness and severity that seemed to indicate a deficiency of kindly feeling not common amongst Indian officials, and not calculated to win golden opinions from all sorts of people. The popular Governors in India have generally been men of apparently gentler nature and more courteous manners, and more open to personal sympathies. Mr. Beadon seems to be made of "sterner stuff," is somewhat rigid in his sense of

official duty, and is not the man to suffer "compunctious visitings of nature" to slacken his hand in the punishment of a delinquent. He is a man of strong will and thoroughly honest intentions, but we confess to be rather surprised at his "popularity."

An event of some importance and significance is the appointment of a native of India to the Bench of the High Court of Bengal—Sumbho Nath Pundit. His countrymen ought to rejoice to see a native of India under the British Government in so high a post. We sincerely trust that he will so conduct himself as to show that the Government has not acted prematurely in conferring a post of such great responsibility on a native of India.

Dost Mahommed, it is thought, has a fair chance of taking Herat. The besieged are greatly distressed, it is said, for daily food, though previous accounts represented that they were amply provisioned against a very long siege.

The court martial on Lieutenant Jackson, Royal Engineers, for tying his native servant to a tree and beating him to death, closed its proceedings on the 23rd of December, but the finding and sentence are not yet known. It is generally supposed that he will be convicted of manslaughter, dismissed the service, and be sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

A number of sittings of an important missionary conference had taken place day after day at Lahore, presided over on some days by Sir Herbert Edwardes, and on other days by Colonel MacLagan, Mr. Perkins, and others. One of the questions raised was in what way the Bible should be introduced in native schools. It was suggested that Hindu and Mahomedan teachers should be allowed to explain the Scriptures, a duty which should be left exclusively to the missionaries themselves. The Government Grant-in-aid system was discussed and approved of. Many of the speakers expressed their earnest desire that zealous laymen should actively co-operate with professional missionaries in the great and good work of Hindoo conversion to Christianity. His Highness the Rajah of Kupperthul-lah was present on one occasion, and made an excellent speech in favour of native female education, but other natives remarked that as only the very lowest caste girls would attend the schools it was impossible for natives of rank and high caste to send their children to them. On one of the days of conference a good many natives were present, and behaved with great indecorum, by indulging in the most violent abuse of Christian missionaries as a body. At first some missionaries endeavoured to stop the torrent of invective, but Sir Herbert

BENGAL.

MORE RETIRING SCHEMES.

We have received a lengthy communication on the subject of the articles that have lately appeared in our columns regarding the expediency of offering fresh terms to unemployed officers to induce them to retire.

It is admitted on all sides that these officers have been badly treated, and we submit, for the consideration of Government, the following modes in which they may be provided for:—

1st. Allow them, in addition to any pension to which they are entitled, the value of their commission in the Royal army; any officer not entitled to his pension might receive £100 for every year's service.

2nd. Permit an officer to retire on the full English pay of his rank, in addition to pension or bonus, as above.

Cavalry officers should receive some small additional gratuity, as their pay and advantages were greater than those of infantry officers. Again, it has been suggested to us that if a step of brevet rank was offered to these unfortunates, the bait would take in many instances. The justice of such an offer is apparent, as their promotion is actually stopped by the retention in the Army List of the officers who have taken the late bonus, and who should at once have been removed from the gradation list. This boon, if granted, would possess the recommendation of not entailing any cost on the Government, and would, we think, be sanctioned at home, if supported by the Viceroy in Council and the Commander-in-Chief.

In a recent article we stated that Government would save largely by treating their unemployed officers with liberality: our correspondent's statement of figures furnishes conclusive evidence on this point. We extract one or two of his examples. An unemployed lieutenant-colonel of infantry receives at a full batta station Rs. 1,032-4 monthly, or Rs. 12,387 per annum. Assuming that he does four years' duty as unemployed lieutenant-colonel, he will have cost the country in that time Rs. 47,548, and may retire on the pension of a colonel, instead of the lower scale to which he is now entitled.

An unemployed major of cavalry, during the same time, would cost the country Rs. 44,611 for the performance of a few trifling duties which would be done as well by a subaltern. We agree with our correspondent in thinking that his array of figures would startle the authorities, but as he will have seen in recent numbers of the *Englishman* that something is going to be done, we trust that he will excuse our not making any further extracts from his communication. The offer of an inducement, either in the shape of an annuity or bonus, is, we believe, decided on, and no doubt will be readily accepted by the unfortunates. We are of opinion that a bonus would be more acceptable than an additional annuity; it is of more value to the retiring officer as furnishing some provision for his family, and helping him to settle down in whatever corner of the world he determines on hiding his head; and if the bonus scheme is adopted, the Government can calculate with greater accuracy the probable cost of what we suppose must be called their liberality. Whatever may be resolved on, we would most strongly urge the justice, policy, and humanity of speedy action. The unfortunates, whose cause we advocate, have already been kept long enough in suspense; and the consequences have in many instances been painful in the extreme.

We hope that Sir Robert Napier will exert the great influence which his known rectitude of principle and steady application of it as his rule of duty both to the government he serves and the men who serve with or under him, and endeavour to obtain speedy justice for his brother officers. And we agree with our correspondent in thinking that, if he really exerts himself in the cause, he will carry the council with him, and thus prevent that absurd delay with which measures of justice to the service are generally carried out.—*Englishman*, Dec. 31.

Edwardes interfered, and expressed a hope that the natives might be indulged in the utmost freedom of discussion, and they took full advantage of the privilege granted to them. The missionaries sat silent for hours, but before the meeting separated expressed themselves deeply hurt by the attack upon them.

The death of Dr. Grierson, Inspector-General of Hospitals, at Bombay, has made a blank in the medical service of that Presidency. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and his loss is very severely felt. He died on the 6th of January of aneurism of the heart.

His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere and his lady are in Bombay, and doing everything in their power to render their presence a public benefit.

The memorial of the Indian Civil Service on the subject of retiring pensions, and addressed to the Secretary for India, had not been successful. In future Government will give £600 per annum as a retiring pension, and any addition to that sum must be made up from the subscriptions of the annuitants. The noble retiring pension of a thousand a year is a thing of the past.

The Mhyjee Fair, held near the Pochora Station of the North-Eastern Line of the G. I. P. Railway, has commenced, and it is supposed will last about two months. Last year, merchandise to the value of nearly forty-six lakhs of rupees was sold at this fair. It is one of the most important traffic-meetings in India. Though the immediate neighbourhood of Mhyjee is now thinly peopled, it was, in the olden time, a place of great importance, and its ancient repute is still unforgotten. It was ravaged first by Holkar's army at the commencement of this century, and its ruin was completed by Bajee Rao in 1818. The railway will perhaps cause it to be reinstated in its former prosperity and importance. Some European houses at Bombay have sent large quantities of piece goods to the fair.

The *Englishman* reports that arrangements have been made between the Government and the East India Railway Company for forwarding the mails direct from Benares by express train on their arrival from Bombay. This arrangement was acted upon for the first time on the arrival of the last express at Benares; and instead of the three days hitherto occupied under the old system of dak runners, the mail was delivered in Calcutta in a little more than twenty-four hours of its receipt at Benares. As the railway extends in the direction of Bombay, towards which it is making rapid strides, it will become a serious question whether it would not be advisable to discontinue entirely the route round Galle in favour of the weekly mail to Bombay.

The S.S. *Jason* is reported to have been totally lost within four miles of Madras. The passengers and cargo were saved. It is reported that she was under the command of the same captain who ran the same vessel ashore on the coast of Africa on her last homeward trip. Lady Elgin lost all her personal baggage in the *Jason*. Her ladyship was expected to arrive in Calcutta by the *Feroze*, on Monday, the 5th of January, when all sorts of gaieties were to be carried on, amongst them a grand fancy ball at Government House. The *Englishman* newspaper originated a report that a Confederate pri-

vateer had been seen cruising in the Bay of Bengal. There was no foundation for the report.

The Cossyah revolt is likely to be very soon entirely suppressed. Some of the villages have already submitted to the Government.

We mentioned in our last that the *Delhi Gazette* and the newspaper Press of India had been rather severely and unjustly treated by a writer in a London periodical. The *Delhi Gazette* is now in its turn the assailant, not of the whole London Press, but of all those Anglo-Indians at home who contribute articles to it.

The *Delhi Gazette* mentions by name some of the best known of four Anglo-Indian writers. Messrs. Alexander Forbes, Meredith Townsend, J. O. B. Saunders, Paterson Saunders, Laman Blanchard, John Marshman, and though last, not least, J. W. Kaye. These, says the *Delhi Gazette*, are amongst the writers at home from whom the British public have to imbibe their lessons on Indian questions. Mr. Forbes was once editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, Mr. Townsend of the *Friend of India*, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders of the *Englishman*, Mr. Paterson Saunders of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, Mr. Marshman of the *Friend of India*, Mr. Blanchard of the *Mofussilite*, and then of the *Hurkaru*, and Mr. Kaye of the latter paper. Here is a strong company of Indian editors now on the London press, who, according to the *Delhi Gazette*, are misleading the public mind of England on Oriental questions. We hear, on the same authority, that the *Calcutta Englishman* is about to establish a branch newspaper in London, where, indeed, there is already a weekly paper of the same name, founded on the once well-known *Atlas* newspaper, which in its lifetime issued an *Atlas for India*; and its successor with a new name also prepares a paper for the outward mail to the East.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 24.

The rebels are strengthening Nankin. They are supposed to be in distress, through want of supplies.

Their leader is stated to have left Nankin for Ching-chow, on hearing of the interference of the Russians.

Advices from Japan state that the English Legation remains at Yokohama.

The mails from India, China, and Australia arrived at Suez on the 1st inst., and are expected in London about the 12th. The advices from Hong Kong extend to the 1st of January, and from Calcutta to the 9th of January.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. Horsburgh, late of H.M.'s 32nd Bengal N.I., at Norwood Green, Middlesex, aged 50, Jan. 29. E. Mount, Esq., formerly of the Bengal Medical Service, at Bath, aged 46, Jan. 24. Capt. Algar B. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, at Almorah, Dec. 10.

BOMBAY.—Col. W. G. White, late Bombay Art., at Slapton, near Dartmouth, aged 73, Jan. 24. Capt. H. T. Muelan, late of the Bombay Legionary, at Sunningdale, Berks, aged 36, Jan. 22. Captain Francis Harvey, Bombay Inv. Estabmt., at Dapoolie, Dec. 28.

MADRAS.—Capt. Dalrymple, 10th Madras N.I., at Jubbulpore, aged 28, Dec. 29.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Ens. S. H. Carroll, H.M.'s 82nd regt., at Chinsurah, Dec. 30.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Hon. Col. Thesiger, Maj. Haggard, Mr. Huby, Lieut. Lempriere. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ashworth, Col. and Mrs. Middleton and inf. From MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Paterson and inf., Mrs. Williams, Miss Fisher, Miss Thomas.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Valetta, Jan. 9.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Flock and two inf., Mr. A. F. Tanner, Mr. N. Howard, Lt. Mackenzie, Ens. Duncan, Lieut. Rennie, Lieut. Dow, Ensign Quinet.

THE SUDDER AT AGRA.

We now proceed to narrate the particulars of the second *cause célèbre* by which Mr. Carnac, the Judge of Ghazepore, has achieved a somewhat unenviable immortality. This case has already been briefly noticed in the *Friend of India*, but the public cannot fully appreciate the merits of the whole procedure without a full exposition of its various parts. The following are the facts:—A civil suit was instituted in the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Ghazepore, for the purpose of setting aside a deed of sale of a small house held by one Madut Ali, on the ground that the plaintiff held a prior deed, which had been duly registered. No charge or allegation, either of fraud or forgery, was made; but preference for the registered deed was claimed by the holder of it. The plaintiff obtained a decree on this ground alone, and the Principal Sudder Ameen, in passing that decree, recorded nothing whatever to justify any charge of forgery or fabrication against Madut Ali. Madut Ali appealed to the Judge, still stoutly maintaining the validity of his own deed. While the case was before the Judge, in appeal, he chose to suspect that Madut Ali's deed was a forgery, and thus suspecting (whether rightly or wrongly it does not concern us now to inquire), he held a *robikaree*, and placed his suspicion of this single fact upon record, with a view to future proceedings against the appellant. So far all is unobjectionable. Mr. Carnac could not help his suspicions, and was justified in recording them. The accuracy of those suspicions, had the legal course been pursued, would have been tested by inquiry; and discharge or commitment would have been the result. The mode of procedure is clearly and unmistakably laid down in the law. A civil court entertaining, after summary inquiry, a suspicion of forgery, has the option of two separate methods; one under section 171, under which he makes over the suspected party for trial by the magistrate, who, after full and deliberate investigation, either discharges the prisoner or commits him to the Sessions Court; the other, under section 173, which permits him, instead of making over the prisoner to the magistrate for trial, to complete the investigation himself, "and then commit the prisoner, if the crime is proved, to himself as Sessions Judge, the magistrate merely preparing the calendar and securing the attendance of the witnesses." In either case, as is obvious from the law itself, a full, deliberate, and complete preliminary investigation, including, of course, the defence of the prisoner, is a *sine qua non* before the commitment is made to the Sessions Court. With that sublime indifference, however, to law and reason, which seems to elevate our hero above all ordinary judicial restrictions, Mr. Carnac quietly dispensed with each and either of these to him supererogatory steps, and, with nothing whatever to go upon but his own vague idea, without deigning to give his victim the slightest opportunity of explanation or defence, without any evidence to support his own void suspicions, he commits the prisoner to the Sessions Court—that is, to his own proper self—for trial.

But although Mr. Carnac thus waived the intermediate investigation required by law, his mind had not been altogether idle. The commitment did not, strange to say, take place at once. It was not till two months after he had recorded the proceeding, which we have mentioned above, that he held the further proceeding, ordering the commitment. During this interval, though nothing outwardly transpired, a very active internal process had evidently been going on in the Judge's mind. The first *robikaree* had declared the Judge's belief that Madut Ali was guilty of a single offence. The second *robikaree*, directing the commitment, presented no less than five more offences, which, during the mysterious interval of silent incubation, had been generated in Mr. Carnac's brain, and were then loosed upon the unwitting prisoner, who, without further warning, notice, or opportunity of explanation, found himself committed for trial by Mr. Carnac, the Civil Judge, to Mr. Carnac, the Judge of Sessions, on no other ground

whatever but the bare suspicion of that gentleman in his former capacity. During the sixty days' interval between the first record of the Judge's "idea" and the final commitment, the unhappy prisoner presented several petitions, both to the Judge and Magistrate, praying that some inquiry should at least be made before he was committed to the Sessions; that his accusers and judge would at least condescend to hear what he had to say for himself; but these applications were unheeded. The magistrate was powerless, as he could only execute the orders issued; the judge was inexorable, and seemed to think it quite sufficient that he had suspected the prisoner, and all further inquiry was superfluous. We now come to the darkest part of the monstrous proceedings, and call the attention of Government to the scandalous fact. Having secured the prisoner's commitment in defiance of the law, and in supreme contempt of all principles of justice, Mr. Carnac, it might have been supposed, would have at least been careful that before the Sessions Court itself the prisoner should be fairly dealt with. As all intermediate inquiry had been omitted, and no opportunity whatever given to the prisoner of offering explanation or defence, either before the magistrate or civil judge, it certainly might have been expected that the fullest opportunity would be afforded him for exculpation at the final trial.

But not so do the facts run. When the trial came on the document was exhibited, when a subscribing witness was being examined the document was shown to him, and he was asked whether the signature affixed was his. He answered in the affirmative, and repeated the answer more than once. These answers were never recorded; and on the unhappy prisoner remonstrating with the Judge, that amiable officer flew into a paroxysm of rage, abused him from the bench in the most disgusting terms, and then, without taking from him any defence whatever, passed upon him the vindictive sentence of ten years' imprisonment, Rs. 2,000 fine, and confiscation of his entire property, real and personal.

Further comment on these disgraceful doings is superfluous. We have discharged our duty, and now wait to see whether a paternal Government, whose profession of principle it is to rule the country, not by fear, but through the affections of a contented people, will lend its sanction to judicial iniquities which we venture to say are unparalleled in the annals of modern civilised administration.—*Englishman*, Dec. 30.

MR. BEADON AS LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

When Mr. Beadon took his seat as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the public, although prepared to receive him with favour, looked forward to the policy he might adopt with some degree of doubt. His recent conversion to a policy of progress, and his former opposition, contributed in no light degree to prevent the general public from coming to any definite conclusion as to the place he was to hold in its estimation. This was a benefit both for that public and the Lieutenant-Governor. It disposed the former to view the latter's actions with candour, if not with favour, and it left Mr. Beadon himself untrammelled by the obligation of working up to a pre-conceived standard. The result has been that he is, to-day, the most popular Lieutenant-Governor Bengal has had, and that his popularity promises rather to increase than diminish. His government, too, is both energetic and progressive, as shown by the recent correspondence with the Assam Company, and earlier, by his adoption of the Public Works policy of Sir J. P. Grant, and by the extent and character of his late tour. Mr. Beadon, too, seems determined to gather about him the flower of the Civil Service; men who are capable of doing something more than merely decide an Act X. case, and whose presence at his side will render his administration all that the country could desire. This it was which led him to select Mr. Genghegan for his secretariat, and which induced him, in spite of the popular misgivings, to place the junior though able civilian, the Hon. Ashley Eden, at its head. And

here we may remark that, like most men with strong minds, Mr. Beadon has a strong will, and is about the last man to pass over an officer because of a popular clamour against him, unless he were convinced that the outcry was well founded. Mr. Beadon has also followed a course which it would have been well for his predecessor to have taken,—he has let us know him; he has made the acquaintanceship of the public, instead of shutting himself up, and deciding the questions which may happen to come before him by the light of an office memorandum. This course we can assure him is the right one, inasmuch as while it does not pledge him to consult the wishes of the public, it yet shows that public that he is willing to give its wishes all due consideration. On the whole we think Bengal may congratulate itself upon having a Governor who neither contemns the public voice nor is at daggers-drawn with the Supreme Government. Of Mr. Beadon's subordinates we may take leave to say a few words. Mr. Genghegan, one of the best of the competition-wallahs, is likely to do more service, and good service, too, in the Secretariat, than as an assistant-magistrate. He is a man who can work every bit as hard as he can think, and that is about the greatest praise we can give his capacity for labour. We are much mistaken if he be not one who will yet make his mark in the service; and we think that the Lieutenant Governor gives the fairest promise a statesman can give a public, when he shows that he has the penetration to select such men, and the courage to employ them, notwithstanding their juniority in the ranks of the civilians. Mr. Eden is well known; late events have thrown him to the top, and he appears to be a man quite able to keep the place. It was a bold thing to do, to appoint so young a man, and one against whom so much has been said and written, to officiate as secretary to the Government of Bengal; but the result has shown that the wisdom of the chief has been able to restrain the impetuosity of the lieutenant, and Mr. Eden has, during his short tenure of office, satisfied everyone and won the good opinion of all. The end in this case has certainly justified the means. We trust the policy of putting the right man in the right place will be carried out. We are quite sure it is one which would draw down no animadversions, and which would decidedly benefit the country. It would have the effect of a revival amongst the civilians, and would soon clear the desks of such officials as commissioners and judges of the accumulations of arrears, at which those overwrought officers now gape and gasp with feelings of the liveliest astonishment and most profound disgust. No better instrument to carry such an idea into effect could be found than the Hon. Ashley Eden; and hence we are sorry to see him give place to one who would make an excellent Revenue Commissioner, or a Sudder Judge, supposing that ancient and venerable specimen of circumlocution had been in existence. We have always held it to be a mistake to place as secretaries about our governors men who, by reason of their long standing, have succeeded in overlaying their experience with a thick coat of habit and routine, and who have forgotten, with their youth and prime, the boldness which would sacrifice precedent to a conviction, and what has been done to what should be done. Where, as in India, the head of the Executive has to do so much of a secretary's labour himself, an infusion of young blood is of the greatest possible use. It has, moreover, been found to answer elsewhere, as in the Punjab, and, we doubt not, would not prove a very lamentable failure in Bengal. Experience, we admit, is highly valuable; but an experience which is of another age, or which is habitually fortifying itself by precedents, is worthless, if not positively harmful. Mr. Beadon has shown a disposition to confer as many benefits upon us as he can. There is one, however, which he might materially assist in bestowing, and which would, besides, be doing himself no small service—we mean the destruction of that ancient impediment to good Government, the Revenue Board. We have before this advocated its abolition, in

favour of a Revenue Secretaryship in the Bengal Office; and of late we have heard several rumours, that what we have so long wished will at last probably take place. To detail the faults of the Board of Revenue, or the reasons for its destruction, would be superfluous. We know that the work could be done cheaper and better by a Revenue Secretary, unencumbered with a Board, and deriving his inspiration direct from the Lieutenant Governor. In this case, too, we should look forward to seeing a veritable and efficient Financial Department doing for Bengal what ought to have been done long ago. If the Board be abolished, then we would recommend the transfer of Mr. Lushington, with a slightly increased salary, to the post of Secretary in the Revenue Department for Bengal, and the return of Mr. Eden to the duties generally performed by the present Secretariat. Meanwhile we congratulate the public and Mr. Beadon upon the results of his administration thus far.—*Englishman*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD GEORGE PAGET.—We thought our memory had not played us false in mixing up Lord George Paget in the same category with the illustrious "Dowb," as a person "to be taken care of" somehow; and India seems to have been selected wherein to make his bed of roses. We remember, now we brush up our recollections, the circumstances under which the then commanding officer of the 4th Light Dragoons—popularly known in the service at that day as Paget's Irregulars—left his comrades in arms at the crisis of the Crimean war to all the dangers and discomforts of the siege, and bolted off home on "urgent private affairs." We remember the comments made upon his reception at her Majesty's table within a few days of his return, and that such was the flagrancy of the case, that public opinion, which is generally so lenient to the little lapses of lords, especially with such a name as Paget, yet set so strongly and loudly adverse that his lordship found it advisable to go back again. We remember, also, that when the Lucans and Aireys of the campaign were rewarded for their noble failures both of duty and capacity, Lord George Paget was also rewarded for his little run home and back again with a brand new berth, no less than Inspector-General of Cavalry in India; with a view, we presume, to his known capacity in the manufacture of "irregulars." We remember, also, to the lasting honour of the then existing Court of Directors, that they refused to sanction his appointment, and adhered successfully to their refusal. But now-a-days we know how Indian armies and Indian interests have been amalgamated into a preserve for such high personages as the friends of Sir Charles Wood, and "Royals" with good interest. We know to how many a tried Indian officer this Sirhind command would have been only a just reward for good service, and the fulfilment of an honourable ambition. We know how, even if our good things must be had for the Royals, there are many such whose Crimean and other services can be recalled with unalloyed satisfaction and just pride, and whose claims for consideration would be as cheerfully accorded in India as in England; in preference to one whose sole claim on India is that he was very near coming out six years ago. But we know also that though Lord George Paget has no better claims now than when the Court of Directors became to him an impassable Court of Rejectors—there is no help for us; inasmuch as we cannot hope to appeal to the public opinion of England, which has long forgotten the defeated job, and never had any especial care for the interest of India in the matter. We only note this sign of the times; how Indian claims are disregarded, and how in matters military, as in matters civil, India has become the shuttlecock to be bandied backwards and forwards between Secretaries of State, with "friends" like the Mysore princes, and Horse Guards chiefs, with friends like Lord George Paget. Between them India seems likely to have a nice time of it.—*Englishman*, Jan. 2.

MAJOR GENERAL LORD GEORGE PAGET, just arrived from England, is to be brought upon the divisional staff of the army in Bengal, will be appointed to the command of the Sirhind division, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir R. Garrett, who does not return to India. Captain the Hon. A. Chichester, of the late 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, will be Lord Paget's aide-de-camp. Colonel Rennie, of H.M.'s 31st Regiment, has held the officiating command of the Sirhind division since Sir R. Garrett's departure for Europe.—*Englishman*.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—We understand that two serious accidents have occurred on the East Indian Railway. It appears that the up-passenger train of Saturday was thrown off the line on entering Rajmahal. In the second case the down Dinapore passenger train of Sunday was, through some cause or other, thrown off the line at Futwah. We have not yet heard any particulars, but from inquiry we find that the last accident delayed the arrival of the down mail into Howrah for several hours. In both cases we are informed that the passengers have escaped without the slightest injury. Full inquiries must be made by the railway authorities into the causes of these accidents, and we trust that, for the re-assurance of the travelling public, the Government will for once depart from its rule of reticence in regard to railway matters.—*Englishman*.

H.M.'s 92ND GORDON HIGHLANDERS.—The volunteering from H.M.'s 92nd Gordon Highlanders in Fort William for regiments up-country speaks well for the popularity of soldiering in India at the present time, as we do not remember ever before to have seen so large a number of men thrown off from a departing corps for prolonged service in this country. Over five hundred men volunteered within the three days assigned, but as about eighty retracted, the list closed with a total of four hundred and sixteen soldiers, the highest number, about a hundred, going to H.M.'s 107th, late 3rd European regiment, and the lowest to the 42nd Highlanders, which, as we said the other day, was "mentioned without veneration," and got two volunteers. The remainder went chiefly to H.M.'s 79th Highlanders and 90th L.I., with small parties to H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders and 98th foot. The 92nd Highlanders will, however, even after the above strong diminution, go home to England five hundred strong. The orders from England are to send the 92nd home as soon as it can possibly be effected; and as H.M.'s 43rd are ready at hand, they will, we believe, come down from Barrackpore to relieve the 92nd, should the arrival of the 1st battalion of H.M.'s 13th L.I. be much delayed.

THE 1ST BATTALION OF H.M.'S 13TH L.I., which is coming to the Presidency to relieve H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders in Fort William, commenced its march from Gwalior on the 23rd Dec.; and as it is but seven marches from Gwalior to Agra, and the rest of the distance, with the exception of two days' bullock-train between Allahabad and Benares, will be traversed by rail, the battalion ought to reach Fort William about the 10th Jan. Formerly, under the marching system, it would have taken a regiment something near three months to reach the Presidency from Gwalior—a fact strongly illustrative of the multiplication of military strength and efficiency by the railway, and which ought to make the Government put on the screw to expedite progress and completion in certain quarters that we could mention.

THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL COMPANY.—A Shareholder in the Great Eastern Hotel Company seems very irate at the proposition to establish a Board of Directors in London. As we are not shareholders, we have probably little to do with a question whose public importance is limited to those immediately interested in the undertaking. We must, however, in justice to our correspondent, say that we quite agree with him, that as the business of the hotel and the other branches of the trade connected with it, are carried on exclusively in India, a London direction cannot be a necessity, and, judging from what has been experienced by other companies, may be an incumbrance; an agent should be able to do all that was required, the more so as all the duties which it is proposed

that the directorate should discharge are anticipatory. The report distinctly says that on the shares taken up in England nothing has been paid. The shareholders, therefore, will not, we suppose, require any assistance in getting their dividends, as there will be none due to them, and as such shares will, in the present flourishing state of the company, be forfeited or distributed to the shareholders who have paid, it will not require a London board to make the transfer. We are glad to observe that the six months' profits provide for so large a dividend, after putting an equal amount to the reserve fund, which we consider very judicious. Grumblers may, however, say that if, as is stated in the report, the losses by bad debts are not likely to exceed two per cent., the setting aside so large a sum as Rs. 85,000 was unnecessary. We, however, believe that such an estimate, even though based on twenty-five years' individual experience, is fallacious, as we believe the directors will eventually find out. Dealing as they do in perishable wares, they have also a serious contingency to deal with beyond bad debts, which they have, no doubt, taken into consideration.—*Englishman*, Dec. 23.

SAUGOR, Dec. 19.—Sir Hope Grant does not meet Sir Hugh Rose at Jubbulpore after all, but goes straight up to Lucknow, and will be there about the 20th proximo. Major Biddulph, R.A., the Military Secretary, accompanies Sir Hope. The Commander-in-chief had a good look at the Jhansi troops when there. His Excellency is expected to be at Saugor to-day. From Saugor the camp with his Excellency will go as far as Dumoh, and thence the camp will go to Subhagunge, on the Great Deccan Road, while the chief and his staff go round by Jubbulpore. The staff with his Excellency consists of Colonel Saral, Military Secretary, Colonel Johnson, Adjutant-general, Colonel Torrens, Captain Ravenhill, Major Roberts, Captains Moore and Burne. There has been a great fire at Rohtuck, but it only consumed kirbee; the illumination was, however, seen for miles round.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—INFORMATION WANTED.—The East Indian Railway, under the peculiar influences of a Governmental connection, are so reticent respecting matters which in other countries have the widest possible publicity, that though we have been officially made aware within the last few days of so important a matter to the public service as the opening of the railway throughout from the metropolis to the Holy City, we are quite without any information as to whether the trains start also to-day from Benares to this place, and are altogether in the dark as to railway "times and seasons." We have referred to the short official advertisement, in hope of finding some clue as to whether we may hope for the Bombay Express coming through by the newly opened line. All we find is a reference to "time-bills," which we suppose are to be found at the Howrah station, if indeed any be yet printed. In England, or rather in all the civilised world where newspapers are known, excepting only India, such information is fully advertised long beforehand; but here, even after the event, if we "want to know you know" anything about railway travelling under the paternal care of a government which talks progression and development at every opportunity, we can learn nothing about the railway except at the railway station across the river. No one on this side ever knows anything, and the few who know on the other side are not always to be met with, nor always in a communicative mood when found. We have just tossed up, in default of a better mode of deciding the railway chances, and as our rupee has come down "tails," we suppose the Express will not come by rail, but that the postal authorities will stick to the banghy and the runners until the absentee Director-general of Post-offices can be made aware in his mountain retreat that a new railway route has been discovered, by an officious sub somewhere up-country. Having promptly dismissed such a troublesome official, that talented inventor, whose sole achievement in three years is officially reported to have been the discovery of a failure in an improvement in mail carts, will probably institute an enquiry as

to what arrangements can be made for the railway to carry the mail carts and banghys. For as banghys, mail carts, and permanently absent Directors-general all hang together as an integral part of the Indian official cosmogony, of course mail carts and banghys cannot be abolished, or the other part of the official postal lumber might feel itself unsafe. Once begin with superseding old machinery and there is no telling where supercession might stop. A railway which keeps its time tables in the dark is in harmony with such a department as the Post-office whose head is on permanent leave of absence some thousand miles or so away from his office. And between them we cannot even guess at what is to be the order of the day for our Bombay mails.—*Englishman*, Dec. 22.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER'S ADDRESS TO THE NATIVE STUDENTS OF DR. DUFF'S CALCUTTA FREE CHURCH INSTITUTION.—At the thirty-second annual examination Sir Robert Napier addressed, amid marked silence, the great body of assembled youth, nearly as follows:—"I had very great satisfaction in accepting Dr. Duff's invitation to preside at the anniversary of this institution, which for upwards of thirty years has been disseminating the benefits of education through this land. For about the same period of time I have been associated with natives of this country in many difficult undertakings, and have invariably met with loyal assistance, and zealous service from princes and chiefs—from Zemindars and inferior agents—from the lowest labouring classes. Our association has been marked with mutual confidence and good will, and I have the warmest regard for the country and the people of India. It is, therefore, with the deepest, the most serious, but most cheering reflections, that I see the masses of my Indian fellow-subjects pressing forward to obtain the advantages of education which here flows in a full and rich stream—constantly throwing off fresh rills of life to fertilise the human fields which they traverse. The thirst for improved knowledge of every kind which I see here gives the utmost hope and confidence for the future. You who are now leaving the institution, laden with well gained honours, with the admiration and applause of your friends and companions, remember that the most prominent characteristic of the greatest and most eminent learned men has been their humility. You must remember that, though you have acquired a considerable degree of learning, you have as yet but gained the key, which will open to you the stores of knowledge—the inventions of to-day—the accumulated wisdom of ages. The key which you have gained, with laudible diligence and labour, will open to you the histories of good and great men of the present time and of antiquity, and enable you to find high standards of excellence for your guidance in life. Let each one of you fix for himself the highest standard of excellence by which to guide his life—to learn to do his duty to his Maker, to himself and family, to his friends and neighbours, and to every living being that is within his influence. We have heard something of Young Bengal from you to-day: let the name of Young Bengal be, not as your enemies and detractors would say, a name synonymous with freedom from the restraints of all religion, with all kinds of sensual indulgence. Let the name of Young Bengal be proverbial as representing an upright, honest, truthful, diligent, God-fearing man. In your future career, if you find any laws or political institutions that you may feel to be irksome, remember that there are such in all countries; that you enjoy a degree of civil and religious liberty which is absent from many even of the favoured nations in Europe; that, if there are some things which Government does not do for you which you think expedient, though it may not do all you desire, or that it desires to do for you, still it does do a great deal for you; that if its protecting hand were taken from you for a month, or even a week, you would fall into innumerable evils. If, in your future career in life, you find some European treat you with less consideration and kindness than you have received from those who

have befriended you, taught you, and watched over you in this institution, do not set that down as a debt against the nation to which he belongs, but rather consider that it is the imperfection of individual temper, or the roughness acquired in rubbing shoulders with the world, in a much harder battle for life and subsistence than you have to endure in this naturally favoured and productive land. Remember that there are people in a far distant land whom you know not, but who think of you with benevolent feelings; who love you and give part of their hard earnings that you may be taught, and share in the enlightenment of Europe. Remember that they have sent you your venerable teacher, who, for upwards of thirty years, has laboured with zeal, devotedness, and love, approaching that of the Apostles of old, to assist and benefit you—as also his able and willing associates. And the only recompense they look for is to hear that you have duly improved, in the highest and widest sense, by all the advantages they have placed within your reach."—*Friend of India*.

DELHI PRIZE-MONEY.—We are sorry to state, from inquiries which we have made upon the subject, that those whose hopes and expectations tend towards a further indulgence in Delhi prize-money had better restrict their visions to something very light and airy, as any future instalment that may be forthcoming will be of very attenuated proportions indeed. In the commencement of the year it was calculated that the next instalments of this prize-money to be issued would be larger than the first; but since then the authorities having admitted, or encouraged, or invited, the claims of all descriptions of forces, contingents, and co-operatives, camp followers, syces, kalasses, sweepers, coolies, &c., the shares of the real captors of Delhi have dwindled down to infinitesimal smallness, and will, we fear, be scarce worth the taking. Thus end the profits and rewards of the army of Delhi.—*Englishman*.

THE INDIAN POLICE.—A work has been published in India entitled "The Indian Police, or How to Catch Thieves, Suppress Crime, and Reduce the Army and Taxes throughout India. By K. Joyce Perceval, formerly Superintendent of the Detective and Dockyard Police of Bombay, and afterwards Superintendent of the Egyptian Police, Egypt." This is a kind of catechism, each subject being introduced by question and answer. Thus,—“What influence have the public police over the community?” “Why have detective qualities been so rare among the Indian Police, &c., &c.?” And so on, the answer to each question containing the information which Mr. Perceval is kind enough to offer the department gratis. To show his credentials, as it were, and to establish his right thus to instruct “ex cathedra,” he gives us an anecdote or two relating to his experiences, one of which we extract for the edification of the police and the amusement of our readers:—"A personal friend of mine, whose wife was more beautiful than virtuous, was one morning found murdered in his library. From the marks of blood found on the wall, and other signs, it was plain that there was more than one connected with the murder. As soon as I heard of the melancholy tidings, I proceeded to his house; but, not knowing that the body was lying in the library, I proceeded as usual to the sitting room upstairs; where, to my astonishment and disgust, I found his wife in 'cheerful conversation' with a young Jew, whose hand I noticed was severely cut, and his face very much scratched. After conversing with the widow, and arranging for the funeral, I proceeded to the library, and on looking about me I saw a signet ring, which I picked up, with the letters T. V. engraved upon it. Not knowing to whom the ring belonged, I delivered it to the lady of the house, telling her where I had found it. She took it as coolly as if it was a 'lump of ice,' and calling the servant, to whom she delivered it, told him to be careful of it, as very likely its real owner would one day or other claim it. I said nothing at the time, but thought within myself that the owner of the ring must be the murderer of my friend. After the funeral was over I never again entered the house, and seldom or ever

heard of the widow or her doings. Some months after the occurrence I resigned command of the Police of Alexandria, and turned my attention to trade. Three days after I changed my profession in life, and entered the New Bourse on business, the first person I met with was the Jew whom I noticed on the day of the death of my friend. Upon closer examination I found that he had the signet ring already mentioned on his hand. Being no longer in the police, I could take no active measures against him; but I was determined, if possible, for my own satisfaction, to prove if he was really the murderer. I found that he was a very early riser, and used to go to the Marine Baths between the hours of five and six o'clock in the morning. I went to a mask seller and ordered him to procure for me the ugliest mask he could find. He obtained one for me, from a person employed at the theatre. I got a black beard made something like the beard of my deceased friend; and I painted my neck and breast with red paint, and then procured six live eels; which I fastened to my mask. Having everything arranged, I proceeded to the bath, and before going to bathe, I conversed with the Jew, who was then in the water. I went into my room and undressed, after which I jumped into the bath, carrying with me my mask, which I kept under water. Finding the Jew was busily engaged, I took the first opportunity of putting on the mask, and dived under water; passing close to where he was bathing, I upset him—and pulled him after me into deep water. I immediately rose, threw myself on my back, and dragged him by the hand to where he could find a footing. As soon as I found him there, I ducked him twice under water; and as soon as he was slightly recovered, I put my mouth to his ear, and told him that I was Dr. R., and had come to take him away for the part he had taken in my murder. He opened his eyes, stared at my mask, and seeing the live eels fastened to it, which, together with my 'Red painted breast,' terrified him almost to death, he fell back against one of the supports of the bath, around which he clasped his arms, to prevent his falling; then he stared at me like a madman, and loudly confessed that he had murdered Dr. R. by order of his wife, who had also assisted him in the perpetration of the deed. He afterwards fainted, and was carried away from the bath more dead than alive. A few days after he fled from Alexandria, and I have since heard he committed suicide in Malta." We strongly recommend the superintendent of police to instruct his officers in this sort of thing. We can imagine the feelings of a criminal while quietly taking his bath, perfectly innocent of all idea of apprehension, suddenly seized round the waist under the water by the superintendent general of police, North-West Provinces, with his breast painted red, stuck all over with live eels, and grinning horribly at his victim. Instant confession or loss of reason would be the inevitable result.—*Delhi Gazette*.

JHANSI, Dec. 19.—The Commander-in-Chief had a brigade day on the 17th. The force consisted of H.M.'s 80th, the 31st N.I., 34th N.I., 16th B.C., two batteries of artillery, and a part of another (I know not what) native cavalry, under the command of the commanding officer at present at Jhansi. All seemed to go off well. The troops had not been manœuvred together before, but there seemed to be no mistake. His Excellency, as usual, went to the front. Points were remarked; yet there was nothing that was remarkable. All left the ground pleased as far as I know. The chief left for Sultanpore on the 18th. Head quarters camp goes off to-morrow towards Cawnpore.—Dec. 23.—A salute this morning announced the arrival of Maharajah Scindiah. He had a regiment of foot and a detachment of cavalry, and some guns. His camp is on the other side of the city, i.e., away from the cantonments. His Highness rode in on a splendid Arab horse, being preceded by his cavalry escort; then came the infantry, and last the guns. He has his men dressed with those French shaped hats, and at a distance you might mistake them

for Europeans (forgive the remark!); but the closer inspection soon dispels the illusion, not for step, remember, but a coat often makes a man look different, and a hat is a hat even on a pole. Your correspondent cannot say what the "grand doings" will be; time will tell. I suppose a *nautch* and a *darbar* will be about all. When the "big swell" has just seen the Chief this station will, probably, be small in his estimation. It is to be hoped he has not forgotten his boxes of champagne! These very often "cover his movements," if we may judge from the description given of his liberal entertainments wherever he goes. I hear that he purposes having out his troops for a brigade day; but this is a mere report. I have heard of his review at Morar, which was magnificent, if "jewels" on his officers can be taken as the proof. The Commander-in-chief has left, and we are now as dull as ever. As regards excitement, his visit, however, made us on the alert, and I doubt much if a more rigid, yet just, disciplinarian is to be found in the British army.—*D. c. 28.*—The Commander-in-chief inspected the 36th N. I. at Lullutpore on Saturday, and we hear that he was pleased with the corps. His Excellency went off the next day to look at a fort some seventeen miles from that station. He left on Monday morning. Maharajah Scindiah is still here, and is busily engaged with his lumberdars. Some talk of his giving a *darbar*. He will probably be here a week or ten days more. Christmas passed off as usual in such out-of-the-way places; and now we hear that the Brigadier from Morar will pay us a visit; when, is not yet known.

Lahore, Dec. 15.—Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner of Lahore, who has been visiting that part of his district lying in the Rechna Doab, has now returned to the station. Captain Dyas, also the eminent engineer of the Baree Doab Canal, has passed through Lahore on his way to Dhera Ismael Khan, and it is said that an extension of the Baree Doab Canal is shortly to be made, which will connect Umritsur with the Ravee. The project mooted some few months ago for connecting Umritsur with the Sutlej by a short canal is also likely to be carried out at no very distant period. A traction engine belonging to the Oriental Inland Steam Company is now at Mooltan, and its arrival at Lahore is daily expected. It is to steam up the Mooltan road, and at Mooltan it has excited great interest among the native population. Such engines appear to be widely applicable in this part of India. The roads are generally very level, and all the main roads are kunkered, and are smooth and hard as to be almost as good as railways to run engines upon. In India traction engines appear to be destined to be subservient to most important uses, and they are applicable over a wide area of country at once, since they do not require other roads to run them upon than those which exist already. The music in the Lahore church is now attracting much attention from its excellence, and it is probably the best in India. The instrument used is not an organ, but a powerful harmonium; and the singers, male and female, display much taste and skill in the performance of their duties. The *Lahore Chronicle* of Saturday contains an interesting narrative of the early history of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, which will no doubt attract a good deal of attention in India, the company being an Indian institution, and the facts narrated being but little known. I send you a copy of this article. Dr. Paton, the Director-general of the Post office, is at present at Lahore, and here his administration is far from popular, as its whole drift is to impede action, to erect barriers against improvement, and to smother intelligent zeal by official cobwebs. He is also said to encourage clandestine complaints of subordinates against their superiors, and on all of these grounds he has been vigorously attacked by our local organ so soon as he arrived here. He is desirous, it seems, of abolishing the office of Postmaster-general of the Punjab and Scinde, and certainly all his policy has been to reduce that office to a nonentity by irregular and officious interference. But this intermeddling had only

had the effect of making the Post-office administration of this district even less efficient than it is elsewhere, and loud and deep have therefore been the complaints about the Post-office, emanating from Agra, Delhi, and Lahore. It is quite impossible for any man, or even for an angel from heaven, to administer himself the affairs of the Post-office all over India—from Prome to Peshawur, from Dalhousie to Tinnevely, and the assumption of such impossible duties certainly indicates more courage than discretion. Colonel Bruce, the able officer who is head of the police in India, lately came hither from Calcutta, and was the guest of our esteemed and respected governor. Colonel Bruce has since gone to Mooltan on his way to Bombay.

Two TRIALS.—Two more remarkable trials appear lately, on a private of the 77th at Hazareebagh, and on another of the 82nd at Delhi. In the first case, Private Carney was tried on two charges—in the first instance, of making use of abusive language to Surgeon Holton, at the regimental hospital; and in the second instance of striking the same officer. He is sentenced to receive fifty lashes and three years' imprisonment with hard labour. In the second case, Private Wilson assaults, by striking, his superior officer, John Umpleby, a corporal, and is sentenced to four years' penal servitude. Both awards of punishment are confirmed and approved by Sir Hugh Rose, so we are led to believe that a minor offence should be punished with a severe sentence, and a case where life is involved is to be treated with leniency. The sentence on Private Carney should have been ten years' penal servitude, added to the fifty lashes. The second instance of the charge was for striking Surgeon Holton, and this occurred seven days after his misconduct of using abusive language, and after he had been under restraint; hence it was premeditated, and carried out in cool blood, not in a frenzy of passion. Discipline is not, and never will be, upheld by such inadequate punishments for great crimes.—*Bengal Hurkara.*

HINDOO FUNERAL CEREMONIES.—The following is a translation of an Oordoo letter from Puttealah, dated the 20th November, 1862:—"His Highness Maharaja Nurindhur Singh Bahadoor of Puttealah departed this life on Thursday, the 13th November. About one o'clock in the day-time, when the Maharaja was suffering the last agonies, 'purwanus' were ordered to be written and sent to the different places in the Puttealah territory to liberate seven hundred prisoners from the jails; and one hundred cows and two thousand rupees cash and quantities of sweetmeats and grain were given to the poor in charity. A short time after this the Maharaja breathed his last. It was about four when His Highness's body was removed from the palace. Almost all the chiefs, courtiers and the inhabitants of Puttealah, with tears in their eyes, accompanied the funeral; about two hundred pairs of shawls were thrown on the body of the Maharaja, and two hackery loads of sandal-wood, three maunds of ghee, and five maunds of cocoanuts were taken to the funeral pile. For three days every one struck work, and all the bazaars were closed. On the third day after the demise of the Maharaja the ashes were sent to the Ganges with great pomp, one elephant, four horses, one palanqueen, one *nalkee*, and one hundred pairs of shawls and some cash, which are to be given to the Brahmans, were sent with the ashes. All the citizens of Puttealah are lamenting the late Maharaja, who was a most kind and benevolent ruler. The people of Puttealah did not cook their bread for three days until the ashes of the Maharaja were sent to the Ganges. As for the public offices of the Maharaja they will remain closed until the seventeenth day."—*Delhi Gazette.*

MILITARY COMMANDS.—The delay in filling up the Peshawur divisional command, vacant by the departure of Sir Sydney Cotton for England, has arisen from the entire change in the arrangements which the Government, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, is about to make as regards the military command in that part of the empire, and along the frontier. We understand that in future there will be two divisional commands, instead of one on the North-West frontier,

the Peshawur division and the Sind Sagur division; and that the general officers commanding those two divisions will each of them take upon himself also the command of, and responsibility for, a certain portion of the frontier. The Punjab Irregular Force, though it will in future be under the control of the Commander-in-Chief, will not, we understand, be removed from the frontier, except in case of pressing emergency; but will continue, as heretofore, to hold an important chain of posts which it has always occupied with a few trifling changes. General Showers, now commanding the Presidency division, is, we believe, still the favourite for the Peshawur division, if he will accept it; and there are now two other general officers for divisional command, to one of whom, in all probability, the Sind Sagur division will, if constituted, be assigned. We cannot understand the prolonged delay which has taken place in making these arrangements.—*Englishman.*

THE 5TH BENGAL CAVALRY, in progress to relieve the 9th B.C. at Julpigoree, were at Fyzabad on the 22nd, and were to continue their march by the Segowlie route to their destination, giving off, as we notified some time ago, a detachment of fifty sowars for service with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the General officer commanding the presidency division.

REDUCTION OF TROOPS IN BURMAH.—We see by our Burmah papers that a reference to their administration report of last year discloses the fact that within that period the military forces in the country were reduced from 11,778 to 5,537. This reduction chiefly affected the native corps, for we find that whereas at the close of 1860 this corps gave a total of 9,409 men; in the following year they could show only 3,305, which force is still further to be reduced, since vacancies in the Sapper battalion will not be filled up, and the battalion will be replaced by a regiment from Madras, one-third less in number.

NAGODE, Dec. 28.—The Commander-in-chief is to be here on the 5th proximo, and leaves for Allahabad on the 7th. Captain Osborn is here, and remains until the departure of his Excellency, and then leaves this for his new appointment at Bhopal. The agency of Rewah has been broken up, and all the European officers have left.

ROORKEE, Jan. 3.—In cantonments we have not let this festive season pass by without a fair share of innocent amusement, but so far as the station is concerned, Christmas and its dear old associations have alike failed to penetrate the mantle of apathy in which it is enshrouded. I do not think that even the Commander-in-Chief himself could cause the *Lamelibrandiate* here to come out of their shells. Boxing day was ushered in with a rifle match, the competitors being non-commissioned officers; the officers of the regiment giving prizes more or less valuable to the victors. The band, who have so frequently catered for our amusement, gave a ball in the evening, which was numerous attended, was got up with their usual good taste, and went off with great *clat*. New Year's day was well kept up. A cricket match by the sergeants commenced proceedings. Space will not admit a detailed account of this most interesting match. I may, however, remark that Canteen Sergeant Boddy's fielding and Sergeant Conolly's batting elicited just applause from the numerous spectators. Soldiers' games in the afternoon wound up the festivities of New Year's day, of which, I trust, we all, and you, sir, may see many.

THE STEAMER "JASON."—It appears that there has been a very extensive loss of private property by the wreck of the screw-steamer *Jason* on the Madras coast; and we regret to hear that, amongst others, Lady Elgin has been a heavy loser, all her ladyship's personal effects, with the exception of the baggage requisite for a sea voyage, having perished in the wreck.

SIR HOPE GRANT.—A correspondent of the *Institute Journal* affirms that Sir Hope Grant will not meet his Excellency at Jubbulpore as was originally intended; he comes up to Lucknow instead, and expects to arrive there about the 20th prox. His military secretary, Major Bidolph, R.A., will accompany him.

SIR HUGH ROSE AND COLONEL CRAWLEY.—Several journals at home and in India are asking loudly for the recall of Sir Hugh Rose, on account of his remarks in confirming the sentence of the court-martial on Paymaster Smales. His Excellency has been decried as a one-sided partisan, defending Colonel Crawley in bullying his officers, maligning a dead sergeant-major, and casting discredit upon a body of gentlemen whose conduct has been free from blame, and whose only idiosyncrasy was their hatred of their commanding officer. Now, while we admit the difficulty of believing that a body of English gentlemen, forming the officers of so gallant a corps as the Inniskilling dragoons, can be altogether in the wrong, and one man, their commanding officer, be altogether in the right, yet be it remembered that Sir Hugh Rose in his remarks upon the state of the regiment made assertions as facts which had come to his knowledge, and until these assertions be disproved, abuse and sensation writing will be of no avail. It may be exciting amusement penning philippics against a Commander-in-Chief, for the larger the game the keener is the sportsman's relish, but neither the Government nor the Horse Guards are likely to act on the recommendations of leading articles. No doubt these may be very fierce, and exhibit his Excellency in such a light that his immediate recall must appear necessary to save the army from imminent disgrace: but, alas! attic salt without facts is salt without savour. The assertions made by Sir Hugh Rose could not have been the result of an innate capacity for fiction on his part, but must have arisen from the communications which have passed between him and Sir William Mansfield. The latter officer approved of the finding of the Court, and the Commander-in-Chief in India appears merely to have confirmed the conclusions to which the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay had evidently arrived. To say that Sir Hugh Rose had no right in his comments on a court martial to remark on matters not investigated by that court is not an honest way of stating a fact. Those matters affected most seriously the discipline of the regiment where they were stated to have occurred, and were indirect causes of the court martial under revision, and it was not only was fully in the power of Sir Hugh Rose to comment upon them, but he would have failed lamentably in his duty to the army of India in general, and to the Inniskilling Dragoons in particular, had he avoided doing so. The defence now set up, that they were not matters of fact, has yet to be substantiated, and until it be so the best course for those not immediately interested to adopt is to be patient. It must have pained the Commander-in-Chief to consider himself bound to write in such a manner of a regiment so renowned as the old Inniskillings, but, having done so, the burden of disproof lies with the regiment itself. It will rejoice the army at large if it be established that the reputation of the corps for discipline in quarters has been as unsullied as its fame for bravery in the field.—*Indian Empire*, Dec. 27.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN DELHI.—The strides that female education is making in Delhi is significant of a very remarkable change which has at last come over the native mind. In May last there was one solitary school with about twenty little girls at Dlubgurh. There are now six schools in the city, and five outside, with an aggregate attendance of no less than one hundred and sixty. The Deputy Commissioner has personally examined the little scholars, and distributed prizes of two and four anna pieces to the best writers and readers. Applications for more schools are anticipated. That all this has been the result of the vast personal influence of one man is a well-known fact, but still we would point to the radical moral change which must be at work, revolutionizing society. Had such not been secretly going on, the most earnest exhortation and persuasion might have passed off as idly as the wind. The delicate question of *purda nushoon*, or screening from the public gaze of young females, seems to have been nicely handled. For those scholars who have further to walk, a sort of long hooded van, well padded, holding about sixteen, has been

constructed, which plies with the little girls backwards and forwards morning and evening. The various schools are so located as to be most accessible to the families of the attendants. Children of the most respectable families, as well as of the humble classes, freely intermix. Thus the introduction of a system of female education in Delhi may be deemed without cavil to have passed the dangerous experimental stage. Five months have elapsed, and the demand for provision of accommodation is steadily on the increase. Yet there are no pecuniary inducements about it, nor are there expensive endowments required. The cost estimated for educating one hundred and twenty girls during the year is about Rs. 224, or less than 1-8 per annum each. The Director of Public Instruction may well congratulate the Government of the Punjab on the practical social reform he has thus admirably inaugurated.—*Institute Journal*.

SUPPOSED CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER.—The whole of the floating rumours and circumstantial accounts relating to the Confederate privateer in the bay (name unknown, probably the *Three Black Crows*), resolve themselves into these simple facts:—The barque *Selim*, Captain Simpson, inward bound from Melbourne, saw, off Keeling's Island, near the Straits of Sunda, to the southward of the Equinoctial Line, a large black man-of-war steamer lying-to under three topsails, jib, and spanker (no steam up, but funnel shut up as a telescope). When she sighted the *Selim* she bore away for her under all canvas, and when sufficiently near to make out the English flag, rounded to again under small canvas, and showed what the captain of the *Selim* says has been described to him as, and which he had no doubt of being, the Confederate flag.

A LITTLE sharp practice was shown by one of the men of the 35th Regiment the other day, in camp. When the officers were at mess, he went to the tent of the officer of his company, and calling out to the bearer, told him his master wanted his marching uniform immediately, and sword. The man gave them, and the soldier went away and dressed himself. He then went to where the horses were picketed, and called out to the officer's squire to saddle his master's horse at once. The man did so, and brought it, when the soldier mounted and rode off.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS OF INDIA.—There is a general expectation in the country, produced by the appointment of Sir Charles Trevelyan as Minister of Finance, that her Majesty's Government will do all that the people wish in the way of relieving them of the more obnoxious forms of taxation. We believe that the Government can do this, and that it will do it. What need of the income-tax in India, when she is wholly relieved of the heavy expenses of superfluous military forces kept up in England for India and in India for England, and when the home expenditure is reduced to just dimensions? These things are now merely matters of time. But we have said that Government did much during the past year to relieve both its own burdens and those of the people. The *Friend of India*, in a lengthened retrospect of the past year, thus speaks under the head of Finance:—"On 16th April, in a most elaborate and able speech, Mr. Laing laid before the Imperial Legislature the Budget of 1862-63. The public, expecting prosperity, but they were not prepared for so much. The previous year had left a clear surplus of £142,623. The revenue of 1862-63 was expected to show an increase of £885,110, and the expenditure a diminution of £400,960, giving a total surplus for the official year which expires next April of £1,428,693. And this was in spite of the fact that more had been paid for opium, and much more devoted to public works, than had been estimated in last Budget, while Government had not availed itself of the power to raise half-a-million by local taxes for local public works. This result had been achieved, and the most glowing anticipations of the new Budget were justified by the rigorous reduction of military expenditure, and the silent increase of revenue due to the growing prosperity of the country under a Government to which

credit had been restored. This surplus of nearly a million and a-half Mr. Laing devoted to increased grants for education and public works; to reducing the import duties on cotton goods to 5, and on yarn to 3½ per cent., at a sacrifice of nearly half a million of customs revenue; and to abolishing the tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes below Rs. 500 a-year, at the cost of a quarter of a million sterling. More than this, Mr. Wilson's threatened Licence-tax, which was expected to yield at least half a million, had been abolished in anticipation of the Budget, after some of the money had been collected. Lord Canning had closed his Indian career by thus relieving five millions of our Indian subjects of an impost they feared. Lord Elgin inaugurated his administration by freeing two-thirds of the payers of Income-tax from an impost they detested. The political effect of this, though not easily estimated, was immense and it was a subject of congratulation that the empire could be so cheaply delivered from what threatened seriously to affect its peace. The general result of the Budget was that the revenue estimated at £42,971,200 and the expenditure at £179,814 less. Every month of the past year, as it has brought its records of cash balances due almost solely to increasing revenue and diminishing expenditure, and its sales of opium at figures far above Mr. Laing's modest estimate, shows that the year 1862-63 will end with a surplus ten times larger than was expected." The prospect for the future, then, is bright both as regards material and political prosperity. The present year, we trust, will witness the consummation of both. The British rule, we believe, will be at a greater premium in the estimation of the people of India at the close of this year than it was at a discount at the beginning of last. It is the goodwill of the people that constitute the real strength of the Government.

THE RESOURCES OF INDIA.—With the influx of English piece goods, the demand for these productions of Dacca looms necessarily ceased; but our object in alluding to the subject was simply to insist on this point, that if, notwithstanding the adoption of machines of the roughest and most uncouth description, native ingenuity can effect such marvels, why should not the same ingenuity supplemented by English machines and English science be turned to good account in the manufacture of articles in iron and brass, and render the Indian public independent of all the Thompsons and Arlingtons to whom we are compelled to go whenever we want a lamp or a score or two of hinges. And yet the articles which these and other firms furnish for our comfort are all manufactured by native workmen, who perform their several duties under European superintendence. If the same "appliances" be made use of by the English interloper, who is prepared to accept something less than two hundred per cent. on his goods, there is no reason why he should not draw to himself the patronage of the public. Furniture manufactured in Calcutta is highly prized in the Upper Provinces, and it is enough that an article is known to be "Calcutta-made" to ensure for it a speedy and remunerative sale. What is there to prevent the location of an establishment in this city, and in some central point in the North-west Provinces, which shall produce articles quite as good as any that Shearwood or Lazarus can "turn out"? Native ingenuity, backed by European superintendence, and the adoption of the means used in the last-named establishments for the purpose of imparting the necessary finish to the goods offered for sale, are all that are requisite. Again, we know that Lucknow can manufacture glassware equal to the coarser description which is produced in England. Why cannot English capital and energy take advantage of this fact, and by adopting better instruments and machines, the latest discoveries in this branch of manufacture, and patient careful supervision, supply the country at cheaper rates with those indispensable articles for which it now pays so ruinously? Look, again, at the carpets of Mizapore, which nearly equal those of Axminster in England. Will not capital, machinery, and our superior skill in and know-

ledge of chemistry, whereby we might improve the dye and make it permanent, bring those carpets to greater perfection, and make them altogether equal to those produced at home? There is no insuperable impediment to the attainment of this end; and as "matting" is but little known in the Upper Provinces, where "durees" and carpets are extensively used, the demand for superior articles of the latter class can be met by one prepared to fulfil the conditions which reason and moderation prescribe. The number of the Christian residents in the N.W.P. is rapidly multiplying, and as the demand for carpets must necessarily keep pace with such increase, the speculator who will be content with a moderate profit upon his labours need not entertain any fear of failure. There is yet another direction in which English capital and enterprise might profitably venture, and that is, the scientific preparation of medicines. It is notorious that the raw materials of many of the medicines in common use, and which are brought from England, are to be found in abundance in the bazaar. It is no new fact that India produces many valuable drugs; that many more are brought hither from the Eastern islands; and that with all of these native practitioners are familiar. It is in the clumsy and dangerous way in which they are prepared that the bar to their general reception by the community is to be found. It is for the English speculator, familiar with the subject, to remove this impediment, and secure for himself, at the same time, a good reward.—*Hurkaru*.

THE PUNJAB.—The court martial on Lieutenant L. D. A. Jackson, Royal Engineers, closed on the 23rd instant. The defence, prepared by Mr. Scoble, of the Bombay bar, was most able and effective, exposing all the weak points, the discrepancies, which were numerous, and urging all that possibly could be said in extenuation. It was proved convincingly by the medical evidence that, had the deceased been in good health at the time the flogging was administered, no great injury could possibly have followed, but unfortunately he was suffering from a diseased liver at the time, and consequently a fatal result ensued. The impression at Mooltan was that Lieutenant Jackson would be found guilty of manslaughter, and be sentenced to two years' imprisonment.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Dec. 27.

OUR HOME CRITICS.—The *London Examiner* tells us, concerning the Indian land tax, that "at present, out of a net revenue of near £40,000,000, it forms no more than from £16,000,000 to £17,500,000. Owing to its rapacious and exacting character it is comparative stationary, while other branches of revenue have rapidly increased, or new ones have been created." A fair specimen this, of the impressions under which so many of our home contemporaries have delivered themselves upon this question. We have already said quite enough about the "rapacious and exacting character" of the tax; suffice it to add, that the land revenue represents nearly £20,000,000 out of £39,000,000, instead of sixteen or seventeen out of forty.—*Times of India*.

CABOOL, Dec. 12.—The undermentioned intelligence has been received from the Ameer's camp:—"The sepoys and sowars in the Ameer's camp are building their stables and houses to pass the winter, and the Ameer is always busy looking after the siege. Three aged respectable Heerates as deputies from Sultan Ahmed Jan had arrived in the Ameer's camp, and had begged of the Ameer on Sultan Ahmed Jan's part to release Sirdar Jellal-ooddeen Khan. 'Tell Sultan Ahmed Jan, with my salaam,' replied the Ameer, 'that for his sake I will keep Jellal-ooddeen for three years in prison, after which he, I am sure, will forget all the treatment he has received in Persia. When Jellal-ooddeen is liberated he will only be allowed enough to supply his actual wants, and no more.' It is ascertained from the Heerat deputies that Sooltan Ahmed Jan had kept the Mushhed gate of Heerat open to receive supplies, &c., but since Sirdar Shere Allee Khan had ordered Kohistanees and Ghilzaies to be encamped before that gate the besieged are very much straitened, and cannot go out to get supplies. Dec. 13.—In con-

sequence of the fall of snow there was no durbar to-day. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was on the gate of his Dewan Khana when Mirza Ahd Khan handed over to him the following letter, received from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, from Toorkistan:—"Since the arrival of the King of Bokhara in Hissar there has been confusion over almost all Toorkistan. People are inventing different stories; some said that the king was coming to Tashkurghan, while others gave out that he was going to pay a visit to the Muzar Shurreef (some famous tomb in Toorkistan). When such rumours were going on I was obliged to look after my frontier. I had scarcely begun to think of it when an ambassador with a welcome letter about Hissar and Kolaub arrived from the King of Bookhara, telling me that the King had left Hissar for Bookhara. The King has desired me in his letter to write to the Ameer to dismiss the Bookhara ambassadors as soon as possible. The King has sent me lots of valuable presents and has written to me very kindly. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan ordered a letter to be written to Mahomed Ufzul Khan, informing him that his letter had been forwarded to the Ameer, and that the Bookhara ambassadors, as communicated before, had left the Ameer's camp for Bookhara. Dec. 14.—Since twelve last night snow has commenced to fall, and had not ceased up to sunset. The cold is very severe now in Cabool. It is ascertained by the son of Sirdar Mohamed Oosman Khan that the Sirdar had taken upon himself to see matters settled between the Ameer and Sooltan Ahmed Jan, and that he, Oosman Khan, was to go to Herat as the Ameer's Deputy. The son of Oosman Khan says that he has received a letter from his father to that effect, and that very shortly the Ameer was to leave for Candahar. The above is merely from the son of the Sirdar; if confirmed by public letters it will be communicated."

DELHI, Jan. 4.—H.M.'s 21st Hussars were yesterday inspected by Brigadier-general Wheler, C.B., opposite their encampment in the old cantonments. The general, attended by a numerous staff, arrived on the ground at 8 A.M., and the proceedings commenced by the usual ride up and down the line, after which the regiment marched past at a walk, then at a trot, by threes, and wheeling round passed in the opposite direction at a gallop. They then formed line and went through the sword exercise. Few among the numerous spectators would have guessed the age and standing of the regiment whilst they were admiring the steadiness of man and beast, which was surprisingly marked, and must have given great satisfaction to the gallant cavalry brigadier who reviewed them. I have not heard General Wheler's opinion, but it must have been favourable. The 21st will resume their march to-morrow morning, and the general will return to Meerut to-day, I believe. The weather is cloudy and cool, rain is much required in the district, but at present there does not appear to be much likelihood of a fall.

OUTRAGE ON BRITISH OFFICERS.—Intelligence has reached us of a gross outrage having been perpetrated upon two British officers by Scindia's retainers. In 1857, when many loyal Chiefs and independent sovereigns boldly risked their thrones in the defence of European life, the gates of Scindia's palace were closed, while Englishmen and women and children were being massacred in the neighbouring cantonment. Still the British Government accepted his protestations of loyalty, and treated him as a faithful ally. Driven subsequently from his throne and capital, he found honourable reception in a British garrison, and by British bayonets under the leadership of the gallant Sir Hugh Rose he was re-seated on his throne. The British Government continued to lavish honours and favours upon this prince, yet we heard but a short time ago of his all but insulting the Viceroy in a public State durbar. This was put down to ignorance and want of behaviour, though oriental princes are not in general ignorant of etiquette. Still the Government continued to shower favour on him, and have only lately made over to him certain tract of territory in Central India, whereof the town and

fort of Jhansi are part. A short time ago two British officers belonging to the artillery went to see the fort of Jhansi. Will it be believed they were seized by Scindia's men, pinioned and marched into cantonments as prisoners because there was an order of the Maharajah that no one should go inside the fort? And this at Jhansi! The event has caused no inconsiderable excitement. In 1862, at an interval of six years from the time when those events took place which have rendered this place, Jhansi, ever memorable as the scene of one of the foulest acts of treachery and bloodshed that ever stained the annals of any country, two British officers are seized by the retainers of the present ruler of the place, and marched in triumph as prisoners into a British cantonment. Is it not enough that a native chief should adopt the very significant measure of keeping British officers out of a fort but recently made over to him by the British Government, but are we to see our nation again disgraced, and that publicly in the face of all India, by officers being openly seized and treated as captive prisoners? Is this the return Scindia makes for the treatment he has received from our Government? Is this the sort of protection British officers are to receive in independent states? Is this the sort of exhibition that ought to be made to the people of Bundelkund, and the inhabitants of Jhansi in particular? How long was it, we wonder, before the news was circulated throughout every independent state in Central India and Rajpootana, that Scindia had prevented British officers from going inside the Jhansi fort, and had seized and publicly disgraced two of them for venturing there without his orders?—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 23.

HARD FROST.—The heaviest frost for ten or more years is said to have occurred in the Punjab districts bordering on the foot of the hills. On the 26th of December the thermometer stood, in some parts of the country, as far down as latitude 32 deg., at five degrees below freezing point. The continued absence of rain, usual about the end of the year, is much felt, and prices of cereals and gram are advancing, there being no stocks to fall back upon.

THE 23RD P.N.I. PIONEERS marched into Jullunder on the 30th December.

ROAD FROM TONSE-BRIDGE TO ALLAHABAD.—Orders have been given for the construction of a metalled road from the Tonse-bridge to Allahabad. The river is about eighteen miles from here, and it is anticipated that the line of rail to that river will be opened in about two months, by which time also, it is hoped, the road will be ready for the convenience of the dawk companies' carriages to bring the passengers from the rail into Allahabad.

SIR J. P. GRANT AND MR. E. H. LUSHINGTON.—We have been informed that a despatch has recently been received by the Government of Bengal from Sir J. P. Grant, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, expressing his regret in having omitted to record, at the time of his departure from India, his high appreciation of the able and eminent services of Mr. E. H. Lushington, Secretary to the Bengal Government, and of Lieut.-Colonel Beadle, Secretary to the said Government in the Public Works Department, and requesting his successor, Mr. Beadon, to put the same on record in the Bengal Office. A copy of the above despatch, we also learn, has been forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department, and to the parties concerned.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 27.

BAREILLY, Dec. 25.—"Our new church was opened to-day, every soul in the station attended, and our worthy pastor, the Rev. Mr. Cowie, gave us an excellent sermon well-suited to the occasion. The church is not quite completed, being still deficient in windows and flooring, but these will be all supplied during the next two months. It is truly a superb building, unequalled for size and tasteful design by any other church in the N.W.P."

HER MAJESTY'S 98TH are to leave Rawul Pindee, on the 1st January, and may be expected at Umballa on the 8th February.

MR. J. W. WYLLIE is likely to be appointed Post-Master General of the Punjab.

LIEUTENANT JACKSON'S CASE.—Europeans in India with limited incomes have certainly a large number of annoyances to contend with. Rendered irritable by exhaustion consequent on heat, and probably further debilitated by the effects of fever, or other disease, the Anglo-Saxon in this country very frequently acquires a more easily-provoked temperament than would have been natural to him had he remained at home. Of course there are stable and well-regulated minds that are proof against those peculiar causes of increased irritability which exist in India, either from excess of apathy or jollity. But the fact is as we have stated it as regards the great majority. We have no intention of excusing the displays of passion Europeans are so prone to give way to, but there are certainly periods when European equanimity is put to a very severe test, and this happens more often, perhaps, from the stupidity, assumed ignorance, or impertinence of servants, than from any other cause. The defence of Lieut. Jackson is now before the world, and from a perusal of it we have little doubt what the verdict will be. The charge of murder will fall to the ground, and the prisoner be acquitted of that serious crime. It appears that the servant Munnoo Khan was suspected of stealing his master's property, but that the theft could not be brought directly home to him. Lieutenant Jackson having no doubt of the guilt of the man, unwisely took the law into his own hands, and administered some fifty blows upon his back, having previously tied him to a tree. The blows were at first inflicted with a cane, and afterwards with switches cut from a neighbouring date tree. There would seem to be some discrepancy in the evidence as to how long the flogging was continued. The defence states that the servants continued flogging the deceased after Jackson had retired into the house and had told them to cease. It is impossible to believe that in inflicting the punishment Jackson had any intention of committing murder. The defence says justly, that "no man who contemplated serious consequences would have so courted publicity as to commit the crime in the sight and hearing of so many individuals. But," says Lieut. Jackson, "I contemplated no crime. I did not even anticipate any serious consequences, and the best proof of this, if proof be wanting, is in the order I gave to Bhodoo, to put Munnoo Khan's property outside my compound, that when he had had a sound thrashing he might take himself off, and trouble me no more." The line of conduct adopted by Jackson was reprehensible in a very high degree, but the supposition that he designed to murder the man is too violent to be entertained. And there seems to be little doubt that had the servant been in sound health, he would not have died from the chastisement he received. If it be true that Munnoo Khan, at the time he was flogged, was suffering under the disease known as Bright's affection of the kidneys, and if that disease had attained an advanced stage, the man's death at an early period was a probable occurrence. The proximate cause of death is stated to have been bronchitis, which is not at all an uncommon sequel to "Bright's disease." Every authority who has described the disease allows that the affection may progress to an irreclaimable extent, without even the person affected knowing that he has a mortal disease in his system. This would seem to have been the case with this unfortunate man, who, though apparently healthy, bore within him a deep-seated malady, which must sooner or later have terminated fatally. Under these circumstances the question for consideration is, how far the flogging should be held to have caused the death. The answer to this question must have important bearing on the sentence. The diseased state of Munnoo Khan was not known to his master, but the flogging was an unlawful act, and as it turned out, "dangerous to life." A flogging will be attended with danger in certain states of health, and therefore the medical opinion must be qualified. Taylor says the law in such cases appears to contemplate the direct, and not the future or possible, occurrence of danger. If the last view were adopted the

most trivial laceration or puncture might be pronounced dangerous to life, since tetanus, or fatal erysipelas, has been an occasional consequence of very slight injuries. The immediate cause of the man's death was bronchitis, which Dr. Burnside says was brought on by external violence. But none of the other medical men who were examined had ever known bronchitis to result from flogging, or would expect it to do so. Dr. Burnside stands so far, therefore, alone in the belief that a flogging may be the exciting cause of bronchitis.—*Time of India*, Jan. 8.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—A Battery 2nd Brigade R.A., formerly 1st Troop 1st Brigade H.A., will be at Futtehpore on the 3rd Jan., and Orai the 16th en route to Morar. The A Battery 11th Brigade were to leave Bareilly for Fyzabad on the 20th.

FYZABAD, Dec. 29.—H.M.'s 9th Regiment N.I., marched into cantonments on the morning of the 26th instant. They were met by the band of H.M.'s 107th Regiment, who played them in. The officers afterwards repaired by invitation to the mess of the 107th, where a sumptuous breakfast was laid out, and done ample justice to. H.M.'s 35th may be expected about the 15th January, when the gallant 107th return to Lucknow. Weather delightful, and sickness at a discount in this pretty little station.

H. M.'s 13TH LIGHT INFANTRY passed through Agra to the railway terminus, en route down country, on the 31st Dec.

PUNJAB APPOINTMENTS.—The following Punjab appointments are reported to us as about to be made or actually carried out. We some time since announced the first on the faith of a Lahore contributor:—Mr. F. A. Moore, to officiate temporarily as Postmaster-General of the Punjab and Sind, vice Mr. Reg. Saunders, proceeded on leave to Calcutta. Mr. E. A. Prinsep, C.S., to be Principal Settlement Officer, or Commissioner of Settlements for the Punjab, an office for which he is said to be peculiarly well fitted from previous experience. Major Blair Reid, just returned from furlough, to be Superintendent of the Hill State of Chumba. Major Bush, Deputy-Commissioner of Umballa, to proceed as "resident" to Kashmir during the season of 1863. Other changes must follow, of which we are promised early intelligence.—*Delhi Gazette*.

FALSE ACCUSATION.—It is one of the fundamental laws of journalism that the name of an informant is never given up. It is quite right it should be so, for otherwise we should lack information on all points. If anything could justify departure from this rule it is in cases where an editor of a journal has been deceived, and that with a malicious object. This is the case with us. We were informed the other day by a person whom we could not possibly suspect of sitting down to write a deliberate falsehood, that Mr. E. P. Moore had been imprisoned in the Simla gaol, on a discreditable charge connected with money transactions. Mr. Moore was accused of swindling by Major Goad, but acquitted of the charge by a jury, consisting of Colonel Colyear, Captain Penegree, Lieutenant Pogson, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Graham. Captain Macmahon put him in gaol without an explanation, because, when under the protection of the Court as an insolvent, Mr. Moore left Simla without permission. Altogether the transaction is unintelligible to us, for if Mr. Moore, being a British born subject, could not have been imprisoned on such a charge, why and how could he be tried for it? Any how, it is clear that we were deceived, and have called on our informant for explanation; meantime, we take this opportunity of contradicting the statement.—*Delhi Gazette*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23. Madge Wildfire, Murray, Liverpool; Athlete, Potter, Galle.—24. Malabar, Pope, London; Queen of the North, Clarke, Liverpool; Castle Howard, Lamprell, London.—26. Erymanthe, Macaire, Galle; Ida, Daupol, Liverpool.—29. Marlborough, Porteous, London; Cromwell, Crocker, Boston; Crusader, Hunkin, Cape Town; Bernicia, Melonas, Nantes; Venetia, Bowen, Liverpool.—30. Armada, Peiffer, Liverpool; Corea, Garry, Liverpool; Ophir, Miles, Mauritius; Bengal, Henry, Suez.—31. Palmyra, Richard, London; Tennasserim, Tully, Liverpool; Resolute, Mountfort, Colombo; Gladstone, Woodcott, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Athlete.—H. A. Kidd, M.D., Miss Kidd, Surgs. H. C. Browne, and S. J. Manook.
Per Malabar.—Capt. Munn, Capt. Whitehead, Capt. and Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. and Miss Blyth, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Rapallo, Miss Lindsey, Miss Hallie, Miss Williams, Miss Royson, Miss A. Royson, Mr. Gribble, Mr. Williams, Mr. Hewin, Mr. Goode, Mr. Kelly and family, Mr. Gregory, Miss Bowers.
Per Castle Howard.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. Livesay, Ross, and Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Lamprell.
Per Erymanthe.—Mr. Gallois, Mr. J. D. Dick, Mr. J. K. Moran, Maj. Payne, Mr. Burrows, Mr. S. K. Ferdinand, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Maunsel, Mr. Goodwyn, Mr. Harbard, Mr. Cliechester, Lord G. and Lady Paget, Mr. Auzent, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington and two infants, Mr. Whealy, Mr. W. B. Liddel, Mr. Kistman Chetty, Mr. Pigot, Mr. Liebert.
Per Ida.—Mrs. Chambers.
Per Cromwell.—Mr. Bramhall.
Per Palmyra.—D. M. G. Davidson, staff asst. surg.
Per Tennasserim.—James and A. Boissaz.
Per str. Marlborough.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Hyne, Mrs. Poyntz and two children, Miss Leslie, Mrs. McKenzie and child, Capt. and Mrs. Wins and child, Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Jackson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Mallon, Mr. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Lanton, Mr. Rose.
Per Pearl.—Messrs. Russel, MacGregor, and Robison.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 18. Medway, Grieves, Mauritis; Rangoon, Lowen, Chittagong, Akab, Rangoon, and Moulemin; Augusta, Nolte, Bourbon.—19. Futay Rozack, Hodges, Madras.—20. Rowena, Wilson, Liverpool; Canova, Hayes, Liverpool.—21. Merline Blanc, Rault, Bourbon.—22. Thunder, Fowler, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; Smyrna, Dela Ilana, Madras; Wm. Carvill, Copeland, Liverpool.—24. Witch of the Wave, Bromhall, Bombay.—25. Hotspur, Toynebe, London via St. Helena; Hydree, Crichton, Bombay.—26. Australian, Neblett, Port Blair.—27. Adamant, Lodwick, London via Cape; Faiz Allum, Weir, Bombay.—29. Gertrude, Adley, Batavia; Ukko, Huvirner, London; West Wind, Elliot, New York; Lalla Rookh, Brown, Liverpool; Bussorah Merchant, Richards, Bombay.—30. Ethel, Salt, Liverpool.—Jan. 1. Philamene, Poussier, Port Phillip; Garibaldi, Showers, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. India.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mr. Kilby. For AKTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Pandorf, Maj. Bingley's four children. For RANGOON.—Mr. Etrange, Mr. and Mrs. Russel, Mr. Longueville Clarke, Capt. Perry, Mr. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan and two children, Mr. Jones, W. C. Mitter, B. C. Bose.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 3, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent.....	Sa. Rs. nom.	
New Company's Rupees 4 do.....	94½ to	0
3rd Sicea Rupee 4 do.....	91½	92 0
Public Works 5 do.....	105½	0
Idto 5 do.....	104½	105 ½
New 5½ do.....	112½	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months).....	5 per ct
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days).....	7 per ct
Interest on Deposit of Government Paper.....	5½ per ct
Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts.....	6 per ct
On Deposit of Goods, &c.....	7½ per ct

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight.....	2 011-16 2 0½
Idto with Documents, do.....	2 013-16 2 0½
American Bills under credit, do.....	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....	2 0½ 0 0
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight.....	

RATES OF ADVANCE.

per cent. Stock Receipts.....	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper.....	100 " 76
4 ditto ditto.....	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 78
5 ditto ditto.....	100 " 95
5½ ditto ditto.....	100 " 95
New Treasury Bills.....	100 " 95

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value at Co.'s Rupees
Bank of Bengal.....	4000	each 8675 to 8725
Agra Bank (Limited).....	500	" 900 to 920
Oriental Bank.....	£25	" No sales.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10	" 16 to 15
Hooghly.....	1000	" 950
Delhi Bank.....	500	" 550 to 590
Commercial Bank.....	£250	" No sales.
Calcutta and Burmah.....	£500	" None available.
Mercantile Bank.....	£1000	" 1000
Simla Bank.....	£500	" 550
People's Bank.....	75	" Par.
India General Steam.....	1000	" 1275 to 1300
Ganges Company.....	500	" 510 to 530
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000	" 1900 to 1925
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited).....	600	" 860 to 890
Hooghly (Eastern).....	1000	" 1300 to 1350
East India Coal Company (Limited) ..	100	" 65 to 67
Bengal Printing Company (Limited) ..	100	" 170 to 172
Bengal Tea Company.....	100	" 160 to 165
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited) ..	200	" Par
Bonded Warehouse Association.....	445	" 730 to 735
Calcutta Docking Company.....	700	" 1250 to 1300
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10	" 16 to 17
Central Assam Tea Company.....	75	" 85 to 85
Assam Tea Company.....	200	" 480 to 490
East India Railway Company.....	218	" 218 to 232
East India Copper Co. (Limited) ..	1000	" 11 is.
East India Tea Company (limited).....	100	" 105 to 106
Do. do.....	40	" 41 to 42
Calcutta Auction Company (Limited) ..	75	" 12 to 15

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	1 1/2 to 10	3
Doubloons	"	32 6 to 32	0
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15	0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	20 4 to 20	0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 8 to 16	3
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt.	Ra. 16 5 to 16	0
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 15 to 16	0
Sycee Silver, Co's Rs. 100	"	"	"
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	224 0 to 225	0
Mexican ditto	"	220 8 to 221	6

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2 2s. 6d. to £3. 13s. 6d. per ton.
To Liverpool, £2 to £3. 0s. 0d.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Jan. 4).—*Produce Market*.—Since our last the holidays have, of course, interfered with the ordinary course of business, but on the open days a fair amount of business was transacted.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Jan. 4).—A good business at gradually advancing prices has been transacted. The improvement amounts to 4 to 6 annas on the wider class of *Grey Shirtings*, and 2 to 4 annas on 39 inch goods. Light fabrics and bleached goods participated in the improvement. The great bulk of the purchases is on native account.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.—The lines of H.M.'s 6th Inniskillings, at Mhow, have recently been the scene of a tragic occurrence. The facts, so far as we have been able to learn, are briefly these:—A young fellow named Sykes, until a short time since holding the appointment of mess sergeant, had, while in this position, formed an intimate acquaintance with the wife of a brother non-commissioned officer, with the knowledge and apparent approbation of her husband. Sykes, however, not long ago, lost his situation in consequence of being Rs. 1,000 to the bad in his accounts, and was tried, reduced, and imprisoned. On the termination of his imprisonment, Sykes proceeded to the quarters of his quondam friend, but a startling change had taken place in their feelings towards him, and he was treated with marked coldness. He accordingly left the house, got drunk, and was placed in the guard-room, from which, however, he succeeded in secretly effecting his escape. This was on Christmas night. Again he returned to the house, and finding the husband drunk, assaulted and beat the wife in a most brutal manner. Thence returning to the barrack-room, he took a carbine and one round of ammunition and once more bent his steps to the woman's quarters with the supposed intent of shooting her, but disappointed in his expectation of finding her, turned the weapon against himself; the ball penetrated his chest, and he fell a corpse on the threshold. An inquest assembled on the 26th inst., returned a verdict of "Felo-de-se," and the body was buried on the same day without military honours.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 2.

DEATH OF THE REV. M. H. JEFFERS.—No season, however joyous, is secure against the intrusion of death. The pages of this day's journal, which carry to our readers congratulation and wishes of joy, cannot escape being darkened by the black margin which tells of bereavement and sorrow. Many besides the readers of the *Madras Times* will hear with sincere regret the sad announcement which it is our painful duty to make, of the death of the Rev. M. H. Jeffers, B.A., principal proprietor, and for some time editor of this journal. Mr. Jeffers was a passenger on board Messrs. Green's ship *The Lord Warden*, that after a tedious voyage of 103 days, protracted by bad weather and adverse winds, anchored in our roads yesterday morning. He left Madras in January last, to seek in his native country the restoration of his health, which had been long in an enfeebled condition, but not finding the improvement he hoped for, and wishing to avoid the inclemency of an English winter, he re-embarked for Madras in September last. On the 13th of this month, within a very few days of the close of the voyage he breathed his last. In him the public have lost an earnest, able, and impartial journalist; one whose hearty indignation at injustice, oppression and wrong, was equalled only by his disinterested energy in exposing it; who with all his heart loved justice and hated iniquity. To those who have read this journal from its commencement no illustration will be

thought necessary. The rev. gentleman whose career of usefulness has been cut short in the prime of life, for he was only in his thirty-fourth year, came out to Madras in September, 1855, as the minister of Christchurch, in the Mount road. In 1859 the complaint which proved fatal made its appearance, and he became incapable of performing clerical duty. He was obliged to dissolve his connection with the colonial Church Society, and at the same time to resign the offer of a chaplaincy on the Madras establishment which, on the recommendation of the late Bishop Dealtry, was made to him by Sir Charles Wood. Debarred by disease from the service of the Church, as one of her clergymen, in the later end of 1860, he connected himself with the press of Madras by becoming proprietor and editor of the *Daily Times*. His memory will long have a place in the hearts of a large circle of attached friends and warm admirers.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 26.

SIR HOPE GRANT.—KAMPTEE, Dec. 31.—The Commander-in-Chief arrived here last Sunday week, and, commencing with H.M.'s regiments, successively trotted out every corps and department for inspection, and every one will remember the visitation for some time to come. In the first place, H.M.'s "out-and-outers" had their conceit taken out of them considerably; and each successive corps, horse, foot, and dragoons, including the artillery, were weighed in the balance and found wanting. However, when the cocked hat is put aside and the harness thrown off, a better man does not step than Sir Hope Grant. He immediately became popular with the Pig-sticking Club, from the hard riding qualities and first-rate seat in the saddle that he displayed. He went out one day with the Hunt Club on his way to visit the projected sanatorium at the Myrtoor-hills, and must have ridden close upon thirty-five miles the first stage on the road, including the hunt. They did not have much sport. He has been entertained by the station, each regiment and department vying to show hospitality and welcome the chief. His good lady, who accompanies him, has, with her well-known activity and benevolence, instituted meetings of soldiers' wives to be taught sewing, &c., and the ladies of the regiment have been encouraged to continue these meetings. Lady Grant has instituted similar meetings for the above purpose in all the stations where H.M.'s regiments are posted. His Excellency, after returning from Myrtoor, goes on to Lucknow and Benares to meet Sir H. Rose.

FRENCH COOLY TRADE.—It is with real satisfaction that we learn by our Madras papers that the pleasant little "family compact" at Pondicherry for kidnapping her Majesty's liege subjects of India, and sending them to various French settlements, has at last been dissolved by no less a personage than the French Emperor himself. The Pondicherry Government, or rather Governor, had evidently resolved that emigration from India to the French colonies should only take place at Pondicherry. The reason assigned was, that the French shipping would thereby be considerably benefited, and that if, on the contrary, the emigrants were shipped from British ports, the British ships would monopolise all the advantages of the traffic. Notwithstanding all her progress, France is only now beginning to allow free-trade ideas to dawn on her benighted mind, and consequently this reason would doubtless have been a sufficient answer to any inquiries made on the subject by the French Colonial Minister. The reason assigned by the Pondicherry Government was in itself a gross violation of the spirit of the treaty by which France is permitted to recruit emigrants in India to supply the deficient labour market of her colonies. Regard for French shipping, however, was found, on inquiry, to dwindle down into regard for the Governor of Pondicherry's son-in-law. The Madras press first took the matter up, and the Chamber of Commerce at the Presidency protested promptly and energetically against the measure that interfered with free-trade in the shipping, and practically denied us the small compensation for the loss that India sustains by the treaty, of carrying away some of our own coolies

from our own territory to enrich our neighbours. Pondicherry certainly is a long way from Paris, and Governor D'Urbraye turned a deaf ear to our demands, doubtless thinking that the freedom and health of some thousands of her Majesty's subjects are small things to stand in the way of the enrichment of his estimable relative. An English Chamber of Commerce was, however, not to be beaten thus, nor English journals silenced. Some of our merchants made representations to the French Government, and the minister loyally annulled the decree issued by the Pondicherry Government regarding the emigration. It is with extreme pleasure that we receive this new and prompt assurance of the continuation of the *entente cordiale*. Certainly, the late proceedings of M. D'Urbraye were discreditable to France and irritating to England. The French minister's interference will, however, we hope, have the effect of inducing his deputy at Pondicherry to give up his discreditable speculations and look after the people committed to his charge. The Bourbon Government had often expressed a wish to be allowed to obtain coolies from Madras; and we are informed that when the decision of the French Government was ascertained, orders were sent from Bourbon to the Madras Presidency to recruit five thousand coolies.—*Englishman*, Dec. 17.

BOMBAY.

ALLEGED CAPTURE OF FEROZE SHAH.

At Patan the political authorities, Major Arthur and Captain Fenwick, captured on the 2nd Jan. a Mohammedan who is said to be Feroze Shah. He was pointed out by a sepoy of a native infantry regiment. This man tells a strange story. He has been absent from his regiment for a year without leave, his family, however, remaining behind. He says he has been all this time occupied in dogging the disguised Shahzade, and has taken the first opportunity of handing the rebel leader over to the British power. It is perhaps not worth while to question the accuracy of this tale; though, as the man is a Mussulman himself, it is probable that he did not originally go in quest of Feroze Shah, but that, having begun by a *bond fide* desertion, he afterwards changed his mind when he saw that he could make money by betraying the fugitive. The supposed Feroze Shah was taken early in the morning. Major Arthur and Captain Fenwick pretended to be going out shooting, and, as they passed through the city with guns and beaters, suddenly entered the house which the sepoy pointed out. A Mohammedan who stood at the door was greatly alarmed. They pushed past him and found a man in bed, whom they seized. The sepoy swore he was Feroze Shah. The wretched creature shook with deadly terror, and confessed that he was a relation, a nephew, of the King of Delhi. He was immediately secured and sent off to Deesa, where he remains in charge of a European guard, and the orders of Government are now awaited. The Gaikwar and his Minister, who were at Deesa when the prisoner was brought in, are said to be delighted at the capture, and certainly the Mahrattas owe no love to the house of Timour. It is not a little curious that the last chief of that house who refused to pay allegiance to the British Government should have been taken at a place in the heart of India so soon after the death of the ex-King of Delhi. Though a rebel and fugitive from justice, and though knowing well that he had no mercy to look for if he fell into our hands, he seems to have been resolved to ascertain what was the state of the popular feeling towards himself and his cause, and with this view to have ventured into the midst of the English dominions where he might still have remained safe in exile. His betrayal by a man of his own caste and creed, following as it does so closely on the failure of the Mahratta conspiracy in the Deccan and the capture of other noted rebels, proves that there is at present not the slightest disposition on the part of the people of India to expose their lives and property to destruction by giving encouragement to the few

reckless spirits who wish to begin another insurrection. Feroze Shah was one of the most active and pertinacious of our enemies in 1857-58. He was at Delhi, with the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore, with Tantia Topce in his flying marches through Central India, and, during the four years he has been in exile, his name has frequently appeared in connection with intrigues and conspiracies against the British power in India. The fate which has already overtaken nearly all his comrades in rebellion now marks him as its latest victim; and, when he has suffered the just doom of treachery and murder, there is left but one name more, that of Nana Sahib, to add to the list, ere the tale of retribution for the massacres of 1857 is finally closed.—*Bombay Saturday Review*, Jan. 10.

BOMBAY MERCANTILE MORALITY.

Considering that the good folks of Bombay have always been disposed to sneer at the morality of Calcutta merchants and traders, we may be excused if we laugh at the way in which the tables have now been turned upon some members of their own community. The tampering with the officials of the telegraphic department, the cutting of the wires, &c., were all ascribed to, and accepted as the acts of a certain class of opium dealers in the bazaar. The charge substantiated against certain natives, of getting advances under false pretences from the banks upon shipments of silks and other merchandise, was looked upon also as an exceptional case. The exposures and scandal which originated in the lawsuits between the promoter and the shareholders of the Throstle Mill Cotton Company and the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, which were not confined to Natives only, rather shook our faith in the asserted superiority of the commercial morality of Bombay over the other Presidency cities. But we must confess that we have, since the Goculdass Tezpal scandal, almost ceased to believe in it. The person named, who was a leading Bombay merchant and a member of the Council of the University, was accused by the agents of a local Steam Navigation Company of giving false statements of the amount of bullion contained in the packages which he was accustomed to ship by their steamers, thereby saving a considerable portion of the per centage he should have paid for its transmission; of which charge he appears to have pleaded guilty, as it was compromised by his paying a large sum to the Lancashire Relief Fund as conscience money. This conduct was denounced, we think very properly, by most of the Bombay journals, though we are sorry to see that he found one apologist, upon the ground, as far as we can understand, that he only did what other merchants, both Native and European, were in the habit of doing. This charge has been denied officially by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who say that they do not believe it to be a common practice amongst merchants and others shipping specie, to make false declarations of value to evade payment of the per centage charged upon freight; further stating that the commission of such an act would, in addition to the usual legal penalties, entail upon the offender instant expulsion from all respectable society. A Native gentleman, however, who, the *Bombay Gazette* says, is under the impression that such a practice does exist, has placed one thousand rupees in the hands of the editor of that journal to bring the point in dispute to a test, and upon the result stakes his one thousand rupees, to be handed over to the Lancashire Relief Fund in case of his failure to make good this impression. It is proposed to let the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce draw at their pleasure the names of fifteen English houses who may be the consignees of specie and the addresses of registered packets relating to the same by the incoming English mail steamer; let the contents of those shipments and packets be examined as to the value of the specie declared in the bills of lading and on the face of the packets respectively, and if these correspond, if there be no fraud akin to that laid to the charge of Mr. Goculdass Tezpal, the party whom the *Gazette* calls the challenger of the Chamber of Commerce agrees to forfeit the money to the Lancashire Fund. It is distinctly stated

that Goculdass is not the challenger. The Chamber can hardly refuse to take up this challenge, of the result of which we can have little doubt. We do not believe that European merchants or bankers would lend themselves to such discreditable frauds, and we hope there are very few Natives who would do so. But, after the late exposures, we would not feel too sure of it. We have heard that not long since sovereigns were shipped to a Presidency City in boxes containing also silver bars and, we believe, five-franc pieces; though the bills of lading had been signed for silver only. This was, however, so sharply resented by the consignee that the trick has never been repeated. It is only just to say that the shippers were French merchants. We do not believe, however, that any merchant in Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras would transact such business or continue relations with any one who did so; we have far too high an opinion of our merchants and bankers in India for that. But we have no fear as to the result of the Bombay wager if it has been accepted.—*Englishman*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—A dividend for the half-year ending Dec. 31st of Rs. 55 per share, being at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, clear of Income-tax, on the capital stock of the bank, has been declared.

DEATH OF DR. GRIERSON.—We deeply regret to announce the death of David Grierson, M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Poona Division. He died at his residence in Poona on Jan. 6th, surrounded by all the members of his family in this country. The cause of his death was aneurism of the heart, and his last sufferings, in which Christian patience and resignation had their perfect work, were very severe. Dr. Grierson saw long and arduous service in his profession, and few ever equalled him in the fidelity with which he performed it. He was a man of very remarkable consistency in his private and public walk, strictly conscientious in every act of his life, and of extraordinary strength and force of character. He possessed a mind of a high order, which has been carefully disciplined by intense thinking and reasoning; a very sound judgment, which clearly discerned and firmly held fast the right and the true; and a heart of the warmest affections and tenderest sympathies. A profound student, a careful observer, and a skilful practitioner, he stood in the highest rank of his profession. He was a most exemplary Christian: the light which was in him was never dimmed, much less was it ever darkness, but it shone steadily, brightly, to the great benefit of all who were about him and to the glory of God. We need not speak of the irreparable loss which his bereaved family have sustained; in his death society, the State, the Church have sustained a very severe loss. But to him, to die was indeed gain.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A most melancholy accident, involving the death of an amiable young lady, occurred last Sunday evening. Miss Bolton was, it appears, returning with a party of friends from dining out, and while passing along the McLeod road the horses shied and took fright. The gentlemen who was accompanying them (there were three ladies in the carriage) got out to assist the coachman, by going to the horses heads, and in doing so tripped and fell. This alarmed Miss Bolton and one of her companions, who conceiving there was more danger than really existed, immediately threw themselves out of the carriage and fell to the ground. Neither of the ladies appear to have sustained any serious external injury, but Miss Bolton was taken up insensible and died in three or four hours. The immediate cause of her death, we believe, is attributed to disease of the heart, aggravated by the shock she had sustained. The other lady is convalescent. This unfortunate event has cast a considerable gloom over the station; the deceased lady being connected with several families at present residing in Kurrachee, and universally esteemed.—*Sindian*, Dec. 31.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD AND HIS HIGHNESS KHUNDOO RAO.—AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.—The last news respecting the tour of Sir W. Mansfield is that on the 31st ult. he had reached Puttun, thirty miles out of his way to Deesa, whither he had proceeded to meet his Highness Khundoo Rao, Guicowar of Baroda. A Durbar was held by the Guicowar for the reception of the chief, his staff, and the political on the 1st instant, and after it was over they were entertained at a sumptuous feast, for the preparation of which the services of the chief's cuisine were called into requisition. The whole affair was grand, and passed off to universal satisfaction. The tumasha was scarcely over, however, when off started Major Arthur, the Political Superintendent of Pahlapore, into the city, and seized a Bengalee-looking fellow, a Mussulman, apparently aged about thirty years, who was described by his "peacher" (a sepoy of a Bengal Native Regiment, now on furlough), from a conversation he had heard in the masjid at prayer time, as a grandson of Bahdur Shah, of Delhi. When captured he was found residing with a weaver, and the only account he could give of himself was that he had undertaken a pilgrimage from the Bengal provinces to a sacred shrine here (rather a long business, as he is known to have been in the place for eight or nine months), and that four companions in his pious journey who accompanied him to Puttun, are gone he knows not where. The natives have put him down as the veritable Ferozshah, but parties who have seen a photograph of the latter personage hold that there is no resemblance in the prisoner. However, the authorities seem to be of opinion that he is a "man of note," and have packed him off to Deesa under charge of a strong escort of the 1st Lancers, furnished from the chief's camp. The prisoner appeared terror-stricken on being captured. The chief moved on towards Deesa on the 3rd. He is, I believe, to make a stay there of a couple or three days, then move on to Aboo and Nusseerabad.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 26. Str. Governor Higginson, Calder, Kurrachee.—27. Music, Klein, Hong Kong and Singapore.—28. Walmer Castle, Ormsby, London.—29. Faiz Ali, Stamford, Siam; Diana, Bergenstrom, Stockholm.—30. Morning Star, Taverner, Calcutta; str. Comandante, Carew, Hong Kong; Early Dawn, Norrie, Liverpool; Cimber, Kopperholt, Liverpool.—31. str. Taptee, Ellis, Kurrachee; Richard Cobden, Randall, Liverpool.—Jan. 2. Sailer Prince, Wise, Greenock; Futeh Allum, Nacoda, Calcutta.—3. str. Singapore, Grammer, Hong Kong.—4. str. Philox, Puddicombe, Sedshighur; Shaw, A. Ann, Clark, Calcutta; Tasmania, Altidge, China. 5. Margare, Jane, Bonsted, Hong Kong; Hyacinth, Earline, Hong Kong; Fraser, Profusa, Calcutta; str. Dalhousie, Pungelley, Hong Kong.—6. Margaret Kerr, Galloway, Greenock; Shaw Allum, Tulloch, Calcutta.—7. Fez Robinec, Hugon, Mauritius; Eloisa, Philpot, London; str. Maharaj, Kulder, Madras Coast.—9. str. Comandante, Etheridge, Sedshighur.—10. Shaw Allum, Ricker, Calcutta; Bushire Merchant, Jones, Mauritius; Godavery, Parrand, Penang.—11. Punjab, Taylor, Calcutta; str. Orissa, Parish, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

The P. and O. Co.'s str. Orissa, with the mails of the 10th and 15th Dec., anchored in Bombay Harbour Jan. 12. She sailed from Suez on the 26th ult. at six P.M., and arrived at Aden on the 3rd inst., at five A.M. She overtook and passed the Messageries Imperiales screw str. *Donnae*, in the Red Sea, gaining on her twelve hours between Suez and Aden. Passengers.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Weatherly, Mr. Froom, Cornet Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Miller, Rev. C. New, Mr. J. Dunwan, Mr. W. Hamilton, Mr. W. Southern, Mr. E. Redman, Mr. H. Finwell, Mr. B. Rose, Mrs. Warwick, Lieut. Haynes, Mr. J. Ramsden, Mr. J. Smith, Mrs. Gaylor, Mr. A. Unwin, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. D. Polson. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Torrie, Mr. Costa, Mr. Silva. From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Stapleton. From SEZ.—Capt. and Mrs. Waddington, Capt. M. Fidon, Maj. and Mrs. Mand, Messrs. A. and D. Cama, Mackinnon Nourjee, Mr. Schlewick. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Manson, Mr. Sedgewick, Maj. G. Clark, Col. and Mrs. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie, Capt. C. Irvine, Capt. J. G. Cookson, Mr. J. R. Leggett, Sir John Logan, Mr. E. Bouse, Dr. and Mrs. Mahady, Mr. Brinchley, Mr. Kunz, Mr. and Mrs. Forde, Mr. J. Furze, Mr. E. Perrier, Mr. Brinwald. From ADEN.—Capt. Playfair, Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Doublie and two children, Mr. Sorabjee Coverjee, Mr. and Mrs. Rustonjee and child, Mr. Magrath, Mr. Gardner, Mr. P. Tait. Per Walmer Castle.—Mr. and Mrs. Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. Walters and two children, C.S. Capt. and Mrs. Fern and child, 103rd Regt. Ben. Fus., Capt. and Mrs. Pierce, 10th Regt. B.N.L., Lieut. and Mrs. Mainwaring and two children, 20th Regt. B.N.L., Miss Gibson, Mr. Salmon, C.S., Cornet Armstrong, H.M.'s 8th Hussars, Mr. Ledgard, Mr. Carter, Mr. Tibury. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Singapore, from Hong Kong, &c.—Mr. Gray, Mr. Davison, Mr. Fuhada, Mr. R. Dossa, Mr. S. Pestonjee, Mr. Fiddumsey, Mr. R. Morarjee, Commander Wake, R.N.

Per H. M.'s str. Dalhousie, from Hong Kong, &c.—Capt. A. A. De Voer, Lieut. J. M. Hartigan.
 Per Panjab.—Mrs. Taylor and two children.
 Per C. and H. S. N. Co.'s str. Governor Higginson.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. Bean, E. Lawrence, Esq., J. Brakine, Esq., C.S.
 Per Morning Star.—Miss Milman.
 Per H. M.'s str. Coromandel, from Hong Kong.—Lieut. Brown, Asst. surg. Langley.
 Per str. Tapce.—Lieut. Mackenzie, Ens. Quinet, Dr. Hallen, Mr. C. P. Powells, Mr. J. Horne.
 Per str. Phoenix.—The Hon. J. D. Inverarity, Mrs. Inverarity, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, H. R. Cassels, Esq.
 Per Varga et Jaue.—Mr. J. Hean, Mrs. Ramah, Mr. and Mrs. McEnnot and two children.
 Per str. Maharaj.—Mrs. Ashburner and family, Mrs. C. M. Duffin, Rev. C. M. Dessonira, Mr. J. W. Carly, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Maylor, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Blackmor, Mr. Nicolson, Mr. Fletcher.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 27. Salsette str., Dundas, Aden and Suez; General Havelock, Spowart, Kurrachee; Gen. of the Ocean, Williams, Calcutta; Phoenix str., Puddicombe, Sedashegour.—29. Ganges str., Wilkinson, China, &c.; Indore str., Brown, Singapore and Hong Kong; Maharaj str., Kidder, Malabar Coast.—30. Talavera, Brown, Liverpool.—31. Berenice str., Searie, Kurrachee; Shapri reg. Herje, Batta, Colombo; Knight Errant, Guine, Liverpool.—Jan. 1. Sea Horse, Banks, Liverpool.—2. Governor Higginson str., Calder, Kurrachee.—3. Iskunderahali, Page, Kurrachee and Calcutta; China, Minto, Rangoon.—6. Admiral Lyons, Thompson, Liverpool; Taptee str., Ellis, Kurrachee; Commanel str., Carew, Sedashegour.—7. Charger, Smyth, Liverpool.—8. Countess of Elgin, Abbott, Zanzibar.—10. Helen Douglas, McDougall, Liverpool.—13. P. and O. str. Behar, Hyde, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Behar.—F. R. MALTA.—Mrs. Inverarity and child. For MARSEILLES.—Maj. H. Gard, Col. the Hon. —Thos. er. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. W. M. Rende and son, Mr. G. W. Healey, Mr. A. F. Tucker, Lieut. Rennie, 44th Foot, Lieut. W. S. McKeezie, 93rd Highlanders.
 Per str. Phoenix.—W. R. Cassels, Esq., Hon. J. Inverarity.
 Per str. Maharaj.—Mr. Hall, Mr. K. by H. G. the Archbishop of Goa and secretary, and five priests, Mr. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Forde, Mr. Hunt, Mr. D. Faru, Mr. Friskine, Mr. Bordes, Mr. Blackwell, Maj. Robinson, Mr. Benson.
 Per str. Taptee.—Miss Gibson, Cornet Armstrong.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Jan. 13, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. 99	
4 ditto Loan.....	1832-33 Rs. 99½	100 Sa.
4 ditto ditto.....	1835-36 Rs. 94½	100 Co.
4 ditto ditto.....	1842-43 Rs. 94½	100 do.
4 ditto Co.'s R. Loan.....	1854-55 Rs. 94½	100 do.
5 ditto Loan (New).....	Rs. 104½ to 105	
5½ ditto Co.'s R. Loan.....	112	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	96 pm.
Orient Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....	115
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....	15 pm.
Central Bank of Western India.....	2 dis.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....	96
Madra Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	80 pm.
Apolo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 paid up.....	22,000
Chart. Bank of India Australia & Inda 200.....	14 pm.
Chart. Mercantile Bank of India 1000 & China 200.....	54 xd.
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto.....	6,500 prem.
Hydraulic P. Company.....	4,000 ditto
Col on Spinning Company.....	4,600 ditto
Colaba L. Company.....	10,000 ditto
Bombay Bar da. &c., Railway 1,000 ditto.....	par. Nom.
Bombay S. N. Company.....	500 ditto
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....	5,000 par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....	150
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,100
Throstle Mill Company.....	4,000
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....	550
Orient. Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,500
Gerrit Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 213-3 paid in Bombay, or 25 prem. in England).....	Rs. 4 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share—Rs. 5 dis.	

EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d. for Dec. Bills.....	
6 ditto ditto.....	2s. 1d. for Cred. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	99
Ditto at 30 ditto.....	99½
Ditto at sight.....	100
On Madras, at 30 days'.....	99
Ditto at sight.....	nom.
On China, at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 218 per 100 dols.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign.....	each, Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes.....	10-3
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs. 240
Republic dollars.....	ditto 213½
German Crowns.....	ditto 21½
Sycee Silver.....	105
Gold Leaf.....	per tola, Rs. 16-8
Bar Silver.....	106
Mexican Dollars.....	222
Carolus.....	290

FREIGHTS.

To London—Cotton, £3. 0s.; Seeds £2. 17s. 6d. to £3. 0s.
 To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 17s. 6d. to £3. 0s.
 Seeds, £2. 12s. 6d. to £2. 15s. 0d.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

STAFF.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, 6 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, from the dates specified opposite their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Captains W. Davis; Dec. 9, 1862.
 R. M. S. Annesley; Dec. 9, 1862.
 Brev. maj. J. I. Murray; Dec. 10, 1862.
 T. C. Merrie; Dec. 10, 1862.
 Brev. maj. H. M. Garstin; Dec. 20, 1862.
 E. A. Grubb; Dec. 20, 1862.
 Brev. lieut. col. W. T. Hughes; Dec. 28, 1862.
 E. M. Martineau; Dec. 28, 1862.
 S. B. Cookson; Dec. 28, 1862.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be captains, from the dates specified opposite their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieutenants H. R. Osborn; Dec. 9, 1862.
 E. H. C. Simpson; Dec. 9, 1862.
 E. C. Impey; Dec. 10, 1862.
 W. C. B. Ryan; Dec. 10, 1862.
 E. T. Sadler; Dec. 10, 1862.
 G. J. Pasley; Dec. 20, 1862.
 J. V. Hunt; Dec. 20, 1862.
 C. F. Sharpe; Dec. 20, 1862.
 P. H. F. Harris; Dec. 20, 1862.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Promotions.
 Late 62nd N.I.—Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. B. Cox to be capt., from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Capt. E. S. Denniss, prom.

General List.
 Ens. H. P. Airey (H.M.'s 101st foot) to be lieut. from Nov. 19, 1862, v. Lieut. J. C. Campbell, late 42nd N.I. (104th foot), prom.; Ens. E. H. Webb to be lieut. from Dec. 11, 1862, v. Lieut. A. B. Temple, late 49th N.I. (staff corps), dec.; Ens. H. S. Anderson, to be lieut. from Dec. 18, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. J. Nicholson, late 54th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

Alteration of Rank.
 Late 62nd N.I.—Capt. J. Leven (staff corps), from Nov. 4, 1861, v. Capt. H. J. Hughes, ret.

General List.
 Lieut. H. R. Rankin, from Nov. 4, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Leven, late 62nd N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. J. G. Maclean, from Nov. 7, 1861, v. Lieut. H. R. Battanshaw, late 47th N.I., res.

Lieut. H. I. Baylis, from Nov. 10, 1861, v. Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, gen. list, dismissed.

Lieut. E. C. Davidson, from Nov. 14, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. B. A. Poulton, late 64th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. E. Wiggins, from Nov. 23, 1861, v. Lieut. W. F. Belli, late 40th N.I., dec.

Lieut. E. P. Mainwaring, from Nov. 28, 1861, v. Lieut. C. Grant, late 45th N.I., dismissed.

Lieut. W. B. Aislabe, from Dec. 6, 1861, v. Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch, late 59th N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. J. T. Welchman, from Dec. 8, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. T. Norgate, late 69th N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. F. Tucker, from Dec. 9, 1861, v. Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, late 60th N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. Angus, from Dec. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. A. W. Christian, late 22nd N.I., dec.

Lieut. C. McD. Skene, from Jan. 1, 1862.
 Lieut. H. S. Moules, from Jan. 7, 1862, v. Lieut. E. Stevenson, late 3rd Eur. regt., ret.

Lieut. A. P. Samuells, from Jan. 14, 1862, v. Lieut. J. F. L. Fisher, late 19th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. C. McK. Hall, from Jan. 19, 1862, v. Lieut. H. L. Ramsbotham, late 47th N.I., dec.

Lieut. H. B. Swiney, from Feb. 6, 1862, v. Lieut. H. M. Bromley, late 52nd N.I., res.

Lieut. J. E. P. Mosley, from Feb. 28, 1862, v. Lieut. W. E. M. B. Ramsay, late 17th N.I., dec.

Lieut. W. P. Harrison, from March 17, 1862, v. Lieut. R. H. Wall, late 16th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. E. W. Howey, from March 29, 1862, v. Lieut. R. Cadell, late 20th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. W. C. Farwell, from April 3, 1862, v. Lieut. A. F. Corbett, late 43rd N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. D. Robertson, from April 25, 1862, v. Lieut. E. Chapman, late 14th N.I., dec.

Lieut. H. F. Showers (H.M.'s 104th foot), from Apr. 28, 1862, v. Lieut. R. Dougal, late 53rd N.I., res.

Lieut. C. Pakenham (H.M.'s 101st foot), from April 29, 1862, v. Lieut. H. W. Studdy, late 82nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. F. Dodsworth, from May 2, 1862, v. Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald, late 66th N.I., res.

Lieut. C. O. Bowles, res., from May 19, 1862, v. Lieut. A. H. B. Bruce, late 43rd N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. H. M. Clerkson, from May 27, 1862, v. Lieut. B. Rogers, late 68th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. W. J. Williamson, from June 6, 1862, v. Lieut. E. F. Browne, late 15th N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. G. Hammond, from June 9, 1862, v. Lieut. R. J. Foley, late 62nd N.I., res.

Lieut. J. E. Sandeman, from June 14, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) the Baron F. A. VonAndlaw, late 28th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

Lieut. C. Key, from June 15, 1862, v. Lieut. J. M. Graham, late 27th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. S. C. Trower, from June 20, 1862, v. Lieut. C. A. Copland, late 30th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

Lieut. E. Molloy, from July 20, 1862, v. Lieut. R. Stewart, late 22nd N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. W. M. Molyneux, from July 25, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. F. Templer, late 3rd European regt., retired.

Lieut. J. R. E. J. Royle, H.M.'s 107th foot, from Aug. 3, 1862, v. Lieut. W. Wroughton, late 54th N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. A. Price, from Aug. 8, 1862, v. Lieut. G. C. Rowcroft, late 41st N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. J. Butler, from Aug. 13, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. C. Millar, late 29th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. W. M. Story, from 13th Aug., 1862, v. Lieut. C. O. Bowles, gen. list, res.

Lieut. E. E. Grigg, from 3rd Sept., 1862, v. Lieut. S. Carry, late 37th N.I., dec.

Lieut. E. Z. Thornton, from Sept. 4, 1862, v. Lieut. H. Tyndall, late 61st N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. J. M. Tulloch, from Sept. 8, 1862, v. Lieut. G. Alexander, late 35th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. C. Ransford, from Sept. 14, 1862, v. Lieut. G. B. Lee, late 6th Eur. regt., dec.

Lieut. G. MacCall, from Oct. 3, 1862, v. Lieut. C. D. Blackwood, gen. list, dec.

Lieut. J. R. B. Atkinson, from Oct. 22, 1862, v. Lieut. W. L. Randall, late 59th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. Fraser, from Oct. 31, 1862, v. Lieut. R. N. McNair, gen. list, cashiered.

Lieut. E. W. Smyth, from Nov. 19, 1862, v. Lieut. F. J. Mackeson, late 47th N.I., dec.

Home Dept., Dec. 22.—No. 7,342.—Mr. C. E. Chapman, of the C.S., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for 3 years from date of embarkation.

No. 7,343.—Appointment.—The Rev. W. C. Bell, asst. chaplain, to officiate as chaplain of Fort Blair until further orders.

UNCOVENANTED LEAVE.

Financial Dept., Dec. 19.—No. 40g.—Notification.—The following extract from a despatch from the Right hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 186 of 1862, dated October 31, is published for general information.

Para. 13.—The modification proposed by you in Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules is approved, and the 2nd clause may therefore be amended as follows:—

"The leave granted under this section, if taken in India, will be computed from the date of the absentee's quitting his post to the date of his return thereto, and, if taken to Europe or beyond Indian limits, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which the absentee may embark from the port nearest his station to the date of his arrival at the same on his return to duty. A second leave of the same description cannot be taken till the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from a former leave. No portion of the salary allowed to be drawn will be claimable till the absentee shall have returned to his duty."

Dec. 23.—No. 41g.—Maj. J. C. Coley, officiating military paymaster, Bombay, is confirmed in that appointment.

Public Works Dept.—No. 216.—Lieut. J. H. Bedford, R.E., is appointed a 2nd class asst. eng., and placed at the disposal of the agent to Gov. gen., Central India, to officiate as exec. eng. of the Dhar and Joura road, v. Lieut. C. B. F. Penny, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay.

No. 218.—Mr. G. D. Prussia, 3rd class accountant, is transferred from the N.W. Provs. to the Straits Settlements.

No. 219.—The privilege leave for 1 mo., granted by the chief commissioner of Oude to Mr. J. T. MacLagan, dep. controller and examiner of public works accounts, from Dec. 23, 1862, or from date on which he may avail himself of it, is confirmed.

Dec. 20.—No. 1,126.—The services of Maj. B. T. Reid, Bengal staff corps, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

Dec. 22.—No. 1,127.—The services of Lieut. W. Shepherd, royal engns., are placed at disposal of the public works dept.

No. 1,128.—Capt. C. W. Earle, 2nd batt. rifle brig., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. of dep. judge advocate gen., Oude div.

No. 1,130.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts.:

Ordnance Dept.—Lieut. G. Lamb, royal art., to be a 3rd class commissary of ordnance (on probation).

No. 1,131.—The underment. sub assts. attached to No. 4 Topographical Party, Chota Nagpore Division Survey, are prom. as follows from the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Mr. J. Vanderputt, from the 2nd to the 1st class, from Sept. 1.

Mr. A. J. Wilson, from the 3rd to the 2nd class, from Oct. 1.

Dec. 24.—No. 1,132.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 654, dated Dec. 8.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on m.c., to Lieut. H. H. P. Cowper, gen. list cav., doing duty with 13th Bengal cav., for 18 mo., under the new regs.

No. 1,135.—The underment. officer has reported his return from England:—

Asst. surg. P. F. Bellaw, of the med. dept., civil, Purneah, Oct. 24, 1862.

No. 1,136.—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Lieut. H. A. Rooke, of the late 12th N.I., doing duty with the 25th (Punjab) regt. N.I., for 18 mos., under the new regs.

No. 1,138.—The following officer having applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is apptd. to the Bengal staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) T. A. Carey, late 17th regt. N.I., to the qmrm. gen.'s dept.

No. 1,139.—The following prom. is made:—

Ordnance Department.—Lieut. J. Lamb, veteran estab., asst. commissary of ordnance, to be a dep. commissary, v. Capt. T. Spencer, retired by Govt. gen. order No. 1,036, dated Nov. 21, 1862.

The services of Dr. Moir, in med. charge of the station of Nynee Tal, are placed temp. at disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P., with effect from the date on which he may be relieved from his present duties.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Police Dept., Dec. 23.—No. 850.—Mr. C. Powell, asst. district superintendent of police, was transf. from Mozuffurgurh to Mooltan, with effect from Nov. 11, 1861; and from Mooltan to Jung, v. Mr. J. C. Ryley, who, under Punjab Gazette order of Feb. 19, 1862, was transf. from Jung to Mozuffurgurh.

No. 851.—Mr. W. Haslett, asst. district superintendent of police, was transf. from Mooltan to Mozuffurgurh, with effect from Nov. 11, 1861, as a temp. arrangement, and re-transf. to Mooltan March 10, 1862, v. Mr. C. Powell, transf. to Jung.

General Dept., Dec. 24.—No. 2,447.—Leave.—Maj. W. McNeile, dep. comsr., has obtained 8 weeks' leave, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., with effect from Feb. 15 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Judicial Dept., Dec. 24.—No. 967.—Powers.—In continuation of No. 415, dated May 28, 1862, the Hon. the Lieut. Governor is pleased to vest the underment. officer with the powers described in sec. 1 of Act XV. of 1862:—

Maj. O. J. McL. Farrington, dep. comsr., Umritsur.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp Morar, Gwalior, Nov. 27.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

6th Regt. Bengal Cav.—Capt. F. W. Graham, staff corps, offic. 2nd in com., is confirmed in that appointment.

35th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. E. Campbell, of late 31st N.I., to be adjt., v. Ens. M. Lyne.

Chinsurah Depot.—Lieut. P. Lawless, H.M.'s 97th foot, to be qmrm.

Capt. C. Andrews, of late 72nd N.I., is permitted to do duty with 11th regt. N.I.

The services of Lieut. E. G. Wace, adjt. 14th regt. N.I., are placed at disposal of Punjab Government for civil employment.

Lieut. W. S. A. Lockhart, late 44th N.I., is appointed to do duty with 7th drag. gds., instead of with H.M.'s 7th hussars, as notified in G.O.C.C. of 27th ult.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rawul Pindee brigade order, dated 14th ult., directing Asst. surg. G. C. Chesnaye, A batty. 5th roy. horse brig., to receive medical charge, temporarily, of the brigade staff, and civil duties of Rawul Pindee, from Surg. T. Farquhar, m.d., proceeding with his regiment.

Landour station order, dated 17th ult., appointing Capt. H. D. Maunsell, late 62nd N.I., to command of invalids and recovered men proceeding to Meerut.

By Capt. J. Nisbett, comg. 37th regt. N.I., dated 27th ult., appointing Lieut. J. M. Sym, late 58th N.I., to act as paid doing duty officer from the date he rejoined the regiment.

Robilcund district order, dated 31st ult., appointing Asst. surg. J. N. Shipton, 2nd drag. gds., to medical charge of invalids and time-expired men proceeding from Nynee Tal towards the Presidency.

Meeran Meer brigade order, dated 31st ult., directing Asst. surg. S. Mackertich, m.d., doing duty with 19th foot, to proceed to Ferozepore with D batty. 5th roy. horse brig., and to return to Meeran Meer on being relieved by Surg. J. B. S. Brown, 4th Goorkha regt.

Meerut division order, dated 1st inst., directing Capt. T. C. Graham, late 4th Eur. L.C., to do general duty at Meerut until further orders.

Oude division order, dated 4th inst., directing Ens. G. MacCall, gen. list, attached to 107th foot, to do duty with a detachment of invalids and time-expired men proceeding to Calcutta.

Barrackpore brigade order, dated 5th inst., directing Asst. surg. G. Bremner, Lahore lt. horse, to afford medical aid to the station staff, v. Asst. surg. F. S. Sillifant.

Presidency division order, dated 6th inst., permitting Lieut. N. Barton, late 52nd N.I., to do duty with 25th regt. N.I. at Barrackpore on the expiration of his leave.

Oude division order, dated 8th inst., directing Surg. C. F. Warneford, m.d., 15th N.I., to receive medical charge of artillery division, Lucknow, from Surg. G. Banister, proceeding to join 104th foot.

Oude division order, dated 9th inst., appointing Surg. C. F. Warneford, m.d., 15th regt. N.I., to medical charge of divisional and brigade staff, v. Surg. G. Banister, appointed to 104th foot.

Lucknow brigade order, dated 11th inst., directing Asst. surg. W. E. Allen, No. 5 batt. 16th brig., to assume medical charge of No. 3 batt. 22nd brig. R.A., proceeding to Jhansi.

Allahabad brigade orders confirmed:—

Dated 18th ult.—Directing Garrison Asst. surg. D. Wright, m.d., to afford medical aid to the left wing, 11th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties, as a temp. arrangement.

Dated 31st ult.—Appointing Asst. surg. W. Sly, 34th foot, to the medical charge of a detachment of invalids proceeding to the Pres.

Dated 6th inst.—Directing Asst. surg. A. Maclean, No. 2 batt. 14th brig., to afford medical aid to No. 6 batt. 16th brig. R.A., in add. to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. C. Johnson, appt. to the 13th regt. N.I.

Gwalior district orders confirmed:—

Dated 12th inst.—Directing Asst. surg. T. G. Skardon, doing duty with the 13th foot, to join H.M.'s 20th hussars.

Benares division orders confirmed:—

Dated 21st ult.—Directing Ensigns J. Butler and J. A. McNeale, general list, inf., now attached to the 77th foot, to join and do duty with the 13th regt. N.I.

Dated 8th inst.—Directing Asst. surg. H. Cayley, civil asst. surg. of Goruckpore, to receive medical charge of the 13th regt. N.I., and 17th Bengal cav., from Asst. surg. H. S. Smith, m.d., removed to Benares.

Fort William garrison orders confirmed:—

Dated 20th inst.—Appg. Ens. R. Vivian, gen. list, inf., to do duty with the company of local inf.

Appg. Ens. R. Macminnie to do duty with No. 3 garrison battery of art.

Presidency division orders confirmed:—

Dated 30th ult.—Attaching Lieut. C. J. Durand late 14th N.I., to 21st regt. N.I.

Dated 4th inst.—Permitting Lieut. R. Beavan, gen. list, inf., to proceed and do duty with the 23rd royal Welch fus. at Fyzabad.

Orders confirmed:—

Dugshai station order, dated June 24 last, appg. Capt. M. H. T. Lloyd, 89th foot, to the command of the convalescent depot, until further orders.

Allahabad brigade order, dated Sept. 10 last, appg. Capt. J. B. Saunders, brigade interp., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. F. K. Bacon, proceeded on leave.

Cherat station order, dated Sept. 26, 1861, directing Asst. surg. T. E. Hale, v.c., 7th royal fus., to afford medical aid to detachments of the 1st and 36th regt. N.I.

Saugor district order, dated 7th ult., appg. Maj. J. Y. Gowan, staff corps, to act as station staff officer during the absence of the major of brigade.

Cheera Poonjee station order, dated 8th ult., directing Lieut. W. Campbell, doing duty with the 44th regt. N.I., to assume charge of the station staff office, on the departure of Capt. D. Buist.

Rawul Pindee brigade order, dated 14th ult., appg. Asst. surg. G. C. Chesnaye, A batt. 5th royal horse brigade, to the medical charge of the 4th Sikh inf., in addition to his other duties.

Umritsur station and garrison order, dated 19th ult., appg. Lieut. R. H. Hackett, 19th foot, station and garrison staff officer, v. Lieut. Fitzroy, proceeded to join his regt.

Dated 23rd idem.—Directing the following medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. A. P. Holmes, m.d., attached to No. 4 batt. 24th brig. R.A., to accompany the families of the 93rd highlanders into camp at Phubbee.

Surg. A. White, m.d., 37th regt. N.I., to afford medical aid to No. 4 batt. 24th brig. R.A., and a detachment of the 93rd highlanders at Peshawur.

Nov. 28.—Lieut. col. J. Barret, late 37th N.I., is, on the expiration of his leave, apptd. to do duty at Roorkee.

Lieut. A. H. Prinsep, late 4th Eur. L.C., doing duty with H.M.'s 7th hussars, passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th ult.

Lieut. H. DeBrett, late 57th N.I., is directed to do duty with the 2nd regt. N.I.

Lieut. D. Gair, veteran estab., late probationary asst. engr., department of public works, is directed to do general duty at Meer Meer.

Landour station order, dated 17th ult., appointing Asst. surg. H. Cookson to the medical charge of a detachment of invalids and recovered men proceeding towards Meerut.

By Lieut. F. Allen, 18th regt. N.I., dated the 18th ult., assuming command, and directing Lieut. and adj. A. R. Loughnan to act as second in command of the regt., in addition to his other duties, consequent on Capt. Winson's detention at Darjeeling on court martial duty.

Futtehghur station order, dated 22nd ult., appointing Lieut. Thomas Dawes, doing duty with the 17th regt. N.I., station interpreter, in room of Capt. J. G. Cunliffe, Bengal staff corps, proceeding to Nooltan.

By Maj. H. T. Macpherson, v.c., commanding 2nd Goorkha regt., dated the 26th ult., appointing Lieut. H. W. J. Senior to officiate temporarily as paid doing duty officer.

Oude division order, dated 28th ult., appointing Cornet C. B. Horsburgh, general list cav., to do duty with the 12th Bengal cavalry at Nowgong.

Oude division order, dated 1st inst., appointing Capt. W. M. Lees, 23rd royal Welch fus., to officiate as dep. judge adv. gen. of the div., v. Capt. C. W. Earle, 2nd batt. rifle brigade.

Meeran Meer brigade order, dated 1st inst., appointing Capt. J. Hudson, asst. adj. gen., Lahore div., to act as brigade major, in addition to his other duties, v. Major Lane, transf. to Rawul Pindee.

Umballa brigade order, dated 2nd inst., directing Lieut. H. D. Marsh to continue to act as major of brigade, rice Major Brownlow, proceeding on leave to Calcutta.

Presidency division order, dated 16th inst., directing the following officers to hold themselves in readiness to join the 1st battalion Bengal military police proceeding on service:—

Lieut. W. F. Edwards, late 45th N.I.

Lieut. C. S. Pratt, late 54th N.I.

Lieut. H. H. Oldham, late 67th N.I.

Lieut. C. L. Woodruffe, late 68th N.I.

By Capt. W. Fane, commanding 19th Bengal cav., dated 16th inst., appointing Lieut. H. C. Cattley to officiate as commandant of the regt., and Lieut. J. Uperton, paid doing duty officer, to act as second in command, as a temporary measure.

The following Jullundur station orders are confirmed:—

Dated 30th ult.—Appointing Asst. surg. E. McGrath, H.M.'s 94th foot, to the medical charge of the staff of the station from 1st proximo, v. Surg. S. A. Homan.

Dated 2nd inst.—Directing all reports of the brigade to be made to Col. G. W. Bishop, consequent on the departure with his regt. of Col. M. Smith, H.M.'s 81st foot.

Dated 14th inst.—Attaching Major H. R. Shelton, late 38th N.I., to the convalescent depot at Darjeeling, in addition to his other duties.

Directing Lieut. W. L. Samuels, late 11th N.I. to do duty with the 25th regt. N.I. at Barrackpore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut. C. S. De F. Roche, late 6th Eur. regt., doing duty 9th Bengal cav., from Oct. 21 to Nov. 21, in extension, to appear before the board of examiners at Fort William.

Lieut. E. J. Webber, gen. list, doing duty 7th hussars, from Dec. 1, 1862, to March 31, 1863, to visit Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Retirement of Major-general Sir Sydney Cotton.

Head-Quarters, Camp Morar, Gwalior, Dec. 1.—The C. in C. in India has great pleasure in recording in this general order his high sense of the valuable services performed by Major-general Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., who, now at the termination of his period of service, vacates his command of the Peshawur Division.

This distinguished general officer's service is of more than half a century, a great part of which, some forty years, has been passed in India.

H.E., and the army under his command, can never forget the excellent service which Sir S. Cotton performed during the eventful period of the mutinies.

There can be no doubt that the calm decision with which Sir Sydney Cotton met disaffection and controlled disorder within his command, and his appreciation of the state of affairs at that period, enabled, in a great measure, the Punjab Government to furnish the reinforcements which marched to Delhi, and contributed so essentially to the fall of that most important stronghold.

The best wishes of Sir Hugh Rose for his welfare attend Sir Sydney Cotton on his return to England.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Dec. 30.—Mr. J. D. Goldingham, judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, assumed charge of the court from Mr. R. Davidson on 23rd inst.

Military Dept.—No. 499.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following prom., subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Inf. General Li-t.—Senior Ens. F. Hole to be lieut., v. Adams, 37th regt. grenadiers, deceased; date of commission, Dec. 11.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. L. Tripe, 12th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras on Dec. 26.

Capt. W. C. Rich, 46th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras on Dec. 27.

Lieut. R. S. Roberts, 18th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras on Dec. 27.

No. 502.—The foll. notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in G.O.s:—

Foreign Dept., Fort William, General, Dec. 19.—No. 2,453.—The services of Lieut. P. D. Henderson, offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, Hyderabad assigned dists., are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Govt. from the 31st Oct. last.

Public Works Dept., General, Establs., Fort William, Dec. 19.—Appointment.—Maj. F. N. Smith, dep. controller and exam. of public works accounts, British Burmah, to be also dep. controller of public works accounts in the Straits Settlements.

With reference to notification, foreign dept., No. 2,453, the services of Lieut. P. D. Henderson are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Dec. 30.—No. 93.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. W. Kincaid, 22nd regt. N.I., from Jan. 1, for 1 mo., to Madras.

Lieut. T. D. Chatterton, 33rd regt. N.I., from date of expiration of priv. leave till Feb. 28, to Madras.

Lieut. F. H. Mathias, gen. list, doing duty 15th regt. N.I., from Jan. 1 to 15, to Madras.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Military Dept., Dec. 27.—No. 682.—Lieut. G. F. Birdwood, staff corps, late 23rd regt. N.I., has been appd. on special duty in Khandesh, in succession to Capt. Pym.

Dec. 31.—No. 693.—Asst. surg. R. W. James, H.M.'s 26th regt. N.I., has a furl. to Europe, for 2 years, under new furl. regs.

Judicial Dept., Dec. 30.—Mr. F. Thelwall, asst. to the mag. of Ahmednuggur, is vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in the Ahmednuggur zillah.

Dr. G. F. Forbes, superint. of Sedasewghur, is vested with the powers of a mag. in North Canara.

Mr. J. Hunter, asst. mag. of Sholapoor, is vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, under sect. 23 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. C. Forjett to act as comr. of police for the town and island of Bombay during the absence of Mr. Crawford on leave.

Mr. N. Oliver to act as sen. mag. of police during the absence of Mr. Crawford on leave.

The above appoints. to have effect from the date of Mr. Crawford's departure.

Mr. H. E. Leeke to act for Mr. N. Oliver, as 2nd mag. of police, from this date.

Mr. F. L. Brown to act for Mr. N. Oliver, as 2nd mag. of police, from the date of Mr. Crawford's departure up to that of Mr. Leeke's appt.

Capt. Bainbridge and Hickman, in charge of convicts employed on public works at Sedasewghur, are each vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in North Canara.

Revenue Dept., Dec. 26.—Mr. E. H. Percival to be 1st asst. to the collector of Ahmednuggur.

Gen. Dept., Dec. 27.—Asst. surg. Shepherd, civil surg., Surat, was allowed leave of absence, on m.c., from Oct. 8 to Nov. 30.

Lieut. A. DeBelin, of the *Aydaha*, assumed charge of the duties of inspector of contract mail steamers of this port from Dec. 4, v. Lieut. Hewett, appt. to the com. of the *Hugh Rose*.

Dec. 31.—Sub-asst. surg. J. N. Mendoca, in med. charge of Mrs. P. de Souza's Charitable Dispensary at Oorun, is allowed leave of absence for 12 mo.

Public Works Dept.—The leave of absence, on m.c., granted to Sub-engr. conductor J. St. J. Mun-gavin is ext. for 1 mo. from Dec. 8.

Educational Dept., Dec. 30.—Surg. J. M. Hyslop assumed charge of his duties as professor of midwifery in the Grant Medical College on 1st inst.

TENTAGE ALLOWANCE.

No. 16.—With reference to para. 1 of printed circular No. 1,309, dated Sept. 12, 1860, the following order of the Govt. of India is published for general information, and all officers concerned are

informed that a certificate in the terms of the said order will be required in future by this department:—

No. 1,287g.—From J. W. S. Wyllie, Esq., Under Sec. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., to the officiating Civil Paymaster, Punjab.

Fort William, Council Chamber, Dec. 6.—Financial Dept.—Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 786, dated 6th ult., I am directed to inform you that, under the circumstances stated in the Punjab Govt.'s letter of the 1st idem, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to direct that the present wording of the certificate required to enable an officer to draw travelling or tentage allowance whilst actually employed in tents at a distance from his station shall be changed to the effect that the officer "was absent from his station on public duty and bona fide entitled to the tentage charged in his bill."—I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. W. S. WYLLIE,
Under Sec. to the Govt. of India.

Dholka, Dec. 27.—The Revenue Commissioner, N. Div., has granted leave to the underment. officer:—
Lieut. M. Grant, supernu. asst. superint., revenue survey, Tanna and Rutnagerry, from Jan. 5 to 20, for the purpose of appearing before the General Exam. Committee in Bombay.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 6.—No. 2.—The undermen. officers are allowed furl. to Europe for 18 mos., on m.c., with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope:—

Asst. surg. E. A. Lawrence.

Ens. S. Carter, H.M.'s 16th regt. N.I.

Political Dept., Jan. 7.—Asst. surg. A. Adey assu. charge of his duties as superint. of vaccination in the Rewa Kanta on the 19th ult.

Lieut. col. L. Pelly assu. ch. of his office as acting polit. resident in the Persian Gulf on Nov. 29 last.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 7.—Mr. H. E. Leeke assu. ch. of his appt. of acting 2nd mag. of police on the 31st ultimo.

Jan. 6.—Lieut. C. Dodd, dep. coll. of Jerruck and Shahbunder, acted as coll. of Kurrachee from 5th to 25th Nov., 1862.

Mr. J. B. Peile, Talookdaree settlement officer, Guzerat, is appointed an asst. to the coll. of Ahmedabad.

Jan. 7.—The undermentioned junior civil servants passed examinations in the languages specified against their names on 5th inst.:—

Mr. A. C. Trevor, Guzerathee.

Mr. T. H. Stewart, Hindoostanee.

Mr. J. R. Naylor, Hindoostanee.

General Dept., Jan. 5.—Asst. surg. Bean, civil surg., Kurrachee, is allowed priv. leave of absence for 2 mo., to commence from the date of the sailing of the last steamer in Dec. from Kurrachee; his duties during his absence being performed by Dr. Pelly, staff surg., Kurrachee.

Jan. 7.—Appointments:—

Asst. surg. W. Dymock to be asst. surg. to the European general hospital, to be hereafter called "house surgeon, European general hospital."

Asst. surg. T. E. P. Martin to be acting civil surg., Ahmednuggur.

Asst. surg. C. Johnson to be acting civil surg., Kaira.

Asst. surg. R. C. McConnell to be acting civil surg., Kotree.

Asst. surg. A. N. Riddell to be acting civil surg., Hyderabad, Sind.

Asst. surg. W. Niven to be acting port surg., Bombay.

Asst. surg. J. Pinkerton to be acting supt. of vaccination in Sind.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 2.—Lieut. C. Scott, R.E., to be exec. engr., Ahmednuggur dists., but to continue his present appt. at the Presy. till relieved.

Jan. 7.—Capt. G. A. Searle, H.M.'s Madras army, has been appd. a special asst. engr., with effect from Sept. 1.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Dec. 31.—The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India has granted an extension of leave for 6 mo., on m.c., to the Rev. E. N. Dickinson, of the ecclesiastical estab. at this Presy.

Medical Dept., Jan. 7.—No. 1.—Asst. surg. McConnell assumed charge of the civil medical duties at Kotree on Oct. 6 last.

HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH FORCES.

Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Dec. 22.—The C. in C. is pleased to republish the following G.O., issued by H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Nov. 29.—No. 1,038.—The foll. order is confirmed:—
By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., permitting Lieut. T. F. Pardoe, 72nd regt., to proceed to England, to appear before a medical board.

Deputy Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Dec. 23.—No. 1,041.—The deputy inspec. gen. H.M.'s British hospitals will proceed, on 26th inst., to the Presidency and Scinde divisions on his annual tour of inspection.

Dr. Gorrings, 1st batt. 4th foot regt., will, during the absence of the deputy inspec. gen. from hd. qrs., take charge of his office, and, if necessary, conduct the invaliding duties at Khandalla.

No. 1,043.—Leave of absence:—

No. 5 Battr. 18th Brig. R.A.—Lieut. Clarke, from

Dec. 20, 1862, to Jan. 20, 1863; to remain in Bombay, to appear before next gen. examination committee in native languages.

With the sanction of Govt., the following decision of the Govt. of India is published for information:—

THE ARTILLERY CONTRACT SYSTEM.

No. 1,047.—In accordance with paragraph 25 of G.G.O. No. 398 of June 26, 1862, publishing certain paragraphs from a military letter from the Right hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 132, of March 31, 1862, and with the sanction of Govt.

The C. in C. is pleased to direct that the contract system obtaining in Bengal be introduced in the batteries of royal artillery serving in the Bombay presidency from the 1st inst., that is, the rates in force in Bengal will be drawn for the month of Jan., 1863, for the 1st time.

The allowances for a battery of horse or field artillery in the Bengal Presidency are as follows:—

	Horse Art.	Field Art.
Repairs of harness, per set	Rs. 2	Rs. 1 8s.
Head and heel ropes, horse clothing, curry-combs, brushes, shoeing and other articles of stable gear	per horse	2 ... 2
Contingent allowance for 6 guns and 6 waggons, Rs. 15 each gun and wagon	...	90 ... 90
Contingent allowance for 6 guns and 6 extra waggons, Rs. 5 each	...	80 ... 80
Store carts, each	...	5 ... 5
Additional carriages, each	...	5 ... 5
Repair of riding saddles, each	...	1 ... 1
Pots for gram	...	20 ... 20

Note.—The item "pots for gram" is intended for supplying the means for soaking grain in cantonments; also to defray the expense of grinding gram, &c.

The riding-master in Bengal always draws the cavesson allowance of the brigade.

Dec. 26.—No. 1,048.—Leave of absence:—

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Quartermr. Vialls, from Nov. 10 to Feb. 6, on m.c.

56th Foot.—Capt. H. F. Williams, from Nov. 2 to Jan. 5, on m.c.

95th Foot.—Lieut. J. A. Stubbs, from Oct. 30 to Jan. 7, on m.c.

109th Foot.—Lieut. E. Hemsted, from Oct. 28 to Feb. 28, on m.c.

33rd Foot.—Capt. F. G. Stapleton, from Nov. 30 to Jan. 30, by which latter date he is to have joined his corps.

No. 1,050.—The following extracts from G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India, are published for information:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Jhansi, Dec. 17.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

4th Foot.—Ens. H. C. Bonett to be lieut., by purch., v. Blake, who retires; Dec. 17.

The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. D. Smith, of 4th foot, is accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Dec. 27.—No. 1,052.—On the recommendation of the medical officer acting for the dep. insp. gen., H.M.'s British Hospitals, Staff Asst. surg. O'Brien, who is at present doing duty with the general depot, will proceed at once to join the 95th regt. at Poona, for the purpose of doing duty with the wing of that regt. under orders for Aden; and Staff Asst. surg. Belcher, now attached to the 95th, will, on being relieved by the former officer, proc. to Khandalla, and report himself for duty with the general depot.

Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Dec. 29.—No. 1,058.—Leave of absence:—

Maj. R. Pittman, royal artillery, from Dec. 22, 1862, to Jan. 22, 1863, to Poona, on m.c.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 20.—No. 1,057.—The privilege leave to proceed to England, granted to Maj. T. T. Haggard by G.O. No. 624, dated Nov. 17, is to have effect from the date of departure of the first steamer for Suez in Jan., 1863.

Dec. 23.—No. 1,059.—Col. S. Pott, Bengal royal enqs., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c.

No. 1,060.—Staff asst. surgeon T. M. O'Brien is brought on the strength of H.M.'s forces serving in the Bombay presy., from Nov. 13 last, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Jhansi, Dec. 19.—No. 1,061.—Leave of absence:—

Brev. Lieut. col. J. Hackett, 44th foot, to Madras, from Dec. 15, 1862, to Feb. 14, 1863.

Lieut. col. the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, 95th foot, to England, for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Dec. 30.—No. 1,063.—The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. Grierson, No. 1 battery 18th brigade royal artillery, from Dec. 26, 1862, to Feb. 1, 1863, to Poona.

No. 1,065.—On the recommendation of the depy. inspr. gen. H.M.'s British hospitals, Lieut. Renzie,

44th regt., will appear before the general invaliding committee, directed to reassemble at the general depot, Khandalla, at noon on 31st inst.

EXEMPTION OF SOLDIERS' LETTERS, &c., FROM POSTAGE.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Oct. 28.—No. 1,069.—The C. in C. is pleased to announce, for general information, that Govt. has sanctioned the exemption from forward postage, on re-direction, of all newspapers, pamphlets, engraved papers, and books, posted in Great Britain, for soldiers of H.M.'s army serving in India.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Poona, Dec. 24.—No. 1,071.—The underment. officer has been reported to have passed the required exam. in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Capt. G. B. Mellersh, Bombay art.
Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Jan. 1.—No. 1.—Lieut. col. Kirby, 94th regt., will act as dep. adjt. gen. British forces, v. Lieut. col. the Hon. F. Thesiger, 98th regt., proceeding on leave of absence, subject to the approval of H.E. the C. in C. in India.

No. 2.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, and subject to the approval of H.E. the C. in C. in India, Capt. Tanner, 4th regt., will proceed to join the 2nd batt. of his regt., to which he has exchanged.

No. 4.—Leave of absence:—
Lieut. col. Hawkins, R.A., from Dec. 27, 1862, to April 27, 1863, to Bombay and sea coast.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Chirgong, Dec. 21.—No. 5.—Leave of absence:—Lieut. C. E. B. Breton, 1st batt. 4th foot, to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Jan. 3.—No. 6.—The underment. officer passed the colloquial exam. in Hindoostanee on 31st Dec.:—Asst. surg. Devlin, 44th regt.

PAYMASTERS' SECURITIES.

No. 7.—The foll. decision, received from Govt., is published for information:—

'Submits a letter from the paymaster — regt., requesting instruction whether the security bond required from him will have to be executed through the medium of the Govt. law officers at Bombay.

Report by the Government Solicitor.—States that the required security should be approved by, and deposited at, the War office.

No. 8.—Leave of absence to England, subject to the approval of H.E. the C. in India:—

Lieut. Rennie, 44th foot, by the overland route, at the recommendation of a med. board, for the purpose of appearing before a med. board in London.

Lieut. Rennie is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adj. gen., Horse Guards.

SOLDIERS' WORKSHOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 16.—No. 9.—H.E. the C. in C. desires it to be notified that the spirit of the G.O. respecting workshops will be quite given effect to by men in the batteries of royal horse art. and royal art. learning the trades which are required in the royal art., such as wheelers, jobbing smiths, collar makers, saddlers, and harness makers.

The C. in C. has much pleasure in learning from the annexed return that no less than 123 men in the 11th brigade have been instructed in trades, since 1858, viz.:—

Shoeing Smiths	...	...	58
Collar Makers	...	...	42
Wheelers	...	...	28

123

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Poona, Dec. 23.—No. 1,227.—Lieut. W. S. Pear, general list (cav.), is transferred as paid doing duty officer from the Poona horse to the 2nd regt. L.C., with effect from 24th ult.

Dec. 24.—No. 1,228.—Major C. A. Moyle, staff corps, at present on general duty, Ahmednuggur, is attached to 10th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

No. 1,229.—The underment. officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Capt. H. S. Anderson and Lieut. F. Paul, 23rd regt. N.I.I.

Lieut. G. H. Reinecker, 28th regt. N.I.
Capt. G. B. Mellersh, Royal Bombay art.

No. 1,232.—Leave of absence:—
Asst. surg. P. W. Cockell, med. estab., from Dec. 18, 1862, to Jan. 31, 1863; to proceed to Bombay, m.c.

Lieut. W. G. B. Garrow, cadre 2nd Eur. L.I., attached to 17th regt. N.I., from Oct. 24 to Dec. 9, 1862; to remain at Neemuch, m.c.

Capt. (brev. maj.) W. M. Leckie, 13th regt. N.I., from Dec. 23, 1862, to Feb. 27, 1863; to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a furlough to Europe.

Lieut. E. R. Goode, 16th regt. N.I., from 2nd to 31st Dec., 1862, in ext.; to remain at Gogo, m.c.

Lieut. C. A. Cunningham, 28th regt. N.I., from Dec. 12, 1862, to Jan. 20, 1863; to proceed to Bombay to appear before next civil and military examination committee in Hindoostanee.

Lieut. J. M. Boyd, late 30th regt. N.I., attached to 11th N.I., from Dec. 12, 1862, to Jan. 20, 1863; to proceed to Bombay to appear before next civil and military examination committee in Hindoostanee.

Dec. 29.—No. 1,233.—Maj. G. E. Ashburner, 8th regt. N.I., is transferred to 24th regt. N.I., and appointed to the command of that corps.

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS OF ARTILLERY.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Dec. 30.—No. 1,234.—The following orders respecting the duties of the inspector of artillery are issued for information, with reference to G.O. No. 510, of Sept. 10 last, and in accordance with the instructions of the C. in C. in India on the subject:—

I. The inspector of artillery will reside where he may wish, and will correspond with the assist. adjt. gen. of royal artillery on all subjects connected with his duties, and for submission to H.E. the C. in C.

II. He will make an annual inspection of every battery of royal artillery serving in the presidency, the head quarters of brigades, all works of defence manned by artillery men, and any portions of royal artillery batteries detached at stations away from their head quarters, as also all divisional arsenals, and he must be prepared at any season of the year to inspect any battery should occasion require it.

III. The brigade major will accompany the inspector on all occasions.

IV. The inspector will enter into communication with officers commanding the divisions of the army, in order that his inspections shall not follow or precede the half-yearly inspections of these officers too closely, in order to provide for the second half-yearly professional inspection of brigades and batteries of royal artillery, the inspector of artillery will deputise the officers commanding royal artillery in the several divisions of the army to perform that duty; care, however, must be taken that an interval of six months intervene between the half-yearly professional inspections.

The inspection reports of the officers commanding artillery in divisions will be sent for the information of the inspector through his brigade major, and for ultimate despatch to head quarters.

V. The inspector will exercise his own discretion as to the order in which he visits the several stations; he will be accompanied through the several army divisions by officers commanding royal artillery in those divisions.

VI. The usual regimental inspection reports (W. O. Form O 379), accompanied by the authorised parade states (W. O. Form O 380), will be sent in, in duplicate, as soon as possible after completing the inspection of each brigade or battery, to the assistant adjutant general of royal artillery at head quarters, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., and for transmission to the Horse Guards; these will be accompanied by a supplementary state, showing the state of efficiency of the native establishments (a form of which for guidance will be furnished to the inspector).

VII. When batteries of the same brigade are quartered at one station, or when a battery is quartered at the same station with the head quarters of its brigade, one form of report will suffice for both.

VIII. The general officers comdg. divisions will be informed by the inspector of the date he proposes to visit their districts, and they are requested to afford him every facility for carrying out his inspections.

IX. The directions laid down in page 404 of the Queen's Regulations for the guidance of general officers in making out their confidential reports will be found applicable to the inspector in framing his reports.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE LINE.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Dec. 31.—No. 1,235.—With reference to the G.O.s marginally noted [378, July 19, 1861; 288, April 23, 1862], the C. in C. is pleased to direct that applications from officers of H.M.'s Indian forces to fill vacancies caused in line regts. by transfers of officers to the staff corps, are to be accompanied by statements of the nature of their services, agreeably to War Office form No 360B.

No. 1,236.—Lieut. C. M. Lewis, staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Bombay garrison.

No. 1,237.—The underment. officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Capt. M. W. Willoughby, dep. asst. comsy. gen., staff, from Dec. 22, 1862, to Jan. 31, 1863, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

Surg. R. Nicholson, 2nd gren. regt. N.I., from Dec. 24, 1862, to Jan. 31, 1863, to Bombay on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

Jan. 2, 1863.—No. 1.—It is notified for the guidance of officers commanding the artillery in the several divisions of the army, that all correspondence and communications intended for army head

quarters should be forwarded through the divisional authorities, and not to army head-quarters direct.

No. 2.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Capt. T. W. W. Pierce, 10th regt., Dec. 29.
Capt. G. E. Herne, 103rd foot, Dec. 29.

Lieut. E. M. V. James, 10th regt. N.I., Dec. 25.
Lieut. G. B. Crispin, staff corps, Dec. 25.

Capt. C. M. W. James, 6th regt. N.I., Dec. 25.
Capt. D. Hutcheon, cadre 2nd Eur. regt., Dec. 25.

Jan. 8.—No. 3.—Lieut. col. H. Daly, c.s., staff corps, has been permitted by the Sec. of State for India to count as service for retiring pensions 18 mos. of the sick leave granted him in May 1859.

No. 4.—Lieut. S. A. Smith, of the 17th regt. N.I., is confirmed in the appointment of adjt. of that regt., v. Lieut. LaTouche.

No. 5.—Ens. E. A. Douglas, attached to the 13th regt. N.I., has passed the prescribed colloquial exam. in the Hindoostanee language.

No. 8.—The following order is confirmed:—
Dated Nov. 14.—By Maj. gen. R. W. Honner, c.s.,

appointing Lieut. Jacob, royal Bombay art., to receive charge of the 5th compy. sappers and miners, on the departure of Lieut. Baldwin from Aden.

No. 9.—Leave of absence:—
Lieut. col. W. D. Aitken, royal art., from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, on m.c.

Ens. S. Carter, attached to 16th regt. N.I., general list, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, in extension.

Ens. J. M. Heath, attached to 25th regt. N.I., general list, from Dec. 19, 1862, to Jan. 17, 1863, to Poona, on m.c.

Jan. 5.—No. 10.—Asst. surg. H. Atkins, general duty Mhow div., is transferred, as a temporary measure, for general duty, Northern div.

No. 11.—The underment. officer, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his regt.:—
Ens. J. A. Rowlandson, att. to 10th regt. N.I.

Jan. 6.—No. 12.—Lieut. J. Bennett, of the invalid estab., is perm. to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Bombay.

No. 13.—Lieut. C. F. James, 20th N.I., has qualified as a surveyor.

No. 14.—Asst. surg. R. A. Alleyne, med. est., has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Jan. 7.—No. 15.—Consequent on the appointment of Lieut. gen. D. Capon, c.s., and Maj. gen. W. Wyllie, c.s., to the colonelcies of the 106th and 109th regiments of the line respectively, the following transfer of field officers will take place:—

Col. D. Forbes, from the cadre 3rd Eur. regt. to the 23rd regt. N.I.I.

Col. T. C. Parr, from the cadre 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., to the 12th regt. N.I.

No. 19.—The underment. officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Maj. T. E. Gordon, staff corps, from Jan. 9 to Jan. 15, to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the general examination committee.

Lieut. J. W. M. Anderson, 26th regt. N.I., from Jan. 8 to Jan. 20, to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the general examination committee.

Capt. B. R. Whittaker, attached to 13th regt. N.I., cadre, 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, in extension.

Capt. J. Wauchope, 24th regt. N.I., from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, in extension.

Ensign S. Carter, gen. list, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, in extension.

Capt. J. A. Faulknor, 6th regt. N.I., from Dec. 11, 1862, to Jan. 31, 1863, to Bombay.

Asst. surg. E. A. Lawrence, med. dept., from Dec. 20, 1862, to Jan. 31, 1863, to Bombay.

Lieut. J. A. H. Arbuthnot, attached to 2nd regt. L.C., gen. list, from Dec. 29, 1862, to Jan. 28, 1863, to Bombay, on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate for Europe.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL, the wife of G. W. R., daughter, at Rutnagherry, Jan. 8.

CHASE, the wife of H., son, at Mynpoorie, Jan. 2.

D'GRUYTH, the wife of W. H., son, at Delhi, Dec. 20.

DOIG, the wife of Staff Sergeant W., son, at Madras, Dec. 3.

DOWELL, the wife of Major, Royal Artillery, son, prematurely, stillborn.

DUGGAN, the wife of B., daughter, at Mazagon, Jan. 1.

EGERTON, the wife of P., C.S., daughter, at Kangra, Dec. 18.

GERALDE, the wife of H. F., daughter, at Mazagon, Jan. 2.

GLOVER, wife of Capt., son, at Roorkee, Jan. 1.

GREEN, wife of R. E., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 25.

JORDAN, the wife of Major, H.M.'s 34th Regt., son, at Seetapore, Dec. 18.

KER, the wife of C. B., daughter, at Egulpoora, Dec. 27.

LACK, Mrs., son, at Kirkee, Jan. 2.

LEE, the wife of C., Asst.-surg., 35th N.I., son, at Bellary, Dec. 1.

MALONE, the wife of J., Inniskilling Dragoons, son, at Mhow, Jan. 4.
MANTELL, the wife of R., Royal Horse Art., son, at Sealkote, Dec. 28.
MARTIN, the wife of R. L., daughter, at Dacca, Dec. 26.
MENNIE, the wife of Asst. surg., Royal Art., daughter, at Belgaum, Jan. 7.
MURRAY, the wife of P., adjt. H.M.'s 103rd fus., son, at Poona, Jan. 2.
NATION, the wife of Maj. J. S., daughter, at Berhampore, Dec. 21.
NEWTON, the wife of J., daughter, at Howrah, Dec. 27.
NORMAN, the wife of C. G., daughter, at Ballygunge, Dec. 30.
PATRICKSON, the wife of Capt., H.M.'s 120th regt., daughter, at Azimghur, Dec. 24.
PAXTON, the wife of Capt. G., son, at Madras, Dec. 6.
PIERCE, the wife of Capt. T. W. W., 10th Bom. N.I., son, at Bombay, Jan. 7.
POLLOCK, wife of A. R., daughter, at Etawah, Dec. 31.
PROCTOR, the wife of Lieut. M. M., Bengal Staff Corps, daughter, at Fyzabad, Dec. 10.
READE, the wife of Asst. surg. J. B. C., Rifle Brig., daughter, stillborn, at Murree, Dec. 17.
RUSHTON, the wife of J., daughter, prematurely, at Agra, Dec. 27.
SCOTT, the wife of Capt. C. H. S., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 31.
SCOTT, the wife of E. R., son, at Bombay, Jan. 3.
SEITZ, the wife of H., son, at Bombay, Dec. 23.
SEVERIN, the wife of F. F., son, at Gowhati, Dec. 20.
SHERER, the wife of Capt. J. F., daughter, at Cachar, Dec. 14.
SLADEN, the wife of W. D., son, at Morar, Jan. 1.
STEVENS, the wife of W. T., son, at Malabar-hill, Dec. 31.
TAUNTON, the wife of the Rev. C. W. S., son, stillborn, at Indore, Dec. 23.
TURTON, the wife of J. P., daughter, at Erinpoorah, Dec. 22.
VERTUE, the wife of Capt., Royal Engineers, son, at Fort St. George, Dec. 2.
WALLIS, the wife of Capt. A. B., H.M.'s 33rd Regt., son, at Sattara, Dec. 24.

MARRIAGES.

CORNELIUS, E., to Mary A. E., daughter of T. Kerndner, at Calcutta, Oct. 11.
CURTOYS, W. J., to Emma, daughter of E. Shearin, Dec. 24.
HERROLD, H. M., to Miss Ellen Lombard, at Calcutta, Dec. 29.
KENSALL, H., to Miss Milne, at Madras, Dec. 5.
PEREIRA, S. F., to Ellen, daughter of the late C. Bayley, at Agra, Dec. 16.
REPTON, E. P., to Maria G., daughter of Lieut. col. S. J. Stevens, at Bombay, Jan. 3.
STRATTON, F. B., to Sarah, daughter of Serg. maj. Lockyer, at Mhow, Dec. 29.
SUMMERS, H. H., to Jane C., daughter of E. J. Martinant, at Colaba, Dec. 29.
WILLIAMSON, Capt. J., to Marian E., daughter of the late Capt. C. J. Harrison, at Roorhee, Dec. 20.
WILSON, Capt. J. E. D., to Philippa M., daughter of Col. G. W. Bishop, at Jullundur, Jan. 1.
WRIGHT, T., to Margaret, daughter of J. McCheane, at Calcutta, Dec. 23.
YULE, G. U., to Henrietta, daughter of the late Capt. R. B. Pemberton, at Lucknow, Dec. 23.

DEATHS.

BURN, Eleanor, widow of the late J., at Colaba, Dec. 25.
CARROL, Ens. S. H., H.M.'s 82nd regt., at Chinsurah, Dec. 30.
CHICHESTER, Mary, wife of R. B., at Umballa, Dec. 30.
DUCKETT, Agnes A., inf. daughter of J., at Agra, Dec. 18.
ELLORY, John, at Calcutta, aged 59, Jan. 1.
ERSKINE, John, at Elambazar, aged 26, Dec. 21.
ETRIDGE, Mrs. Anna, at Madras, Dec. 6.
FERNANDEZ, Gregor, at Oomercarry, aged 21, Jan. 10.
GRIERSON, David, at Poona, aged 53, Jan. 6.
HARVEY, Capt. Francis, Bombay Invalid Estab., at Dapoolie, Dec. 28.
HASTINGS, Rachael, daughter of J., at Bareilly, Dec. 7.
HIGGINS, Thomas, at Hissar, Dec. 21.
HILL, Selina M., at Meerut, aged 16, Dec. 18.
HEELEY, Marianne, wife of W. L., at Kishinagur, aged 28, Dec. 18.
IRELAND, William, accidentally shot near Sattara, Dec. 26.
JOHNSTON, Bessie, wife of T. P., at Rajcote, Dec. 24.
JONES, Mr. J. B., at Byculla, aged 26, Jan. 3.
MACLEANE, Hector, at Dysur, aged 58, Dec. 26.
MATCHETT, Francis A., infant son of Rev. A., at Hyderabad, Dec. 30.
McMAHON, Indiana M., daughter of A., aged 21, Dec. 29.

MITCALFE, Capt. Dalrymple, 10th Madras N.I., at Jubbulpore, aged 28, Dec. 29.
PERRE, James T., at Calcutta, aged 30, Dec. 25.
RICHMOND, Eliza, wife of J., at Margaum, aged 43, Dec. 20.
RUSHTON, Edith W., infant daughter of J., at Agra, Dec. 29.
SCOTT, Robert S. J., infant son of Capt. E. L., at Aden, Dec. 29.
SIER, Constance E., widow of the late W., at Calcutta, aged 24, Dec. 23.
TEMPLE, Capt. Algar B., Bengal Staff Corps, at Almorah, Dec. 10.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 27.
 In continuation of the notification which appeared in the Gazette of Jan. 9, 1863:—

BREVET.

The promotion of Lieut. col. James Metcalfe, c.b., Bengal inf., to the honorary rank of colonel, and of Major F. Johnston, Bengal inf., to that of lieut. col., which appeared in the Gazette of March 25, 1862, has been cancelled, in consequence of these officers having been inadvertently included in the list of those officers retired on full pay of H.M.'s Indian forces, as entitled to honorary rank on retirement.

Jan. 30.

Royal Artillery.—Col. (Maj. gen., with rank as col. comdt.) G. Conran, to be col. comdt., v. Ketchen, dec.; May 15, 1861. Lieut. col. G. Rowlandson to be col., v. Conran; Capt. R. Macpherson to be lieut. col., v. Rowlandson; 2nd Capt. G. C. Robinson to be capt., v. Macpherson; Lieut. H. L. Dempster to be 2nd capt., v. Robinson; June 9. Col. (Maj. gen., with rank as col. comdt.) F. F. Whinyates, to be col. comdt., v. Cullen, dec.; Aug. 12, 1863. Lieut. col. and Brev. col. W. A. Orr, c.b., to be col., v. Whinyates; Capt. W. C. L. Baker to be lieut. col., v. Orr; 2nd Capt. F. Cobbe to be capt., v. Baker; Lieut. G. Haggard to be 2nd capt., v. Cobbe; Oct. 1. Lieut. col. and Brev. col. A. Irvine, c.b., to be col., v. Col. J. Hill, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. col. C. T. Franklin, c.b., from the supernumerary list, to be lieut. col., v. Irving; Jan. 13. To be Adjutants.—2nd Capt. G. B. Traill; Nov. 29. Brev. maj. and 2nd Capt. T. J. Macleachlan; Dec. 1, 1861. 2nd Capt. F. R. Butt; Sept. 17. 2nd Capt. J. B. Hardy; Dec. 9, 1861. 2nd Capt. H. M. Cadell, Nov. 23, 1860. 2nd Capt. G. F. Worsley, July 11, 1861. 2nd Capt. P. C. Anderson; July 15, 1859. 2nd Capt. E. Simeon; May 8, 1861. To be Paymr.—Paymr., with the hon. rank of Capt., T. C. Higginson, from the 16th foot, v. Griffiths, who exchanges; Jan. 30.

4th Foot.—Ens. H. C. Borrett to be lieut., without purchase, v. C. E. B. Breton, prom.; Dec. 7. Gent. Cadet E. J. Lugard, from the royal military college, to be ensign, without purchase, v. Borrett; Jan. 16.

56th Foot.—Serg. maj. J. Whittaker to be qmtr., v. J. McGrath, dec.; Oct. 10.

71st Foot.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. A. C. Parker to be maj., without purchase, v. H. Loftus, dec.; Lieut. R. B. Aldridge to be capt., without purchase, v. Brev. maj. A. C. Parker; Nov. 3. Lieut. C. J. H. Howard to be capt., by purchase, v. R. B. Aldridge, whose prom., by purchase, on Dec. 19, 1862, has been cancelled; Jan. 30. Ens. H. Craster to be lieut., without purchase, v. Aldridge; Nov. 3. Ens. E. F. Brownlow to be lieut., by purchase, v. H. Craster, whose prom., by purchase, on Dec. 19, 1862, has been cancelled; Ens. W. W. Rynd, from the 75th foot, to be ensign, v. Brownlow; Jan. 30.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. E. C. Haynes to be instructor of musketry, v. Ens. E. A. Raikes, app. aide-de-camp to the Gov. of the Punjab; Dec. 12.

94th Foot.—Lieut. J. Browne to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. G. J. Teevan, returning home sick; Jan. 4.

95th Foot.—Lieut. A. M. Rawlins to be capt., by purchase, v. J. Budgen, who retires; Ens. B. W. Faulkner to be lieut., by purchase, v. Rawlins; Ens. J. H. S. Seagram, from the 96th foot, to be ensign, v. Faulkner; Jan. 30.

103rd Foot.—Lieut. T. S. Clay, to be instructor of musketry; Sept. 23.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—FitzRoy H. S. Sewell, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, v. H. D. Demail, who has been perm. to retire upon half pay; Jan. 30.

BREVET.

Col. J. Hill, retired upon full pay, royal art., to have the hon. rank of maj. gen.; Jan. 13.

Brev. col. W. G. Brown, lieut. col., half pay, late 24th foot, at present serving as a brig. gen. at Aldershot, to have the local rank of maj. gen. while comdg. the local forces in China; Jan. 30.

Brev. col. J. Garcock, maj. half pay unattached, at present serving as a brig. gen. at Dover, to have the rank of maj. gen. while comdg. a div. in India; Jan. 30.

Capt. J. L. O. Mansergh, 44th foot, to be maj.; Dec. 30.

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 27.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned admission to the Bengal Staff Corps, and promotions in the Bengal army:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.—Lieut. H. C. E. Ward, of the late 5th Eur. regt.; Nov. 23.

BENGAL.

Medical Officers.—Asst. surg. C. Johnson to be surg., v. Allan, ret.; Sept. 6. Asst. surg. F. Pearson to be surg., v. Beale, ret.; Sept. 18.

Feb. 3.

Royal Art.—Lieut. J. B. Richardson to be 2nd capt., v. J. C. F. Ramsden, resigned.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. G. B. Shakespear, R.A., having under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14, 1853, completed a qualifying service of 5 years in his present rank, to be colonel in the army.

INDIA OFFICE, Feb. 2.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank among the officers of the Madras army:—

MADRAS ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.

Inf.—Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) W. G. White to be col., v. Marrett, deceased.

8th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. C. M. Hailes to be capt., in succession to a lieut. col., retired.

17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. A. W. C. Stuart to be capt., v. Nuthall, deceased.

Gen. List of Inf. Officers.—Ens. E. S. Skinner to be lieut., v. Cotton, 4th N.I., deceased.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Lieut. R. F. Taylor to take rank from Jan. 31, 1862, v. Lake, 3rd N.I., deceased.

Lieut. R. C. Hutchinson to take rank from Feb. 28, 1862, v. Homan, 50th N.I., deceased.

Lieut. G. P. Wood to take rank from March 15, 1862, v. Carthew-Yorston, 26th N.I., resigned.

Lieut. A. C. Williams to take rank from April 21, 1862, in succession to MacVicar, 41st N.I., invalided.

Lieut. W. MacD. Robinson to take rank from May 7, 1862, in succession to Clogston, 19th N.I., dec.

Lieut. H. H. G. Hands to take rank from June 1, 1862, v. Underwood, 49th N.I., resigned.

Lieut. H. J. Nichols to take rank from July 31, 1862, in succession to Pinckney, 34th N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. G. R. D. Macneill to take rank from Aug. 6, 1862, in succession to Rigg, 21st N.I., retired.

Lieut. H. A. A. Prior to take rank from Aug. 15, 1862, in succession to Lord, 20th N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. F. Pinhey to take rank from Aug. 30, 1862, in succession to Nuthall, dec.

Memorandum.

The appointment of Lieut. and brev. capt. R. Stothert to the Bengal staff corps, as announced in the London Gazette of 2nd Dec. last, has been cancelled.

Official Papers.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

British Consulate, Shanghai, Nov. 19.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that a large force of rebels left Soochow, Hangchow, and Hoochow, headed by the Ting Wang, Mu Wang, and Ha Wang, for the purpose of attempting the recapture of Kah-ding and Tsingpo, and take, if possible, Sung Keong, Shanghai, and Paushun. They were to have assembled at Na-ziang, and thence marched in three separate divisions on the above-named enterprise. Information being received that a large portion of this force had already reached Wangdo, between Tsingpo and Kah-ding, the Governor of the Province marched against them from this city in person, and Colonel Burgovine, with a force of some 1,500 disciplined Chinese, simultaneously left Sung Keong for Tsingpo. Both parties fell in with the rebel force on the 16th inst., and, after a hard fight of some hours, the main body of rebels were dislodged from their position in a strong stockade by Colonel Burgovine's artillery, and the whole force was utterly routed with immense loss. The Ting Wang was drowned, the Mu Wang badly wounded, and an extraordinary number of chiefs killed and taken prisoners, the rebels having incautiously trusted to a floating bridge, which gave way at the first rush for escape. What with killed, prisoners, and deserters (chiefly the last), ten thousand only are said to have got away, and the Chinese authorities express their confidence that this victory will have the effect of keeping the thirty miles round Shanghai free from rebels for some time to come. Colonel Burgovine's men are said to have behaved extremely well, and to have shown great confidence in their officers. Their loss was trifling.—I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MARKHAM,

H.M.'s Vice-Consul in Charge.

The Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, c.b., &c., &c., &c.

RETIRING ANNUITIES.—CIVIL SERVICE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, under date the 2nd January, 1863.

Financial Department.—Read a despatch from the Right hon. the Secretary of State, No. 193, dated the 25th Nov., 1862.

Resolution 1.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to resolve that the following extract from the despatch mentioned above be published for general information:—

"The memorials from the covenanted civil servants of the several Governments in India on the subject of their retiring annuities, and of the pensions of their widows and orphans, together with your financial letter, dated the 7th March, 1862, No. 40, the financial letter from Madras, dated the 8th Feb., 1862, No. 2, the public letter from Bombay, dated the 12th April, 1862, No. 13, and the several minutes of members of the respective Governments in India in reference thereto, have been considered by me in Council.

"It does not appear to be necessary to give a detailed reply to the observations of your Government, or to the requests contained in the several memorials, as the result of the consideration by her Majesty's Government of those observations and memorials will be apparent from the decision which I have now to communicate.

"In regard to the period of service which is in future to be required as a qualification for an annuity, her Majesty's Government see no reason for altering the period of twenty-five years' service and twenty-two years' residence (including one year's sick leave if such has been as at present), but they cannot allow any future special leave of absence from India on private affairs to count as residence.

"No sufficient ground appears to have been assigned for increasing or altering the amount of the full annuity, which therefore must remain at £1,000, or of the amount of the percentage of deduction from salaries which will continue at four per cent., the amount of subscriptions to accumulate, as at present, at six per cent. interest.

"Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that there is ground for making some alteration in the terms on which annuities are granted, and they have decided that a civil servant who has completed the prescribed period of service and residence shall be granted by Government an annuity of £600; and that he shall have the option of taking in addition an annuity of the amount not exceeding £400; which his accumulated subscriptions with interest will purchase according to the Table now in force, or of adding to his subscriptions such a sum as will purchase an annuity of any amount which, added to the £600 granted by Government, will not exceed the full annuity of £1,000. They have also decided that annuities, without limitation as to number, may be granted on application, at any time, to covenanted civil servants who have completed the prescribed periods of service and residence, and whose resignations of the service have been accepted, and that those civil servants who have obtained annuities since the memorials were sent in, be admitted from this date to the benefit of the arrangement now sanctioned.

"It must be clearly understood that in the event of the death of a subscriber his accumulated subscriptions will lapse, and that no refund of subscriptions can, under any circumstances, be allowed.

"Her Majesty's Government are also disposed to make some provision for covenanted civil servants who, having devoted a portion of their lives and energies, and especially those years during which men qualified for a profession, to the service of Government, are deprived of the fruits of their labour by sickness which may compel them to resign the service before they have become entitled to annuity. In any such cases, when clearly proved by a medical certificate, the following pensions may be granted:—

If under five years' service a grant of £500.
Of five years' service and under ten an annuity of £150.

Of ten years' service and under fifteen an annuity of £250.

Of fifteen years' service and under twenty an annuity of £350.

Of twenty years' service and under twenty-five an annuity of £450.

"Her Majesty's Government are willing to sanction the payment of all the annuities quarterly and to the date of decease with the same option as to payment in India or England as at present."

2. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct the publication of the following paragraphs of the same despatch containing orders regarding the

claim to assistance from the State preferred by the Bengal Civil Fund, the Madras Civil Fund (Charity Branch), and the Bombay Civil Fund (Provident Branch):—

"Her Majesty's Government have no intention of withdrawing the aid which has been hitherto granted, and they see no reason for increasing it. If the subscribers prefer it there would apparently be no objection to granting, in lieu of the present indirect aids, an annual sum equal to the average of the donations during the past five years, the future interest on the balance of the funds being in that case fixed at five per cent., and the remittance of the sums required by the funds in England being made at the same rate of exchange as that fixed annually for the adjustment of transactions with the British Exchequer.

"These changes may severally be brought into immediate operation, and a copy of this despatch will be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, respectively, for the information and guidance of those Governments."

(A true extract),

J. W. S. WYLLIE.
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

TOWERS OF SILENCE.—A letter in the *Times* recently described a graveyard at Naples; a companion picture may be taken from a late number of the *Bombay Saturday Review*, from which the following statement is extracted:—"There exists in Bombay, on one of the fairest spots of Malabar-hill, a wide extent of ground, allotted to one of the vilest purposes which it ever entered into the heart of man to conceive. Here we have in modern times the vulture preying upon the dead body, as in heathen mythology the bird is reported to have done on the living! The 'Towers of Silence' are immense structures of varied diameter, raised twenty, thirty, or more feet from the ground, in the centre of which is a well, covered by an iron network, frame, or grating. On the latter are placed the corpses of the Parsee population, and before the mourning relatives have left the grounds hundreds of carrion birds, of voracious vultures and hungry crows, are quarrelling, fighting, clawing, like so many ornithological devils, at the specimen of humanity exposed to their ravages. The delicate Parsee female, the portly merchant, the withered sexagenarian, are all thus disposed of, and we are credibly informed that two hours after the deposition of any body in the 'Towers of Silence,' bones alone are to be found, which are eventually thrown down into the well enclosed in the tower. At the same time the loathsome carrion birds, with their bald heads and hideous claws, arrange themselves in rows on the summit of the towers, bloated and surfeited from their ghoul-like feast, secure in the knowledge that, by waiting where they are, a repetition of the festival will take place to-morrow! But the blood, bones, and fluids of the body must escape the voracity of the carnivorous birds, and, gravitating downwards within the tower, there undergo the inevitable process of decomposition, rising thence in pestiferous gases, which are only less hurtful than the miasma of the graveyards, simply because the altitude of Malabar-hill allows the free breezes of the ocean to sweep them off into infinite space. We are, however, credibly informed that neighbouring residents are not unfrequently annoyed by the 'Towers of Silence,' and this not only by pestiferous effluvia, but even in a more demonstrable manner. Thus, we have heard it rumoured that it occasionally happens that feathered bipeds may be seen pursuing one another, and quarrelling over pieces of the human form divine! Nay, more; tales of our intrusive friends the crows hopping into verandahs with digits in their beaks have before now been related. The Parsees, who owe not only their wealth but their very location to the British, must not be longer suffered to carry on such a nuisance in the fairest part of Bombay. They, equally with all sects, must remove their 'Towers of Silence' without the island, and, having been made to take this step in advance, it may reasonably be expected with a race so 'Europeanised' that they will eventually hit upon some less loathsome method for disposal of their dead."

POPULATION OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.—The total population of Madras is now estimated at 450,000, instead of 720,000, as was formerly the computation; and we find the probable approximate number of inhabitants in Bombay to be 571,668. We confess, however, to a belief that this number is very much below the mark.—*Times of India.*

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864 ...	5	104 to 106	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865 ...	5	102 — 104	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren. July 1, 1867 ...	5	105 — 106	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867 ...	5	103 — 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864 ...	4½	104 — 106	—
Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864 ...	5	104½ — 107	—
*Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865 ...	5	104½ — 105½	—
*Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865 ...	5	104½ — 105½	—
Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860 ...	5	— — —	—
Ditto ditto, April 1, 1866 ...	5	107½ — 109	—
*Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866 ...	5	104 — 105	—
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867 ...	5	104 — 105	—
Ditto Jan. 1, 1870 ...	4½	100½ — —	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6 ...	5	103 — 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6 ...	5	102 — 104	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7 ...	5	105 — 107	—
*Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866 ...	5	105 — 106	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865 ...	5	103 — 105	—
Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866 ...	5	103 — 105	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	At per Rupee.	Actual Sales.	
		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100	
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ...	Sa. R. 1s. 10d.½	—	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.) ...	—	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	—	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	—	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	—	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	—	—	95½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	—	95½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	2 1	—	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1858-59 ...	2 1½	105	—
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	2 2	113	—

HISTORICAL REMAINS AROUND DELHI.—The Deputy Commissioner, with his Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, and Dr. De Kantzow, are completing a descriptive account of the historical remains around Delhi. Proposals for the organised conservation of old buildings are also being prepared.

DR. HARRIS, on board the *Australian* at Kidderpore, missed his footing in going below to look after some convicts leaving for the Andamans in his charge, and falling to the bottom of the hold was so severely injured that he died before he reached the hospital.

PUNJAB INDIGO COMPANY.—Mr. Cosserat, the manager of the new "Punjab Indigo Company" (started in this district), having joined from Tirhoot, operations will be commenced upon immediately. Don't you think the Punjab Government are bound to promote the undertaking, by authorising the civil officers to render all the assistance in their power towards securing an allotment of land, &c. ? Should it be otherwise, what possible inducement can there be for capitalists to settle in India, where there is so much difficulty and trouble to be encountered in completing very trivial matters, let alone schemes of magnitude.

CANTEEN.—A scheme has been adopted, I believe, in the 95th regiment to reform the canteen, by placing it out of the power of the canteen sergeants to make any profit out of it. The sergeant-major is entrusted with the whole responsibility, and the canteen sergeants are to receive a handsome allowance in lieu of their former profits. The canteen fund is the richer by Rs. 100 in one month.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1863.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

It is expected that before March next the Honourable Mr. Edmonstone will resign the office of Lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces. He will then bend his way hitherward to enjoy in domestic leisure in his native land the honours and rewards of long and distinguished service abroad. All sorts of persons have been mentioned as the possible or probable successor of Mr. Edmonstone. Some speculators have fixed upon Mr. Wingfield, and have added that his appointment will emanate directly from Sir Charles Wood, without any previous communication with the Governor-general. Others talk of Sir R. Montgomery, Colonel Durand, and Mr. Muir. The latter is well known to be not only a distinguished revenue administrator, but an excellent Oriental scholar, deeply interested in the progress of native education. He has acquired some European reputation, too, by his "Life of Mahomet." Perhaps, of all the candidates yet mentioned, though all of them are men of mark and likelihood, Mr. Muir has the best chance of success.

THE GODAVERY.

It was proposed, we believe, a few years ago, to expend about a million of pounds sterling on certain improvements upon the river Godavery, and Captain Haig drew up a plan for overcoming the barriers of rock in its channel by lateral canals with locks. The great mutiny stopped this work as it stopped many others. Captain Haig, some years afterwards, revived the idea, and the authorities all seemed disposed to back him. But there has been a growing mistrust in the public mind as to the feasibility of the scheme; and even Captain Haig himself, and, still more, his immediate official superior, Colonel Ouchterlony, have since taken a despondent view of the matter, and the commercial communities of Manchester and London, who looked for great facilities in the transport of cotton by the improved river, have begun to resign their expectations. Colonel Ouchterlony even congratulated himself that the plan had not been carried out, for, in that case, he might have had to answer for "a terrible failure, involving the State exchequer in a labyrinth of operations, each stage vying with the other in magnitude of outlay, from which there would have been no retreat but by sacrifices of vast extent." Sir Charles Wood, however, it is said, is still disposed to carry on the work, and Colonel Ouchterlony is directed to give Captain Haig the benefit of his counsel and encouragement, and strengthen the hands of that officer,

whose energy and perseverance in contending against difficulties the Government cannot but appreciate." If this be the case, Sir Charles Wood and his Council have, perhaps, advice and information upon the subject that are yet a secret to the public; for at present the general opinion seems greatly opposed to a vast expenditure on a doubtful project when there are so many other great public works of greater promise that demand the immediate attention of the State.

DR. DUFF AND EDUCATION IN INDIA.

WE have given, amongst our selections in another column, a report of the speech of the Hon. Sir R. Napier, at the thirty-second annual examination and prize distribution of the Calcutta Free Church Institution. This is one of the oldest and best of the educational institutions of Calcutta, intended exclusively for the instruction of natives of all castes and ranks. It owes its origin and success to Dr. Alexander Duff, who first went out to India as a missionary in the year 1829, when a voyage from Portsmouth to Calcutta was no trifling undertaking. The passage in his case extended to nearly eight months, during which he had to exhibit his patience and fortitude under no ordinary trials. He was shipwrecked off the Cape of Good Hope, and saved nothing but his life. He then encountered an awful tempest off the Mauritius, in which his vessel very nearly foundered, but was reserved to be violently cast a-shore in a dreadful hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges. This was not, apparently, a very auspicious introduction to his Indian career; but a dark and blustering morning is not always succeeded by corresponding weather throughout the day, and Dr. Duff has, perhaps, enjoyed life during his more than thirty years' residence in India as thoroughly as if he had passed it in his native land. India is no exile to him. It is his adopted country, and he loves its people. He loves, too, his hard work in their favour. "The labour we delight in physics pain." He has, on account of his native friends, and the cause of education in India, refused all offers of most honourable Church preferment in his own country.

Dr. Duff's educational institution was on a large and most effective scale long before the Government of India took any active part in the education of the natives; and though in some respects the present Presidency College, and a few other State schools in India, have many advantages over it, and are, upon the whole, more complete, and are better provided with accomplished professional instructors, and have more numerous scholarships and other encouragements to students, the Calcutta Free Church Institution still maintains its original reputation as a practically useful school. What strikes us as by far the most remarkable feature of Dr. Duff's institution is its unconcealed, or rather boldly avowed, connection of missionary purposes with the diffusion of secular knowledge. While the Government most stringently forbids the use of the Bible as a class book in its own institutions, and will permit none of its teachers to utter a syllable about Christianity and the Bible, Dr. Duff has morning and evening Christian prayers in his school-rooms, and makes the Christian Scriptures a class book for Hindu

students; and yet finds no difficulty in obtaining an average muster of about fifteen hundred pupils and as many Hindu under-teachers as he requires. What is still more singular and significant is the fact that high Hindu noblemen "assist" at his public examinations in company with Christian magnates. On the last occasion Rajah Doo Narain Sing, Rajah Kalikrisna Bahadar, and Rajah Narindah Khrisna Bahadar sat side by side with the Hon. Mr. Erskine, the Hon. Mr. Ellis, and the Hon. Sir R. Napier, to witness and applaud the development of the native mind under the instructions of an eminent and most zealous Christian missionary. Yet some of the students exhibited their advance in Christian theology. One of them gave an "exposition of Cor. xxv.," and another presented "an Essay on Brahminism," which no doubt was anything but complimentary to that religion. But the students are not all converts. Very far from it. Comparatively speaking, there are very few converts indeed, even in this great missionary school, and, therefore, it is the more remarkable that the introduction of the Christian Scriptures to the students should prove so little objectionable. There is but one way to account for this striking fact—the children of poor Hindoos are charged nothing for their education here. It is wholly gratuitous. This is a great attraction certainly, for no people in the world are more willing to save their money than the natives of Bengal of all ranks, rich or poor. Many of the native parents, no doubt, are under the impression that the effect of Christian instruction at school can be wholly counteracted by Hindoo instruction at home; and aware that a knowledge of the English language is bread and butter, or rather curry and rice to their sons, and often leads to high Government employ and great social distinction; they are willing to run what they regard as a comparatively slight risk in religious matters for the sake of securing on easy terms the worldly advantages attendant on the sound secular instruction with which Dr. Duff accompanies his gift of Christian knowledge. These Hindoo parents flatter themselves that with their assistance they can enable their children to separate the wheat from the chaff.

But looking at it how we may, we shall acknowledge that this noble educational institution must have effected vast good in its time, even by its diffusion of British literature and science amongst the people of Bengal; and though very many indeed of its students may have rejected the Christian creed, they have all been made more or less familiar with Christian morality, and many of those truths of science which, as general education advances amongst them, must sooner or later shake the foundations of Hindooism.

Some persons have argued from Dr. Duff's successful introduction of the Bible into his private school that the Government ought to follow his example, and turn its own colleges into missionary institutions. But they forget that private individuals may do in India what a Government dare not. Any missionary may stand up in crowded streets of Calcutta and preach Christianity without the chance of causing the stones of the city to rise and mutiny; but the moment that a Government official, clothed in the authority of the State;

or supposed to be so, acts in the same way, there is a fierce cry from the natives of "Our religion is in danger." So it is with the schools. Private schools are not regarded with the same suspicion as Government schools. Dr. Duff himself recognises this important distinction, and did not hesitate to sanction and support, with all his great local influence, the truly noble Education Despatch of July, 1854, which solved the religious difficulty in much the same way in which it has been solved in this country.

SENDING A THREATENING LETTER TO COLONEL BALFOUR, C.B.

Mr. Charles Bathoe, a gentleman of fortune, residing at 28, York place, Portman-square, appeared before Mr. Mansfield, at the Marylebone Police-court, on Thursday last, on a summons taken out against him by Colonel Balfour, R.A., C.B., for "that he did, on the 31st of December last, unlawfully send a letter to him, the said complainant, containing threats towards him, with intent to incite him to a breach of the peace."

Mr. Sleight appeared for Colonel Balfour, and Mr. Macdonald for the defendant.

Mr. Sleight, in opening the case, said: Sir, I have to appear before you to-day on behalf of Colonel Balfour, an officer in the Royal Artillery, who has greatly distinguished himself, and a gentleman who has spent many years in India. Both the complainant and defendant are related to each other, they having married sisters. The letter which I shall have to call to your notice has language in it which I am at a loss to understand how any gentleman of education or feeling could allow his pen to trace on paper. I will not read the whole of the letter at the present stage of the case, but the portion to which I wish more especially to call your worship's attention is dated on the 31st December, and commences "Sir," and is signed "C. Bathoe." It goes on to say, "That you (meaning Colonel Balfour) attach to your name C.B.; that you are a blackguard, there is no doubt; and that henceforth you shall be addressed by me in all letters as a contemptible blackguard."

After a few observations from Mr. Macdonald,

Colonel George Balfour was called. He said: I am a colonel in her Majesty's service, and have the honour to be a Companion of the Bath. Defendant is related to me by marriage, and the letter produced, dated the 31st of last month, is in his handwriting. [The letter was here read by the magistrate's clerk, but nothing more material or more interesting to the public was contained in it than that portion read by Mr. Sleight.] I am a member of the Oriental Club. The defendant is a member of the same club, and I have ascertained that he has circulated papers affecting my character among the members. He has told me that, on the first opportunity, at the club, he would address words to me that would oblige me to quit it. I have never committed such a breach of decorum as to justify his writing such a letter to me. Within the last few days he has had printed papers about me, and circulated at the club. The threats that he has conveyed to me I am apprehensive may lead to a breach of the peace.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macdonald: Mr. Bathoe did not entrust me with any letters in the sense in which you speak. I received what I call a surreptitious packet, which had been dropped into my letter-box at No. 6, Bryanston-square. It was put in there without my knowledge or sanction, and was addressed in an envelope as if it came from Lord Palmerston. I did not open it. It is now in my solicitor's possession. Defendant has applied to me for the packet, but not personally.

Mr. Sleight: That is all I have to ask, and I must now call upon you, sir, to give my client that protection which the law allows.

Mr. Macdonald: I may say I have only been recently instructed, and I venture to tell you, sir, that there is honestly more in this case than what appears on the surface; and if an adjournment is

accorded to me I will undertake to bring about an amicable arrangement, and draw up a form of retraction.

Mr. Sleight said he must ask his worship now to stop any further argument by giving his decision.

Mr. Mansfield, after commenting upon the language the defendant had made use of, which he said was such that one gentleman ought never to make use of towards another, ordered him to enter into his own recognisance to keep the peace for the next twelve months in the sum of £1,000.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY.

The directors of this company in their half-yearly report state that the shareholders were informed last month that the Government had decided to retain in their own hands the construction of the Persian Gulf line, and that under those circumstances the directors recommended the shareholders to maintain and work their Egyptian line, and to await the result of the completion and working of the Persian Gulf line before deciding upon the course to be pursued. The directors have since found it necessary to discontinue for the present the station at Jubal, on account of the risk which was considered by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to attend their vessels calling for telegrams. Under these circumstances, the directors considered it the best course in the interests of the company to make arrangements with Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., the lessees of the Malta and Alexandria cable, for working the Alexandria and Suez line for four years from the 1st of January, under which the line is to be worked and maintained in good condition, without any charge upon the company by the lessees who are to pay the company, so long as the Malta and Alexandria cable continues in working order, £2,500 a year during the term of the lease. This will enable the Board, unless any unforeseen accident arises, to pay a dividend to the shareholders during the next four years of from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum. The Board have obtained the sanction of the Viceroy of Egypt to construct a line to El Arish, with a view to completing the further communication to Beyrout, Iscanderoun, or Aleppo, and so connecting this company's line with Constantinople by one about to be constructed by the Ottoman Government from Diarbekir, on the direct line from Constantinople to India, and also by the Persian Gulf Telegraph with India, by which means a portion, and, in case of accident to the direct line, the whole of the India and China messages will pass through the company's lines. The capital account to the 31st of December shows that £45,175 had been received and £52,995 expended, including £1,538 outstanding accounts, leaving a balance of £7,820 against the company. The revenue account for the half-year shows that £3,691 had been received, and £3,293 expended, leaving, with £97 from the preceding account, a balance of £495.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENTS.—(Foreign office, Jan. 23).—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Ronald Ferguson Thomson, now Oriental Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Persia, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at that Court.—(Jan. 24).—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint William John Dickson, Esq., now a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service employed in her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Persia, to be Oriental Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at that Court. Mr. George Campbell, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta.

THE WRECK OF THE "JASON."—By letters received yesterday by the London and East India General Steam Shipping Company from their agent at Madras, respecting the stranding of the screw steamship *Jason* near that place, it is feared that the vessel will become a total loss. She had had a tedious passage owing to some defect in her propeller screw, and was making for Madras, when she went ashore at a place called Nivaton, six

miles to the northward of Madras. It took place early in the morning, and on the intelligence reaching Madras, the company's agent, together with the Deputy Master attendant of the port, and Captain Consett, of Mr. Green's ship *Lord Warden*, lost no time in proceeding to the spot. The sister ship of the *Jason*, the *Calcutta*, belonging to the same company, which was on the point of starting on her voyage, took in tow a number of boats to assist in getting her off. The vessel was found lying partly embedded in the sands, about one hundred and twenty yards from the shore, and in such a position that it was evident she could not be got off until her cargo and machinery were taken out of her. All hands that could be spared were set to work to discharge her cargo, but owing to the heavy surf rolling in it was found to be a difficult task. It is anticipated that the whole of the cargo will be saved. The monsoons, however, which would set in in a few days when the mail left, would prevent any attempt being made towards saving the ship. The passengers and crew were safely got ashore, and were provided with lodgings at Madras. The *Jason* was built at Mare's-yard, Blackwall, in 1845, under special survey, for the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, and was a very fine vessel. She registered 2,600 gross tonnage. She was insured at Lloyd's and at the Marine-office for £50,000. Her cargo is reported to be valued at nearly £100,000.—*Times*, Jan. 29.

SIR CHARLES WOOD AND THE REJECTED BREACH OF CONTRACT LAW.—To make breach of contract penal is to place a workman, for violation of an agreement which he cannot read, binding him to pay sums with which he was tempted, in the hands of men armed with the whole strength of the Government, corrupt beyond all experience of European corruption, and cruel as they were described to be in the official "Torture Report" of Madras. It is serfage and nothing less which such a law would produce, and Sir Charles Wood in angrily prohibiting it did his duty as completely as he neglected it when he failed to authorise adequate County Courts. The Indian Government obeyed, of course, but proposed a new Bill. We cannot find the draught of this measure, but, from the language employed in debate, it appears to have provided a civil procedure, but levied the resulting damages by criminal process. In other words, it abolished the swift certainty of the first law, but still handed over the people to the tender mercies of the police; and Sir Charles Wood prohibited that also. He was right. We say deliberately, writing with full belief in the necessity for encouraging European settlement in India, it is better that such settlement should end, our Indian trade decay, or our Indian Empire perish, than that any such law should remain five years upon the statute-book. At the end of that time a hundred millions of labourers now free would be simply slaves, and a war of vengeance, to which the mutinies were a joke, would be organising in every district. In rejecting it Sir Charles Wood has displayed the instinct which belongs to the statesman of a free people, as well as the humanity which ought to be the first principle of a Government so terribly resistless as that of India.—*Spectator*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26. Syren, Jones, Rangoon; Cormine, Ochiltree, Ceylon.—27. Ontario, Thomas, Calcutta; R. H. Tucker, Clark, Calcutta; Bezael, Morgan, Whitehall, James, Mauritius.—28. Sir James, Perry, Mauritius.—29. Gaujan, Humbert, Daisy, Gilie, Sarah Scott, Wat re, Shanghai; Canton, Leighton, Fo-chow; Excelsior, Jones, Calcutta; Vanguard, Connell, Mauritius; Louise, —, Manila; Philippine, Rowe, Japan. Crouch Brothers, Crouch, Foo-chow; Alice, Anderson, Cochinchina.—30. Prince Alfred, Splatt, Singapore; William Carey, Calcutta; Epsom, Cameron, Bimbatam; Princess Somawatty, Roy, Manila.—Feb. 2. Ceres, Cochrane, Madras; Kinnaid, Sinclair, Mauritius; City of Madras, Connell, Calcutta; Ismay, Leslie, Shanghai.—3. Benvoirich, Jenkins Java; Raleigh, Sadler, Shanghai; Victor, Simpson, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Feb. 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Joubin and two children, Dr. R. Stewart, Lt. A. B. Hepburn, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. R. L. Crose, Capt. and Mrs. Hill, Lt. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Apar and two children, Mrs. Cannell, Mr. G. Mannuck, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and infant, Lieut. C. S. Blair, Mr. Wavell, Col. Ommaney, Miss Ommaney

Mr. Bayley, Mr. G. T. Scott, Mr. T. Lane, Mr. G. and Mrs. Hadow. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dymes and infant, Lieut. T. Taylor, Miss Eliza Camp, Mr. Whyte, Mrs. Scott and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Samwell and infant, Mr. McGregor, Miss McClure. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Charles Wilde, Mr. Ellis Gillman, Mr. H. Wilkinson, Miss Rathbone, Don Manuel Izart, lady, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Haycon, Mr. Williams, Mr. Fenwick. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. S. Morrison, Mrs. Essex, Mr. Joshua Le Mare. For CRYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Stuart and two children, Mr. R. Ahlers, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Miss Swan, Mr. H. Harvey, Mr. J. T. White. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Charles Stricker, Mr. H. R. Beaver.

DOMESTIC. BIRTHS.

LAWFORD, the wife of Francis, late 9th Regt. Madras Infantry, of a daughter, at Bristol, Jan. 25.
MELVILLE, the wife of Capt. Hon. Norman Leslie, 1st batt. Grenadier Guards, of a daughter, at Montreal, Jan. 10.
WILKINSON, the wife of C. J., commander screw-steamer *Ganges*, Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, of a daughter, at 13, Lower Lock-gardens, Brighton, Jan. 30.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN, Major Percival A., 102nd Regt. Royal Madras Fusiliers, to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. William Sykes, M.A., at Basildon, Berks, Jan. 21.
BURN, James, Capt. Bengal Staff Corps, to Jessie M., daughter of the late Eagle Henderson, Esq., at 38, Inverleith-row, Edinburgh, Jan. 28.
ROYSE, Thomas H., Lieut. R.N., to Georgianna, daughter of the late Captain E. E. Boardman, H.E.I.C.S., at St. George's Chapel, Stonehouse, Devon, Jan. 24.
WOODCOCK, Capt. John, Madras Staff Corps, to Joanna M., daughter of Lieut.-gen. Tweedie, Madras Army, at the parish church, Leamington, Jan. 29.

DEATHS.

BOULT, Edmund, formerly of the Bengal Medical Service, at Bath, aged 48, Jan. 24.
DENNY, Donald V., son of Major J. B., H.M.'s Bengal Army, at Southampton, aged 12 years, Jan. 25.
HORSBURGH, Lieut.-col. Thomas S., late of H.M.'s 32nd Bengal Native Infantry, at Norwood Green, Middlesex, aged 50, Jan. 29.
JONES, Mark, late chief superintendent engineer in the Government Steam Foundry, Calcutta, at Oldbury, aged 59, Jan. 20.
LUSHINGTON, Sir Henry, Bart., at 32, Montague-square, aged 87, Jan. 25.
MACLEAN, Capt. Henry Travers, late of the Bombay Indian Army, eldest son of A. C. Maclean, Esq., of Haremore, Sussex, at Sunningdale, Berks, aged 36, Jan. 22.
PARISH, Rev. William, formerly chaplain H.E.I.C.S., at Ealing, Jan. 25.
VIVEASH, Oriel, Esq., of the Middle Temple, London, late of Madras, and of Calne, Wilts, at the house of his brother, C. B. Vivesash, Esq., Ealing, aged 68, Jan. 25.
WHITE, Col. William G., late Bombay Artillery, at Slapton, near Dartmouth, aged 73, Jan. 24.

India Office,

Feb. 3, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. J. Mackenzie; Mr. H. Man (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. R. Parker, Med. Est.; Lieut. R. F. Firth, 10th N.I.; Asst. surg. G. K. Poole, Med. Est.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. W. Finch, Engrs.; Cornet C. A. Owen, Cav. (Unposted); Lieut.-col. H. Stanley, 5th N.I.; Capt. H. Shewell, late 2nd Eur. regt.; Capt. G. Hossack, Art.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. W. Sherer, 6 mo.; Mr. J. H. Prinsep, 6 mo.; Mr. E. Drummond, 6 mo.; Mr. W. Clifford (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. J. G. Pugh (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. J. A. C. Boswell, 6 mo.; Mr. W. H. Kerr, 3 mo.; Mr. J. Maskell (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major A. Blackwood, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. H. J. Allan, late 9th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. E. Smalley, late 36th N.I., 4 mo.; Vet. surg. A. Turnbull, 6 mo.; Lieut. A. J. Macqueen, late 18th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. T. Mathew, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. T. A. Carey, late 17th N.I., 1 mo.
Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. H. Webster, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Capt. T. Beckley, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. Howes, 50th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. E. W. Begbie, Inf. (Unposted), 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. Miles, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Surg. J. Y. Smith, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Capt. J. S. Trevor, Engrs., 5 mo.; Lieut. J. H. Segrave, 16th N.I., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. Campbell (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. W. M. Cadell.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. Hill, late 66th N.I.; Lieut. J. Trevensen, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. R. Cock, late 20th N.I.; Lieut. A. B. Hepburn, 3rd N.I.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. C. Wyse, 34th N.I.; Capt. R. A. Peach, Invalid Pension List.

BOOKS.

The Ganges and the Seine: Scenes on the Banks of Both. By Sidney Laman Blanchard. In two volumes. London: Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly. 1862.

Mr. Sidney Laman Blanchard is a son of the highly-gifted and fine-natured Laman Blanchard, who wrote such elegant verses and such genial essays, and was the author of the "Memoirs of L. E. L." and whose own life was written as an introduction to his works by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. The present writer is, we believe, no relation or connection of the gentleman of nearly the same name—Mr. Lemon, or Leman, Blanchard—who has written so many light and popular pieces for the stage.

The first of these volumes is devoted almost exclusively to Oriental subjects on which the writer had gained information during his residence in Lower Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and where he for some time exercised his talents in the editorship of the *Mofussilite*, and subsequently of the *Bengal Hurkaru*. The second volume is chiefly composed of subjects connected with scenes and characters in France, interspersed with a few reminiscences of the East. Most of the articles in both volumes are of a light and entertaining nature, with no great pretensions to philosophy or research, but almost every page indicates the ready and well-practised writer, and displays abundance of wit and humour. Yet the work is not only a very readable one, calculated to kill time, but contains a great deal of truthful information, very pleasantly and clearly expressed, about the climate and scenery of India, and the customs and manners of the natives and their English fellow-subjects there. Our Anglo-Indian readers now at home will be well pleased to renew their recollections of the East by the aid of Mr. Blanchard's lively and graphic pages. We have not space for a specimen of some of his best performances, which cannot be easily divided, but we must make room for the following description of the usual approaches to a rich Baboo's residence and of

NATIVE THEATRICALS.

"Those of our readers who have ever lived in India have probably seen a native play performed at a native gentleman's house. In Calcutta, if the visitor be a person of any note, he will receive more invitations to representations of the kind than he cares to accept. Let us suppose that he avails himself of the invitation of, say, Baboo Simkinshrab Lalshrab Ghose, the great merchant and banker. The invitation is for eight o'clock, and at about that hour, having dined at seven, and being already in evening dress, he sets out. His destination is sure to be a long way off, as the European gentleman would infallibly live in the best quarter of the town, and the native gentleman would as infallibly live in the worst—which is the native gentleman's fault, by the way, as he came to the place first and had first choice. The house of the guest is situated in a street very much like what Park-lane in London is; that of the host in a street very like what Field-lane in London was; the thoroughfare between the two is, of course, characterised by a gradual declension from bad to worse, until it becomes as bad as the worst can be. The approach to the house is indicated by a horrible odour of oil and natives: the two scents being the more associated through the fact of the latter having a habit of rubbing the former over their skins.

"The effluvium of oil, however, proceeds mainly from large earthen pans with floating lights in them, placed along the road to mark the way, and from coloured lamps of the Vauxhall kind, neatly arranged wherever they can be most easily knocked down by the crowd; which is of a ragged and squalid description that we would defy anybody to find, out of the purlieus of an Eastern city. It is less ragged, perhaps, than it might be, if its members wore more clothes; for as in the majority of cases the garment is confined to the neighbourhood of the waist its holding on at all is a guarantee of its tolerable entirety; but with the slightest augmentation of the toilet the dilapidations begin, and these have an extent which put decency and adornment equally out of the question. Moreover, as the season for entertainments such as that of Baboo Simkinshrab Lalshrab Ghose is generally the 'cold weather,' and as cold nights in Calcutta are very apt to be damp, you may imagine the mist in which the whole scene is enveloped, all the oil lights to the contrary notwithstanding. Muggy would be a cold word to describe the state of the atmosphere; and one of those roaring thoroughfares in London where they sell fried fish, and everything else that can be sold cheap to an overflowing population on a Saturday night in November, can give but a faint idea of the sights, and the sounds, and the scents that assail our visitor as he nears his destination.

Great men's houses in Eastern cities usually turn their backs upon the public thoroughfare, and this of the Baboo shows nothing but a wall and a gate to the common people. Our visitor has probably driven himself to the place in his buggy, and here his syce, or groom, extricates himself from his perch behind, and endeavours to induce the people, now crowded more densely than ever, to get out of the way. This is accomplished after a great deal of getting under the horse's head, among his legs, and we are not sure that we may not add, through the spokes of the wheels, has been gone through on the part of the populace, and threats to 'walk into' them with his whip on the part of the Sahib, who at last finds himself in the court-yard, or 'compound,' as it is called—a curious word, which may be described, in racing parlance, as coming by corruption out of Portuguese. Inside the gateway there are more lights than ever, both of the pan on the ground and the Vauxhall variety, and on each side of the covered pathway, through which the Sahib, having alighted from his buggy, now proceeds, are statues the size of life: some popular, some classical, some both, and nearly all well known in Europe. They are cast in plaster for the most part, though one or two appear strangely built of wood, and are, in point of colour, what the heralds call 'proper'; all are more or less dirty and damaged, and contribute their share to the general effect of the approaches to the place—which is that of the place having a great holiday, and holding a final festivity, previous to being indicted for a nuisance.

"The house has a large open court in the centre, which, being covered over for the occasion, now forms the great reception-hall. Around, and accessible by flights of stairs, both from inside and outside, are the private apartments: to all of which the visitors have access, except those of the 'ladies of the house,' who may be observed, however, from behind semi-transparent screens, looking down upon the scene below with much curiosity, their chirpy voices suggesting the idea of innumerable birds upon branches. It is not considered well-bred to stare at the places whence these sounds come, or to take any notice, indeed, of the other signs of feminine existence, even though you occasionally see a pair of eyes shining through a (perhaps) chance hole in a curtain, or a hand and arm (beautifully braceleted) hastily closing the said curtain, which the said hand and arm have incautiously drawn aside. The hall, it must be said, is brilliantly lighted, and presents a general effect of mirrors, and gilding and oriental architecture, very pleasing to the eye. Below, upon a carpet, upon which no man not admitted to an equality may venture, is seated the host, smoking at intervals a hookah, which an attendant keeps studiously alight for him. It is here that he receives his guests, for whom, besides the play, he has provided such other amusements as can be obtained. Native minstrels in one part of the hall sing '*Taza, batata, now be now*,' '*Hillee, pillee, punneah*,' and other popular native songs, besides some English songs, of the class of 'Home, sweet home,' which they murder most melodiously. Nautch girls, elsewhere, go through the graceful attitudes which here pass for ballet, accompanied by the monotonous chant, which is the local substitute for opera. In another place may be found native jugglers, who perform the most wonderful feats without exciting anybody's wonder, and the most extraordinary delusions with which nobody is deluded. Should any wandering performers from Europe—Ethiopian serenaders, and the like—happen to be in Calcutta, they will most probably be engaged; and so you may choose between the east and the west in your music, as in your refreshments. As far as the latter are concerned, they consist mainly of attar and pan—the attar for the delectation of your fingers and your nose; the pan

to put into your mouth, and to eat if you can. But in a room upstairs there is always laid out a British ball supper, with chicken and ham, jelly, trifle, and all complete, with 'champagne up to the mast-head,' as you may hear an enchanted ensign exclaim; but with the strange addition of bottles of brandy placed all down the table, varied at intervals by bottles of beer. The natives have a great notion of the sahib's powers of drinking the two last named liquids, and I fancy they expect the very few European ladies, who are usually present on such occasions, also to indulge in them. Of course, the host does not himself sit down to the feast; but the European guests, to do them justice, console themselves for his absence, and make themselves quite at home.

"The play, which is the prominent entertainment of the evening, takes place most likely at one end of the hall, where a stage is fitted up after the manner of temporary erections of the kind in most other places—at a country-house in England, for example. In front are a sufficient number of seats for the more devoted adherents of the drama, who take their places at the beginning of the evening, and keep them until the end, whenever that may be. The latter period is a little doubtful, for nobody is in a hurry, and the construction of the drama appears to be such that it may end whenever the performers or the audience please, and may be carried on as long as either can keep awake. We doubt whether any of the European guests ever saw one out, especially if they have been paying much attention to the supper up-stairs. But we believe the performance generally lasts all night, 'and when they ring the morning bell the battle scarce is done.'

Mr. Blanchard takes up the cause of the indigo planters *versus* the ryots. Though we agree with him in the main we cannot endorse all his opinions in this case. Perhaps he does not know what is nevertheless really the fact, that the disputes between the planters and the ryots were in a great degree due to the injudicious interference of the missionaries, who had mistakenly imagined that the planters had exhibited their ill-will towards native converts to Christianity. The planters were terribly scandalised by the Rev. Mr. Cuthbert and others. It was the Rev. Mr. Cuthbert, we believe, who absurdly and most extravagantly asserted that "every chest of indigo was stained with human blood." One of the missionaries pronounced the indigo planters to be more brutal than the Sonthals (who are so well described by Mr. Blanchard in the work before us), and another said that when the acts of tyranny committed by the planters reached England they would make an impression greater than that produced by the horrors in "Uncle Tom;" and a third accused them of "incontinence, severity, and brutality." The indigo-planters, regarded as a large class, and not judged of unfairly by individual exceptions, do no discredit to their own country, and their presence is a real blessing to India. It is not the men, but their system, that we object to—we mean their system of advances to the ryots, which keeps those poor wretches from father to son in a state of hopeless debt and dependence. And yet some of the opponents of the planters have acknowledged that their despotism is, on the whole, at least a mild one, and that the planter zemindar is the best landlord in India, and that his ryots are generally the most comfortable. The native zemindars, speaking generally, are terribly severe upon their unfortunate ryots. The jungle soon disappears from the estate of the energetic English planter, and the rent of land rises in his neighbourhood. If we could multiply the number of English planters in India a hundred-fold, they would, no doubt, improve in proportion the healthfulness of the climate and the condition of the people and the security of our Indian Empire. Lord William Bentinck, after the most careful inquiry, strongly urged upon the Court of Directors the policy of encouraging the indigo planters and other European capitalists and "interlopers" to settle in the country, and many natives of high character supported his views. "As to indigo planters," said the famous Rammohun Roy, "I beg to observe that I have travelled through several districts in Bengal and Behar, and I found the natives residing in the neighbourhood of indigo plantations

better clothed and better conditioned than those who lived at a distance from such stations." "There may have been partial injury done by the indigo planters," continues the same high authority, "but on the whole they have performed more good to the generality of the natives of this country than any other class of Europeans, whether in or out of the service." The best friends of the indigo planters could hardly desire a more favourable or more valuable testimony to their general character than this, and yet this class of Englishmen have been selected for especial "damnation" by the missionaries. We are not sorry, however, that the local Government is indisposed to support with stringent laws a system that places the poor ryot entirely at the mercy of his employer, for no class of men in a free state ought to be trusted with unlimited power over any individual, however humble.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.
Calcutta	2s. 0l.	2s. 0½d.	Singapore	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8d.
Madras	2s. 0l.	2s. 0½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8d.
Bombay	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 p.m.	2 ½ p.m.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Share.	India Stock	Par.	Prices.
2.	India Stock	100	227 to 229
	India 5 per cent.	100	105½
	India Eufaced Paper 4 p. ct.	100	95½
	India 5 p. ct. Eufaced Paper	100	105½
	India Stock, Eufaced Paper, 5½ p. cent.	100	118
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	100	95½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	100	95½
	" " " 1863	100	100
	" " " 1864	100	103½
	" " " 1864 or 1866	100	103½
	India 5 percent. for account	100	108½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	100	104½
	India Bonds (£1,000)	100	13s. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000)	100	10s. to 15s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	104½
20	Ditto E. Shires	6	100 to ...
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	103 to 105
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	105½ to 106½
Stock	East Indian	all	106
20	Ditto G. Extension	5	1 to 1½ prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension	2	½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	103
20	Ditto New ditto	12	½ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto do, 1862	4	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	G. S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	104 to 106
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	93 to 95
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	102½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	97 to 99
100	Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	9 to 7 dis.
Stock	Sicinde 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto India Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	102½ to 103½
20	Ditto	2	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Panjab (5 per ct.)	100	103½
20	Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	½ to 1 pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	96 to 98
40	Australasia	all	77½
25	Bank of Egypt	all	25½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	32
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	56 to 48
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	10	2½ to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	55½
20	Ottoman Bank	all	33½
20	Do. New	2	½ pm
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	1	½ dis to par
10	E.I. and London Shipping B.	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	34	½ dis to par
20	East India Irr. & Can.	2	½ dis to ½ pm.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	4 to 4½
20	Norfolk Coal and Iron	5	½ to 1½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	½	½ to ½
10	Oriental India Steam A. (L)	all	8 to 8½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	78 to 75
50	Ditto New	30	13 to 15 pm
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1863	all	21½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1
10	Ditto Registered	all	5 to 7
10	Ditto	all	5 to 7
2	Telegraph to India	1	½ to ½ dis.

THE 21ST HUSSARS will be at Delhi on the 1st Jan., where they will halt to be inspected by General Wheeler. This regiment has been under canvas since the 15th July last.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.
TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic	240
Daily Boarders	20
Daily Pupils	14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each	4
Do. do. by a Master, each	8
German and Italian, each	8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each	4

Laundress, Four Pounds.

Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Dessert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.

A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

THE REV. E. A. CLAYDON PREPARES

PUPILS for the Universities, for the Civil Service, and for the Competitive Examinations for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Line.

References are permitted to EDGAR CORRIE, Esq., 26, Lombard-street, E.C., 4, Church-terrace, Lee, London, S.E.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The Rev.

CHARLES J. HUGHES, M.A. (Wrangler, Cambridge, 1852), Rector of Perrivale (population 32), begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED from the Finchley-road to his Residence (built expressly for him), CASTLEBAR-COURT, EALING, W., where he receives both Senior and Junior Pupils to prepare for the Army, Military Colleges, and the Civil Service.

MILITARY and NAVAL EDUCATION.—

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, resident at Brighton, RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS, between the ages of Twelve and Fifteen, who may be destined for the Military and Naval Professions. With a view to this ultimate object, the entire course of Study, from the outset, is regulated expressly in conformity with the requirements of the Examinations at Addiscombe, Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Portsmouth; and every care is taken to direct special attention to those subjects likely to prove professionally useful in the future career of the Naval or Military officer. The Pupils are examined periodically in Mathematics by Professor J. R. YOUNG, formerly of Belfast College, and Author of "A Course of Mathematics, Pure and Mixed, for the Use of Candidates for the Military and Civil Service Examinations," &c.; and also in Classics and Modern Languages by Scholars of repute. Prospectuses may be had of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and high proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co. (formerly PRICE and GOSNELL) invite attention to the following fashionable articles of PERFUMERY.

Patronised by Royalty.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s E.S. BOUQUET—Rondeletia, Verbena, Opera Bouquets, Wood Violet, Frangipanni, &c. JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s WARDROBE SCENT BAGS. JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE PERFUME. JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE SOAP. JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE POMADE. JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, or Ball-Room Companion, emitting on pressure a jet of delicious and refreshing perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any tooth powder—gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON, or newly-invented HAIR BRUSH, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accomplishes the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.

Manufactory—12, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, Corner of Spring-gardens.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862. TO EXPORTERS OF STATIONERY, &c.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, and CO., BREAD-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the superior quality of their

PRINTING INKS.

which have obtained the highest approval in all the Foreign and Colonial Markets. All Inks adapted specially to the climate for which they are intended, and full export discount allowed.

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other monies realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £130,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL B. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

61, Lombard-street, E.C., and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.

DUBLIN ... 62, Upper Sackville-street.

GLASGOW ... 58, St. Vincent-street.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.

Commanding Capital, £500,000.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.

Registered in May, 1854.

Sherries at 34s., 36s., 38s., 40s., 42s., 44s., 46s., 48s., 50s., 52s., and upwards.

Ports from wood, 32s., 34s., 36s.; crusted, 42s., 44s., 46s., and upwards.

Champagnes—Epernay, 39s.; Imperial Sillery, 48s. and 54s. E. Chiquet's, 58s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.

Clarets—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s. Clarets—Desert wines, 42s., 44s., and upwards. All other French or German Wines in proportion.

For detailed price lists, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

EAST-INDIA WINE COMPANY, 55, Parliament-street, London, S.W.—The following choice WINES delivered CARRIAGE FREE to every railway station in the Kingdom, and to all parts of London and its environs:—

Per Doz.	
SHERRY	Good 36s.
	Superior Pale 42s. and 48s.
	Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold, 46s. and 44s.
	Very Choice, Pale or Gold 54s.
PORT	Fine Crusted 42s., 44s., and 46s.
	Superior Old Crusted 48s. and 54s.
	Very Fine Beeching ditto 60s.
	Ditto ditto, in pints 33s.
CLARET	St. Julien, Larose, Second and Third Growth 36s. to 54s.
	Chateau Lafite, Margaux and Latour, First Growth 78s.
MADEIRA	East India 63s. to 72s.
	West India 48s. to 60s.
	Direct 36s. to 54s.
MARSALA	Finest quality 30s.
BUCELLAS	Superior 36s. to 42s.
VIDONIA	Finest 32s.
CHAMPAGNE	Fine Sparkling 48s. to 54s.
	Finest quality 72s.
	Ditto pints 36s.
MOSELLE	Finest Sparkling 78s.
HOCK	Ditto ditto 78s.

OTHER GERMAN AND FRENCH WINES. Bottles charged 2s., and Hampers or Cases 1s. per dozen, and allowed for if returned.

WINES IN WOOD SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM THE DOCKS, OR FOR EXPORTATION.

Orders and Communications to be addressed to

CHARLES JAY, Manager,

East India Wine Company,

55, Parliament-street, S.W.

The above Wines may be ordered through Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., East India Agents, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

INDIA OUTFITS.—NOTICE.

Thresher's India Tweed Suits, Thresher's Kashmir Flannel Shirts, Thresher's India Gauze Waistcoats,

were invented and are manufactured exclusively by THRESHER and GLENNY, and for which the International Exhibition Medal of 1863; the Exhibition Medal of 1851; and the Madras Medal of 1856 have been awarded.—The high character and universal approval of these articles have led to a number of inferior imitations, all of which are advertised under similar, but triflingly altered names, and, therefore, Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY feel it necessary to announce that the India Gauze Waistcoats, the Kashmir Flannel Shirts, and the India Tweed Suits can only be procured at their establishment.

162, Strand, next door to Somerset House, London.

GENTLEMEN WITH TENDER FEET.

J. CHAPPELL, 388, Strand, W.C., Boot-maker, and Professor of Fitting, begs to call the attention of such to his method of measuring, by which he guarantees, at the first trial, to produce a fit unprecedented for comfort, yet combined with the most fashionable shape. Those gentlemen on whom bootmakers have practised unsuccessfully are particularly solicited by J. C., who will undertake to fit them at once, however difficult. Established 1825. Inventor of the "Pulvinar" or Cushion Boots. Ladies' show rooms first floor.

12mo, cloth, price 1s. 6d., or by post, 1s. 7d.

HOW TO SPEAK HINDUSTANI; being an easy Guide to Conversation in that Language. Designed for the use of Soldiers and others proceeding to India.

By E. M. ROGERS.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.,

THE BENGALI READER: consisting of Easy Selections from the best Authors: With a Translation and Vocabulary of all the Words occurring in the Text. A New Edition, thoroughly Revised and Corrected. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S GLOSSARY.

GLOSSARY OF JUDICIAL AND REVENUE TERMS, and of useful words occurring in official documents relating to the Administration of the Government of British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya, Marathi, Guzerathi, Telugu, Karnata, Tamil, Malayalam, and other Languages, compiled and published under the authority of the hon. the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company. By H. H. WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., &c., &c. 4to. cloth, 22. 2s. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ENGRAVED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AN ATLAS of INDIA, on a scale of four miles to an inch. From Trigonometrical Surveys made for the purpose, being intended to form a complete Map of the whole of India, on a uniform plan, the Sheets being issued separately as they are completed, at 4s. each, or on cloth, in cases, 7s. each.

The following Sheets are published, viz.:—

- Logur, Koorum River.
- Attok, Peshawar, Jelalabad.
- Kalabagh, Bunnoo.
- Bassein, Dunaun.
- Bombay.
- Junjeera, Rutnageriah, Vizia-droog.
- 27 & 41. Goa, Dharwar, Belgaum.
- Aurangabad, Nasik.
- Poona.
- Satara, Becjapoor, Meeruj.
- Goa.
- North Canara, Mysore, &c.
- South Canara, Coorg, &c.
- Part of Malabar.
- Chamba, Lahoul.
- Himalaya Mountains.
- Dehra Doon, Sirhind, and Upper Doonab.
- Delhi, Meerut, &c.
- Agra, Bhurtpoor, Jeypoor.
- Nurnulla, Gawilghur.
- Maiker, Jaulnah, Bassein.
- Nandair, Kowlas, Beder.
- Sholapore.
- Part of the Ceded Districts, and Nizam's Dominions.
- Part of the Ceded Districts, and Mysore Dominions.
- Mysore Dominions.
- Coimbatore, Neigherry Hills, Malabar.
- Travancore, Cochín, Dindigul.
- Tinnevely and Travancore.
- Himalaya Mountains.
- Gurhwal, Kumaon.
- Moradabad, Bareilly.
- Furruckabad, Etawah.
- North Bundelcund.
- South Bundelcund.
- Nagpoor.
- Wyragar, Chandah.
- Nirmul, Mullaugoor.
- Hydrabad.
- Guntoor, Kurnool, &c.
- Cuddapah, Nellore, &c.
- Madras, Arcot, &c.
- Salem, Trichinopoly.
- Ramnad, Tanjore.
- Tuticorin.
- Lucknow, Oudh.
- Allahabad.
- Rewah, part of Mirzapoor.
- Rajahmundry, Elloor, Coringa.
- Masulipatam, Mouths of the Kistna.
- Khatmandu, Ghoruckpoor.
- Ghazeepoor, Dinapore.
- Sherghotty, Palamow.
- Ganjam, Goomsur.
- Ganjam, part of Vizagapatam.
- Part of Vizagapatam.
- Nathpoor, Bhowareh.
- Bhagulpoor, Purneah.
- Soory, Ramghur.
- Midnapoor, Chaibassa.
- Cuttack, Balasore.
- Chilka Lake, Pooree.
- Lower Assam.
- Sylhet.
- Upper Assam.
- Upper Assam.
- Munniipoor.
- North-East part of Assam.

* A small Index Sheet may be had GRATIS, on application.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—The return of youth to the respective Boarding Schools after the late season of festivity induces a solicitude for their personal comfort and attraction, and

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

for accelerating the growth and for improving and beautifying the Hair;

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

for improving the Skin and Complexion, and removing cutaneous eruptions; and

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

for rendering the Teeth beautifully white and preserving the Gums, are considered indispensable accompaniments for the attainment of those personal advantages so universally sought for and admired.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

Published on the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th of each month,

THE HOME NEWS,

PRICE 6d.,

A JOURNAL SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO INDIAN TOPICS AND THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

The HOME NEWS contains a Summary of the Principal Events of the Week—Parliamentary Intelligence, with Full Reports of all Indian Debates—East-India House Reports—Foreign Intelligence—Opinions of the Press—Literature—Law and Police Courts—Political, Clerical, and Miscellaneous News—Arrivals and Departures of Ships from and to the East—List of Passengers Outwards and Home—Army and Navy Promotions and Changes—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Commercial, &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year £1 4s. 0d.

Postage on 48 Numbers 0 4 0

HOME NEWS OFFICES, 53, Parliament-street; and 124, Bishopsgate-street.

Subscribers to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Agency, 24s. per annum in England, are entitled to receive the HOME NEWS free of cost, except for postage, in addition to the use of their Reading Rooms, &c.

Just published, 12mo., roan, 5s. 6d., SANSKRIT MANUAL;

Containing—

Part I.—The Accidence of Grammar, chiefly in Roman or English Type.

Part II.—A Complete Series of Progressive Exercises.

By MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A., of University College, Oxford, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, &c., &c.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS, &c., for the Navigation from England to India and China, and throughout the Eastern Seas, viz.:—

- North Atlantic Ocean, 6s.
- South Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
- Anchorage at Gough's Island, 1s.
- Bird's Islands and Doodington Rock, 1s.
- 5 and 6. Cape of Good Hope, two sheets, 8s.
- Indian Ocean, 6s.
- Arabian Sea and East Africa, 7s. 6d.
- Hindustan Coasts and Islands, 6s.
- Bombay Harbour, 5s.
- Goa Road and River, 6s.
- Maldiva Islands and Channels, 2s.
- Bay of Bengal, 5s.
- Peninsula of India, East of Bengal Bay, 7s.
- West Coast of Sumatra, 5s.
- Straits of Malacca and Singapore, one sheet, 6s.
- 17, 18, and 19. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, three sheets, 15s.
- Strait of Sunda, 5s.
- Straits of Banca and Gaspar, 7s. 6d.
- Caramata Passage and Borneo, West Coast, 6s.
- Straits of Rhio, Durian, Lugin, and Singapore, 6s.
- 24 and 25. China Sea and Coasts adjacent, two sheets, 12s.
- Canton River and Channels, 6s.
- East Coast of China, 7s. 6d.
28. Bashee Islands, 2s.
- 29, 30, and 31. Eastern Passages to China, three sheets £1. 1s.
32. Passages through the Barrier Reefs, 2s.

THE INDIAN DIRECTORY; or, Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the interjacent Ports of Africa and South America, Compiled chiefly from Original Journals of the Honourable Company's Ships, and from the Observations and Remarks resulting from the Experience of Twenty-one Years in the Navigation of those Seas. By JAMES HORSBURGH, Esq., F.R.S., &c. Seventh Edition, 2 vols. 4to., cloth lettered, £4. 6s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, in two sheets, price 10s. 6d.,

A NEW CHART of the BAY of BENGAL with Plans of Coringah Bay, Point de Galle, Trincomalee Harbour, Colombo Harbour, Paumben Pass, Chittagong River, Kyook, Phyou, Fort of Akyah, entrance to Bangoon River, Bassein River, entrance to Mouline River, Mergui Hastings Harbour, Penang Harbour, Achene Head. Compiled chiefly from Surveys of the Officers of the Honourable East-India Company. By JOHN WALKER, Geographer to the Company.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 3, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

ORIENTAL AGENCY.

T. AND W. HAMILTON (Sons of the late T. ROBERT HAMILTON, of Calcutta,) undertake the Shipment of Goods to India and the Colonies, and act generally as Agents for residents in those parts.

Offices, 8, Lawrence Pountney-lane, London, E.C.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

* Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 30th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 15th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HARRIS, 4, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.; G. H. FLETCHER and Co., Liverpool; and at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; 1, Place Royale, Marseilles; 86, Quai de Bacalan, Bordeaux.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS.

MONTHLY STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belonging to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).

The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship HYDASPES, 2,240 tons, 300-horse power, G. H. FORSTER, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 18th of FEBRUARY, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 20th of FEBRUARY, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent ship, built expressly for the Indian trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess.

The average passage of the last seven steamers has been seventy-two days three hours to Madras; the Hydaspes performed the voyage in sixty-five days, and the last, the Calcutta, in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.

For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Broker, ALFRED BRETT and Co., 160, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.

East India and London Shipping Company (Limited), 9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AND GENERAL STEAM AGENCY, AND GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, and MERCHANTS.—Disse forwarded, and PASSAGES engaged to all parts of the world. Baggage collected and shipped. Insurances effected, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, and ADEN—Overland, 4th and 20th of every month.

BOMBAY and ADEN—Overland, 18th and 27th.

CHINA, SINGAPORE, and EASTERN SEAS—Overland, 4th and 20th.

AUSTRALIA and MAURITIUS—Overland, 30th.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA—Via Cape of Good Hope, per Clipper Ships, weekly.

Prospectuses, with through rate to 500 places, free on application.

G. W. WHARLEY and Co. (late Waghorn), 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; CHAPLIN'S, Regent-circus, W., and 33, Regent-street, S.W.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—UNRIVALLED in EXTERMINATING Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO SHORT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Mordan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.

Old-change, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The greatest and most useful invention of the day, AQUA AMARELLA.—Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and Co., Three King-court, Lombard-street, Perfumers to her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Aqua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. Price one guinea per bottle.

THE BEAUTIES of the EAST.—All that can preserve and enhance the charms of woman, youth, and beauty.—Madame RACHEL begs leave to inform the nobility, aristocracy, and her lady patronesses that she has just received a costly consignment of ARABIAN PREPARATIONS, which render the hair, teeth, and complexion beautiful beyond comparison; and the choicest Arabian perfumes—fac simile of which was presented in golden vases by the ladies of Paris to the Empress Eugénie, and have gained for her the patronage of royalty.—Can be selected at, or forwarded from, her Drawing-room Saloon, 47a, New Bond-street.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm disorders in Children and Adults has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to three given once or twice a week will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and sold in Tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

CORYZINE.—This invaluable, non-sternutative POWDER, employed like Snuff, affords instantaneous relief in incipient cases of cold, Influenza or Coryza, the sense of suffocation with excessive secretion supervening, being in both cases effectually removed. To those subject to this distressing complaint it is confidently recommended as a sure remedy.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.; post free, 1s. 3d. and 3s. 1d. in stamps, by MARSHALL and MELLIN, English and Foreign Chemists, 16, Tichborne-street, opposite the County Fire Office, Regent-street.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

Double Truss—31s. 6d., 49s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 6d.

An Umbilical Truss—15s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c., &c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER

is unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities. In bottles, 3s. 6d., 3s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. each. Curry and Mulligatawny Paste, in jars, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. each. Royal Combination Pickle in Bottles 2s. each.

LIST OF CONDIMENTS, &c.,

Prepared by PAYNE, and Co., at the Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta.

Bottles.	Bottles.
Pindaree Chutnee 1s. 6d. & 3s.	Tamarind Fish ... 2s. 6d. & 6s.
Bengal Club ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Balachow ... 1s. 6d.
Green Mango ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Genuine Cayenne 1s. and 2s.
Cashmere ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Nepaul Pepper ... 1s. 2s.
Lucknow (sweet), 1s. 6d. 3s.	Guava Jelly ... 2s. 6d. 6s.
Curry Sauce ... 1s. 6d.	Preserved Mangoes 2s. 2s. 6d.
Tap ... 1s. 6d.	Do. Jamaica
Pickled Limes ... 1s. 6d.	Ginger ... from 2s. 6d.
Pickled Mangoes 3s. 6d. & 5s.	Do. Chinese
Essence of Chillies 1s. 9d.	Ginger ... Jar 6s. and 10s.

Genuine Arrowroot, 1 lb. tins, 2s.; 7 lb. tins, 10s. 6d. each. PAYNE and Co., Foreign Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, and Importers of Indian Delicacies, 338, Regent-street, and 46, Mortimer-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger and Camomile.

GINGER has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine, and, combined with camomile, it is the most efficient stomachic tonic known, for while the ginger relieves the stomach from distension and flatulency, arising from impaired digestion, the camomile strengthens the coats of the stomach, and by that means gives it a healthy and invigorating tone. So highly concentrated is this preparation, it is unimpaired by age or climate, and well adapted for portation. In Gout, Spasms, Dysentery, Cholera, or those complaints incidental to tropical climates, it is invaluable, as in numerous cases a dose or two has checked and frequently cured most alarming attacks. No family should be without it. Sold in half-pints, quarter-pints, and one-ounce pints.

Agreeable Seidlitz Powder, in one bottle, protected by a case, with measure and spoon included. The advantage of this preparation is the perfect combination of the solid ingredients of the Seidlitz Spring in one compound powder.

It is very cooling and refreshing, well adapted for exportation, or travellers by land or sea.

Aromatic Tincture of Quinoidine.—For the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria.

No person exposed to the influence or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria.—Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints. The above articles prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

PRITCHARD'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS.

—This peculiar preparation of Dandelion acts particularly on the liver, thus avoiding the use of mercurials, and will be found invaluable to parties suffering from a sluggish state of that organ, or who have resided in India or other hot climates; whilst the well known stomachic efficacy of camomile, rhubarb, and ginger, renders these pills the most happy combination possible; and as many are at a loss for a safe remedy they will find this medicine a great convenience, which may be resorted to by all persons at any age, under any circumstances, and without the least inconvenience.

Prepared by W. Pritchard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London, in bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNE-

SIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. It is prepared in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—FRESH AND BLOOD.

It is incontestable that the soundness and firmness of the flesh depend upon the strength and purity of the blood. These Pills, on this account, have come into such universal favour, no other medicine being able to approach them as purifying agents. For the same reason Holloway's Pills are admirably adapted for the young and weakly, to whom tainted blood is a fruitful source of suffering. This medicine is a mild aperient and reviving tonic, and does its wholesome work quietly, seasonably, and completely. Occasional doses of these Pills keep the digestion in good order, strengthen the stomach, and set the liver right when its functions are deranged by cold, excess, or other causes.

Now ready, price 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.,

THE INDIAN ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE LIST.**JANUARY, 1863.**

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., Publishers to the India Office.

This Day is published, in One Handsome Octavo Volume, with Seventy-two Illustrations on Wood, by VIZETELLY, LOUDAN, NICHOLLS, and HART. Also, with a Map. Price £1. 6s.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

CONTAINING—

PART I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The Channel and Channel Islands—Alderney, Orkney, and the Casquets—Island and Coast of Guernsey—Islands and Rocks near Guernsey—Jersey and adjacent Rocks—Chausey Archipelago and the Minquiers—Climate, Meteorology, and Sanitary Condition.

PART II.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Vegetable Productions Natural to the Islands—Animals in the Islands and adjacent Seas—Geology and Mineralogy. Ancient Formations, Modern Destruction and Renovation—Fauna and Flora considered in reference to their Physical Geography and Geology.

PART III.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Pagan and Legendary Period—German Period—Norman Conquest to the beginning of the Civil Wars—Civil Wars—Accession of William the Third to Present Time—Antiquities and Archaeology—Language and Literature.

PART IV.—ECONOMICS AND TRADE.

Agriculture—Horticulture—Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures—Constitution and Laws—Manners and Customs—Principal Public Institutions—Hints to Tourists—Money, Weights, and Measures—Statistics.

BY DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

AND

ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

The Illustrations drawn on Wood expressly for the Work, by PAUL J. NAFTEL, Member of the London Society of Painters in Water Colours.

"The 'Channel Islands' is an excellent book of its class—well conceived, well written, well illustrated, well printed. It is the produce of many hands, and every hand a good one. Nearly every thing which a man can desire to know about Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark—about their history, Geography, and natural history—Professor Ansted and Dr. Latham have contrived to tell. Altogether the contents of the volume are as varied and interesting as a well-sustained drama; and to this drama no more graceful and picturesque scenery could have been furnished than we find in the illustrations so profusely given by artists worthy of the subject and equal to their worth—Paul Nafel and M. Petere Le Lièvre. The result is not a merely handsome volume of the old 'Keepsake' style, made to sell and be looked at, but a book of rare merit and value, made for instruction and delight, to be read with pleasure and to be referred to with profit."—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 15, 1862.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Two Volumes, Octavo, with a Portrait of LADY MORGAN, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also a Portrait of SIR CHARLES MORGAN. Price £1. 16s.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, DIARIES, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY MORGAN'S CORRESPONDENCE INCLUDES, AMONG MANY OTHERS, LETTERS FROM

King Jerome,
Madame Patterson Bonaparte,
The Duke of Devonshire,
Duchess of Devonshire,
Duke of Leinster,
Marquis Wellesley,
Marquis of Anglesey,
Marquis of Abercorn,
Marchioness of Abercorn,
The Earl of Aberdeen,
The Earl of Carlisle,

Lord Melbourne,
Lady Caroline Lamb,
Lord Cloncurry,
Lady Stanley,
Lord Darnley,
The Countess of Cork and Orrery,
Lady Leitrim,
Lord Duncannon,
Lord Macaulay,
Lord Erskine,
Joseph Hume,
Daniel O'Connell,

Sheil,
E. Jenner,
Lafayette,
Byron,
Countess Guiccioli,
Moore,
Douglas Jerrold,
Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,
Thomas Campbell,
Mrs. Hemans,
Rev. Sidney Smith.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

**THURSTON & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS.**

BY APPOINTMENT,

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 350 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

THURSTON and CO., 14, Catherine Street, Strand, London.

**CHRISTIAN AND RATHBONE,
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,
11, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON.**

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS and OUTFITS for Ladies, Officers, Cadets, and Civilians, of the best quality, at the lowest prices for cash. Estimates will be forwarded on application, showing the entire cost of OUTFIT and PASSAGE via the CAPE, or OVERLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1792. 11, WIGMORE-STREET.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.HEAD OFFICES:
29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON,
AND
ROYAL INSURANCE-BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

AGENTS WITH FULL POWERS ALL OVER THE WORLD:—

Amoy...	...	T. D. Boyd and Co.
Batavia...	...	Pitcairn, Syme, and Co.
Bombay...	...	Campbell, Mitchell, and Co.
Calcutta...	...	Dickinson, Brothers, and Co.
Madras...	...	Oakes and Co.
Manilla...	...	Tilson, Hermann, and Co.
Shanghai...	...	Bower, Hanbury, and Co.
Singapore...	...	Edward Boustead and Co.
Ditto...	...	Middleton, Harrison, and Co.
Hong Kong...	...	Walker, Borradaile, and Co.
Kurrachee...	...	Fleming and Co.
Hankow...	...	Shaw, Ripley, and Co.

TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE
EXCEEDS £450,000.ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN
HAND OVER £860,000.**Fire Department.**

The receipt of Fire Premiums has been as follows:—

1855	...	£130,060	1859	...	£223,314
1857	...	175,049	1861	...	292,402

Placing the Company among the very largest Offices in the kingdom.

The Fire Revenue has been enhanced, in three years, by the enormous sum of more than £96,000.

Moreover, the latest Parliamentary Return of Insurance-tax paid to the Inland Revenue Office (ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 8th July, 1862), exhibits the Royal Insurance Company, as respects increase of business, at the head of all the Insurance Offices.

Life Department.

The rapid progress and position of this Branch will be best shown by the following statement of the New Life Business effected for the—

Year	New Premiums.	Year	New Premiums.
1855	£5,409 18 6	1859	£13,086 8 6
1857	10,270 8 6	1861	16,627 18 0

Large Bonuses declared 1855 and 1860—£2 per cent. per annum.

The Greatest Bonus ever continuously declared by any Company.

The Colonial and Foreign organisations of THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY afford unequalled facilities for travel and foreign residence on the part of its Policyholders.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.**GARDNERS'
LAMPS
FOR
INDIA**

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION

They are not affected by the draught of the

PUNJAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 3s. 2s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

GARDNERS,

By Special Appointment, Manufacturers

TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS.

ESTABLISHED

1752.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 569.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	113
BENGAL:—	
Members of the Indian Bar and the Mofussil	114
A Plea for Life	115
The Ganges Canal	115
Miscellaneous	116
Shipping and Commercial	119
MADRAS:—	
Arrival of Sir Charles Trevelyan	119
Miscellaneous	119
Shipping and Commercial	119
BOMBAY:—	
Abolition of the Indian Navy	120
Miscellaneous	121
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	121
DOMESTIC	128
OFFICIAL PAPERS	129
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The New Marriage Law	130
Canal from the Hooghly to Balasore	130
The Harbour of Sedushgur	130
Young Bengal	130
BOOKS	131
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	131
Shipping and Domestic	132
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	132
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	132

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Jan. 9	Burmah (Rangoon)	Dec. 31
Madras	" 14	Bombay	Jan. 13
Agta	" 6	Ceylon	" 17
China (Hong Kong)	Jan. 1.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 ½ oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1½ lb. 1s. 4d.; under 2 lb. 2s.; under 2½ lb. 3s. 8d.; under 3 lb. 5s. 4d.; and under 3½ lb. 6s. 8d. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 ½ oz. 0s. 2d. | 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d.
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to Cuxia, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:
 Via Southampton.
 ½ oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 2 oz. 3s. 0d. | 3 oz. 4s. 0d.
 Via Marseilles.
 ½ oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

LORD ELGIN and suite were to have left Calcutta for Simla on the 3rd of this month. Sir Robert Napier, as senior member of Council, would act as President during the absence of his Excellency.

Sir Charles Trevelyan and his family landed at Madras on Thursday, the 8th of January. His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen went on board the steamer to offer him their cordial welcome. Sir Charles was first escorted to the office of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., where he was presented with an address from the inhabitants of Madras. Surely it ought to have been presented in some public hall. The Address from the Chamber of Commerce was also presented to him at the office of the same distinguished merchants. Sir Charles's replies were considered rather guarded, and provoked some animadversions on that score. We think Sir Charles acted very rightly after what had happened to him for too plain speaking. "I have not yet," said Sir Charles, "had an opportunity of knowing the wishes of the Governor-general or the opinions of my colleagues in council; you will not expect me to enter upon the financial topics adverted to in your address; but this I may safely say, that our object will always be to provide, by a vigilant and frugal administration of the finances, the means of relieving taxation where it most presses, of strengthening the establishments for the protection of person and property, and of assisting the development of the resources of the country and the intellectual and moral well-being of its inhabitants." By a telegram from Bombay dated 28th Jan. we learn that Sir Charles had reached Calcutta, but the date of his arrival is not given.

The *Feroze*, with Lady Elgin on board, was announced as on the river Hooghly on the 7th January.

The Supreme Government of India has sanctioned the extension of the lines of telegraph on the North-Western Frontier as a measure of political expediency.

We regret to have had accounts of the probable cereal and other productions in Meerut and the surrounding districts. A scarcity is anticipated, and unfortunately the Ganges Canal is now dry. There has not been the usual fall of rain.

Letters from the Jynteah Hills, dated 26th of December, from Omwai Poonjee, mention that the rebel Cossyahs had constructed two strong stockades about ten miles from Omwai, and were entrenched in considerable strength; the British force being prevented from acting

against them for the want of howitzers, which were expected from Cherra Poonjee.

The *Madras Athenæum* tells us that Sir Hugh Rose's "recal or resignation" has been announced in India by telegrams from home; that Sir Hope Grant is to succeed him, and General Beresford is to be Commander-in-chief at Madras. Some of the Indian papers say that Sir R. Airey is to be the new Commander-in-Chief: others name Sir W. Mansfield. But all this talk "stands in need of confirmation."

A seat on the bench of the High Court at Madras will soon be vacated by Mr. Justice Strange; Mr. Norton has been named as his successor. The names of Mr. Collett, Mr. Dale, and Mr. Holloway, have also been connected with the appointment.

It is stated in the *Times of India* that Mr. C. Erskine received notice from the Home Government that he must at once decide whether he would keep his seat in the Governor-General's Legislative Council or on the Bench of the Bombay High Court. The honourable gentleman has preferred the judgeship, and was to have returned to Bombay this month.

The *Friend of India* observes that the reply of the Secretary of State for India to the memorial of the Civil Service, though by no means conceding what was asked for, "is almost as favourable as could be expected." On the whole, the rules as to pension and sick leave are pronounced an improvement on the former state of things, while as to privilege and special leave they are the opposite.

The City of Palaces is to have a street railway, connecting the terminus of Sealdah with the river Hooghly.

A Bill is now preparing which proposes a sort of mayoralty for the municipal Government of Calcutta.

The stranded steamer *Jason*, now off Jennore, has been quite abandoned as an irrecoverable wreck. No lives were lost, and a portion of the cargo was saved.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 102nd Regiment, at Bangalore, have contributed 1,423 rupees to the Lancashire Relief Fund.

We are glad to hear that the insult offered to two British officers at Jhansi, who were arrested and sent to the police-station by the military servants of Scindiah, has not been passed over quietly. The principal person concerned in the outrage has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment (perhaps, even too severe a punishment), and others have been incarcerated for various shorter periods.

There is in the *Englishman*, of the 8th of January, a highly interesting report on the present condition of Mr. Bethune's Hindu

Female School. The late Mr. Bethune, the founder, shed tears of deep emotion on the day on which this school was opened (now some fourteen years ago), and on his deathbed he sent for two of the secretaries to Government to urge them to solicit Lord Dalhousie to give his support to the institution. His Lordship at once consented. By zealous exertions and great personal influence Mr. Bethune contrived to obtain the attendance at his school of many poor native female children of rather low caste, but after his death the institution gradually declined for some time. It is now, however, once more in a promising condition. The number of students on the rolls is 93. The cost of each student to the Government is about £9 a-year. Every encouragement is given to parents to send their children, and omnibuses are engaged to convey the girls to and fro between their homes and the school. The wealthier and higher classes of the natives, however, still withhold their patronage, but they begin to employ European governesses for their female children at their own homes.

From the Jyntea Hills intelligence has been received of the capture of a rebel chief and eight of his associates.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax.

Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders embarked for England on or about the 20th of January, on the ships *Surrey* and *Middlesex*. This regiment has seen a good deal of active service in India, and played a conspicuous part in the suppression of the mutiny in 1857.

Mr. Byranjee Jejeebhoy, a wealthy Parsee merchant of Bombay, has sent Rs. 70,000 for immediate remittance to England as a loan, without interest, to the home committee of the Lancashire Relief Fund.

There was a report in Bombay that Charles Kean, the famous actor, was about to visit that presidency, after a visit to Australia.

There have been several accidents lately on the East India Railway. On the 4th of January an engine and eight carriages were greatly injured, but no passengers suffered. On the 7th a poor native crossing the rails was cut to pieces.

Though the Contract Law in favour of the indigo planters was so decidedly and properly rejected by Sir Charles Wood, the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has issued an important notification, to the effect that, under the provisions of Section V. Act XIII. of 1859, entitled "An Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers in certain cases," his Honour is pleased to extend the operation of the said Act to the station of Howrah and to the suburbs of Calcutta.

Mr. Blyth, the curator of the Calcutta Museum, has resigned his post, and is on his way home. We are sorry to hear that, after twenty years' hard and good service, he has been refused a pension. Mr. Blyth, it is true, was not in the direct service of the Government, but he has done much for science in India; and having worked so long and so uninterruptedly in "the vapour bath of Bengal" as to be compelled to return to England on account of ill health, it is hard that the authorities at home should suffer him to return to his native country almost a pauper. The local Government, in his case, consented to relax the rule which limits pensions to officers in the direct service of the State, and to grant his application, but this decision was overruled by the home authorities.

Petitions were presented to Parliament on Wednesday (Feb. 11th) by Colonel Sykes from Capt. A. M. McDougall, of the late 3rd Madras European Regiment, stating that his rights and privileges as an officer had been infringed by the amalgamation, and praying for redress; and from Captain Burges, of the same regiment, and to the same effect, but adding that his case is peculiarly grievous, he, an officer of fourteen years' standing in the regiment, being superseded by an officer junior to himself of only eight years' standing in the regiment, such being contrary to the usages of the service.

The *Times* of this morning publishes an address to Sir Charles Wood on the subject of his rejection of the law of contract in India. Sir Charles's policy on this point is highly commended in the address, which is signed by above 150 noblemen, bishops, and gentlemen of high character and position, and great influence. Many of them are, or have been, connected with the civil and military services of India. The *Times* has a leader upon the subject, supporting the arguments of the address. It seems to be pretty generally felt in England that to try and punish a breach of contract between a powerful European landlord or planter and a poor helpless Hindoo ryot as a criminal offence, rendering him liable to imprisonment with hard labour, would be a measure intolerably harsh. The *Times* justly explains that it would not be cruel to the individual ryot only, but act as a discouragement to trade and commerce, for it would tend to frighten away native dealers and labourers from all connection with Europeans so armed with the law. The ryots are willing enough to work when work is profitable; but they complain that they cannot make indigo crops remunerative on the terms on which they are now grown, under engagements to the planters, but that in consequence of the advance system they are held to involuntary servitude.

Lord Ellenborough is to present to-morrow a petition from Indian officers, complaining of the loss of certain advantages they consider to have been guaranteed to them by Parliament. The Duke of Argyll is to support the petition.

The number of petitions to be presented to-morrow night is thirty-one. Of these twenty-one have reference to hardships arising out of the staff corps.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has arrived at Calcutta.

The Bombay and Baroda Railway has been opened to Innedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

Cotton active and advancing. Manchester goods improving. Malwa opium, Rs. 1,520. Exchange on London, 2s. 1d. Government securities, Four per Cents., 94½; ditto, Five per Cents., 104½; ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cents., 112. Freights advancing.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Shirtings and twist firm. Exchange on London, 2s. 0½d. Government securities, Five per Cents., 105½. Freights higher.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSHALLS.—From CALCUTTA.—Miss Rind and sister, Mrs. Perkins and infant, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Lady Larpet, Mr. Pelly. From MADRAS.—Capt. Williams, Mr. Philips, Mr. Latham. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Daly. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Morrison, Mr. Fawcett.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon, Feb. 17th.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Mag-niac, Lieut. Rooke, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, Capt. Newcome, Capt. Pereira, Mr. and Mrs. G. Heron, Maj. and Mrs. Waddilove. From MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Estresine. From HONG KONG.—Mr. J. S. Hudson, Mr. W. Harton, Mr. H. Thompson, Mr. C. J. Book, Mr. T. W. Barker. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mons. et Mme. Hulle, Comte Piper. From MALTA.—Mr. Howard.

BENGAL.

MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN BAR AND THE MOFUSSIL.

The *Indian Jurist* says that the time has now arrived when it behoves members of the bar in India to take some decisive step, whereby they may be enabled to practise in the Mofussil on terms consistent with their professional dignity as well as with their feelings as gentlemen. If we are not altogether misinformed, the business of a Mofussil practitioner depends not so much on his zeal, his ability, or his success, as on the amount of commission he offers the mooktear or law agent. We are well aware that there are members of the bar who habitually attend Mofussil courts, and who steadily set their faces against this practice, but they are few in number, and they are men who, from their experience, their talents, and the reputation they have earned, are able to command business without having recourse to artificial means. Hitherto barristers, as a rule, have practised exclusively in the Presidency Courts, but now there appears to be a growing disposition to extend the sphere of their operations. Whatever may be the final result of the abolition of the old procedure in the Presidency Courts, it is clear that at present the effect has been to cause an extraordinary diminution in the business of advocates. There is every reason to believe that, when the arrears of business shall have been cleared off in the court lately presided over by Mr. Justice Norman, that its sittings will be intermittent. This may or may not be considered a healthy sign by the public; though, in passing, we may remark, that it has been observed by a profound thinker, that the diminution of litigation in the courts of a country is in proportion to the decay of its institutions. It is quite possible that this dearth of business arises from temporary and adventitious causes. But contemporaneously with this diminution, there has been a large influx of barristers in the three Presidencies, who must be provided for. The moment, therefore, seems to be an opportune one for the bar, and chiefly for junior members of the bar, acting in concert with their seniors, and with the countenance of the judges, devise such measures as may be deemed advisable to protect themselves from the rapacity of native law agents.

In the first place, then, the present system of giving commission must be entirely abolished. It amounts to nothing more than a fraudulent compact between the pleader and the mooktear to cheat the client. At any hazard this most obnoxious system must be abolished, and that as early as possible. Indian legislators are too prone to succumb to the prejudices of natives, though of late years, it must be admitted, they have made some strong and laudable efforts to overcome them. Nor have the judges been idle. Sir M. Wells has laboured hard, and in a measure successfully, to defeat the objects of the benames system, and to check the practice of hiring witnesses, although in so doing he has ruined a large and influential class. The Chief Justice read very recently a severe lesson to Rajahs and Bahadoors, who are above appearing in court to give evidence in their own behalf, preferring to rely on the testimony of their dependents.

These are healthy signs indeed, and we should wish to see them followed up by a blow aimed at the system now prevailing, in what was formerly the Sudder Court, in regard to the employment of vakeels.

We are very far from casting any slur upon the gentlemen now practising in what was formerly the Sudder Court, nor do we care particularly to inquire upon what system they individually proceed. It has been the practice for vakeels to allow commission, and that practice is, to some extent, recognised by the Court. We venture, however, to observe that the practice is altogether objectionable. In the abstract, there appears to be nothing morally wrong in allowing commission to a native law agent upon the amount of business he brings; but, as the benchers of the Middle Temple remarked, in the case of Mr. Digby

Seymour, in practice it operates to the detriment of the client, whose interest it should be the first care of the legal profession to study. Were the commission given by the vakeels fixed, the practice, though still objectionable, would lose much of its evil effect; but when, as at present, there is no fixed limit, and a kind of monetary competition takes place, it is obvious that the agent will select a pleader more with reference to the commission he offers than to his ability or experience. This difficulty in regard to the commission has been a stumbling block in the way of barristers practising in the Sudder, and we humbly conceive that it will always be a stumbling block until some strong and efficacious measure be adopted to break the back of the present system. It is, of course, impossible to determine what measures should be adopted, until the sense of the profession be taken, but, as we have already remarked, the judges of the High Court should be the chief instruments in bringing about a reform. They are, beyond any other functionaries of the State, guardians of the client's interest, and most assuredly it is not for the client's interest that a compact of a fraudulent character should be entered into between his law agent and his pleader.

A PLEA FOR LIFE.

There are few more difficult questions in casuistry, and certainly none more important in practical politics and social science, than the point at which immorality passes into criminality. Should a drunkard whose vice is sure in a large proportion of cases to lead to crime,—should a debauchee who sins not only against his own body, but against his family and posterity, at any part of their career be arrested by the arm of the law and put under restraint? In the former case, among at least one Anglo-Saxon people, the difficulty has been met by considering the drunkard a lunatic, subject to a disease known as dipsomania, for the victims of which great hospitals have been erected and State laws have been passed. Apart altogether from the fact that the instinct of true Englishmen rebels against any, even the slightest, approach to interference with the free will of the citizen, except on the most indubitable evidence of the injury which he does to society as well as to himself and his family, the question may best be answered by the consideration, that it is in the power of a well ordered government, to a large extent, to prevent the vice of either drunkenness or uncleanness. If governments keep pace with the growth of society in complexity and of civilisation in what we may call nervous refinement, the crave which drunkenness and prostitution supply would be met by innocent and lawful means. To avoid the latter Mormonism has recourse to polygamy, and oriental nations to the same, combined with early marriages, which deteriorate the race. Still, wherever the free will of men is concerned, there are and always will be difficulties, whether we inquire into the origin, the best means for the prevention, or the best remedies for the consequences of evil. But there is one subject belonging to this class of questions, encompassed with almost no such difficulties. A man may, by vice, destroy his own body and ruin those of his family through many generations; but it becomes the Government under which he lives, especially if it glory in being at once benevolent and despotic, to prevent all other evils which are hostile to life. There can be no doubt of the necessity laid upon every State to provide for the public weal by sanitary measures. If a man drinks himself to death the State may look on uncaringly; but if from the absence, the continued and obstinate neglect, of the most common sense, inexpensive and ultimately economical measures of hygiene, the ruling body literally allows to be killed thousands of the very beings who are so valuable to it, the responsibility rests with the authorities. Every man and every household, for their own sakes, ought to know and obey the simple laws of health; but if they will not do so then it becomes the State despotically to do it for them. And even if individuals did all they ought there are still such measures as those

of drainage and water supply which only Government assistance can furnish.

There is no Government on earth which more systematically neglects its duty in sanitary matters, or which can more easily discharge that duty, than the Government of India. It professes to be, and it is, benevolent in its aims, establishing asylums and dispensaries to save life at no little cost. Its constitution is such that it could do in a year what England would require a quarter of a century's discussion to effect. It rules nearly two hundred millions of human beings, whom it wishes to attract to itself by kind yet firm administration, and whose labour is the commodity which, of all others, is most valuable to the country and the world. It consists of several thousand Englishmen, of high attainments, special training and incalculable value after a few years from their experience, whose lives cannot be estimated in money. Its greatest security is an army of 75,000 men, every one of whom is so precious and so expensive that one of the first native warriors India has seen said he would keep them, if they were his, like princes. It professes to be anxious to attract a class of healthy and educated men from England to settle in the country. Yet it is a melancholy fact that the cities, the stations, the cantonments in which these settlers, soldiers, and civilians are placed are built and maintained in defiance of the simplest laws of health; while so indifferent is this otherwise benevolent and wise Government to the terrible mortality of both its own members and its subjects that it will not inquire into their numbers, will not assist in discovering the causes so as to supply the remedy. Political reasons may be assigned for this culpable carelessness in the provinces, but not even in the presidency cities, not even among Christians, is there a census of the population, or a legal registration of births and deaths. Half a century hence posterity will wonder at the suicidal folly of their barbarous predecessors.

In the three capitals of India there are many earnest inquirers, who need only the assistance of an enactment by the local legislatures to discover, at the trifling cost of a few hundred pounds a year, the nature and extent of the evils which destroy life in the tropics so rapidly, with the view of applying the remedy. In Bombay reliable statistics are now collected by Dr. Haines at a cost of £120 a year to Government, but the census of the city and island is only a matter of approximation. In Madras Dr. Cornish has just issued a most valuable statistical report on the mortality of 1860, but here again the number of the population, the root and standard of all comparison, is only guessed at. In Calcutta Dr. H. Macpherson obtained, by a most toilsome process, accurate statistics of only Protestant mortality, and authorities like Drs. Chevers and Brougham have been trying to rouse their fellow citizens, by eloquent appeals based on most alarming truths, to some slight attention to the laws which regulate health. All their investigations show the state of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay to be as disgraceful to the English name and Government, as the encouragement of suttee and infanticide would be. We shall not deluge our readers with figures, but in the little table we have carefully compiled, and which we believe to be below the truth, there are results which should appal the most careless and rouse the most apathetic:—

City.	Population.	Deaths in all classes.	Rate per 1000.	Most fatal month.
Madras ...	450,000	13,498 (Year 1860)	30	September.
Bombay ...	600,000	15,863 (Year 1861)	37½	April.
Calcutta ...	750,000	18,708 (Year 1860)	41	April.

These figures show the discovered and reported deaths only. As to the native population we feel assured the rate per 1,000 should be raised by at least 10 to find the real result. Dr. Macpherson gives a comparative table, quoted by Dr. Chevers

in his lecture to the Bethune Society, showing the annual death rate in every 1,000 of population:—

Tasmania (rural) ...	11 and a fraction.
Do. (general) ...	16 "
England and Wales (general in the 64 healthiest districts) ...	17 "
Great Britain ...	22 "
City of London proper ...	24 "
London ...	25 "
France ...	28 "
Prussia ...	29 "
MADRAS ...	30 "
Austria ...	32 "
Russia ...	33 "
Liverpool (highest in England) ...	33½ "
London in the cholera year, 1849 ...	33½ "
BOMBAY ...	37½ "
CALCUTTA—Hindoos ...	39 "
Do. Mussulmans ...	42 "
London in the 16th century ...	50 "
Do. do. Great Plague ...	80 "

Truly, as we read these figures, we may say of the three Indian capitals, with Dr. John Armstrong—

"Fly the rank city, shun its turbid air;
Breathe not the chaos of eternal smoke
And volatile corruption from the dead,
The dying, sickening and the living world
Exhaled, to sully heaven's transparent dome
With dire mortality."

If this is true of London, how much more of Indian cities? Madras owes its comparative healthiness to the large area over which its population is spread, which is thrice that of Calcutta and Bombay, though its numbers are much less. If to these figures we add the fact, that at Quilon, Jaulna, and Bellary, the death rate of the sepoy army, a picked body of males, was only seven per thousand, while in all Madras it is only eighteen in the thousand, or a third more than the English average, we shall have an idea of to what an extent disease is preventible, and of how great a responsibility rests upon our Government.

The medical authorities of Bombay and Madras, and now, we believe, the statistical committee of Calcutta, have urged the first step to remedy all this, a census of, at least, all Christians, and the registration of births and deaths by law. This at least the State must do, while private enterprise assisted by it obtains sweet water for Madras and Calcutta, and drainage for the three capitals. As Dr. Chevers says, we are at present like a host of men struck down by a mysterious death in a dark room, knowing only that many yet live, and that corpses are heaped all around us, but unable even to guess how many survive and how many have fallen. We may well, on this Christmas Day, ask the Government of India what is the use of its despotism if it permits at least twenty human beings in every thousand to die every year from preventible causes.—*Friend of India.*

THE GANGES CANAL.

On a former occasion, when noticing Sir Charles Trevelyan's appointment to the financial position in the Supreme Government, for which he is so eminently fitted, we said that he would probably have to perform invidious duties, which might greatly dim the bright halo of popularity that now surrounds his appointment. We feel no doubt that our anticipations will be realised, and that he will early find it incumbent on him to commence inquiries and reforms of a nature unpalatable to many servants of the State. Perhaps the department of public works stands the best chance of first passing through the ordeal of his revision, as he left it confessedly in a very defective state, which has not been much improved during the interval of his absence. We are not going to take up the cry proceeding from some quarters, and to compare the department with the venerable knife inherited by the Scotchman from his grandfather, which required a new blade and a new handle to render it of any use to him—because we are certain that the body in question has done and is doing great things for India, and deserves no mean amount of gratitude on account of its services to the rulers and the people of this country; but we have no doubt whatever that a thorough overhauling and weeding of the department is urgently needed, and that he will very soon have

to commence the work as one measure of re-trenchment, which is perfectly consistent with the enlarged expenditure on the works themselves, contemplated by Mr. Laing. If the department were remodelled, considerable economy would prove one result, and increased efficiency another, and an enlargement of the resources now placed at its disposal would then be a safe and expedient speculation. We fear that much money is wasted, and reasonable anticipations of benefit to India sadly disappointed, under existing circumstances.

These remarks have been immediately suggested to us by an article communicated to the *Delhi Gazette*, regarding the famous Ganges Canal, a work of the most costly description, which has been in progress for a great many years, and from which pecuniary and other results of the highest value to the State and the North-West Provinces were looked for, but which up to the present time has lamentably disappointed the expectations of its projectors and of Government, apparently because of the error and neglect of the engineers concerned:—

"Suppose," says the writer of the article, "we leave the railway for a short time, and return to our old friend the Ganges Canal.

"This venerable institution is, as usual, as sound asleep as ever. The idea of getting water from it in the hot weather and rains being hopeless, it might at least, one would think, supply water for the rubbee crops; even this it does not do.

"There was no water in the main canal till December 1st, and though there is not enough water in it to supply the present area, one or two new large branch canals have been made; for what possible object except making places and jobs, it is impossible to imagine; but even this blunder is far exceeded by another, which will now be described. As is well-known, from some extraordinary theory of the original engineer on the canal, the irrigation feeders were made several feet below the level of the soil, and were sometimes led into jheels for the benefit of duck-shooting. The consequence was that the water had all to be lifted up before it was of any use; this, added to the delays and extortions of the subordinates, prevented the water being of any use to the zemindars.

"This defect of level has at last been forced on the attention of the canal authorities, but instead of remedying this while the canal was shut during October and November, or the rains, when the canal is practically shut, this important work was delayed till now, and at present the irrigation feeders are all closed to make this alteration, and the people have been compelled to resort to wells, and the revenue of this part will be lost."

Assuming the correctness of this representation of the state of the Ganges Canal, which it is only fair to presume would not have been given in the editorial columns of the *Delhi paper* unless known to be worthy of reliance, it is quite clear that gross inefficiency or gross carelessness, or both together, must be attributed to the responsible parties, for which, however we may take it, they deserve heavily to suffer if still in the pay of the State. Grave faults of the kind above imputed are by no means rare, and are too commonly passed over as matters of course, or at all events too leniently treated, and it is high time that those who are once detected in the commission of them should be deprived of opportunity for their repetition. The *Gazette's* contributor very justly says that instead of treating the situations in the department of public works or railways as private property, of which men cannot be dispossessed without having some crime proved against them, one and all should be liable to summary dismissal, in the event of proved unfitness for their posts.—*Madras Athanæum*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE REVOLVED HILL TRIBES.—We shall be surprised if our warnings as to the policy which the rebel Jynteah and Cossyah tribes would adopt towards the Government should not turn out correct and well founded, and we shall also regret

much if it should be successful after all that has been learned of these troublesome savages. We have repeatedly suggested to the Government the necessity of keeping a vigilant watch upon the policy which we foresaw as probable during the cold season and the favourable time for our military operations; reserving themselves for the time when the rains had set in, and the country was no longer traversable by our troops, to recommence their depredations and revive their opposition and rebellion. The latest accounts from the disturbed districts give strong indications of what we forewarned the Government would be the case; for in a recent number of our paper we notified authentically the submission of one of the most important Cossyah or Jynteah villages, with its head man; whilst, a few days after, and upon equally authentic information—part of it telegraphic intelligence furnished by the Government itself—we announced the successful capture by one of our detachments of a leading rebel chief, and, in another direction, an attack upon a British detachment, escorting supplies, by a body of the enemy, attended with some loss on our side. These contrasting occurrences, all taking place in different directions at the same time, have a rather discrepant appearance as part of a steady and determined policy and plan of operations against the rebels, who appear to be again successfully playing their cold-season game of duplicity and submission when they cannot resist, to be succeeded immediately the rains commence by revived mischief and rebellion. The Sylhet and Jynteah districts are, of our entire possessions in India, that portion in which the rains break in earliest and heaviest, attended with terrific storms of thunder and lightning, and a few weeks—we had almost said days—after their commencement, the country is under water, and the higher ground, jungle, and forests, are impracticable for any one but the rebels with whom we have to deal. In these districts the storms and rains will commence early in March; and as yet, in the middle of January, we certainly have not heard anything to lead us to believe that the Cossyah and Jynteah rebellion will be crushed and extinguished by that time. Should it retain its vitality for a few weeks more it has certainly another year to live, with probabilities of an existence still further prolonged. We sincerely hope that this may not be allowed to occur, but that our officers and men employed against the rebels will soon accomplish something which can justify us in a sanguine hope that this rebellion is destined to terminate before the rains and the season of compulsory inaction. The public were justified in expecting that, with plenty of time for deliberate preparation and action, and ample means and resources at its command, the Government would have been able to crush this contemptible and very troublesome rebellion within the present cold season, and bring its leaders to submission or condign punishment. Taken the power, the wealth, the vast means and resources on one side, the ignorance, barbarism, defective weapons, and total want of anything deserving the name of military power or resources on the other, with the fine season for both, and several months in which we can prosecute active hostilities, and we think it must be admitted that disgrace will justly attach somewhere, if, as we fear is probable, the rebellion in question should still be alive and thriving in April next.—*Englishman*, Jan. 8.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—We are sorry to say that if we are to accept the information received from quarters usually the most reliable we must look upon the coming event of the present Commander-in-Chief's removal as having cast its very decided shadow before its speedy arrival. It was universally believed in throughout military circles, and in general society at home, for several days before the last mail left England; and it is quite within the bounds of probability that it will be announced in India by the next which shall arrive. For this removal there are, besides the Crawley and Priestley cases, several subsidiary reasons which we need not here enumerate, but which, together with those two prominent scandals, make the recal of Sir Hugh Rose, in the opinion of the

home military authorities and of the Government, unavoidable. Regretting sincerely, as we do, the causes which have led to this event, and their consequences to the gallant and distinguished officer now at the head of the army, we cannot see how the Government at home could have adopted any other course of action than recal, consistently with the preservation of strict military discipline and willing subordination throughout the vast army stationed in this important portion of the empire, and with the interests of England in India. As to Sir Hugh Rose's successor in the chief command of H.M.'s forces in India, we believe that if the chances should not change since the last mail left London, Sir R. Airey's appointment to succeed is as good as certain; and we do not believe that the other general officer mentioned in competition with him—Sir W. Mansfield—now Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, ever had a chance of succeeding Sir Hugh Rose, except in the event of the appointment being refused by the Duke of Cambridge's favourites, and going a begging, which is not a very probable occurrence. The Duke may take counsel from Lord Clyde, and may even act upon such counsel, but only up to a certain point; and his putting the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India into his Lordship's hands and gift, to be bestowed upon any one of his *protégés*, is very far beyond that point indeed. The day is gone by when India was for the middle classes of England, and the time has come, and will continue, when the favourites and the relatives of the great must be "taken care of" in this country. The Duke of Cambridge must know, as well as we and all other people out here know, Lord Clyde's amiable tendency to push on his own pupils and *protégés*. But it is by no means improbable that his Royal Highness may think they have had enough; and it is certain that the Duke will not hesitate to set them aside and nominate his own man to the post of Commander-in-Chief in India. Of course we cannot speak of Sir R. Airey's appointment as positively certain; but we have no doubt whatever, from English and Indian information placed at our disposal, that he "was the man for Galway" when the last mail left London, and we can see no reason to anticipate the occurrence of any change in the intentions of the Horse Guards.—*Englishman*, Jan. 5.

CAPTAIN JONES.—We understand that Captain R. P. Jones, of the Artillery, is in arrest, pending his trial by court-martial on charges arising out of pecuniary defalcations in the estate of the late Lieutenant G. R. Stevenson, of the 4th battery, 14th brigade, Royal Artillery. The matters upon which the charges against Captain Jones are grounded date as far back as August of last year, when Captain Jones was commanding the above-mentioned battery, and his subaltern, Lieutenant Stevenson, was away on sick leave at Nynee Tal, where he afterwards died. Captain Jones's battery is at present at Benares, where he is to be tried; but was at Allahabad when the circumstances which have led to the court-martial took place.—*Delhi Gazette*.

BEATING MACHINERY FOR INDIGO VATS.—The letter of a recent correspondent inquiring about beating machinery for indigo vats, reminds us that we have forgotten, hitherto, to do justice to an excellent invention; one which every indigo planter within range of a day or two's run to Calcutta will do well to inspect for himself. On the strength of a personal inspection we can assure indigo manufacturers that they will find their advantage in taking some pains at once to satisfy themselves of the merits of this machinery. Mr. Gwyther, the inventor, like many of his sanguine character, brought temporary ruin upon himself by the manner in which he prematurely rushed into the manufacture of costly and untried machines. But he stuck steadily by his conviction of the perfect practicability of his idea; and after many difficulties and much hard work, there is now open to inspection at his works, just at the foot of Hastings-bridge, by the canal side, a pair of full-sized *pucca* vats fitted up with the patent beaters. All we can say of it will hardly convince those who have not seen it of its

admirable efficacy and simplicity. Four men will be able to beat a pair of vats with ease, and with an agitation and perfect exposure of the liquor to the atmosphere which could not be obtained by any care or amount of hand labour. It is so simple that nothing can put it out of order but the deliberate use of a sledge hammer; and Mr. Gwyther can put them up at a cost which would be more than repaid by the saving of wages for beaters alone in the second season. We can have no doubt that when once known the patent beaters will be applied in every factory in India.—*Englishman*.

THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL COMPANY.—We have to congratulate all interested upon the very successful result of the first six months' operations. Those (and if we are correctly informed they were not few) who questioned the flourishing condition of this company will be most agreeably surprised to find that a dividend equal to 14 per cent. per annum, exclusive of 2 per cent. set apart to the credit of the next half-year's account, was declared at the meeting held on Saturday last. There is abundant evidence in the report that the directors are energetic, and the manager and secretary indefatigable in the discharge of their respective duties, and shareholders may, we think, look with confidence to gradually increasing dividends and an enhanced value to their property. The speculation gives fair promise of proving successful beyond expectation, and when we bear in mind the fact that the report has reference to a period of the year dull to the extreme in Calcutta, and still warrants a dividend equal to 14 per cent., what may not be expected at the next meeting, after the close of the busy season?—*Hurkaru*.

GANGES CANAL.—This venerable institution is, as usual, as sound asleep as ever. The idea of getting water from it in the hot weather and rains being hopeless, it might at least, one would think, supply water for the rubber crops; even this it does not do. There was no water in the main canal till December 1st, and though there is not enough water in it to supply the present area, one or two new large branch canals have been made; for what possible object, except making places and jobs, it is impossible to imagine; but even this blunder is far exceeded by another, which will now be described. As is well-known, from some extraordinary theory of the original engineer on the canal, the irrigation feeders were made several feet below the level of the soil, and were sometimes led into jheels for the benefit of duck shooting. The consequence was that the water had all to be lifted up before it was of any use; this, added to the delays and extortions of the subordinates, prevented the water being of any use to the zemindars. This defect of level has at last been forced on the attention of the canal authorities, but instead of remedying this while the canal was shut during October and November, or the rains, when the canal is practically shut, this important work was delayed till now, and at present the irrigation feeders are all closed to make this alteration, and the people have been compelled to resort to wells, and the revenue of this part will be lost.—*Delhi Gazette*.

SIR HUGH ROSE.—If the report is true, and we have no reason to doubt it, we are afraid Sir Hugh Rose must have been guilty of the indiscretion which is charged against him of having written intemperate letters about the Governor-general to the home Government. On no other hypothesis can we understand his recall being deemed necessary. There is no use, however, in further speculation, we must wait till we hear more. A recall now-a-days by no means signifies the official ruin of a public man. And if Sir Hugh Rose is recalled now, we feel perfectly confident, as we did in Sir Charles Trevelyan's case, that before very long a reaction will take place, people will find out that he has been treated unjustly, and the late Commander-in-Chief and the conqueror of Central India, will find his services once more called for in some important and distinguished post. Should war unhappily break out in Europe and England be involved, there can be little doubt that Sir Hugh Rose would be the man chosen to take command of the army in the field—for as a military com-

mander we have never heard it disputed that he is without a rival. Sir W. Mansfield has been named as his successor; Sir Hope Grant would be a better choice. Indeed, if, as is asserted, one cause of the displeasure of the Horse Guards and home Government is his Excellency's method of dealing with the Mhow court-martial case, we do not see how Sir W. Mansfield can be in favour and Sir Hugh Rose in disgrace, for the two Commanders-in-Chief went hand in hand in this business. However, the whole thing from beginning to end is incomprehensible. England has adopted a habit of treating her public men lately in such an extraordinary manner that we hardly know what to expect, certainly we ought not to be surprised at any eccentricity or vagary. The home Government recall Sir Charles Trevelyan for insubordination and opposition to the Income-tax; they applaud Lord Canning's policy to the skies, and send out Mr. Laing to aid in carrying out that policy. Mr. Laing does so successfully, as far as success could attend a policy of the kind; he goes home and is blamed for having fulfilled the very duty he was sent to accomplish, and subjected to such treatment that he is forced to resign, while Sir Charles Trevelyan is selected to take his post! These political eccentricities in the civil administration have their counterpart in the military, where they make Lord Clyde a Field Marshal, and recall Sir Hugh Rose!—*Delhi Gazette*.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.—The following interesting statistics concerning missions in India are from tables by Dr. Mullens, published in the *Calcutta Christian Observer*, for November and December:—

	Bengal.	N.W.P.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.
Missionaries (European)	113	119	40	146	418
Ditto (Native)	17	11	10	43	81
Catechists	169	118	53	719	1,079
Churches	140	73	37	610	890
Native Christians	20,774	5,301	2,331	90,587	1,18,893
Communicants	4,719	1,488	965	14,080	21,252
Boys in Schools	12,631	10,910	4,006	27,308	54,858
Girls in Schools	1,977	1,598	1,426	9,722	14,723

The following figures show how these statistics compare with those compiled and published by Dr. Mullens in 1852:—

	1852.	1862.
Missionaries ...	363	418
Churches ...	266	890
Communicants ...	14,711	21,252
Native Christians ...	91,295	118,893
Boys in Schools ...	87,062	54,888
Girls in Schools ...	11,193	14,723

According to the rate of advance exhibited by these statistics, the native church might be expected to double itself every twenty-five years; the native Christian body about three times in a century. A good many centuries would elapse before the evangelisation of India, if only this rate should be maintained.

CURIOUS IF TRUE.—A strange move of the French Imperial Government has been communicated to us, which, if truly reported, should suggest some reflections to our Government. It is said that orders have been received at Chandernagore for organising a scheme of education for the younger portion of the French native subjects of that interesting "colony." The scheme is to embrace a purely elementary course of instruction in the French language and literature, which is to be supplemented by a higher course, if the pupil wishes it, in Paris, at one of the public colleges of the metropolis. The expenses of those who are willing to proceed to France are to be borne by the Imperial Government, which undertakes to feed, clothe, and educate them for the moderate return that, on finishing their training, they must serve the Government, in the capacity for which they shall have been educated, for at least three years.—*Indian Mirror*.

HERAT.—A letter dated from Paris, Nov. 10, has the following passage relating to French feeling on the subject of the Herat business:—"It was lately remarked by the official papers here, that the conflict between Dost Mahomed and the Persian Shah would pass unnoticed in Europe, but

that it was virtually a struggle between England and Russia, and should, therefore, be narrowly watched. In fact, the Emperor appears to be extremely apprehensive of the growing importance of India; he looks with dismay at the prospect of its making England independent of America, and of becoming a source of profit and honour instead of one of cost and anxiety. His Majesty feels it necessary to keep a sharp look out upon us. To this end he has created another naval establishment, some ten miles distant from the mouth of the Red Sea, near to Ras Bir in the Gulf of Aden. For the small sum of £2,000 he has induced the Sultan Tajaurao to sell him the port of Eboh, opposite to Macha and Moussah, and there will the French eagles be gathered together. The same journals record with pride and pleasure the certain success of M. de Lesseps' scheme for cutting through the Isthmus of Suez. At last France is to hold the keys of India, and Egypt is to become a French possession. Such is their hope, such their object. It is for us to see that both shall be frustrated."

MEDICAL AMALGAMATION.—Rumours vague and undefined regarding the Medical Amalgamation are beginning to float about again on the surface of society. One of these is to the effect that a certain number, fifteen, we believe, is the number specified, of the seniors of both services are to be forced to retire. It is, we suppose, vain to call attention again to the grievous injustice committed by the refusal to carry into effect the Queen's Warrant. In consequence of this, Queen's Assistant Surgeons in India actually draw less pay than they do in England. We have since writing this received a statement of the case of Queen's Assistant Surgeons, for which we shall, if possible, find room in our next issue.—*Delhi Gazette*.—We do not believe that any inducement will be held out for the retirement of medical officers. A scheme is now before the Council, which, if carried out, will materially benefit the service.—*Ed. A. I. M.*

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE REGIMENT is making rapid strides, we learn, as regards its organisation, and the movement is certainly regarded with increasing favour by the public. We have heard with much pleasure that the officers of the 5th company have decided on giving three prizes, value Rs. 200 each, which are to be competed for only by those who have been most regular in their attendance at daily drill. This is a step in the right direction, as it evidences a serious determination on the part of our Volunteer officers that the great essential to the making of a soldier—viz., strict attention to drill, shall be a *sine qua non* in any Volunteer competition for prizes. Here, as everywhere else on British ground, a real Volunteer spirit must engage the hearty sympathies of every Englishman; and we shall be sincerely glad to see our Volunteers overcome the many obstacles which at the outset stood in the way of their success.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION FOR CHINA.—H.M.'s ship *Vulcan* comes out of dock to-day (January 8), and, having coaled and taken in stores and provisions, will return in a few days to her former ground, the China station. Whilst here the *Vulcan* has been entering men, both from the mercantile shipping and shore-going, for the squadron in China, and has secured a considerable number of volunteers. The *Vulcan* also takes round to Shanghai a considerable quantity of ammunition and other military supplies for the British force operating in the North of China, the intended despatch of which we have before noticed. No ship of war has ever left this port carrying with her a better character for her crew, as regards their behaviour on shore, than H.M.'s ship *Vulcan*. In addition to a large supply of small-arm ammunition, H.M.'s ship *Vulcan* will take round from Calcutta to China a number of twenty four pounder guns, for employment in the field against the Taepings. As these guns will be chiefly useful for battering purposes, it is to be presumed that their being sent to the scene of hostilities implies the attack, by the allied and imperial forces, of towns and fortified strongholds in the interior. We are, in sooth, getting steadily further and further into this Chinese maze of complications.

FAILURE OF CROPS.—We are sorry to state that letters from the Meerut and neighbouring districts give a gloomy picture of the probable cereal and other agricultural productions in that part of the Upper Provinces, and that fears are entertained of a return of the scarcity which has so recently prevailed, and which it required such energetic action and large excise of benevolence to mitigate. The crops are represented as failing; and the Ganges Canal being dry, causes the worst forebodings as to the future. The corn crop and the sugar cane are in serious danger, if not indeed gone beyond hope of favourable maturity, the fall of rain which usually comes to the assistance of the agricultural peasantry at this season of the year not having favoured the Upper Provinces with its appearance up to date of writing, nor shown any signs of its advent. We would hope that the gloomy forebodings contained in our letters are more darkly coloured than the actual state of affairs warrants; but it appears certain, that under the most favourable circumstances which could now occur, the crops of all kinds in the districts in question must be far below a general average.

RANGOON, Jan. 1.—The Chief Commissioner, Colonel Phayre, starts in about ten days more for Mandalay, to lay before the king the ratification, by the Governor-General, of the treaty signed by his Majesty in November last. Colonel Phayre proceeds in a steamer single handed, *i.e.*, without an attendant flat, and the voyage there and back will not, therefore, exceed a fortnight or three weeks, barring accidents. But though the king's steamer, the *Myenantschyah*, with a draught of only three feet, voyages easily up and down the Irrawaddy at all seasons of the year, our old tubs, which do not draw less than four and a-half feet, will be very apt to stick at some of the shallows beyond our frontier, with the nature of which of course our navigators are very imperfectly acquainted. On Colonel Phayre's return we may expect to be put in possession of the treaty in *extenso*; at present we have but a very vague and general knowledge of its principal stipulations. Dr. Williams, of H.M.'s 68th Light Infantry, is to be the first British consular agent at Mandalay. The selection, though perhaps not a happy one, is the best, and indeed the only one which could be made under the circumstances. The field of selection is a very limited one. The post is not of so important or lucrative a nature as to induce any educated man, not a resident of Mandalay, to proceed there for the purpose of taking it up; and of the present European residents of Mandalay, Dr. Williams is the only one at all eligible for the post. The Europeans in the capital are not numerous, and may be counted on the fingers. There are, first, a few Italian and French Roman Catholic Missionaries who would not, and could not, of course, take any office under her Most Gracious Majesty. There is M. D'Avera, a Frenchman of Scottish descent, but of ultra-Gallic tendencies, a *soi disant* merchant and a correspondent of M. Thouvenel's. He is even now looking forward to the speedy advent of the French legions at Mandalay, not up the Irrawaddy, but *via* Saigon and the Cambodia River. There are one or two French *ouvriers*, the relics of D'Orgoni's unfortunate band, who eke out a precarious existence by manufacturing, or pretending to manufacture, steam engines and other machines for the heir apparent. There is Captain Holstead, late of a Madras N.I. regiment, who has, for reasons, resigned her Majesty's service; and lastly, there is Dr. Williams, who proceeded to Burmah Proper about a year ago, in the expectation of making a fortune, which he has probably found to be not quite so easy of accomplishment as he hoped. He has by this time acquired some knowledge of the people and their language, and though he may not possess all the qualifications that may be desirable for the situation, there is positively no one else to whom the Government could offer it. It is stated that the Government have sanctioned the deputation of Dr. Bigaudet, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Pegu, on a semi-official visit to Bawan and the frontiers of China, to ascertain the practicability of opening out the communications with those regions. Dr. Williams will probably be directed to accom-

pany them. The worthy bishop is most thoroughly qualified for the task he has undertaken, and the chances of this mission producing a satisfactory result are greater in his hands than they would be in any one else's. His chief object in accepting the office is probably to open out a communication with the Roman Catholic Mission in Yunan, which, though it has members within a few miles of the Burmese frontier, cannot at present communicate with the rest of the civilised world, except through Peking. Some few months ago you may recollect a letter from the Bishop of Yunan to Bishop Bigaudet on the geography of the country between Mandalay and Gunaw was read before the Asiatic Society, and was afterwards published in their journal. Bishop Bigaudet is much liked, and has much influence at Mandalay, where he has a large flock of Christians (the Burmanized descendants of the Portuguese who once had factories in this country), in whom the king takes considerable interest, and it is probable that an exploratory expedition, conducted by him, would excite less jealousy and meet with more encouragement than one undertaken by a purely British official.

DR. DUFF'S MISSION.—A medical mission is about to be established by Dr. Duff's Mission in Calcutta, under Dr. Robson, who has lately arrived from Scotland. A similar mission has been so successful under Dr. Patterson in Madras as to elicit the acknowledgments of the Madras Government. The United Presbyterian Church have a medical missionary who is meeting with great success in Rajpootanah.—Dr. Valentine. Accompanying a missionary who preaches in the vernacular, the Doctor heals all who come to hear. He speaks of the chief diseases met with as those of the eye and skin, caused simply by dirt. He extracted several teeth, the natives suffering from toothache to a far greater extent than is generally believed. A bunya coolly made this confession to him: "Of course I have used false weights and measures, and told lies to the zemindars. If I did not cheat, I could not live, as every one is trying to cheat me." Cleanliness as well as godliness is at a sad discount in Hindostan.

DECLINE IN THE EXPORT OF PIECE GOODS.—The following figures show how serious has been the decline in the export of English piece goods to India:—

Ten months of 1860	...	£8,728,646
" 1861	...	8,112,348
" 1862	...	7,196,904

Still Indian prices are below those of Manchester, and the wonder is the export is so great. The decline in the whole cotton goods export trade of Great Britain is seen:—

Cotton piece goods, 10 months, 1860	£32,773,758
" " 1861	30,637,703
" " 1862	25,015,892

The total exports in the ten months were:—

Total exports, ten months of 1860	£112,956,527
" " 1861	105,480,242
" " 1862	103,519,269

The total imports were 147½, against 157 millions in the ten months of last year. Corn and cotton flowed in so fast that England will have to pay a good deal of specie. From India alone in the month of September the imports of cotton were:—

1860	...	£668,787
1861	...	1,374,323
1862	...	2,370,982

Since September there has been a continuous increase in the receipts of this staple; but in the three quarters of 1862 the whole import of cotton was just half of that in 1860, and less than half in 1861, or £14,512,437.

GANGES CANAL.—A correspondent of the *Moniteur* states that one of the falls in the Ganges Canal twelve miles below Roorkee has given way. The water of the canal had to be run off in consequence, much to the detriment of the crops. It is said that temporary repairs can be effected before Christmas.

MR. WINGMAN.—After a residence of five years in China and Japan, Mr. C. Wingman, the artist of the *Illustrated London News*, has left the East for England with a portfolio full of sketches. He has resided at Peking, travelled in Japan with Sir B. Alcock, and shared the dangers of one of the attacks on the legation at Yedo.

RELICS OF MAHOMET.—The *Lahore Chronicle* draws attention to the curious fact that the British Government are the jealous custodians of the pyjamas, hair, shoes, walking-stick, and other relics of Mahomet, which are kept under lock and key in the Fort of Lahore. Timour brought them to India. They descended through the various masters of the Punjab to Ranjeet Singh, who, though a Sikh, professed such veneration for them, that he refused one lakh of rupees offered by the Nawab of Bahawalpore for one of the shoes of the Prophet. He used to keep them in the fort of Mokerian in the Hoshiarpore district. On one occasion the fort caught fire, but the flames could not touch the "Ziarut Shureef." Maharajah Sheer Sing brought them to Lahore, and they passed to the British Government. They should be hung up on the so-called gates of Somnath in the Agra arsenal, as another monument of English folly.

ISTHMUS OF SUZ CANAL.—The Alexandrian correspondent of the *Bombay Times of India* describes a fête held at Timsah by M. de Lesseps, to inaugurate the flowing of the waters of Lake Menzaleh—or, as the French say, the Mediterranean—into the Timsah basin. The writer is unable to say whether the stream still continues, but we may conclude that ere this a sheet of water has been formed in the centre of the Isthmus. "At Alexandria there is, indeed, not the slightest enthusiasm on the subject. I hear it dismissed by people of all nations with the remark that a narrow and shallow ditch half way across the Isthmus, with a pool of stagnant water at the end, is, after all, but a poor result to show for an expenditure of some three millions sterling."

MAJOR DRURY, who was formerly assistant-resident at Travancore, has caused to be translated from the original Dutch "Letters from Malabar," by Jacob Canter Visscher, who was chaplain at Cochin, in the employment of the Dutch East Indian Company, about 140 years ago. The letters, covering 164 pages, were addressed to his brother in Holland, and he published them in 1743. The *Madras Observer* says the work is full of curious information on the state of South Western India, and the jealousies of the various European adventurers, Dutch, Portuguese, and English, a century and a half ago. The Dutchman thus describes the English, at a time when they were ousting the Dutch from India:—"The character of the English is, as you are aware, proud, domineering, and selfish, and when combined with a disposition to cruelty, has been the cause of many sad events in India." The work is further enriched by an account of Travancore, and Fra Bartolomeo's travels in that country. Fra Paolino San Bartolomeo was a barefooted Carmelite, who was about thirteen years in India, residing chiefly on the Malabar Coast. His travels were published in the Italian language after his return to Rome, in the year 1796.

SWARM OF LOCUSTS.—A heavy black cloud, fully five miles long, was seen approaching Rawul Pindee from the south-west, on Sunday evening, the 14th instant, which proved to be a swarm of locusts, that settled afterwards to the north of the city. We have heard no further particulars, but from the course indicated we presume the unwelcome visitors propose invading Cashmere, though we fancy from the season they have chosen for the purpose they will meet the fate that befell Napoleon's host on its retreat from Russia.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Dec. 20.

THE SULTAN ABDUL AZIZ.—There is a rumour that Sultan Abdul Aziz is insane. Instead of cutting down expenditure he has been making the most extravagant presents to his employés, from the gift of £15,000 sterling to Fuad Pasha, down to the gift of £2 each to every soldier of the whole standing army stationed in Constantinople. Instead of having one wife he has fifty. Fuad Pasha is said to be the real ruler for the moment.

CAPTURE OF A MURDERER.—The *Oudh Gazette* records the capture of another of the mutineer murderers of 1857—Usagar Ali, alias Meer Nawab, who is charged with having been an accomplice in the massacre of the mother, grandmother, uncle, and brother of a Mr. Lightle, a clerk, in Lucknow.

SIR J. LOREN, well-known as guardian of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, has agreed to visit India, to conclude with the Government the Tramway Company's compact for light lines of railway, at a total cost, including rolling-stock, of £3,500 a mile. The Nulhattee line, constructed by Mr. Wilson's company, is now well advanced.

THE FOLLOWING RULE passed by the Horse Guards is made applicable to India:—Captains having Brevet rank as field officers, at present holding certain staff situations as pointed out by the 8th clause of the Royal Warrant of the 14th October, 1858, are permitted to count their services in those situations towards the rank of colonel, but no captain holding Brevet rank of field officer, who may in future be appointed to such situations, will be allowed to count his services in them towards the rank of colonel.

SIR HUGH ROSE.—A singular editorial paragraph figures in the *Mofussilite* of December 23, regarding an alleged serious accident met with by his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, who is stated at its outset to have broken his thigh, and subsequently to have sustained a dislocation of the hip joint. We feel uncertain whether the writer was in jest or earnest when he wrote, but we suspect the former, from certain mysterious and rather indelicate allusions contained in his article, which prevent our quotation of it.

INDIAN RAILWAYS CAPITAL.—A financial notification recently published at Calcutta states that the net balance standing to the credit of the Indian railway companies at the close of July last was £2,498,451. Of this amount £352,866 is credited to the Bellary capital, and £930,955 to the Great Indian Peninsular Line. The Madras Main Line was under advances, to the small sum of £23,584.

PESHAWUR DIVISIONAL COMMAND.—The delay in filling up the Peshawur divisional command, vacant by the departure of Sir Sydney Cotton for England, has arisen from the entire change in the arrangements which the Government, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, is about to make as regards the military command in that part of the empire, and along the frontier. We understand that in future there will be two divisional commands, instead of one, on the North-West Frontier—the Peshawur division and the Sind Sagur division; and that the general officers commanding those two divisions will each of them take upon himself also the command of, and responsibility for, a certain portion of the frontier. The Punjab Irregular Force, though it will in future be under the control of the Commander-in-Chief, will not, we understand, be removed from the frontier, except in case of pressing emergency, but will continue, as heretofore, to hold the important chain of posts which it has always occupied with a few trifling changes. General Showers, now commanding the Presidency division, is, we believe, still the favourite for the Peshawur division, if he will accept it; and there are now two other general officers for divisional command, to one of whom, in all probability, the Sind Sagur division will, if constituted, be assigned. We cannot understand the prolonged delay which has taken place in making these arrangements.—*Englishman*.

AMUSEMENTS.—Calcutta has never been so well supplied with means of amusement at Christmas-tide as on this occasion. Circus, amphitheatres, concerts, the theatre, balls, pic-nics, and fancy fairs abound. The most remarkable event, to the native population, was the ascent of a balloon from the Eden Gardens yesterday evening, 20th Dec. Mr. Johnston was the enterprising proprietor of the balloon, but the pecuniary result must have been very unsatisfactory to him. Instead of asking people to pay to enter the erection from which the balloon rose, whence they could not see it well when in mid-air, he ought to have raised a general subscription in the town for the purpose. Three persons, one a lady, ascended to a height of only a few hundred yards. A drizzling rain and strong wind overhead rendered it advisable for the party to descend speedily. Never before have natives assembled together in so vast a crowd in Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 2. Reiver, Crockett, Hong Kong.—4. Express, Kelly, Singapore; Brewster, Dunbar, Colombo; Hashemy, Nash, Akyab.—5. Avalanche, Russell, Colombo; Indian, Hill, Moulemin; Armenian, Thompson, Bombay.—6. Kader Bux, Carreim, Achie; Nomade, Marchandea, Melbourne; Sebastian Cabot, Morgan, Colombo; St. Hilda, Logan, Rangoon; Impulse, Gilchrist, Rangoon.—7. Matilda Wattenbach, Goudie, Auckland; Progress, Harrison, Moulemin; Fathe Shah Allum, Michael, Mauritius; Myrtle, Warden, Adelaide; Rangoon, Lowen, Moulemin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hashemy.—Master Darnford.
Per Express.—Miss Roche.
Per Indian.—Mr. and Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hill and two children.
Per Armenian.—Mrs. McKay and four children, Mrs. Hicks and three children.
Per St. Hilda.—Mrs. Case.
Per Impulse.—Mrs. Galloway and child.
Per Nomade.—Mr. Grigg, Mr. Webster, Lieut. Forbes.
Per Matilda Wattenbach.—Mrs. Feuton.
Per Myrtle.—Mr. Morley.
Per Rangoon.—Miss Henderson, Miss Brown, Capt. and Mr. Falcourt, Col. Tickle, Mr. Bagshaw, Mr. Lobb, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Adrenic, Mr. Field, Mr. Wilson.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8. P. and O. str. Bengal, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Bengal.—For BOMBAY.—Aga Mahomed Hossein and family, Mr. and Mrs. Yule, Miss Yule. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and infant. For SYDNEY.—Mrs. Wilkinson and infant. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. George Heron, Maj. and Mrs. Waddilove. For MANGALAG.—Miss Rind and sister, Mrs. Perkins and infant, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Gubbins, Lady Lupton. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Pereira, Mrs. Magniac, Capt. Newcome.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 7, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent.....	94 1/2	95 1/8
New Company's Rupees 4 do.....	94 1/2	95 1/8
3rd Sica Rupees 4 do.....	92 1/4	92 3/4
Public Works 5 do.....	104 1/4	104 3/4
Idto 5 do.....	105	105 1/4
New 5 do.....	113 1/4	113 3/4

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months).....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days).....	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Government Paper.....	5 1/2 per ct.
Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts.....	6 per ct.
On Deposit of Goods, &c.....	7 1/2 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight.....	2 0 11 1/2	2 0 12
Idto with Documents, do.....	2 0 13 1/2	2 0 14
American Bills under credit, do.....		
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....	2 0 1/2	0 0
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....		
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight.....		

RATES OF ADVANCE.

per cent. Stock Receipts.....	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper.....	" 100 " 76
4 ditto ditto.....	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 76
5 ditto ditto.....	" 100 " 95
5 1/2 ditto ditto.....	" 100 " 95
New Treasury Bills.....	" 100 " 95

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value at Co.'s Rupees.
Bank of Bengal.....	4000	8700 to 8725
Agra Bank (Limited).....	500	" 900 to 920
Oriental Bank.....	225	" No sales.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ...	10	" 16 to 18
Hooghly.....	1000	" 950
Delhi Bank.....	500	" 560 to 590
Commercial Bank.....	£250	" No sales.
Calcutta and Burmah.....	£500	" None available.
Mercantile Bank.....	£1000	" 1000
Singla Bank.....	£500	" 550
People's Bank.....	75	" Par.
India General Steam.....	1000	" 1300 to 1350
Ganges Company.....	500	" 800 to 830
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000	" 1825 to 1850
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited).....	600	" 900 to 910
Hooghly (Eastern).....	1000	" 1330 to 1400
East India Coal Company (Limited) ...	100	" 60 to 63
Bengal Printing Company (Limited) ...	100	" 120 to 130
Bengal Tea Company.....	100	" 155 to 160
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited) ...	200	" Par.
Bonded Warehouse Association.....	445	" 725 to 730
Calcutta Docking Company.....	700	" 1250 to 1300
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ...	10	" 16 to 17
Central Assam Tea Company.....	75	" 83 to 85
Assam Tea Company.....	200	" 430 to 500
East India Railway Company.....	218	" 218 to 223
East India Copper Co. (Limited).....	1000	" 11 dis.
East India Tea Company (limited)....	100	" 165 to 166
Do. do.....	40	" 41 to 42
Calcutta Auction Company (Limited) ...	75	" 12 to 15
Beerbhoom Coal Company.....	1000	"

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10	3 1/2 to 10 1/2
Doubloons.....	"	32 6 to 32 0
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	"	15 2 to 16 0
Old Gold Mohurs.....	"	20 4 to 20 0
New Gold Mohurs.....	"	15 8 to 16 3
China Gold Bars.....	per sicca wt.	Ra. 16 5 to 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia).....	"	15 15 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100		
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs.	224 0 to 225 0
Mexican ditto.....	"	220 8 to 221 6

FREIGHTS.

To London, 29 2s. 6d. to 23. 12s. 6d. per ton.
To Liverpool, 22 to 23. 0s. 0d.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

The mail steamer *Nemesis*, from Suez, which left Galle on the evening of the 6th inst., reached Madras at about ten o'clock on Thursday morning, with Sir Charles Trevelyan on board. The firing of the guns which announced her arrival was the signal, in accordance with the notification that had been issued beforehand, for the assembly of the gentlemen composing the deputation, as well as of all others interested in witnessing the ceremony. The expectation that the above notice would be numerously responded to was so fully realised that in a very short time not only the landing place, but also the extremity of the pier and the surrounding buildings, were thickly thronged by citizens of all classes of the population. Conspicuous amongst these were the uniforms of the officers of the Volunteer guards, who mustered in full force to receive his Excellency, the landing place being opposite the Custom-house. His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen went on board the steamer shortly after her arrival, and accompanied Sir Charles ashore. Immediately on landing he proceeded to the office of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., where the deputation awaited him. They then advanced in procession to the upper story of the building, where a large hall was arranged for the occasion. Before proceeding to business, Sir Charles was engaged in recognizing and receiving the congratulations of numerous old Madras associates and acquaintances. After a brief interval thus occupied, Mr. W. H. Crake, the chairman of the deputation, having delivered a brief introductory speech, proceeded to read the address; the same which was adopted at the meeting held in the People's Park on the 22nd December; and which appeared in the *Athenaeum* of the 18th December last; to which his Excellency, who seemed deeply affected, made the following appropriate reply:—

"Gentlemen,—I should indeed be void of sensibility if I were not deeply moved by the hearty welcome you have given me on my return to labour in India, and by the confidence you have expressed in me. Our most precious earthly reward must always be the favourable opinion of those who know us best, and whom we most highly esteem.

"As I have not yet had an opportunity of knowing the wishes of the Governor-general, or opinions of my colleagues in council, you will not expect me to enter upon the financial topics adverted to in your address; but this I may safely say,—that our object will always be to provide, by a vigilant and frugal administration of the finances, the means of relieving taxation where it most presses, of strengthening the establishments for the protection of person and property, and of assisting the development of the resources of the country, and the intellectual and moral well-being of its inhabitants.

"You only do me justice in supposing that the interests of your presidency are dear to me, and that I shall always promote them to the extent of my power. I should be most ungrateful if I could ever forget the loyal support I received from persons of every class when I was more immediately connected with the South of India, or the many pleasant personal associations I then had the happiness to form among you."

Mr. Crake then read the Address from the members of the Chamber of Commerce as beneath:—

"To SIR CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, &c., &c.

"Sir,—I have the honour, by desire of the Chamber of Commerce, to convey to you the congratulations of the mercantile community of this Presidency on your appointment to the high and important office of Finance Minister to the Government of India.

"It is a source of much satisfaction to this Chamber to witness the return to this country of a statesman whose name has been intimately associated with that policy of judicious retrenchment which has so favourably influenced the finances and best interests of India, and this Chamber entertains every confidence that your best efforts will be directed towards the development of the material resources of this empire. We anticipate for our Presidency great advantage from the practical knowledge you have acquired of its capabilities and requirements, and we are confident that any representations which the mercantile interests may have occasion to address to the Supreme Government of India will have your careful and experienced consideration.

"The present is scarcely a fitting occasion to dwell at any length upon matters that press unduly upon our local commerce, but I am desired to draw your attention to some subjects which this Chamber has recently brought under the notice of Government, and to request your support in obtaining the desired reforms.

"1. The present very defective state of the postal arrangements between localities in this Presidency, but more especially between Madras and Bombay, have been frequently represented by this Chamber as a grievance felt by the entire community, and one that is likely to grow in magnitude when Bombay becomes, as it is likely to be, the port for the European mails.

"2. The extension of the telegraph system, and the establishment of a Complaint Office at Madras, are urgently required; and the Chamber has every reason to believe that such improvements have the active support of the local Government.

"3. The present Stamp Act is found to be far too complicated, though it is an improvement upon the previous Indian Acts. The Chamber believes that it would be true policy to reduce the Indian rate on bonds to the level of that raised in Ceylon, and generally to simplify the Act.

"4. We entertain an earnest hope that the condition of the country's finance will, at no distant date, enable the Government to deal with the Income-tax and Tariff with a view to their reduction, whilst we consider that a wise and liberal expenditure on public works is urgently called for, more especially in connection with the increased cultivation of cotton.

"5. The existing prohibition to the cultivation of opium in this Presidency is felt to be undesirable, and we urge that this restriction be removed.

"6. This Chamber trusts that the use of the public deposits may be greatly extended, and the circulation of the currency notes legalised and promoted throughout the Presidency.

"In conclusion, I am desired to wish you success in the arduous work you have undertaken, and to express a hope that your health may permit you for a long period to direct the finances, and otherwise assist in the Government of this empire, the welfare of which you have sought to promote for upwards of thirty years, and in whose future prosperity your services will be always gratefully remembered.—I have the honour to remain sir, your obedient servant,

"W. H. CRAKE, Chairman."

His Excellency briefly replied by saying that he felt extremely thankful to the gentlemen of that deputation, for the expression of confidence which had just been read. In doing so, he would also pray they should not be over-confident, nor expect too much. Sincerely as he might feel the interest of their cause, we were all more or less liable to errors of judgment, and had all to contend with obstacles of various kinds in furthering our intentions. In speaking to those gentlemen, he felt that he was addressing a body whose sphere of duty was vastly similar to that of the

Government itself, namely, to protect the interests of commerce, by wise laws and regulations; to give greater scope to its operation, by removing the restrictions which encumbered it; and to facilitate its advantages by constructing canals, extending railways, forming good metalled roads, regulating the currency, and improving banking accommodation.

All these were their mutual objects. He did not suppose that the Government could regard the interests of commerce in exactly the same point of view as themselves, because those interests were certainly of more immediate advantage to the latter. But Government had nevertheless good cause to foster and promote commercial interests, because the administration of the country was thereby materially benefited. There were other public departments devolving upon the attention of the Government, viz., the Military, the Police, the Judicial, and he might also include his own, the Revenue Department; whereas the Chamber of Commerce being more especially interested in commercial affairs, were therefore more competent to deal with its concerns. The Government would therefore be very short-sighted indeed did it not avail itself of the chamber's advice in all important matters connected with commercial business. These were the only observations he had to make, and he would again express the gratitude he felt at this kind reception.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OOTACAMUND PRISON.—The only prison for Europeans in India is that at Ootacamund. The local journal says there are thirty-six men in it, who work at tailoring, shoe-making, mat-making and carpentry, materials for other occupations being required before the prisoners are set to them. There have been only two cases of misconduct among the men. This is due to the labours of the Bible-women when the majority of the prisoners were in Calcutta. On men like Freeman, who was once under sentence of death, and Hawkins, the notorious burglar, a wonderful change has been wrought.

NEW STEAM SHIP COMPANY.—The *Madras Examiner* mentions the establishment of the Madras and Colombo Steam Ship Company for the purpose of running steamers between Madras, Colombo and the intermediate ports. The proposed capital is £25,000, in 2,500 shares of £10 each. The successful application of local capital to local purposes is only beginning in India, and will do much to create a network of both sea and land transit.

AN EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION has been formed at Madras, whose designed objects are—first, to watch over the interests of the East Indian community, and to adopt such measures as may be most conducive to the furtherance of their interests; and second, to co-operate with other societies, associations, or meetings in furtherance of objects tending to the public good of the people of the country at large. In Bombay, where the European element is more extensive, and East Indians are modest servants and respectful subordinates, one never hears of the "community" holding meetings for agitation as to their individual rights and interests; but in Madras, where the East Indians are rising in wealth and social position, they very foolishly make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of Europeans by fussing about after privileges and favours to which they have no claim. They are constantly riling in the local press, and taking offence in every-day life against being treated as in any way unequal to the Britisher, and yet with a stupid inconsistency they form associations and hold meetings for the purpose of insulating themselves from both natives and white people. They ape the European in their habits and customs; they patronise *carte de visite* albums, and exchange mementoes; they are weak on coal scuttle bonnets and peg-top trousers; and they diligently cultivate mustachios and beards, or strain the hair back *a la Empereur*, according to their sex; yet they are constantly reminding us that they are *not* Europeans, and that they require special representation, and

apparently peculiar legislation. Of course one cannot talk to a dark gentleman and think of him as a London cockney; but when all notice of colour and parentage is evaded the East Indians do themselves a wrong by reminding us of their individuality. The real object of this association is generally said to be to induce Government to admit one of their number into the Legislative Council. They urge that as the Europeans and natives are represented they should be also—a foolish argument, so long as they claim to be of the former and disavow the latter origin. There are several estimable men among the "community," shrewd, sensible, and much respected, and these are wisely content to let the subject of caste alone, and to satisfy themselves with the intimate friendship of Europeans; but some others, moving in good position and ambitious, are not so moderate, and make themselves contemptible by claiming honours which Government are never likely to confer. The rising generation of East Indians, benefited, as they should be, by their training in Great Britain, and allied, as they probably will be, to European families, will found such claims upon better arguments than actuate the present race of inexperienced, ill-educated, small-minded, though possibly wealthy, men.—*Times of India*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 20. Str. Calcutty, Wright, Calcutta.—21. str. Erymanthe, Macaire, Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Calcutta.—Mrs. Adams, Mr. F. Raddick, Mr. Young.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21. Str. Erymanthe, Macaire, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

ABOLITION OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

It is very generally known in the community that a despatch reached the Bombay Government by the last mail from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India relating to the abolition of her Majesty's Indian navy. The despatch might be entitled, "The Eschatology of the Indian navy, by Sir Charles Wood." It is dated the 28th Nov. last. There will be a little delay in the publication of it, as it is believed that the copy intended for the Governor-general will not reach its destination until the arrival at Calcutta of the mail that has just left Galle. The old Indian navy, then, after long years of arduous and glorious service, is at last to be abolished. The pensions of its present officers have been already noticed, but not fully stated. We may add that senior captains will receive a pension of £550 per annum; junior captains, £500 per annum; senior commanders will receive a pension of £450 per annum; junior commanders, £400 per annum. Commanders are to retire as captains. First twenty-four lieutenants will receive pensions of £300 per annum, and to retire with rank of commander; next twenty-four lieutenants pensions of £250 per annum, and remaining twenty of £200 per annum. All pursers will receive pensions of £300 per annum. With the above scale the retiring pension of £800 per annum, held out to captains of more than thirty years' service, ceases; but should captains or commanders elect for the hope of the £800, those thus electing will receive £50 per annum less than the scale now offered.

With the abolition of the Indian navy there is to be a "Bombay marine" composed of transports. The present gunboats will be retained for police duties. Bengal is also to have a similar marine. Madras is not to be so favoured. The Bengal and Bombay marines, as local services, are to be in no way connected, but are to be under the orders of their respective Governments. Officers who elect to join the Bombay marine will not receive the retiring pension to which they may be entitled on the abolition of the navy, until their services under Government shall have ceased. There will be no pension for the Bombay marine,

which will be strictly a civil service. The Bombay dockyard is to be retained, but with a reduced establishment. These are the only particulars which we are at present in a position to lay before our readers; but we have no doubt that in the course of a fortnight the despatch itself will be published, and the eschatology of the Indian navy will be thoroughly understood by all interested in the subject. Meanwhile, the particulars which we have now given may enable some of the officers of the navy to take time by the forelock, and to be ready on the publication of the despatch to decide at once on the course which they will adopt. We shall refrain from any comments on the despatch until it is before the public. It is not to be expected, if we judge from what has befallen the Indian army, that the Indian navy will be abolished without injury to the interests of some connected with it. We trust for the honor of Government that such injuries will be as few and as slight as possible. The service has been a hard-working and an ill paid one. It has produced distinguished officers in every department of a naval service—as navigators, warriors, surveyors, diplomatists. It deserves well of its Queen and country, and we trust it will receive what it has so well merited.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BOMBAY BAR.—The only two members of the bar that we can think of at the present moment (says the *Bombay Gazette*) who hold offices worth mentioning under the Government are the Director of Public Instruction and the First Judge of the Small Cause Court. Only two or three months ago the Bombay bar was made up as follows:—

PLACE HOLDERS.	
Mr. Lewis.....	Advocate-general.
Mr. Westropp	Legal Remembrancer.
Mr. Bayley ...	Clerk of the Legislative Council.
Mr. White.....	Clerk of the Crown.
Dr. Reid	Coroner and two Law Professorships.
Mr. Crawford	Chief Magistrate.
Mr. Hore	1st Judge of Small Cause Court and Law Professors.
Mr. Taylor ...	Master in Equity and other offices.
Mr. Howard	Director of Public Instruction.

BARRISTERS UNPROVIDED FOR.

Mr. R. B. Barton.
Mr. Dunbar.
Mr. Scobie.
Mr. Green.
Mr. Connon.

Thus out of a total of fourteen men not fewer than nine were holding office, either in the Supreme Court or out of it, two or three months ago; and the only changes that have since occurred are that Mr. Bayley has resigned his appointment, and Mr. Crawford gone on leave. But, then, we are told that but two of these officers are "worth mentioning." Well, people's ideas differ upon nothing more widely than upon a point like this. Let us see, then, what these nine place-holders of the local bar are drawing from the State. From the table of pay and allowances we find their emoluments to be as follows:—

Mr. Lewis.....	£2,160 per annum.
Mr. Westropp ...	630 plus fees.
Mr. Bayley	1,560 plus fees.
Mr. White.....	600 plus fees.
Dr. Reid.....	1,140.
Mr. Crawford ...	3,000.
Mr. Hore	3,360 (new scale).
Mr. Taylor	4,000 (estimate).
Mr. Howard	3,330.

These nine gentlemen were thus dividing annually between themselves about £20,000 of public money, or an average of £2,200 a year each. The *Bombay Gazette* is not alone in regarding the less valuable of these offices as not "worth mentioning," Mr. Bayley having thrown up his £1,560 a year with the utmost indifference a few days ago—the work being too hard for the pay, we presume, although it required but a portion of the learned gentleman's time. We do not, nor does any man, object to the preferment of really able men from the Indian bar; but matters have come to this pass, that these gentlemen think themselves hardly dealt with if the mere possession of wig and gown does not place them in some office or other under Government.—*Times of India*, Dec. 29.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, Dec. 29.—No. 7,416.—The privilege leave of absence for two months granted by the Lieut.-gov. of Bengal, on March 11, 1861, to Lieut. J. C. Duff, of the 6th Bengal police batt., now assist. district superint. of police in the Central Provinces, is cancelled.

Dec. 30.—No. 7,417.—The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Sec. of State for India members of H.M.'s Civil Service on the Bengal estab., reported their arrival on the 13th inst., per steamer *Simla*, which reached the Sandheads, on the 11th idem, viz:—

Messrs. A. Mackenzie, J. Stewart, J. M. Lister, G. E. Porter, and J. C. Graves.

No. 7,418.—Sen. Lieut. S. Hellard, comdg. the naval brigade at Port Blair, reported his departure for England on the 11th inst., per ship *Nile*.

Foreign Dept., Dec. 24.—No. 405.—Military.—Capt. R. M. S. Annesley, comdg. Maywal Bheel corps, has obtained leave of absence from Feb. 15 to March 15 next, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Dec. 30.—No. 2,500.—Assist. surg. G. Y. Hunter, of the Bombay medical estab., is app. to officiate temporarily as civil surg. at Mundlaiser, with effect from Oct. 9 last, the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 2,502.—Dr. C. Mathias, in medical charge of the Political Agency at Uhour, has obtained leave of absence for 8 weeks from the 1st inst., preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. The leave of absence for 5 mos. granted to Dr. Mathias in G.O. dated Oct. 24 last, No. 2,007, is accordingly cancelled.

No. 2,505.—The services of Dr. J. E. Dickenson, civil surg. of Rangoon, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Govt., at his own request, from the date on which he may make over charge of his office. The following arrangements are made in consequence:—

Assist. surg. A. J. Cowie to be civil surg. of Rangoon.

Dr. A. C. Nisbett to officiate as civil surg. at Akvab as a temporary arrangement.

No. 1,206.—Political.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appt. of M. J. Lombard as Consul gen. for France at Calcutta, subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt.

No. 2,508.—General.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following transfers in the Hyderabad Commission:—

Capt. W. Cadell, dep. commr., from West to East Berar.

Capt. J. Allardye, dep. commr., from East to West Berar.

No. 709.—Revenue.—Lieut. D. C. Andrew, doing duty with the 18th regt. N.I., is app. an assist. rev. surveyor, in the Bundelcund rev. survey.

Financial Dept., Dec. 29.—No. 43g.—Appointment.—Mr. L. C. Probyn to be civil paymaster, N.W.P., during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. Chapman.

DESIGNATION OF FOREST OFFICERS.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 30.—No. 5,122.—Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council having had under consideration the present designation of forest officers in British Burmah, thinks it advisable that it should be changed from superintendent or deputy superintendent to conservator or deputy conservator of forests, the latter term being more expressive of the intentions of Govt. with reference to the management of the forests. These designations will be generally adopted henceforth in Provinces under the control of the Govt. of India.

No. 220.—In furtherance of the above orders the following will be the designations of the officers of the forest dept. in British Burmah:—

Dr. D. Brandis, conservator of forests.

Mr. H. Leeds, dep. conservator of forests, 1st class.

Mr. J. Barker, dep. conservator of forests, 2nd class.

Lieut. W. J. Seaton, Madras staff corps, dep. conservator of forests, 2nd class.

No. 221.—Mr. H. Leeds, dep. conservator of forests, to officiate as conservator of forests, British Burmah, from Nov. 29, the day on which he received charge from Dr. Brandis.

General.—Establishments.

No. 223.—Lieut. col. J. H. Maxwell, R.E., returned from leave and resumed charge of his duties as chief engr., Central Provinces, on Dec. 12.

No. 221.—Capt. E. C. S. Williams, R.E., Under Sec. to the Govt. of India, in the public works dept.,

assumed charge of his duties on Dec. 17. [Vide Notification No. 138, dated Aug. 26, 1862.]

No. 225.—Lieut. W. Stenhouse, examiner of forest accounts in British Burmah, resumed charge of his appt. on Dec. 5. [Vide Notification No. 173, dated Oct. 18.]

No. 226.—Appointment.—Lieut. W. Shepherd, of the royal engrs., is app. to the public works dept. as a probationary assist. engr., and posted to the N.W.P. for employment in the railway dept.

No. 229.—Posting.—Mr. N. G. Steele, executive engr., 4th class, is posted to the Moulmein div., with effect from Oct. 24. [Vide Notification No. 134, dated Aug. 12, 1862.]

Fort William, Dec. 29.—No. 1,141.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on s. c.:—

Captain S. B. Cookson, Bengal staff corps, brigade major, Rawul Pindee, for 20 mos.

Surg. maj. C. M. Henderson, M.D., medical dept., for 18 mos., under the new regis.

Dec. 30.—No. 1,142.—The services of Lieut. D. C. Andrew, general list (inf.), doing duty with 18th regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.

No. 1,144.—The services of Lieut. G. C. De Lantour, general list (inf.), doing duty with 35th (Mynpoorie) regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1,145.—The following promotion is made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Medical Dept.—Asst. Surg. W. White, M.D., F.R.C.S., to be surg., from Nov. 13, 1862, v. surg. maj. W. Crozier, F.R.C.S., dec.

No. 1,146.—Lieut. A. Evanson, of the Madras veteran estab., assist. comy. in the army comt. dept., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, viz., 6s. 6d. per diem, under the operation of Govt. G. O. No. 550 of May 19, 1862.

No. 1,147.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 427, dated Nov. 13, 1862, is published for general information:—

"Para. 1.—Capt. C. Armstrong, late 10th N.I., who lost a leg in action, having produced a certificate from the examining physician that he 'is restored to health, and is fit to return to India for staff duty,' has been permitted to return, and is to leave this country in time to arrive in India by the 11th February next."

No. 1,148.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Punjab Irregular Force.

1st Inf.—Lieut. W. H. Unwin, late 56th regt. N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer.

1st Sikh Inf.—Lieut. L. C. de L. Daniell, late 14th N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer.

4th Sikh Inf.—Lieut. J. M. Sym, of the late 58th N.I., doing duty with the 37th (the Meerut) regt. N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer.

No. 1,149.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, on m.c.:—

Maj. C. St. G. Brownlow, Bengal staff corps, brig. maj., Umballah, for 20 mo.

Foreign Dept., Political, Dec. 31.—No. 1,216.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appt. of Mr. J. W. Linzee as Vice-Consul General of the United States of America for the port of Calcutta, subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt.

No. 1,218.—Maj. W. Agnew is app. to officiate as commr. of Assam during the absence of Major Haughton on special duty.

Military Dept., Jan. 2.—No. 1.—The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is app. to the Bengal staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. H. C. Collier, H.M.'s 8th hussars, 2nd in com. of the late Rangurh irreg. cav.

No. 2.—The services of Lieut. H. C. Collier, Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.

No. 3.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, on m.c.:—

Lieut. C. E. Orman, Bengal staff corps, cantonment joint mag., Roorkee, for 20 mo.

No. 4.—The undermen. officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. the Hon. F. A. J. Chichester, late 5th Eur. cav.; Dec. 26, 1862.

Capt. W. S. Pierson, Bengal staff corps, Dec. 29, 1862.

Lieut. D. W. Wise, Bengal staff corps; Dec. 29, 1862.

No. 5.—Maj. gen. Lord G. A. F. Paget, c.b., app. to serve on the staff of the army in the East Indies, v. Maj. gen. Sir R. Garrett, k.c.b., is admitted on the divisional staff of this Pres., with effect from Dec. 26, 1862, the date of his arrival in India.

No. 6.—The following orders, issued by the officiating resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

No. 202.—Dated Nov. 22.—Confirming the cantonment order issued by Maj. Murray, comg. 1st cav., Hyderabad cont., and the station of Bolarum, directing Asst. surg. A. Sanderson, 1st cav., Hyderabad cont., to assume medical charge of 1st Inf., Hyderabad cont., from Nov. 10, 1862, on departure of Asst.

surg. G. Williamson, whose services have been placed at disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George by G.G.O. No. 967 of 1862.

No. 207.—*Dated Nov. 27.*—Granting Maj. H. Clerk, comdt. 2nd cav., Hyderabad cont., general leave for 1 mo., from Nov. 23, or date of quitting Hingolee, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

No. 208.—*Dated Nov. 28.*—Confirming the following regimental orders issued by Maj. H. Clerk, comdt. 2nd cav., Hyderabad cont., dated Nov. 22:—

Directing Lieut. H. Watson, 2nd in com. and offic. adjt. 2nd cav., Hyderabad cont., to assume com. of the regt. from 23rd inst., on his departure on general leave.

Directing Lieut. J. G. D. Walker, paid doing duty officer, 2nd cav., Hyderabad cont., to act as adjt. to the corps from the 23rd inst., during absence of Lieut. and adjt. Bell on m.c., v. Lieut. H. Watson, relieved.

No. 7.—Lieut. col. J. C. Scott, Bengal staff corps, dep. comy. gen., having reported his return to duty from m.c. to Europe, will resume the appointment of offic. comy. gen., which he held prior to his departure from India.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 2.—No. 1.—Transfers.—The following upper subordinates, attached to the public works dept., N.W.P., are transferred to the Central Provinces:—

Supervisor Mr. R. B. Wrenn.

Asst. supervisor Mr. E. C. Smith.

Overseer sub conductor F. T. Reilly.

Home Dept., Dec. 30.—Notification.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to attach Mr. F. Henvey, of the C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the N. W. Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude.

Jan. 2.—No. 98.—Lieut. F. S. Fitzpatrick, 42nd regt. M.N.I., of the British Burmah police, has obtained prep. leave for 4 weeks, on m.c., from the date of his departure from Rangoon, to enable him to proceed to Madras and there appear before a medical committee.

No. 99.—Mr. F. Stoliczka, Ph. D., appd. an asst. in the geological survey, joined his appointment on Dec. 27th.

No. 100.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal div. of the presidency of Fort William Mr. A. J. Elliot, of the C.S., who reported his return on Dec. 30, from furl.

No. 102.—Mr. C. E. Chapman, of the C.S., has reported his departure for England, per str. *Simla*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on Dec. 24.

Jan. 3.—No. 103.—Appointment.—Lieut. A. G. Remington, late of the 12th N.I., to be asst. superint. of police at Thayet Myo, in succession to Lieut. H. de Lousada, res.

Lieut. L. Bolden, H.M.'s 68th L.I., to offic. tempy. in the above appt. from Oct. 20 last until relieved by Lieut. Remington, or until further orders.

Foreign Dept., Judicial, Jan. 6.—No. 2.—A commission of the peace was issued from the high court of Bengal on the 16th ult., directed to the underment. officers serving in the Punjab and its dependencies, viz.:—

Lieut. R. T. M. Lang, asst. comsurn.

Mr. J. D. Tremlett, asst. comsurn.

Lieut. C. Beadon, asst. comsurn.

Mr. T. W. Moore, extra asst. comsurn.

Capt. W. H. Hampton, superint., inland navigation.

Mr. W. Coldstream, asst. comsurn.

Capt. M. B. Whish, canton. jt. mag.

Mr. L. H. Griffin, asst. comsurn.

Lieut. R. P. Nisbet, asst. comsurn.

Mr. B. H. Powell, asst. comsurn.

Lieut. W. Tweedie, asst. comsurn.

No. 1.—*General.*—Sir G. Couper, Bart, c.n., assu. charge of the office of judicial comsurn. of Oudh on the 15th ult.

No. 2.—Dr. W. F. Wood, civil surg. at Bagdad, assumed charge of his duties on Sept. 15 last.

POLICE OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES OUDE AND BURMAH.

Financial Dept.—No. 20g.—Extract from the proceedings of the Govt. of India, in the Financial Department, dated Jan. 3, 1863.

Read again the underment. papers regarding the grant of deputation allowance to actg. police officers in Oude and British Burmah:—

Letter from offic. civil paymaster, Fort William, No. 7, dated May 20, 1862.

Letter from offic. civil paymaster, Fort William, No. 3,883, dated June 11, 1862.

Extract home dept., No. 2,497, dated May 17, 1862.

Order, No. 3,860, issued from this department on June 5, 1862.

Letter from the honorary secy. to the committee of secretaries, dated July 19, 1862.

Resolution, No. 628g, passed in this department on Sept. 30, 1862.

Read endorsement from the home department, No. 4,504, dated Aug. 25, 1862, forwarding, for favourable consideration, a recommendation from the chief commissioner of British Burmah, that a superint. of police, acting for another in a higher grade, may be permitted to draw deputation allowance.

Resolution.—The rule which, in those departments of administration where appointments of the same class and title are sub-divided into grades of different rank and pay, prohibits the grant of deputation allowance to an officer acting in a higher grade of his own class was originally introduced, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council observes, to meet the cases of dep. and asst. comsurns. in non-regulation provinces, and, in the absence of any special rule, it has been hitherto made applicable to dist. superints. and asst. superints. of police. But, considering the superior salaries and prospects of dep. and asst. comsurns., and the hardships which generally attend the application of the class rule to police officers, H.E. in Council is pleased to decide that all superints. and asst. superints. of police, when acting in higher grades of the class to which they may in their substantive appointments belong, shall receive deputation allowance.

2. In continuation of this subject, H.E. in Council is hereby pleased to direct that in all presidencies and provinces to which Act V. of 1861 has been extended, the same rule of limitation shall be observed, which, by resolution dated Sept. 30 last, was laid down for Oude, viz., that the allowances of an asst. superint. of police acting for a superint. shall in no case be allowed to exceed the salary of a superint. of the lowest grade.

No. 628g.—Resolution dated Sept. 30, 1862:—

The Chief Commissioner of Oude represents that, when an asst. superintendent of district police in that province is appointed to officiate for a superintendent of the 1st or 2nd grade, he sometimes draws, under existing rules, a deputation allowance which raises his total emoluments above those of 3rd or 4th grade superintendents.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council observes that, as the grades of salaries in the Oude Police are personal, not local, an asst. superintendent on his first promotion to a superintendency would receive no more than the salary attached to the lowest grade. To allow him to draw a higher salary when only officiating as superintendent would be anomalous, and would place the permanent superintendents in lower grades in a disadvantageous position.

H.E. in Council is therefore pleased to direct that the allowances of an asst. superintendent of police in Oude, appd. to officiate as superintendent, shall not exceed the salary attached to the lowest grade of superintendent.

No. 21g.—From the Hon. E. Drummond, Secy. to Govt. of India, Financial Dept., to the Officiating Civil Paymaster, N.W.P.:—

Fort William, Council Chamber, Jan. 3, 1863.—*Financial Dept.*—Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 215-95, of Aug. 25, 1862, submitting for decision the question of the allowances of Lieuts. E. M. and H. T. Woodcock, who are acting as superintendents of police in Oude, and inquiring whether the rule under which, when appointments are divided and subdivided into classes and grades, an officer acting in a higher grade of his own class is refused deputation allowance, should be maintained in the cases of a military officer officiating for another, and entitled to acting allowances or full pay under military rules.

In reply, I am desired to inform you that the cases of Lieuts. E. M. and H. T. Woodcock are met by the resolutions noted in the margin [No. 628g, Sept. 30, 1862; No. 20g, Jan. 3, 1863], and to observe that the class rule to which you refer is intended to supersede the military regulations in all cases except those of police officers, to which, under the orders above mentioned, the rule does not apply.—I have, &c.,

E. DRUMMOND,

Sec. to the Govt. of India.

No. 3g.—Ordered, that the foregoing letter be published in the *Government Gazette* for general information, and that copies thereof be forwarded to the foreign and home depts.; Govts. of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, N.W. Provs., and Punjab; Civil Paymasters, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Punjab.

Military Dept., Jan. 5.—No. 9.—With reference to the notification issued by the Govt. of N.W. Provs., No. 3,408a, Dec. 27, 1862, the services of Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatley, Bombay medical estab., civil asst. surg. of Lullutpore, are placed at disposal of Govt. of Bombay.

No. 10.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Lieut. F. S. S. Brind, late 44th regt. N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Surg. H. W. Tytler, medical dept., in med. charge of 23rd (Punjab) regt. N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

COUNTING SERVICES.

No. 11.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 436, Nov. 25, 1862, is published for general information and guidance:—

India-office, London, Nov. 25, 1862.

Military Dept.—No. 436.—To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—The provisions of the circular memo-

randum from the Horse Guards, dated Aug. 24, 1860 No. 61, quoted below, are to be in future adopted for officers in the Indian armies. Your Government will accordingly issue a notification to this effect in general order.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. Wood.

"Horse Guards, S.W., Aug. 24, 1860.

"It has been directed by the Secy. of State for War, with the concurrence of H.R.H. the General C. in C., that captains having brevet rank as field officers, at present holding certain staff situations, as pointed out by the 8th clause of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, are permitted to count their services in those situations towards the rank of colonel, but no captain holding brevet rank of field officer, who may in future be appointed to such situations, will be allowed to count his services in them towards the rank of colonel."

No. 12.—The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—

2nd capt. (brev. maj.) W. Dowell, royal art.; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 30, 1862.

Capt. W. S. Oliphant, royal engs.; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 26, 1862.

Capt. (brev. maj.) F. R. Munnell, royal engs.; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 26, 1862.

No. 13.—The services of Capt. F. H. Hamner, late 34th regt. N.I., are placed at disposal of the foreign dept.

No. 16.—The foll. orders issued by the offic. resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

No. 213, dated Dec. 8.—Granting Capt. R. K. Macquoid, offic. comdt., 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, leave of absence from Dec. 14, 1862, to March 13, 1863, or from date of quitting Ellichpore, to proceed to Bombay on private affairs.

No. 220, dated Dec. 16.—Confirming the station order issued by the officer comdg. at Ellichpore, dated Aug. 31, directing Capt. T. T. Turton, offic. 2nd in command, 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, to assume command of 2nd company art., Hyderabad contingent, and charge of depot at Ellichpore, on departure of Capt. R. A. Baker, on sick leave, in addition to his other duties, from Aug. 31.

No. 223, dated Dec. 19.—Confirming the station order issued by the officer comdg. at Aurungabad, dated Nov. 9, directing Asst. surg. C. T. Eves, in tempy. med. charge of the 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, to afford med. aid to the 2nd inf., 4th company art., Hyderabad contingent and staff, and details on the departure of Asst. surg. Reed, M.D.

No. 224, dated Dec. 19.—Confirming the regtl. order issued by the officer comdg. 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Dec. 13, directing Capt. T. T. Turton, offic. 2nd in command, to assume command of the regt., and Lieut. and adjt. H. C. Onslow to act as 2nd in command, and Lieut. E. W. Shaw, paid doing duty officer, to act as adjt. from the above date, on the departure of Capt. R. K. Macquoid on the leave of absence granted in G.O. of the 8th inst., No. 213.

No. 17.—Asst. Apothecary A. Lyons, of the sub. med. dept., offic. apothecary to H.M.'s 43rd foot, is appd. to act as apothecary, under the orders of the surg. to H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen., with his lordship's camp, which is about to be formed at Agra.

No. 18.—The foll. scale laying down the number of officers to be employed with detachments of troops embarking for England is published for general information and guidance, and is to be adopted at the three Presidencies:—

For detachments of above	20 and under 60	100
"	60	90
"	90	150
"	150	300
"	300	400
"	400	500

The above scale is exclusive of med. officers, and does not apply to regts. or portions of regts. which may embark for England, as these will be accompanied by their own officers.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "LOODIANAH."

Dec. 9.—No. 5,725.—The following despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, with enclosure, is published for general information:—

From the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart, M.P. and c.n., H.M.'s Secy. of State for India, to H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.—(No. 47, dated London, Sept. 24, 1862.)

My Lord,—I forward to you, herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter [dated Sept. 4, 1862] from the Board of Trade, having reference to a report of inquiry held at Bombay relative to the abandonment at sea of the ship *Loodianah*, and drawing my attention to an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, some of the provisions of which materially bear upon the powers and the proceedings of courts of inquiry held in the British possessions abroad to investigate the causes of wrecks, or the conduct of masters and mates and engineers in the merchant service.

2. I also forward to you a copy of this Act, en-

titled "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862."

3. I have to direct your special attention to the fact pointed out in the letter from the Board of Trade that it is essential that any report of an investigation held in India under the Merchant Acts should not only receive, but bear the formal confirmation in writing of the Governor or person administering the Government of the Presidency where the Court is held; and I have further to request that you will impress upon the marine authorities of your Presidency the necessity of a rigid compliance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, and with the instructions communicated in the letter from the Board of Trade referred to in this despatch.

From J. Booth, Esq., to the Under-Secy. of State for India, India Office, (No. 9,534, dated Whitehall, Sept. 4, 1862.)

Sir,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., transmitting extract of a letter from the Government of Bombay, enclosing copies of a report and proceedings of a court of inquiry held at the police office, Bombay, to investigate the circumstances connected with the abandonment of the ship *Loodianah* at sea.

I am to acquaint you that a copy of the report will be forwarded for the information of the owners of the above ship.

My Lords take this opportunity of directing the attention of Secretary Sir Charles Wood to an Act that was passed late in the last session of Parliament, some of the provisions of which materially bear upon the powers and the proceedings of courts of inquiry held in the British possessions abroad to investigate the causes of wrecks, or the conduct of masters, and mates, and engineers in the merchant service.

I transmit herewith six copies of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act 1862.

It appears to my Lords that it is very important that the earliest opportunity should be taken to direct the attention of the Govts. of the several presidencies and dependencies in India to the provisions of the 23rd section of this Act, which gives to courts of inquiry the power which, until the passing of the Act, was exercised exclusively by the Board of Trade of cancelling or suspending the certificates of masters and mates; also to section 24, which gives the court a power which they did not previously possess of demanding the delivery to them of a certificate pending the trial of the offender.

My Lords would suggest that the Secy. of State should, in making known those provisions to the authorities in India, particularly impress upon them the necessity of a rigid compliance with the requirements of para. 6 of the 23rd section of the Act, and should also point out that it is essential that any report of an investigation held in India or the dependencies should not only receive, but bear the formal confirmation in writing of the Governor or person administering the Government of the presidency or dependency where the court is held.

This formality is rendered necessary by the 5th provision in section 242 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1854.

It is hardly necessary to observe that, unless it is in future shown upon the face of any report of inquiry into wrecks, or into the conduct of officers in the merchant service, that the requirements above referred to have been strictly observed, it will not be in the power of this board to withhold a certificate that may have been cancelled or suspended abroad, and the intention of the Act will be frustrated.

My Lords think it right to observe, with reference to the preceding remarks, that the report of inquiry in the case of the *Loodianah* is not formally confirmed by the Government, and the evidence, which is not in original, is not certified as a true copy, and it would not have been in the power of this board, had the occasion required it, to cancel or suspend the certificate of the master or mate; those officers must have escaped punishment owing to the informality of the proceedings.

I am to add that there are other provisions in the accompanying Act relating to merchant seamen which will form the subject of a further communication for the guidance of shipping masters in H.M.'s British possessions abroad.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Appointments:—

Dec. 29.—Mr. W. H. D'Ovly to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Sarun, with the powers of a mag. and dep. coll., but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district.

Mr. W. C. Eades to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Mymensing, with the powers of a mag. and dep. coll., but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district.

Mr. T. F. Bignold to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Patna, with the powers of a mag. and dep. coll., but to continue to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district.

Mr. G. S. Park to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of

Hooghly, with the powers of a mag. and dep. coll., but to continue to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district.

Mr. P. A. Humphrey to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Chittagong, with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, but to continue to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Tipperah, with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, but to continue to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewett to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Shahabad, with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, but to continue in charge of the sub-div. of Sasseceram.

Dec. 30.—Mr. E. Doveton to be asst. supt. of police of the 3rd class in Shahabad.

Mr. A. H. Giles to be asst. supt. of police of the 3rd class in Burdwan.

Mr. E. Jaekel to be asst. supt. of police of the 3rd class in Purneah.

Dec. 29.—Mr. G. Hosmer, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Berhampore, having re-joined his office on the 6th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Oct. 22 last is cancelled.

Gen. Estab.—No. 212.—The services of Mr. J. Bonnett, temp. overseer, attached to the Patna Branch Road div., are dispensed with.

Dec. 31.—No. 134.—Appointments.—Mr. E. G. Birch, offic. additional judge, 24 pergunnahs and Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a civil judge in East Burdwan.

Maj. H. S. Bivar to offic. from 12th inst. as judicial commr. of Assam during the absence, on deputation, of Maj. W. Agnew.

Mr. J. R. Anderson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Buheera, is transferred to the sudder station at Tirhoot.

Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the charge of the sub division of Buheera, and to exercise the powers in addition to those he already exercises in Tirhoot. Mr. Irvine is also empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the court of sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such court of sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Jan. 3.—Mr. E. C. Craster, offic. mag. of Howrah, is, under Sect. II, Act IX. of 1835, vested with the judicial powers of a supt. of Salt Chowkies.

Mr. C. P. Hobhouse to be civil and sessions judge of the 24 pergunnahs, but to continue to officiate as supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs.

Mr. F. C. Fowle to be mag. and coll. of Shahabad, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as civil and sessions judge of that district.

Mr. J. R. Muspratt, offic. mag. and coll. of Rajshahaye, to be a mag. and coll. of the first grade.

Lieut. J. Johnstone, asst. supt. of police, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Luckinpoore, in Assam.

Lieut. W. Howey, asst. supt. of police, Luckinpoore, is transferred to Bhaugulpore.

Jan. 5.—Mr. G. E. Makgill, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Midnapore, is vested with the judicial powers of a supt. of Salt Chowkies.

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, asst. commr. Sonthal pergunnahs, to be ex-officio assessor and dep. coll., under Act XXXII. of 1860, of the Rajmehal div.

Dec. 29.—Leave of absence.—Dr. S. M. Shiroore, civil asst. surg. of Rajshahaye, for 1 mo., under Sec. XII. of the covenanted absentee rules.

Dec. 30.—Mr. H. Hume, asst. supt. of police, Assam, for 12 mo., on m.c., under clause 2, Sec. V. of the uncovenanted absentee rules, together with 6 weeks prep. leave from the 24th ult. in lieu of the leave granted to him on the 29th Oct. last.

Dec. 31.—Mr. E. Stewart, dep. mag. and dep. coll., for 12 mo., under Sec. IX. of the uncovenanted absentee rules, from the 15th Oct. last.

Jan. 3.—Mr. M. L. Gerrard, asst. supt. of police, Beerbhoom, for 6 mo., under Sec. VIII. of the uncovenanted absentee rules.

Mr. H. Doveton, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, for 20 days, in lieu of the leave granted to him on the 10th ult.

Mr. F. Grant, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Nattore, for 1 mo.

Mr. W. Murray, asst. mag. of Rajshahaye, will assume charge of the sub div. of Nattore, and conduct the duties thereof during Mr. Grant's absence, or until further orders.

Dec. 30.—The services of Dr. J. C. Collins, civil surg. of Darjeeling, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the military dept.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 6.—No. 2.—Transfers.—The following transfers are made in the engineer and upper subordinate establishments of the public works dept. in Bengal:—

Mr. F. R. Butt, asst. engr. 2nd cl., from the Hidgelee to the Midnapore division.

Sergt. P. Macnamara, overseer, from the Ganges and Darjeeling Road to the Bhaugulpore division.

No. 3.—Posting.—Mr. E. Mansfield, probat. asst. engr., attached to Bengal in the notification by the Govt. of India, public works dept., No. 213 of 16th ult., is posted to the Patna Branch Road division.

No. 4.—ERRATUM.—In notification No. 191, Nov.

21 last, opposite the name of Mr. D. Fuller, temp. sub. engr. 3rd cl., read Nov. 30 for Oct. 31.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Assam, Dec. 17.—Lieut. N. Lewis, asst. commr., received charge of the treasury of the Luckinpoore district from Capt. Comber, dep. commr., on the 8th inst., and has been empowered to draw bills on the public treasuries.

Calcutta, Jan. 5.—Rev. A. B. Spry, sen. chaplain of St. John's Church (Old Cathedral), Calcutta, has been appointed by the Bishop to act as commissary in Calcutta (in the absence of the Ven. the Archdeacon) until his lordship's return to Calcutta. Letters for the Archdeacon, during his absence, should be forwarded to the Post-office, Calcutta.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Police Dept., dated Allahabad, Dec. 11, 1862.—No. 934a.—One month's priv. leave of absence, under sec. 7 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Local Lieut. T. J. Ryves, dist. superint. of police at Shahjehanpoor, from Dec. 4, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 935a.—Mr. E. Berrill, asst. insp. gen. of police in the Rohilkand div., is app. to officiate as dist. superint. of police at Shahjehanpoor, during the absence on leave of Local Lieut. Ryves.

General Dept., dated Allahabad, Dec. 8.—No. 3,078a.—Leave of absence is granted to Mr. C. B. Denison, mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, from Nov. 11 to the 23rd of the same month, both dates included, to enable him to rejoin his appt.

No. 3,092a.—Asst. surg. H. S. Smith, civil asst. surg. at Muttra, is placed in charge of the gaol at that station.

Asst. surg. H. S. Smith is invested with the powers of a mag., under sec. 23, Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the precincts of the gaol at Muttra, while he may be in charge of the jail.

Dec. 9.—No. 3,095a.—One week's leave of absence, from the 9th to the 15th ult., under sec. 8 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. W. J. Joyce, d.p. coll. at Muttra.

Dec. 12.—No. 3,137a.—The services of the Rev. W. C. Bell, officiating asst. chaplain of Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Home dept.

No. 3,143a.—Mr. R. C. Oldfield, of the civil service, is app. to officiate as mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpoor. Mr. P. Thompson will join his substantive app. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoory.

Mr. H. M. Chase will revert to the position of joint mag. and dep. coll. to the district of Mynpoory.

No. 3,118a.—Doctor H. Cayley, civil asst. surg. Goruckpoore, rec. charge of the gaol at that station on the 19th ult.

Civil asst. surg. H. Cayley is invested with the powers of a mag., under sec. 23 Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the precincts of the Goruckpoore gaol, while he may be in charge of the same.

No. 3,162a.—The services of Sir G. Couper, Bart., C.B., sec. to the Govt. of the N.W.P., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the for. dept.

Mr. J. D. Sandford, B.A., under sec. to the Govt. of the N.W.P., is app. to officiate as sec. to the Govt. of the N.W.P., as a temp. arrangement.

Mr. A. P. Howell, asst. sec. to the Govt. of the N.W.P., is app. to officiate as under sec. to the Govt. of the N.W.P., as a temp. arrangement.

No. 3,167a.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to approve and confirm the election of the foll. gentn. to be municipal commrs. for 1862-63, under Act XXVI. of 1850 within the settlement of Mussorie, which took place at the annual meeting of the householders of that station on the 3rd May last:—

Maj. E. Sweetenham.

Col. C. G. Barlow.

Messrs. J. Mackinnon, G. Hunter, J. Healy, and W. Trotter.

Mr. J. Mackinnon will act as chairman of municipal commrs. at Mussorie.

Dec. 10.—No. 1,428.—The resignation of his appt. by Mr. Kelsey, 1st class asst. engr., attached to the Cawnpore div. public works, is accepted.

Lieut. R. F. Angelo, 2nd class asst. engr., is posted to the Cawnpore div. public works v. Mr. Kelsey, resigned.

Dec. 11.—No. 1,450.—Leave of absence.—One mo.'s leave of absence, from Nov. 1, 1862, without pay, is granted to Lieut. E. S. Wood, dep. superint. Meerut div. Ganges canal.

No. 1,457.—Appointments.—Capt. F. W. Peile, exec. engr. Allahabad div. public works, is app. to officiate as superint. engr. of the 2nd circle, until fur. orders, with effect from the 1st inst.

Mr. J. M. Easton, asst. engr. 1st class, will officiate for Capt. Peile in the Allahabad div. public works until fur. orders.

Police Dept., dated Allahabad, Dec. 27.—No. 997a.—In modification of the notifications Nos. 953a and 965a, dated 19th inst., Lieut. H. M. S. Clarke, offic. district superint. of police at Jounpoore, is appt. to act as district superint. of police at Bareilly, as a temp. arrangement, instead of Mr. E. Berrill.

Mr. E. Berrill's original appt., in the notification No. 935a, dated 14th inst., to offic. as district superint.

of police at Shahjehanpore, during the abs. on leave of Mr. Ryves, will hold good.

Revenue Dept., dated Allahabad, Dec. 22.—No. 1,428a.—Mr. J. H. Walker, dep. coll. of the 2nd class, 1st grade, and attached to Zillah Jounpore, is prom. to the 1st class of that grade.

General Dept., dated Allahabad, Dec. 22.—No. 3,347a.—In modification of the notification No. 3,063a, dated 6th inst., Mr. W. C. Turner, asst. with the powers of a mag. and dep. coll., is transf. in the same capacity to the Allypore instead of to the Goruckpore district.

No. 3,348a.—Mr. W. S. Halsey, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade at Mirzapore, is transf. in the same capacity to the Benares instead of to the Allypore district.

Mr. F. E. Elliott, asst. with the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in the district of Etawah, is transf. in the same capacity to the Goruckpore instead of to the Benares district.

Dec. 24.—No. 8,379a.—The services of Mr. S. W. Fallon, insp. of schools in Ajmere, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Dec. 27.—No. 3,408a.—The resignation of Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatley of his appt. as civil asst. surg. of Lullupore, is accepted, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the military department.

Judicial (Criminal) Dept., Allahabad Dec. 19.—No. 957a.—Mr. A. Bates, asst. ins. gen. of police in the Allahabad div., will continue to act as dist. superint. of police at Futtehpore.

No. 958a.—Mr. C. T. Castle, dist. superint. of police of the 5th grade, will act as dist. superint. of police at Jounpore, during absence of Lieut. Garten.

No. 959a.—Lieut. H. M. S. Clarke, offic. dist. superint. of police at Jounpore, will act as dist. superint. of police at Shahjehanpore, during the abs. on leave of Mr. Ryves.

No. 965a.—Lieut. col. J. W. Carter, dep. ins. gen. of police, in the Rohilkhand div., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. with effect from Dec. 1, or from the date on which he may have given over charge to Capt. W. H. S. Earle, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the military dept.

Capt. W. H. S. Earle, district superint. of police at Bareilly, is app. to be dep. insp. gen. of police in the Rohilkhand div., from the 1st inst., or from the date on which he received charge from Lieut. col. Carter.

In modification of notification No. 935a, dated 11th inst., Mr. E. Berrill, asst. ins. gen. of police in the Rohilkhand div., is app. to officiate as dist. superint. of police at Bareilly as a temp. arrangement.

Dec. 19.—No. 1,403a.—Messrs. C. Grant and H. Wilson, assts. of the 3rd grade, in the settlements dept., in the dist. of Moozuffurnuggur and Allahabad, respectively, will cease to draw the deputation allowances of Rs. 200 per mensem, granted to them in orders No. 2,478a, dated Sept. 23 last, with effect from the date on which Mr. A. J. Lawrence reverts to the position of asst. to the mag. and coll. of Shahrunpore.

Dec. 20.—No. 1,410a.—Mr. A. Shakespear, comr. of the Benares div., is app. to be superint. of the family domains of the Rajah of Benares, in the place of the coll. of Mirzapore.

Gen. Dept., Dec. 15.—No. 3,189a.—2 mo. priv. leave of abs. is granted to Mr. W. C. Turner, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Goruckpore, from the 20th inst., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3,197a.—In amendment of the notification from this dept., No. 3,061a, dated Dec. 6, Mr. M. B. Thornhill, judge and sess. judge of Mirzapore, is app. to be judge and sess. judge of Jounpore, and Mr. H. P. Faue, judge and sess. judge of Furrackabad, and offic. as judge and sess. judge of Mirzapore, is app. to be judge and sess. judge of Mirzapore.

Dec. 17.—No. 3,239a.—The usual amount of leave to enable him to rejoin his appt. is granted to Mr. J. R. Best, mag. and coll. of Muttra, who has reported his return from m.c. on Nov. 29 last.

No. 3,244a.—Consequent on the return of Mr. J. R. Best, mag. and coll. of Muttra, from leave to Eur., Mr. H. D. Robertson, offic. mag. and coll. of Muttra, will revert to the position of joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, and is posted to the district of Agra.

Dec. 18.—No. 3,245a.—Priv. leave of abs. for 2 mo. is granted to Mr. H. Goodall, dep. coll. in the district of Mirzapore, from Nov. 25.

Dec. 19.—No. 3,279a.—Mr. T. B. Tracey, at present offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. in the dist. of Azimgurh, will revert to the position of asst. to the mag. and coll. of that district, with effect from the date on which Mr. C. B. Denison receives charge of his office as mag. and coll. of Mirzapore.

Mr. A. J. Lawrence, at present offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. in the district of Saharunpore, will revert to the position of asst. to the mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. F. R. Hogg, at present offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. in the district of Meerut, will revert to the position of asst. to the mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. W. Young, at present offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. in the district of Allahabad, will revert to the position of asst. to the mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. C. W. Carpenter, at present offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. in the district of Saharunpore, will revert to the position of asst. to the mag. and coll. of that district.

No. 3,296a.—Mr. W. F. G. Cornwall, of the C.S., who has been reported qualified for the public service, and whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt., is app. to be asst. in the Benares division, and is invested with the power of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. M. A. McConaghey, of the C.S., who has been reported qualified for the public service, and whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is app. to be an asst. in the Agra div., and is invested with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd grade, and of an asst. to the coll.

No. 3,302a.—The usual leave of absence to proceed to the pres., prep. to applying for furl. to Eur. on m.c., is granted to Lieut. C. Orman, cantonment joint mag. at Roorkee, under the rules applicable to mil. officers in civil employ, from Dec. 15, or the subsequent date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

No. 3,306a.—With the consent of the officer comdg. at Meerut, and in anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of this Govt., Capt. C. Bacon, late 3rd Eur. regt. and interp. to H.M.'s 54th regt., is app. to officiate as cantonment joint mag. at Roorkee.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Police Dept., Dec. 13.—No. 817.—Transfers.—Mr. W. Hastlett, asst. district superint. of police, from Mooltan to Sira.

No. 819.—Mr. S. Stone, asst. district superint. of police, from Goorgron to Goorgrauwalla.

Dec. 16.—No. 820.—Leave.—Mr. G. L. Kelly, asst. district superint. of police, has obtained priv. leave for 1 mo., with effect from the 20th inst.

Judicial Dept., Dec. 15.—No. 938.—Appointment.—Subject to the confirmation of Supreme Govt., Mr. H. E. Perkins, personal asst. to the financial comr., to offic. as a judge, and to preside over the Small Cause Court at Hoshiarpore.

General Dept., Dec. 13.—No. 2,373.—Leave.—Col. Dhunraj, extra asst. comr., has obtained priv. leave for 3 mos., with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2,375.—The priv. leave for 6 weeks granted to Mr. W. B. Jones, offic. dep. comr. of Jhung, in *Gazette* order No. 2,112, dated 7th ult., is extended to 2 mos.

Dec. 16.—No. 2,387.—Mr. A. A. Roberts, c.b., judicial comr., Punjab, reported his return from sick leave to Europe on the 10th ult.

No. 2,388.—Transfer.—Capt. J. D. Ferris, asst. comr., from the Bunnoo to the Dera Ismail Khan district.

No. 2,392.—Appointment.—The services of Mr. C. P. Elliott, C.S., having been placed at the disposal of this Govt., he is appd. an asst. comr. of the 1st class, in the room of the late Major R. O. T. Nicholls, and posted to the Ferozepore district.

Military Dept., Dec. 16.—No. 277.—The Dera Ismail Khan station order, dated 30th ult., by Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green, c.b., comdg. appg. Lieut. P. C. Rynd, 2nd Punjab inf., to be station staff officer, in room of Capt. Quin, 6th Punjab inf., marched with his regt., is confirmed.

No. 278.—The regt. order, dated 1st inst., by Capt. T. G. Kennedy, offic. comdnt. 3rd Punjab cav., appg. Lieut. H. S. Jarrett, doing duty officer, to act as adj. consequent on the resignation of Lieut. and adj. Lyon, is confirmed, as a temp. arrangement.

Dec. 19.—No. 2,411.—Transfer.—Mr. C. P. Elliott, asst. comr., from Ferozepore to Loodiana.

No. 2,414.—Leave.—Mr. T. C. Vaughan, extra asst. comr., has leave to Eur. on m.c. for 1 year, together with 8 weeks prep. leave, with effect from Jan. 1.

Police Dept., Dec. 20.—No. 838.—Lieut. W. Battye officiated as dist. superint. of police from Dec. 13, 1861, to April 8, 1862, both days inclusive.

Dec. 19.—No. 279.—The regt. order dated Oct. 27 last, directing Lieut. C. S. Maclean, offic. adjt., to act also as 2nd in command, is confirmed.

No. 280.—The Bunnoo station order, dated Nov. 20, by Major Hood comdg., directing Asst. surg. A. Verchere, 4th Punjab inf., to assume temp. med. charge of the jail and civil establishments and police, v. Thom, is confirmed.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Postings, Transfers, and Exchanges in the Artillery.

Head Quarters, Camp Tehrah, Nov. 18, 1862.—An exchange of duties and brigades has been sanctioned by H.E. the C. in C., subject to the approval of H.R.H. the General commanding in chief:—

Between 2nd Capt. and Adj. E. Simeon, 16th brig., and 2nd Capt. and Adj. F. R. Butt, 25th brig.

2nd Capt. Simeon will proceed to Agra with the

head quarters 16th brigade to hand, and receive over all necessary records and documents.

The royal artillery division order, by Col. Rave, appg. Lieut. Stirke, No. 2 batty. 14th brig., adj. to R.A. at Allahabad, is confirmed.

Camp Morar, Nov. 24.—The exchange sanctioned in G.O. H.M.'s forces, dated Oct. 22 last, between Col. F. C. Burnett, 22nd brig., and Col. Gaitskell, 24th brig., is cancelled.

Head Quarters, Camp Morar, Nov. 26.—Col. E. Price, c.b., 17th brig. R.A., is appd. to R.H.A., and posted to 3rd brig., subject to the approval of H.R.H. the General commanding in chief.

Nov. 28.—The following postings, transfers, and exchanges are sanctioned, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the General commanding in chief, viz:—

Lieut. D. R. Cameron, to No. 6 batty. 25th brig., at Benares.

Lieut. E. V. Stace, to E batty. 14th brig., and will embark with it for Bombay.

Lieut. J. F. Brough, to B batty. 22nd brig., at Morar.

Lieut. E. Stedman, to C batty. 22nd brig., at Morar.

Lieut. H. H. Harding, to G batty. 19th brig., at Umritsur.

Lieut. A. F. Cumberlege, to F batty. 11th brig., at Meerut.

Lieut. T. C. Capper, to H batty. 11th brig., at Lucknow.

Vet. surg. G. A. Oliphant, to D batty. 5th brig. R.H.A., at Meeran Meer.

Vet. surg. W. Burt, to 14th brig. R.A.

The following unposted officers are attached for duty to batteries as follows, viz:—

Lieut. A. N. Pearce, to No. 4 batty. 24th brig., at Attock.

Lieut. W. H. Hallett, to No. 3 batty. 25th brig., at Fort William.

Lieut. E. Waller, to No. 5 batty. 25th brig., at Agra.

Lieut. G. H. Marshall, to No. 6 batty. 25th brig., at Benares.

Lieut. J. R. Disney, to No. 7 batty. 25th brig., to be raised at Fort William.

Lieut. R. Warburton, to No. 1 batty. 24th brig., at Gavindghur.

Ridingmaster Sampson, 14th brig., to do duty with 5th brig. R.H.A., at Umballah, as a temporary arrangement.

An exchange of batteries is sanctioned between Lieut. J. Robertson, A batty. 14th brig., and Lieut. the Hon. A. Stewart, A batty. 11th brig. The former officer will join his battery at Lucknow without delay.

Lieut. R. H. Grant is transferred from No. 6 to D batty. 11th brig., v. Newcome, from.

Lieut. Newcome having been promoted to 2nd capt. in a batty. in England, will proceed to join.

Nov. 29.—With the sanction of Government, the C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments in the royal artillery serving in the Bengal presidency, subject to confirmation by H.R.H. the General commanding in chief:—

Ensign (Unattached) J. O'Brien to be qrmmr. to the 19th brig. R.A., v. Daley, who resigns the appt.

Head Quarters, Camp Morar, Nov. 29.—The following transfers, appointments, and postings, &c. of officers in the royal artillery will take place, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the General commanding in chief:—

Transfers.—Col. G. H. Swinley, appd. an inspector gen., from 5th brig. R.H.A. to 19th brig. R.A.

Col. F. B. Boilleau, from 19th to 25th brig. R.A.

Col. J. Brind, c.b., appd. an inspector gen., from 5th brig. R.H.A. to 16th brig. R.A.

Col. A. Broome, from 16th to 24th brig. R.A.

Lieut. col. R. E. Knatchbull, from 24th to 16th brig. R.A.

Lieut. col. W. Barr, from 25th to 22nd brig. R.A.

Lieut. col. H. A. Carleton, c.b., from 16th to 24th brig. R.A.

Lieut. col. W. H. Delamain, from 19th to 16th brig. R.A.

Lieut. col. R. Warburton, from 22nd to 19th brig. R.A., and will command R.A. at Umritsur.

Lieut. col. W. Maxwell, from 16th to 19th brig. R.A.

Lieut. col. T. Brougham, from 24th to 22nd brig. R.A.

Lieut. col. J. Eliot, from 24th to 19th brig. R.A.

Lieut. col. H. Lewis, from 16th to 25th brig. R.A., as a supernumerary.

Lieut. col. C. H. Dickens, from 19th to 25th brig. R.A.

Lieut. col. G. Moir, c.b., appd. deputy adj. gen., from 5th brig. R.H.A. to 22nd brig. R.A.

Lieut. col. J. Young, from 22nd to 24th brig. R.A.

Capt. and Brev. major W. A. Mackinnon, c.b., from 22nd brig. to H batty. of that brig.

Capt. and Brev. major C. V. Bowie, from 22nd brig. to H batty. 19th brig. R.A.

Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. E. B. Johnson, c.b., from 2nd brig. R.H.A. to H batty. 16th brig. R.A.

Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. H. H. Maxwell, from A batty. 2nd brig. R.H.A. to No. 2 batty. 25th brig. R.A.

Capt. T. Pulman, from No. 5 batty. to F batty. 16th brig. R.A.

Capt. and Brev. major C. Cookworthy, from 24th batty. to No. 7 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Capt. G. Maister, from 22nd brig. to No. 4 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Capt. A. Simpson, 24th brig., to No. 7 batty. of that brigade to be raised hereafter. He will proceed to Lahore and assume command of No. 2 battery H.M.'s Bengal art. at that station.
 Capt. G. Holland, 25th brig., to No. 6 battery of that brigade.
 Capt. E. Harrison, from No. 6 batty. 16th brig. to F batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 Capt. J. A. R. Mead, from No. 3 to No. 1 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Capt. A. H. Heath, from No. 3 batty. 25th brig. to G batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Capt. W. D. Couchman, from No. 5 to E batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Capt. F. R. De Bude, from 19th brig. to No. 8 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Capt. and Brev. major C. S. Lemarchand, from No. 2 to G batty. 19th brig. R.A.
 Capt. A. Darling, from 19th brig. to No. 5 batty. 25th brig. R.A., to be raised at Agra.
 Capt. J. Hunter, from 19th brig. to No. 4 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Capt. M. E. Currie, from 25th to 22nd brig., as a supernumerary.
 Capt. and Brev. major J. S. Frith, from 2nd brig. R.H.A. to G batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 Capt. W. H. Parish (unposted), to No. 8 batty. 25th brig. R.A., to be raised hereafter, and will remain in command of No. 1 batty. H.M.'s Bengal art.
 2nd Capt. J. Fulton, from 19th brig. to H batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. T. H. Salt, from 22nd brig. to C batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. R. Murray, from 25th brig. to No. 6 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. P. M. Syme, from 25th brig. to F batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. W. Delane, from 19th brig. to G batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. A. W. Pixley, from 19th brig. to No. 7 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. T. Presant, from 19th brig. to B batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. A. D. Denniss, 19th brig. to C batty. of that brigade.
 2nd Capt. and Brev. major W. T. Brown, C.B., from 19th brig. to No. 7 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. and Brev. major W. Dowell, from 24th brig. to A batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. M. C. Sankey, appd. a brigade major, from 2nd brig. R.H.A. to No. 8 batty. 25th brig. R.A., to be raised hereafter.
 2nd Capt. J. Y. Worthington, from 24th brig. to E batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. A. Gillespie, 24th brig., to No. 1 battery of that brigade.
 2nd Capt. J. H. Grant, 25th brig., to No. 3 battery of that brigade.
 2nd Capt. and Brev. major W. Wilson, from 24th to 25th brig., as a supernumerary.
 2nd Capt. T. A. Dirom, from 24th to 25th brig., as a supernumerary.
 2nd Capt. F. H. McLeod, from 25th brig. to E batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. De V. F. Carey, from 24th brig. to F batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. T. E. Hughes, from No. 4 to E batty. 19th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. J. R. Martin, from 19th brig. to No. 8 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. T. Nicholl, from 16th to 19th brig., as a supernumerary.
 2nd Capt. A. H. Lindsay, appd. a brigade major, from 5th brig. R.H.A. to G batty. 19th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. H. T. Forbes, from 22nd brig. to H batty. 19th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. E. L. Earle, from 16th brig. to No. 4 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. G. C. Depree, from 22nd brig. to H batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. G. M. Dobbin, from 16th brig. to G batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. C. J. Mead, from 16th brig. to No. 4 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. C. W. Wilson will, on arrival, join D batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. and Brev. major F. S. Roberts, v.c., from 19th brig. to No. 5 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 2nd Capt. W. B. Cumberland, from 22nd to 19th brigade, as a supernumerary.
 2nd Capt. H. D. Jackson, from 24th brig. to No. 6 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. J. Hills, v.c., from 19th brig. to H batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. J. C. G. Price, from No. 1 batty. 24th brig. to No. 6 batty. 25th brig. R.A., but will do duty with No. 2 batty. H.M.'s Bengal art., at Lahore.
 Lieut. J. Sconce, from 22nd brig. to No. 6 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. H. A. Mallock, from 22nd brig. to No. 8 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. R. R. Franks, from 22nd brig. to C batty. 16th brig. R.A.

Lieut. P. Thompson, from 22nd brig. to No. 7 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. H. L. Jones, from C batty. 5th brig. R.H.A. to No. 5 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. F. V. Eyre, from No. 6 batty. 16th brig. to No. 4 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. F. E. Lewes, from No. 5 to H batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 Lieut. A. Douie, from No. 2 batty. 19th brig. to E batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. R. T. Hare, 24th brig., to No. 7 battery of that brigade.
 Lieut. J. C. Auchinleck, from No. 6 batty. 11th brig. to G batty. 19th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. W. R. Craster, from 25th brig. to H batty. 19th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. W. J. Stewart, from 25th brig. to No. 8 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. F. Coddington, 24th brig., to No. 8 batty. of that brigade.
 Lieut. A. Swinton, from No. 2 batty. 22nd brig. to F batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. C. E. Armstrong, from No. 4 batty. 22nd brig. to H batty. 19th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. E. C. Delafosse, from No. 1 batty. 22nd brig. to No. 4 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. W. A. B. Gillies, from 25th brig. to H batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. R. J. Abbott, from No. 5 batty. 16th brig. to No. 7 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. A. S. Heyland, from 16th brig. to No. 1 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. W. H. Wilkins, from No. 1 to No. 3 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. R. H. Palmer, from 16th brig. to No. 8 batty. 25th brig. R.A., to be raised hereafter.
 Lieut. G. G. Nelson, from No. 3 batty. 16th brig. to F batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 Lieut. E. R. Conolly, from No. 1 batty. 19th brig. to No. 4 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. S. Cargill, from No. 1 batty. to G batty. 19th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. H. Latham (unposted), to No. 4 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. H. G. Young (unposted), to E batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. W. S. Alexander, from No. 5 batty. 19th brig. to No. 6 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. T. Graham, from No. 4 to H batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. J. Loch, from No. 2 batty. 22nd brig. to No. 8 batty. 25th brig., to be raised hereafter.
 Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle, from No. 5 batty. 22nd brig. to H batty. 19th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. G. Lamb, from No. 5 batty. 22nd brig. to C batty. 19th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. J. W. Taylor, from 16th brig. to No. 7 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. W. E. Forbes, from 16th brig. to No. 7 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. J. F. Meiklejohn, from No. 5 to F batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. W. Barrow, from No. 3 batty. 19th brig. to H batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 Lieut. L. H. S. James, from No. 4 to H batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 Lieut. P. Boyd (unposted), is posted to No. 8 batty. 25th brig. R.A., to be raised hereafter, and will remain for duty with No. 1 batty. H.M.'s Bengal art., at Lucknow.
 Lieut. A. B. Cunningham, from No. 4 batty. 19th brig. to No. 2 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. G. E. W. Malet, from No. 2 batty. 22nd brig. to G batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. J. P. Cottam, from No. 5 batty. 19th brig. to G batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. H. G. Willis, from No. 1 batty. 16th brig. to No. 5 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. H. L. Mackenzie, from No. 3 to No. 7 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. J. Butchart, from No. 2 batty. 24th brig. to G batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. M. H. Saward, from No. 4 batty. 19th brig. to G batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 Lieut. S. E. Pemberton, from No. 5 to F batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. R. W. Smith, from No. 4 to No. 5 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. G. P. Brown, from No. 4 batty. 16th brig. to F batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 Lieut. F. A. Wilson, from No. 3 batty. 19th brig. to No. 6 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. H. S. Higginson, from No. 4 batty. 24th brig. to D batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 Lieut. E. H. Steel (unposted), to No. 4 batty. 24th brig., subject to the approval of Govt.
 Lieut. A. T. Wintle (unposted), to G batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 Lieut. A. D. Anderson (unposted), to F batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 Lieut. F. P. W. Freeman (unposted), to E batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. H. A. Douglas (unposted), to No. 1 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. G. Swinley, from No. 6 batty. 16th brig. to G batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 The following subaltern officers of the royal horse

artillery, lately belonging to D battery 2nd brigade, will be attached for duty to the batteries stated against their names, and will proceed to join:—
 Lieut. D. MacFarlan, to C batty. 2nd brig., at Meerut.
 Lieut. H. DeG. Warter, to A batty. 2nd brig., at Morar.
 Lieut. D. F. Huyshe, to E batty. 2nd brig., at Peshawur.
 The following officers are appd. to the royal horse art., and posted to brigades as under:—
 Col. (maj. gen.) Sir A. Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., to 5th brig. R.H.A., v. Swinley.
 Col. J. Abbott to 5th brig. R.H.A., v. Brind.
 Lieut. col. E. K. Money to 5th brig. R.H.A., v. Moir.
 2nd Capt. Sir W. Hamilton, Bart., to B batt. 2nd brig., Benares; to join.
 2nd Capt. G. B. Traill, 2nd brig. R.H.A., is appd. adjt. to the same, v. Sankey, appd. a brig. maj., and who is therefore transferred to No. 8 batt. 25th brig.
 The following removals of officers will take place, viz:—
 Col. J. Abbott, from Delhi to Umballah, to command 5th brig. R.H.A.
 Lieut. col. R. E. Knatchbull, from Morar to Barrackpore, to com. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. col. H. A. Carleton, C.B., from Peshawur to Meean Meer, to com. 24th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. col. W. H. Delamaine, to Saugor, to com. the division of R.A. there.
 Lieut. col. E. K. Money, from Lucknow to Meean Meer, to com. the R.H.A. at that station.
 Lieut. col. J. Eliot, from Sealkote to Rawul Pindee, to com. the R.A. at that station.
 Lieut. col. H. P. de Teissier, from Rawul Pindee to Umballah, to join his brig. head qrs.
 Lieut. col. J. Young, whose services have been placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. by the Govt. of India, will proceed to Mooltan, to com. the R.A. at that station.
 Lieut. col. F. W. Swinhoe will proceed to Barrackpore, to join the head qrs. of his brig.
 Lieut. col. A. Wintle, from Morar to Delhi, to com. the R.A. at that station.
 Capt. T. Pulman, to Barrackpore, to join F batt. 16th brig. R.A.
 Capt. E. Harrison, to Hazareebagh, to join F batt. 22nd brig. R.A.
 Capt. A. H. Heath, to Barrackpore, to join G batt. 16th brig. R.A.
 Capt. and Brev. maj. C. S. Lemarchand, to Futteyghur, to join G batt. 19th brig. R.A.
 Capt. A. Darling, to Agra, to join No. 5 batt. 25th brig. R.A.
 Capt. J. Hunter, on arrival in this country, will join No. 4 batt. 25th brig., Allahabad.
 Capt. and Brev. maj. J. S. Frith will proceed to Allahabad, to take over charge of the equipment of his new batt. G of the 22nd brig.
 2nd Capt. and Brev. maj. W. Dowell, to Saugor, to join A batt. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. A. Swinton, to Barrackpore, to join F batt. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. G. G. Nelson, to Hazareebagh, to join F batt. 22nd brig., to be stationed at Agra.
 Lieut. E. R. Conolly, to Attack, to join No. 4 batt. 24th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. S. Cargill, to Futteyghur, to join G batt. 19th brig., to be stationed at Umritsur.
 Lieut. H. Latham, to Allahabad, to join No. 4 batt. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. H. G. Young, to Lucknow, to join E batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. C. H. Reilly, to Jubbulpore, to join his battery.
 Lieut. G. Lamb, to Peshawur, to join C batty. 19th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. J. F. Meiklejohn, to Barrackpore, to join F batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. A. B. Cunningham, to Saugor, to join No. 2 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. F. A. Stubbs, to Jhansi, to join his own E batty. 19th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. G. E. W. Malet, to Barrackpore, to join G batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. J. P. Cottam, to Barrackpore, to join G batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. H. G. Willis, to Agra, to join No. 5 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. H. L. Mackenzie, to Fort William, to join No. 7 batty. 25th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. J. Butchart, to Barrackpore, to join G batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. M. H. Saward, to Allahabad, to join G batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 Lieut. S. E. Pemberton, to Barrackpore, to join F batty. 16th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. R. W. Smith, to Agra, to join No. 5 batty. 25th brig.
 Lieut. F. A. Wilson, to Mooltan, to join No. 6 batty. 24th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. R. G. S. Marshall, to join his own B batty. 19th brig. R.A.
 Lieut. A. T. Wintle, to Allahabad, to join G batty. 22nd brig. R.A.
 Lieut. A. D. Anderson, to Hazareebagh, to join F batty. 22nd brig. R.A.

The following officers are to be shown on the strength of the brigades stated opposite their respective names, and borne as supernumeraries in excess of the establishment in all returns:—

Lieut. col. E. W. Scott, 22nd brig.
Lieut. col. V. Eyre, c.b. (col.) 24th brig.
Lieut. col. F. Turner, c.b. (col.), 19th brig.
Capt. F. Alexander, 22nd brig.
Capt. W. C. Russell, 24th brig.
Capt. W. R. Fitzgerald, 25th brig.
Capt. J. C. Griffith, 19th brig.
Capt. F. D. Urquhart, 19th brig.
Capt. J. G. Hathorn, 19th brig.
Capt. A. R. Fuller, 24th brig.
Capt. L. Macchell, 25th brig.
2nd Capt. H. R. Brownlow, 24th brig.
2nd Capt. T. N. Harward, 25th brig.
2nd Capt. E. Tierney, 24th brig.
2nd Capt. A. Rotton, 19th brig.
2nd Capt. C. V. Arbuckle, 24th brig.
2nd Capt. D. J. Welsh, 24th brig.
2nd Capt. J. Stewart, 22nd brig.
2nd Capt. G. Cracklow, 22nd brig.
2nd Capt. C. Hunter, 22nd brig.
2nd Capt. F. Fitzroy, 19th brig.
Lieut. A. Walker, 25th brig.

The underment medical officers are posted to do duty with brigades as specified against their names:—

Surg. maj. J. Bowhill, m.b., 2nd R.H.B.
Surg. G. Harper, 5th R.H.B.
Surg. C. R. Francis, m.d., 16th R.H.B.
Surg. T. Maxwell, m.d., 15th R.H.B.
Surg. S. R. Homan, 22nd R.H.B.
Surg. maj. C. B. Chalmers, 24th R.H.B.
Surg. maj. R. Whittall, 25th R.H.B.

Head Quarters, Camp Morar, Gwalior, Dec. 3.—

The following orders are confirmed:—
Artillery regimental order, dated Feb. 22 last, directing Lieut. E. H. Steel, R.A., to proceed to Calcutta and join the Eurasian and Native Christian Company of Artillery.

By Capt. E. Feneran, 48th foot, comdg. a detachment of invalids, proceeding to the presidency, dated the 1st ult., making the following appointment:—

Lieut. C. Campbell, 48th foot, to act as adjt. to the detachment.

Landour station order, dated 19th ult., directing Major J. H. Balmain to assume command of the station, v. Col. C. C. Deacon, dec.

Agra station order, dated 15th ult., directing surg. T. Maxwell, m.d., to receive medical charge of the artillery division, v. surg. major R. Whittall, proceeding on leave.

Delhi garrison order, dated 21st ult., directing asst. surg. W. Moir, m.b., to afford medical aid to No. 3 batt. 24th brig. R.A., in addition to his other duties, v. surg. C. R. Francis, m.b., proceeding with the 4th batt. 16th brig. R.A.

Meerut division order, dated 21st ult., directing the following officers to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names:—

Lieuts. H. A. McNair, late 29th N.I., and E. R. Ives, b.a., gen. list, inf., 5th regt. N.I.
Ensigns F. W. Glasford, gen. list, inf., and C. C. Brownlow, gen. list, inf., 37th regt. N.I.
Lieuts. H. Macdonald, late 19th N.I., and F. H. Williams, gen. list, inf., ensigns F. W. Williams, gen. list, inf., T. Nicholls, gen. list, inf., and G. Waterhouse, gen. list, inf., 90th regt. L.I., on its arrival at Meerut.

Lieut. F. A. Darley, gen. list, inf., and Ensign E. Hughes, gen. list, inf., 2nd batt. rifle brigade, on its arrival at Delhi.

The following Peshawur brigade order is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 7 last.—Appointing Lieut. J. M. Sym, late 58th N.I., to officiate as Asst. executive commissariat officer, until the arrival of Lieut. J. B. Smith.

The following Lahore division order is confirmed:—

Dated 15th idem.—Directing Surg. J. B. Harrison, m.d., 27th N.I., to receive temporary medical charge of the Meeran Meer artillery division from Surg. Chalmers, proceeding on general leave; and appointing Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson, E. batty. 5th royal horse brigade, to the temporary medical charge of the 27th N.I., in addition to his other duties.

The following Sirhind division orders are confirmed:—

Leave of absence:—
Late 4th Eur. L. Cav.—Lieut. T. F. C. Rochfort, doing duty with 14th Ben. Cav. from Nov. 15 to Nov. 19, in extension.

Bengal Inf.—Lieut. col. R. Troup, comdt. of the 9th N.I., from Oct. 15, 1862, to Oct. 31, 1863, in ext.

Late 9th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. G. Oldham, doing duty 12th Bengal cav. from Dec. 1, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1863, in ext., to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. J. Reid, doing duty with 20th hussars, from Nov. 2, 1862, to Jan. 2, 1863, to visit Calcutta on m.c.

Dec. 4.—The C. in C. is pleased to appoint Lieut. G. O'Donel, adjt. of the 41st, to be adjt. of the 31st regt. N.I., v. Lieut. H. S. Simeon.

The leave granted to Lieut. W. F. Bartleman, late 39th regt. N.I., in G.O. of Oct. 18 last, page 423, will be held to have effect from Oct. 10 to Dec. 10, 1862, instead of the dates therein specified.

The leave granted to Lieut. W. E. D. Broughton, late 6th Eur. regt., in G.O. of Oct. 28 last, will be held to have effect from Nov. 15, 1862, to Feb. 14, 1863, instead of the dates therein specified.

The following transfer and posting of med. officers are directed:—

Surg. E. C. Thorp, m.d., from the E. I. regt. to the 43rd regt. N.I., v. Asst. surg. F. W. A. DeFabeck.
Asst. surg. G. A. Watson, to the 5th regt. N.I., v. Surg. maj. J. H. Littler, about to proceed on furl.

Art. regtl. order, dated Oct. 18 last, directing the following officers to proceed at Govt. expense to Barrackpore and join F. baty. 16th brig. royal art.:—
Capt. T. Pulman, 16th brig. royal art.

Lieuts. J. F. Meiklejohn, 16th brig. royal art., and S. E. Pemberton, 16th brig. royal art.

On arrival at Barrackpore, Capt. Pulman will take over charge of the equipments of No. 6 baty. 14th brig. from the officer comdg.

Dec. 5.—Apts:—

19th Regt. Bengal Cav.—Lieut. A. H. Cattley, 2nd in com., to officiate as comdt. during absence of Capt. Fane.

Lieut. H. B. Hanna, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Cattley.

Lieut. J. Upperton, paid doing duty officer, to offic. as adjt., v. Hanna.

Lieut. C. H. Bergman, late 60th N.I., is app. to do duty with 15th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. Playfair, staff corps, doing duty with the Nagpore irreg. force, is directed to do duty with the 30th regt. N.I. at Benares, instead of with the 9th regt. N.I., as notified in G.O. of Aug. 22 last.

The following Allahabad brigade orders are confirmed:—

Dated 14th ult.—Directing Staff Asst. surg. J. Davidge, 52nd foot, to do duty in the general hospital, Allahabad.

Dated 16th idem.—Directing garrison Asst. surg. D. Wright, m.d., to afford med. aid to the head qrs. and right wing of the 39th regt. N.I., until further orders.

Dated 19th idem.—Directing Asst. surg. Inkson, m.d., H.M.'s 80th foot, to do duty in the general hospital, until further orders.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Capt. H. N. Hodgson, offic. comdt. of the 31st regt. N.I., dated 29th ult., app. Lieut. C. O'Donel, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. Simeon, app. to another situation; and Lieut. T. D. Madden to continue to act as adjt.

Gwalior station order, dated the 30th ult., app. Surg. A. L. Bogle, m.d., to the med. charge of the staff, v. Asst. surg. J. C. Bow, m.d.

Orders confirmed:—

Directing Lieut. H. M. Clarkson, gen. list, inf., to do duty with the 104th fus.

Dated 20th inst.—Directing Asst. surg. W. White, f.r.c.s., to do duty in the Dacca Circle.

Leave of absence:—

Madras Staff Corps.—Capt. W. Fane, comdg. 19th Bengal cav., from Nov. 17 to 23, to Calcutta, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Head Qrs. Camp Morar, Gwalior, Dec. 2.—Staff asst. surg. W. John, and Asst. surg. P. C. Baxter, m.b., of the 93rd, and at present attached to the 79th highlanders, are to proceed, the former to Nowshera for duty with the latter regt., and the latter to rejoin his corps at Peshawur.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following medical arrangements:—

Surg. maj. J. Bowhill, m.d., is posted to the 2nd royal horse brigade, of which he is at present in charge, v. Surg. W. F. Mactier.

Surg. maj. J. H. Jones is transf. from the Peshawur art. div. to the 19th brigade R.A., v. Surg. maj. G. S. Cardew.

Surg. H. Cape, f.r.c.s., is transf. from the 16th regt. N.I. to the 24th brig. R.A., v. Surg. maj. C. B. Chalmers.

Surg. T. Maxwell, m.d., is transf. from the 19th to the 25th brig. R.A., v. Surg. maj. R. Whittall.

Surg. J. Hilliard, m.d., is transf. from the Gwalior to the Allahabad art. div.

Surg. T. Hastings, f.r.c.s., 9th regt. N.I., is posted to the Lucknow art. div.

Surg. H. Stewart is transf. from 38th regt. N.I. to the Saugor art. div.

Asst. surg. F. J. Pettingal, of the late Arracan local batt., is posted to the 9th regt. N.I.

The underment officers passed the prescribed colloquial exam. on the dates specified:—

Lieuts. C. H. Bergman, late 60th N.I., and R. O. Vyvyan, gen. list, inf., Nov. 15, 1862; Asst. surg. R. H. Perkins, Nov. 21, 1862.

Lieut. T. R. Cowie, gen. list, inf., is app. to do duty with the 2nd regt. N.I.

Unatt. Ens. G. Marley is transf. from the 21st to the 16th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

The following orders are, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Art. regtl. order, dated 20th ult., directing Lieuts. D. MacFarlan, M. H. Saward, and A. T. Wintle, to

proceed to Allahabad and join G. batt. 22nd brig. R.A. On arrival Lieut. MacFarlan will receive charge of the equipments of No. 5 batt. 14th brig. R.A., and return.

Nov. 29.—Lieut. H. H. Rowcraft, late 2nd N.I., officiating instructor of musketry to H.M.'s 20th hussars, is directed to do duty with the 3rd Goorkah regt. at Almorah.

The following officers are directed to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names:—

Lieut. J. A. Drake, late 10th N.I., 2nd drag. guards.
Lieut. A. Shepherd, late 5th Eur. L.C., 3rd Bengal cav.

Lieut. R. O. Vyvyan, gen. list, inf., 3rd regt. N.I.
Capt. A. S. Allen, staff corps, is directed to do gen. duty at Cawnpore.

Orders confirmed:—

Shahjehanpore station order, dated 19th ult., appg. Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer to afford medical aid to the left wing of the 3rd regt. N.I., in addition to his civil duties.

Peshawur brig. order, dated 28th ult., directing Surg. maj. J. H. Jones to receive medical charge of a detachment of the 93rd highlanders.

Rawul Pindee station order, dated 31st ult., directing Surg. G. H. Ray, m.d., 13th Bengal cav., to receive medical charge of the station staff and civil jail and dispensary, v. Surg. T. Farquhar, m.d.

Darjeeling station order, dated 11th inst., directing Lieut. E. J. Fryer, 2nd batt. rifle brigade, to rejoin the convalescent depot for the purpose of receiving charge of invalids and time-expired men proceeding to Calcutta.

Peshawur div. order, dated 18th inst., appg. Lieut. D. Pringle, doing duty with H.M.'s 98th regt., to do duty with the 8th N.I. at Attock.

Oude div. order, dated 20th inst., appg. Lieut. J. Cook, gen. list, inf., to do duty with the 3rd Sikh inf.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 15th idem.—Directing Capt. R. Stothert, staff corps, to do general duty at Fort William, with effect from Oct. 11 last.

Dated 18th idem.—Permitting Capt. A. A. Currie, late 45th N.I., to do general duty at Lucknow.

Dec. 1.—The following officers are appointed to the detachment of invalids proceeding to England on board the *Renown*:—

Royal Art.—Lieut. col. G. Bourchier, c.b., to com. 48th Foot.—Capt. E. Feneran and Lieut. C. Campbell to do duty.

27th Foot.—Lieut. H. M. Caine to do duty.

82nd Foot.—Asst. surg. W. H. Muschamp in med. charge.

4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieut. J. M. Sym, late 58th N.I., doing duty with 37th (Meerut) regt. N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer.

No. 1,149.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Maj. C. St. G. Brownlow, Bengal staff corps, brig. maj., Umballah, for 20 mo.

Head-quarters, Camp Dubra, Dec. 7.—Lieut. A. McL. Stewart, late 64th N.I., doing duty with the 41st regt. N.I., is directed to do general duty at Agra.

The following Saugor district order is confirmed:—

Dated 29th ult.—Directing asst. surg. F. J. Pettingal, doing duty with a detachment of the 9th foot at Nowgong, to proceed to Nagode and do duty with a detachment of the same regt., making over charge of his present duties to Asst. surg. N. J. Grant, 12th Bengal cav.

The following Meerut division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 1st ult.—Appointing Lieuts. R. Norton and E. R. Cox, gen. list, inf., to do duty with 24th regt. N.I. at Agra.

Dated 5th idem.—Directing the following medical arrangements:—

Officiating civil asst. surg. J. D. Wylie, m.d., to afford medical aid to the 104th foot, in addition to his other duties.

Asst. surg. L. Emanuel, b.a. and m.d., and Apothecary R. D. Logg, 104th foot, to do duty with detachment of invalids proceeding to Presidency.

Dated 14th idem.—Appointing Lieut. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, attached to 104th foot, to do duty with 12th regt. N.I. at Delhi.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Oorah station order, dated 12th Oct. last, directing Civil asst. surg. C. Hatchell to afford medical aid to a detachment of 34th regt. N.I.

Bareilly station order, dated 27th Oct. last, appointing Lieut. F. A. Buckley, doing duty with 17th regt. N.I., to be station interpreter.

Robilund district order, dated 30th ult., appointing Staff asst. surg. H. Crocker, m.d., to medical charge of a party of recovered men proceeding from Nynee Tal to Huldwanee.

Moradabad station order, dated 20th ult., appointing Lieut. W. V. FitzG. Jacob, late 6th Eur. regt., station staff, with effect from 10th idem, v. Lieut. J. Stevenson, 54th foot.

Cawnpore brigade order, dated 28th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. Venour, 46th foot, to assume medical charge of a detachment of late 3rd irreg. cav., v. Surg. J. White.

Head Qrs., Camp Dutteah, Dec. 9.—The appointment of Lieut. col. H. A. Sarel as military secretary, and of Lieut. O. T. Burne as A.D.C. to the C. in C., as notified in G.O. of 10th ult., will be held to have effect from Oct. 31 last.

Lieut. E. H. Willock, general list, cav., doing duty with 20th hussars, is appointed to do duty with 3rd Bengal cav.

The undermentioned officer passed the prescribed colloquial examination on 15th ult.:—

Lieut. R. H. Hackett, 19th foot, acting barrack-master, Meeran Meer.

The following orders are, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Benares division order, dated Oct. 17 last, directing Lieut. J. Upperton, 19th Bengal cav., to proceed to Hazareebaugh and act as interp. to a gen. court martial, and to return.

Presidency division order, dated 15th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Fawcus, M.D., to proceed to Dinapore, and join the battery of artillery ordered to Hazareebaugh.

The following Nowgong station orders are confirmed:—

Dated 31st Oct. last.—Directing Asst. surg. N. J. Grant, 12th Bengal cav., to afford med. aid to a wing of the 30th regt. N.I., until the arrival of Surg. T. H. White, in addition to his other duties.

Dated 2nd ult.—Directing Asst. surg. T. H. White, M.D., H.M.'s 80th foot, to relieve Asst. surg. N. J. Grant of the medical charge of the wing of the 30th regt. Bengal N.I.

Dated 28th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. F. J. Pettingal, 97th foot, to afford med. aid to a detachment of 7th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties.

Return Home of H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 12.—No. 179.—Under instructions from Govt., H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the 92nd Gordon highlanders be held in readiness to return to England, and that the soldiers of this regt. desirous of extending their service in India be allowed to volunteer, under the rules and restrictions laid down in G.O. Nos. 1 and 7 of the 4th and 15th Jan., 1859, respectively.

2. Volunteering will be permitted to H.M.'s infantry regiments in Bengal, with the exceptions marginally noted [7th, 13th, 23rd, 35th, 43rd, 46th, 48th, 51st, 52nd, 71st, 81st, 82nd, 97th, and 101st foot], which have 8 years or upwards foreign service, or are now 10 per cent. above their establishments, including men in excess at the depot and drafts proceeding to join, but exclusive of time-expired men on their road to England.

3. Volunteers for highland regts. must be natives of North Britain.

4. Medical boards for the examination of men who propose volunteering at head quarters and Dum Dum will be appointed by the general officer comd. the presy. division.

5. The volunteering will take place as soon after the receipt of this order as practicable, and the volunteers will be sent to Chinsurah without delay, to be forwarded thence to their several regts. as opportunity offers.

6. The transfer documents will be prepared and sent by post to regts. as directed in the Queen's Regulations and Standing Orders of Aug. 4, 1862, page 157.

7. Returns of the number of volunteers, as laid down in G.O. No. 7 of Jan. 15, 1859, are to be forwarded to the Adj. gen. H.M.'s British Forces, at head qrs. camp.

8. Lists of the necessaries, &c., in possession of each volunteer to be prepared by the officer comd. the 92nd highlanders, for the purpose of being handed over to the officer comd. the Chinsurah depot, and forwarded with the men to their regts.

9. All detached soldiers are to be allowed the option of volunteering, and such as elect to go home will be sent to regimental head quarters (if fit to travel) under divisional arrangements. Officers to superintend the volunteering, and medical committees for the examination of the men, to be appointed by the officer comd. the division or district in which the detached soldiers are located.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Dec. 30.—The principal inspec. gen. of the medical dept. has granted to Asst. surg. G. S. W. Ogg, M.D., civ. surg., Coimbatore, privilege leave for 15 days in January, 1863, from date of departure.

Foreign Dept., Dec. 26.—No. 507.—**Fort William, Dec. 9.**—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is notified to notify, for general information, the introduction of the Penal Code (Act 45 of 1860), and of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act 25 of 1861), into the Mysore territory, from and after Jan. 1, 1863.

Military Dept., Fort St. George, Jan. 2.—No. 1.—The following gen. orders by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council are republished:—

Fort William, Dec. 18.—No. 1,120.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough:—

2nd Capt. E. M. Playfair, roy. art., cantonment joint magistrate, Kamptee; for 6 mo., under new regulations.

No. 1,121.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave, m.c.:—

Capt. C. L. Pereira, Madras staff corps, district superint. of police, Central Provinces; for 20 mo.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 6.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. C. Collett, acting civil and sessions judge of Chittoor, for 1 mo., commencing from 5th inst.

Mr. R. Davidson, acting judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, for 3 mo.

Appointments:—

Mr. W. T. Blair to act as civil and sessions judge of the zillah of Chittoor, during the absence of Mr. Collett on leave.

Mr. H. Morris to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, during the absence of Mr. Davidson on leave.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. G. Banbury to act as sub ccll. and joint mag. of the district of N. Arcot, during the employ. of Mr. Blair on other duty.

Mr. H. Linton to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Godavery district.

Public Works Dept.—Lieut. J. O. Hasted, 2nd asst. district engr., Tinnevely, to be 1st asst. district engr., Nellore, v. Capt. Ritherdon, but to continue to do duty in the Kistnah district.

Lieut. J. G. Lindsay, royal engrs., to be 2nd asst. district engr., Tinnevely, v. Lieut. Hasted, and to act as 1st asst. district engr., v. Capt. Beatty, and to do duty in the Nellore district.

Mr. P. O'Ratigan, supernu. 2nd asst. district engr., to act as 2nd asst. district engr., Tinnevely, v. Lieut. Lindsay.

Lieut. A. T. Fraser, acting 2nd asst. district engr., S. Canara, to act as 2nd asst. district engr., Tanjore, v. Lieut. Makgill, but to continue to do duty in S. Canara.

Capt. H. T. Rogers, royal engrs., to be 2nd asst. district engr., N. Arcot, v. Mr. Deputy Commissary H. O'Hara, to be transf. to the pension estab.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. R. Firth, M.A., to be chaplain of Trevandrum.

P. Leslie, Esq., to be a lay trustee of the Church at Cochín.

Jan. 6.—Rev. R. Firth, M.A., chaplain on the Madras estab., has reported his return to the presidency, by the ship *Lord Warden*, on the 24th ult.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 6.—Mr. S. R. Dawes, principal Sudder Ameen of Bellary, delivered over charge of the Court to the civil and session judge on 24th ult.

Chief Office of the Insp. Gen. of M. Police, Madras, Jan. 6.—No. 58.—Leave of absence has been granted to J. D. L. Stewart, insp. of Cuddapah police, for an ext. up to Jan. 15, under Secs. III., IV., and V. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

No. 59.—Leave of absence has been granted to K. S. Pillay, insp. of police, Tinnevely, for 1 mo., under Sec. VII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Board of Examiners' Office, Jan. 5.—The undermentioned gentleman passed the prescribed exam. in the vernacular language entered opposite his name:—

Mr. H. Linton, junior civil servant, Telugu, major reward of rupees, 1,600, Dec. 12, 1862.

Military Dept., Jan. 6.—No. 2.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appt.:—

Major R. Benson, of the staff corps, dept. asst. commissary general, to be timber purchasing agent at Moulemein.

Major T. Peyton, of the staff corps, asst. qrmr. gen. Hyderabad subsidiary force, is permitted to proceed to Bombay on m.c., under the furl. regs. of 1854, for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to proceed to Europe.

The underment. officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Major W. F. Hutton, European veterans, arrived at Madras Dec. 26.

Capt. J. L. Benwell, staff corps, arrived at Madras Dec. 27.

Lieut. col. R. A. Doria, 28th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Eur. on furl. for 18 mos., under the old regulations.

No. 3.—Madras Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors from Dec. 28, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. G. J. S. Tireman, J. Davidson, J. S. Martyn.

Jan. 6.—No. 5.—The following notification from the *Calcutta Gazette* is republished in gen. orders:—

Public Works Dept., Fort William, Dec. 23.—No. 217.—Asst. overseer sergt. R. M. Rae, Madras sappers and miners, is removed from public works dept., Hyderabad, and his services are replaced at disposal of Govt. of Fort St. George.

Fort St. George, Jan. 6.—No. 6.—The following gen. orders by the Govt. of Bombay are republished at this Presidency:—

Political Dept., Bombay Castle, Dec. 17.—Capt. R. L. Playfair, 1st asst. to the political resident at

Aden, has been appointed to act as political agent at Zanzibar during Lieut. col. Rigby's absence, or until further orders.

Marine Dept., Dec. 18.—No. 176.—The following notification is confirmed:—

Calcutta Squadron Orders.

Asst. surg. C. Lee, Madras army, to medical charge of the *Coromandel*, from Feb. 23, 1860, v. Asst. surg. Beach, relieved.

Public Dept., Fort St. George, Jan. 9.—The following gentlemen are admitted as members of the Madras civil service from the date specified opposite their respective names:—

Messrs. J. R. Daniel and F. R. H. Sharp; Dec. 27, 1862—arrived per steamer *Jason*.

Mr. H. P. Gordon; Jan. 8, 1863—arrived per steamer *Nemesia*.

Revenue Dept., Jan. 9.—Mr. B. Cunliffe, collector of Madras, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. C. A. Roberts on 5th inst.

Revenue Settlement Office, Madras, Jan. 7.—The officiating director of revenue settlement has granted Mr. T. Pritchard, asst. director of revenue settlement in the Kurnool district, privilege leave of absence for 1 mo., from 15th inst.

Remount Depot, Ossoor, Jan. 6.—The agent for remounts has, under the provisions of G.O. No. 77, March 24, 1857, granted privilege leave of absence to Veterinary surg. F. G. Shaw, remount depot, for 15 days, from date of departure.

Chief Office of Inspector gen. of M. Police, Madras, Jan. 8.—Leave of absence has been granted to V. Ramiah, inspector of police, North Arcot, for 1 mo.

Inspector gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Jan. 9.—Mr. J. Wynne, 5th asst. in the office of the inspector gen. of ordnance and magazines, is granted privilege leave of absence for 1 mo., from 5th inst.

Commissary gen.'s Office, Madras, Jan. 6.—The comsy. gen. has cancelled the privilege leave of absence granted to Capt. G. J. S. Tireman, staff corps, dep. asst. comsy. gen., published in *Official Gazette* of April 17, 1862, page 615.

Mily. Dept., Jan. 9.—No. 7.—The underment. officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Asst. surg. R. E. Pearse; arrived at Madras on Dec. 26, 1862.

Lieut. J. Duval, staff corps, superint. 1st class, Pegu police; arr. at Madras on Jan. 5.

Lieut. A. H. A. Colville, cav. gen. list, doing duty 1st (King's) dragoon guards; arrived at Madras on Jan. 5.

Lieut. N. D. McAllum, inf. gen. list, doing duty 37th regt. grens.; arrived at Madras on Jan. 8.

No. 8.—The following G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council are re-published:—

Fort William, Dec. 24.—No. 1,133.—The underment. officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Capt. W. Fane, Madras staff corps, comdnt. 19th Bengal cav., on leave for 20 mo. G.G.O., No. 1,037, of Nov. 21, 1862; *Nemesia*, Nov. 24, 1862.

Capt. H. T. Stuart, Madras staff corps, on leave for 20 mo. G.G.O. No. 1,021 of Nov. 14, 1862; *Calcutta*, Dec. 17, 1862.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 18.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. A. W. Sullivan, civil and sess. judge of Kurnool, for 3 mo., under sec. 12 of the covenanted service absentee rules.

Major A. C. McMaster, superint. of police, Bellary, for 4 mo., on m.c., to proceed to Madras and the Neigherry Hills.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. J. N. Hunter, 1st asst. dist. engr., Vizagapatam, for 1 mo., prep. to obtaining permission to proceed to Europe on furl.

Judicial Dept.—Appointments.—Mr. J. D. Mayne, to be asst. secy. to Government in the legislative department.

This cancels Mr. Mayne's appt. as dep. sec.

Public Works Dept.—Lieut. A. R. Edgeome, royal engineers, to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr., Godavery, v. Mr. W. B. Leggatt, but to do duty in the Kistnah dist. until further orders.

Financial Dept.—Mr. J. L. Lushington assumed charge of the office of accountant gen. at Madras from Mr. Mangles on 10th inst.

Mr. H. A. Mangles assumed charge of the office of civil paymaster at Madras from Mr. Raynor on the 10th instant.

Mr. W. J. Raynor resumed his appointment of officiating 1st asst. accountant gen. on the same date.

Mr. J. Mackey is apptd. to officiate as 2nd asst. accountant gen., subject to the approval of the Govt. of India.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 13.—Mr. W. Holloway, civil and sessions judge of Tellicherry, delivered over charge of the court to Mr. J. G. Thompson on the 8th inst.

Mr. W. T. Blair, acting civil and sessions judge of Chittoor, assumed charge of that court on the 9th inst.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Jan. 13.—Rev. J. D. Ostrehan, B.A., asst. chaplain, reported his return to the Presy. per steamer *Bengal*, on the 26th ult.

Financial Dept., Jan. 13.—The underment. civil servants have been permitted to resign the service

from the dates noted opposite their names, and have been admitted to annuities according to the terms of the financial despatch of the Sec. of State for India, dated Nov. 25, No. 193 of 1862:—

Mr. A. Hall, from Nov. 25.
Mr. F. Copleston, from Dec. 1.
Mr. R. H. Williamson, from Nov. 25.
Mr. J. J. Cotton, whose retirement on the 13th April, 1862, was notified in Sec. of State's despatch published at page 975 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* for that year, has been granted an annuity of £300 from that date, and admitted to the higher annuity from the 25th Nov. last, in accordance with the terms of the financial despatch, No. 193 of 1862.

The undermend. gentlemen, who have already resigned the civil service and accepted the annuity of £300, have also been granted annuities under the terms of the above despatch from Nov. 25:—

Mr. W. A. Morehead, Mr. H. Forbes, Mr. P. Irvine, Mr. W. Knox, Mr. C. Whittingham, Mr. F. H. Crozier, Mr. W. M. Mollé, Mr. W. H. Bayley, Mr. T. B. A. Conway.

Madras, Jan. 13.—The undermend. gentlemen have been appointed examiners at the approaching examination of candidates for employment in the unconvicted civil service:—

In English.—Mr. J. Bradshaw, Mr. P. P. Hutchins, Mr. T. Gopala Rau, B.A., Mr. C. A. Lawson, Mr. W. Morgan, Mr. C. E. Gover, Mr. V. Sanjiva Rau, B.A. In Tamil.—The Rev. P. Percival, Mr. F. H. Crozier, the Rev. J. B. Rodgers, Samuel Pillai.

In Telugu.—Capt. J. C. Macdonald, V. Kristnama Chari.

In Malayalam.—Mr. A. C. Burnell.

In Canarese.—Mr. J. Garrett.

Commissioner Gen's Office, Madras, Jan. 12.—The Comsy. gen. has granted priv. leave to Maj. G. J. S. Tremenan, staff corps, dep. asst. comsy. gen. for 60 days from date of quitting his station.

Jan. 13.—No. 9.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

10th regt. N.I.—Senior Lieut. G. Rowlandson to be capt., v. Mitcalfe, dec.; date of commission, Dec. 30, 1862.

Infantry Gen. List.—Senior Ens. J. Nicholson to be lieut., v. Rowlandson, 10th regt. N.I., prom.; date of commission, Dec. 30, 1862.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Lieut. F. R. Fox, 14th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras Jan. 3.

Lieut. H. R. Elliott, 42nd regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras Jan. 8.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. R. Q. Mainwaring, staff corps, sub asst. comsy. gen., on m.c., for 20 mo., and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. G. P. Worster, late 52nd regt. N.I., on m.c., for 20 mo., and to embark from Madras.

The undermend. medical officer, having completed twenty years' service in India on the date specified opposite his name, is promoted to the rank of surg. maj., under Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860, and G.O. No. 9, of Jan. 8, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Surg. R. R. Suttleff, from July 28, 1862.

The date of rank of Lieut. F. Hole, inf. gen. list, notified in G.O. Dec. 30, 1862, No. 499, is altered from 11th to 10th Dec., 1862, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 10.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of Dec. 5, 1862, is published in G.O.s:—

India-office, Dec. 4, 1862.—H.M. has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the officers of the Bengal staff corps and H.M.'s Indian military forces:—

Promotions.

MADRAS ARMY.

Infantry.—Major G. S. Dobbie, from 44th regt. N.I., to be lieut. col., in succ. to Browne, prom. to major gen. Dated April 6, 1862.

44th Regt. N.I.—Capt. R. Western to be major, v. Dobbie, prom. Dated April 6, 1862.

Gen. List of Infantry Officers.—Ens. H. J. Nicholls to be lieut., v. Palmer, 22nd N.I., dec. Dated Aug. 1, 1862.

Alterations of Rank.

Gen. List of Infantry Officers.—Lieut. A. S. Tolle-mache to take rank from April 6, 1862, in succ. to Western, 44th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. J. Dyke to take rank from April 21, 1862, in succ. to MacVicar, 41st N.I., transd. to the Invalid Pension List.

Lieut. A. C. Williams to take rank from April 26, 1862, v. Halhed, 52nd N.I., dec.

Lieut. H. W. A. Willins to take rank from May 7, 1862, v. Ryves, 19th N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. M. Robinson to take rank from June 1, 1862, v. Underwood, 49th N.I., res.

Lieut. H. H. G. Hands to take rank from June 10, 1862, v. Stephenson, 44th N.I., dec.

Lieut. A. Erskine to take rank from July 31, 1862, v. Wyse, 34th N.I., prom.

OFFICERS EMPLOYED WITH DETACHMENTS.
Fort St. George, Jan. 13.—No. 11.—The following G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is re-published:—

General Order by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Fort William, Jan. 6.—No. 18.—The following scale, laying down the number of officers to be employed with detachments of troops embarking for England, is published for general information and guidance, and is to be adopted at the three presidencies:—

For detachment of above 20 and under 60	1	2	3	4	5	6
"	60	90	150	300	400	500
"	90	150	300	400	500	
"	150	300	400	500		
"	300	400	500			
"	400	500				

The above scale is exclusive of medical officers, and does not apply to regiments or portions of regiments which may embark for England, as these will be accompanied by their own officers.

No. 12.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are re-published in G.O.:—

Foreign Dept., Fort William, General, Dec. 30.—No. 2505.—The services of Dr. J. E. Dickinson, civil surg. of Rangoon, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Govt., at his own request, from the date on which he may make over charge of his office.

No. 2508.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following transfers in the Hyderabad Commission:—

Capt. W. Cadell, deputy commissioner, from West to East Berar.

Capt. J. Allardye, deputy commissioner, from East to West Berar.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 30.—No. 220.—Agricultural—Forests.—The following will be the designations of the officers of the forest department in British Burmah:—

Lieut. W. J. Seaton, Madras staff corps, deputy conservator of forests, 2nd class.

General Estab.—No. 225.—Lieut. W. Stenhouse, examiner of forest accounts in British Burmah [vide notification No. 173 of Oct. 18], assumed charge of his appt. on Dec. 5 last.

With reference to notification foreign dept., No. 2505, the services of Asst. surg. J. A. Dickinson are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

NEW CLASS FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Adj. Gen's Office, Fort St. George, Dec. 31.—No. 94.—The C. in C. directs it to be notified that Government has sanctioned the formation of a class in the Civil Engineering College at Madras for instruction of officers in surveying.

2. Candidates for admission must be qualified by acquaintance with their military duties, and by having passed the prescribed examination in the native language for charge of a company.

3. The aggregate number of officers to be admitted to the class will be fixed by the C. in C., with reference to the requirements of the public service and (in communication with the principal) to the accommodation and means of instruction available at the college. For the present the number has been limited to ten.

4. The number of students from each regiment at the same time will be restricted to two, captains or subalterns.

5. Applications from officers should be submitted through the prescribed channel for his Excellency's orders.

6. The classes will usually be formed on the 1st January and 1st August of each year, as convenient dates for the college, and the course of study will vary from three to five months. On the present occasion the class will be formed on the 20th January, 1863.

7. All students will be non-resident.

8. All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of Rs. 16

9. Students will be required to provide themselves with field books, and any other articles for their use that the principal of the college may consider requisite.

10. Officers who obtain permission to join the survey class will be considered "absent on duty," and will be so reported in the monthly returns.

Capt. R. A. Clementson, staff corps, is appointed to act as 2nd asst. adjt. gen. of the army from this date until further orders.

Capt. J. H. G. Trist, of the Eur. veterans, is permitted to reside and draw his pay at Bangalore and the Neilgherries, until further orders.

Capt. J. L. Benwall, of the staff corps, is app. to do duty with the 22nd N.I. until further orders.

Ens. C. H. Sheppard, of the gen. list, who has been reported qualified to command a company at batt. exercise, will continue to do duty with H.M.'s 74th highlanders, till further orders.

Lieut. P. D. Henderson, 2nd regt. L.C., is app. qmr. and interp. of that regt.

The underment. officers have obtained leave of abs. from their corps and stations:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) P. T. Cherry, 2nd regt. L.C., in continuation till March 31, 1863—Neilgherries and Bangalore, &c.

Lieut. G. P. Worster, late 52nd regt. N.I., doing duty 34th regt. L.I., in continuation—Pres., &c., to obtain a final m.c. to proc. to Eur.

Lieut. R. W. Barrington, late 52nd regt. N.I., doing duty 44th regt. N.I., from Dec. 6, 1862, to April 30, 1863—Neilgherries, &c.

Lieut. N. Alexander, 22nd regt. N.I., from Jan. 1 to 31—Madras, under the provisions of G.O.G., No. 116, dated April 24, 1855.

With reference to notification issued by the Board of Examiners on Oct. 19, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of Nov. 27, 1857, page 868, tests for a "Degree of Honour" for civil servants not in *statu pupillari*, is published by order of Govt. for general information.

The tests are to consist of translating in writing a page selected from Telugu, Tamil, Canarese, Malayalam, and Hindustani; translating into English passages from works not being test books; also translating into the Vernacular.

Dec. 11.—Asst. surg. W. A. Jacob, M.D., 24th regt. N.I., will afford medical aid to the detach. H.M.'s 1st royal regt., proceeding to Secunderabad, via Masniipatam, on the str. *Burmah*, on the 17th inst., until its arrival at the latter station.

Asst. Apothecary T. Everard, B. batty. R.A., will do duty with the above detach. as far as Masulipatam, and from thence he will take medical charge and proceed with it to Secunderabad; on being relieved he will join his batty.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) W. H. Freese, 37th grendrs., from date of departure for 60 days, to Madras, on priv. leave.

Capt. (brev. maj.) H. B. Sweet, 39th regt. N.I., from date of expiration of priv. leave till June 28, to Coonoor.

Capt. G. C. Finlay, 12th regt. N.I., from date of his being replaced at the C. in C.'s disposal for 6 mo., to Vizianagram and Madras.

Capt. J. R. Fulton, late 46th regt. N.I., doing duty 37th Grendrs., from date of departure for 60 days, to Madras, on priv. leave.

Lieut. and riding master J. Markham, 1st regt. L.C., in continuation of priv. leave from Jan. 1 to 31, to Madras.

Lieut. L. C. Desborough, late 51st regt. N.I., doing duty 18th regt. N.I., in continuation till Jan. 8, to enable him to join.

Lieut. T. L. Scott, 19th regt. N.I., in continuation till Feb. 26, to enable him to join.

Ens. H. T. H. Baber, gen. list, doing duty 6th regt. N.I., in continuation till March 1, to Wellington, on m.c.

Jan. 7.—Maj. W. F. Hutton, European veterans, is permitted to reside within the limits of the Coimbatore dist.

The services of Maj. T. Greenaway, staff corps, employed in public works dept., having, under date Dec. 26, 1862, been placed at disposal of the C. in C., that officer is appointed to do duty under the officer comdg. Pegu division, on being relieved from his appointment in public works dept.

Capt. W. C. Rich, late 46th regt. N.I., is appointed to do duty with 6th regt. N.I.; to join.

Lieut. V. C. Bertie, H.M.'s 102nd Royal Madras fus. (late 1st Madras fus.), has been permitted to count as service for retiring pension the period of leave, on m.c. to Madras and Neilgherries, from April 14 to Dec. 31, 1858, granted to him in consequence of illness contracted by service in the field.

Jan. 8.—Capt. D. Shaw, staff corps, is appointed to act as dep. asst. adjt. gen. of the army, from 15th inst., or date of assuming his duties, v. Clementson, relieved.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. G. S. Hooper, 1st regt. L.C., to presy., on m.c., prep. to proceeding to Europe.

Jan. 10.—Maj. G. F. Shakespear, staff corps, acting dep. judge advocate gen., having been reported qualified to enter upon the duties of the judge advocate gen.'s dept., is directed to proceed to Trichinopoly to take charge of the office of dep. judge advocate gen., Southern div., to which he stands posted.

Capt. W. Hands, staff corps, is appd. to act as qmr. and interp. 35th regt., N.I.

Lieut. K. D. Thorpe, 27th regt. N.I., is appd. q and interp. of that regt.

The foll. removals are ordered:—

Lieut. W. L. Ranking, gen. list, doing duty, from 15th regt. N.I., doing duty, to 38th regt. N.I., to join.

Ensign F. J. F. Munro, gen. list, doing duty, from 22nd regt. N.I., doing duty to 43rd regt. N.I., to join.

Maj. J. D. Dale, 40th regt. N.I., now doing duty with the 40th regt. N.I., is appd. to do duty until further orders with the 28th regt. N.I., to join.

BIRTHS.

BELL, wife of Rev. W. C., son, at Allahabad, Dec. 18.

BERWICK, wife of T., son, at Kandy, Jan. 7.

BISHOP, wife of E. M., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 5.

BOWRING, wife of L., son, at Bangalore, Dec. 15.
 CAMPBELL, wife of Maj., son, at Gowhaty, Dec. 23.
 DAKIN, wife of E., son, at Serampore, Jan. 5.
 FLINT, wife of Capt., daughter, at Bellary, Dec. 12.
 GODSON, wife of J., daughter, at Madras, Dec. 28.
 GOOD, wife of G. E., daughter, at Chinsurah, Dec. 27.
 HARRIS, wife of P. H. F., son, at Hooshyarpee, Dec. 17.
 KERRY, wife of Rev. G., son, at Intally, Dec. 25.
 LATIMER, wife of W. D., daughter, at Beerbhoom, Dec. 29.
 LINDSAY, wife of B., son, at Jaffna, Dec. 23.
 MARSHALL, wife of Col. H., daughter, at Madras, Dec. 26.
 MATHEWS, wife of R. H. G., daughter, at Benares, Dec. 8.
 PRIESTLEY, wife of Capt. F. J. B., son, at Madras, Dec. 26.
 ROSARIO, wife of J. P., son, at Colombo, Jan. 14.
 TIERNEY, wife of Capt. E., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 6.
 TROTTER, Mrs. W. H., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 1.
 WARNER, wife of W. G., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 25.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY, T. W., to Frances Emma, daughter of the late L. P. Preyre, at Umritsur, Jan. 1.
 BLACKLAW, F., to Maria, daughter of W. Peck, at Gampolla, Jan. 5.
 HILDER, G. E., to Miss Bachet E. Deare, at Lucknow, Nov. 15.
 HOOPER, Rev. W., to Charlotte F., daughter of Rev. G. Candy, at Calcutta, Dec. 10.
 HUTTON, E., to Sarah Grace, daughter of J. F. McConnell, at Allahabad, Dec. 29.
 MITCHELL, J. M., to Kate, daughter of the late Robert Clough, at Calcutta, Jan. 6.
 WINTER, Rev. R. R., to Priscilla, daughter of Rev. T. Sandys, at Calcutta, Dec. 30.
 WRIGHT, W. E., to Mary Eliza, daughter of Rev. A. F. Cammerer, at Cuddalore, Dec. 17.

DEATHS.

BRUNDELL, Benjamin C., infant son of R., at Mowahriah, Dec. 6.
 CHRISTIE, Mary A. C., wife of J. T., at Jullundur, aged 25, Nov. 27.
 CRUTCHLEY, Harriet, widow of the late W., at Galle, aged 84, Jan. 13.
 ELDERS, Mr. P. M., at Colombo, aged 88, Jan. 14.
 HARCOURT, H. P., at Dacca, Nov. 30.
 JERROM, Sarah, widow of the late Rev. T., at Malabar, Dec. 25.
 PARSONS, Amelia B., wife of Rev. J., at Benares, Dec. 30.
 TULLOCH, Sarah, wife of J. C., at Raneegunge, aged 87, Dec. 17.
 VANSANDEN, Mr. J. C., at Chilam, Dec. 30.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Royal Artillery.—Maj. gen. W. Wyld, c.b., to be col. comdt., v. Gen. W. G. Power, k.c.b., dec.; Jan. 24.
 Lieut. col. and brev. col. C. Bingham to be col., v. Col. H. Pester, prom., to be maj. gen.; Lieut. col. and brev. col. H. S. Rowan, c.b., to be col., v. Morris, ret. on full pay; Capt. and brev. maj. J. C. Childs to be lieut. col., v. Bingham; Capt. and brev. maj. G. V. Johnson to be lieut. col., v. Rowan; 2nd Capt. H. Heberden to be capt., v. Childs; 2nd Capt. T. C. Molony, on supernumerary list, to be capt.; 2nd Capt. H. L. Balfour to be capt., v. Johnson; Jan. 24.
 2nd Capt. G. K. Taylor to be capt., v. Brev. maj. C. J. Strange, dec.; Jan. 27. Lieut. W. H. Wardell to be 2nd capt., v. Heberden; Jan. 24. Lieut. W. H. Izod to be 2nd capt., v. Taylor; Jan. 27. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets to be lieuts.—G. W. Hawkins, A. W. Cunningham, W. V. Legge, W. P. Georges, C. E. Beadnell, M. H. Hayes, F. Roberts; Dec. 17. H. M. J. Feilden, v. Izod, Jan. 27. Paymr. J. C. Mansergh, from 2nd West India regt., to be paymr., v. Ratcliffe, appointed to mil. train; Feb. 6. Ens. J. O'Brien, unatt. list, to be qmr., v. Wall, who died before his appointment was gazetted; Sept. 23. The dates of commission of the undermentioned officers to be altered to Jan. 20, 1863, viz.:—Col. C. Bingham, Lieut. col. J. C. Childs, Capt. H. Heberden, 2nd Capt. W. H. Wardell.
 4th Foot.—J. Macleod, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. H. M. L. Innes, ret.; Feb. 6.
 7th Foot.—T. O. Moore, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. C. J. Coventry, ret.; Feb. 6.
 19th Foot.—Lieut. G. Baldwin to be capt., without purchase, v. G. L. Knight, dec.; Ens. C. C. B. Tribe to be lieut., without purchase, v. Baldwin; Aug. 25.
 20th Foot.—Lieut. J. M. Lovekin to be adjt., v. Lieut. Bowlby, who resigns the appointment; Dec. 17.
 23rd Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Walwyn to be capt., by purchase, v. W. T. Walby, ret.; Ens. W. H. Benyon to be lieut., by purchase, v. Walwyn; R. M. Bidulph, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Benyon; Feb. 6.

35th Foot.—Capt. H. Grattan, from 2nd foot, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Stuart, exchanged; Feb. 6.
 66th Foot.—Capt. G. Watson to be maj., by purchase, v. W. T. Gordon, ret.; Lieut. A. Triggs to be capt., by purchase, v. Watson; Ens. A. B. Humfrey to be lieut., by purchase, v. Triggs; Ens. W. L. Beattie, from 37th foot, to be ens., v. Humfrey; Feb. 6.
 68th Foot.—Lieut. J. Blood to be capt., by purchase, v. J. Cassidy, ret.; Ens. G. F. Caldecott to be lieut., by purchase, v. Blood; W. F. Woodward, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Caldecott; Feb. 6.
 90th Foot.—Capt. L. N. D. Hammond to be maj., without purchase, v. Maj. and brev. lieut. col. W. P. Tinling, dec.; Lieut. W. Rennie to be capt., without purchase, v. Hammond; Jan. 9.
 95th Foot.—E. M. Howard, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. A. C. R. Drewa, ret.; Feb. 6.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Gen. W. G. Power, k.c.b., col. comdt., roy. art., on Jan. 23:—
 Lieut. gen. G. Turner, k.c.b., col. comdt., roy. art., to be gen.; Jan. 24.
 Maj. gen. H. A. Scott, col. comdt., roy. art., to be lieut. col.; Jan. 24.
 Col. H. Pester, from roy. art., to be maj. gen.; Jan. 24.

The Victoria Cross.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 6.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned seaman of the Royal navy, whose claim to the same has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for his gallant conduct at the capture of Fung-wha, in China, as recorded against his name, viz.: George Hinckley, able seaman of her Majesty's sloop *Sphinx*, for volunteering, while under the east gate of the city of Fung-wha, to carry to a joss house, one hundred and fifty yards distant, under a heavy and continuous fire of musketry, gingalls, and stink-pots, Mr. Coker, master's assistant of the *Sphinx*, who had been wounded in the advance to the gate; in which object Hinckley succeeded. On his return to the gate, under a similar fire, he again volunteered, and succeeded in carrying to the joss house Mr. Bremen, an officer of Ward's force, who had been also wounded in the advance on the gate; and he again returned to his post under the gate.

Official Papers.

YIELD OF THE PRESENT COTTON CROP.

From G. W. M. Batteh, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, to J. D. Sandford, Esq., B.A., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces, dated Allahabad, Dec. 19, 1862.

As promised in paragraph 15 of my address, No. 771, dated Oct. 18 last, I have now the honour, by direction of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, to submit a report upon the yield of the present cotton crop.

2. In the districts north of Meerut it was about one-fourth below the average. Farther down the crop was better, the loss being about a tenth, or at most an eighth; this applies to Meerut, Boolundshuhur, and Allygurh. Throughout the Lower Doab the outturn has been fair, in some places even above the average.

3. Upon the whole the expectations expressed in paragraph 14 of the Board's last address have been fully realised in respect of the districts lying to the north of the Jumna; and the increased area then reported as having been sown with cotton may, in respect of that tract of country, be held to indicate the degree in which the supply for the present year has increased. The quality, however, will probably be found inferior, since, as before explained, the first pickings, which are the finest, were, to a great extent, lost.

4. The Board regret that they have a much more unfavourable report to give of the produce in the districts south of the Jumna. In Muttra and Agra, which contain an area under cotton of nearly 200,000 acres, the failure has been lamentably great. Mr. H. D. Robertson states, that in the former district "not half the usual quantity per acre has been secured, and that of a very inferior quality."

5. Similarly in Jaloun, Major Ternan estimates the yield per acre this year to be only 11 or 12 seers instead of 30. In Jhansie, where the crop is reported somewhat better, the loss is supposed to be about 25 per cent.; further east, again, in the direction of Banda, the outturn is probably not much above 50 per cent of the average year.

6. The Board fear from the reports they have received that in Gwalior and the independent States of Bundelkhand the crop has likewise been much below the average.

7. As regards price, the market rates per maund have varied during the last two months from 14 rupees in the western districts to above 21 in the eastern. The following table will show how great the fluctuations have been in the chief markets:—

RATE PER MAUND.

	31st October.	30th November.
Meerut ...	14 8 9	13 4 6
Allygurh ...	14 8 0	14 12 0
Agra ...	18 0 0	15 0 0
Furruckabad ...	21 0 0	14 8 0
Mirzapore ...	16 0 0	16 0 0
Ghazeepore ...	21 4 0	21 4 0

8. The exportation of cotton from these provinces continues unabated; every effort is strained by the speculators to carry the present crops to Calcutta at the earliest moment. Carriage of every description is pressed into the traffic; the roads are thronged by carts laden with cotton destined for Calcutta or some of the intermediate stations. To such an extent, indeed, has capital been invested, and carriage engaged in the trade, that customary branches of merchandise have been neglected, and the transport of salt eastward interfered with. The salt revenue has lately received an unexpected check not unreasonably attributed to this cause.

9. The cotton trade is also beginning to take unexpected routes. The senior member was startled by meeting on the Grand Trunk Road a line of carts laden with perhaps 500 maunds of cotton moving westwards from Allygurh, and bound for Umritsur. It appears that this is the first occasion on which cotton has been consigned from these provinces to the Punjab for many years, and it is now carried by that route with the view of eventual exportation from Kurrahee. From one mart, Hatrass, it has been reported that about 12,000 maunds have already been despatched to Puttiala and Umritsur, as against 14,000 from Mirzapore. The route must, therefore, have been found a promising one.

10. Mr. Muir was also surprised by meeting on the Grand Trunk Road a long string of camels, each bearing two bales, or six maunds of cotton, and bound for Indore. Agents from Bombay have been busy in Agra and the adjoining districts making cotton investments, and a considerable amount is believed to be now taken in that direction, attracted, no doubt, by that portion of the railway already constructed from Bombay towards Central India.

11. The following rates of carriage from Hatrass will show the comparative cost of the various routes:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hatrass to Umritsur ...	1	0	0 per maund
" " Puttiala ...	0	13	4 "
" " Mirzapore ...	0	10	8 "
" " Calcutta ...	2	5	4 "

But the pressure of the present demand, and the great competition for carriage, are no doubt raising the cost daily above these rates.

12. It is satisfactory to find that the despatches from Agra by the railway are on the decrease. Since September the figures are as follows:—

	Maunds.
October ...	20,950
November ...	45,433
December, 1st week ...	8,439
	74,822

To which, if we add the quantity reported in my last letter, we have 1,12,500 maunds (above 80,000 cwt.) in about half a-year.

This is independent of the large and constant traffic by country boats and carts.

13. During the last two months about thirty thousand maunds are reported by Captain Bird to have been shipped for Calcutta by steamer, and the remainder by country boats; but the demand for freight is at present so great that carts are now engaged to go all the way to Calcutta.

14. Palmer and Co. have commenced working their screws at Cawnpore, and are reported to be preparing others at Agra; but Captain Bird states the number of screwed bales that have yet arrived here to be small. The increased value of cotton has, however, begun to show itself in the more secure and careful manner in which the bales are packed and covered.

15. Captain Bird's screws at the Jumna Ghat here will be in working order in a few weeks.

16. A copy of this address has been forwarded in continuation to the Chamber of Commerce.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, February 12, 1863.

THE NEW MARRIAGE LAW.

THE new Marriage Law in India makes a wedding between Native Christians a very cheap and simple business. As Native Christians are often scattered over the country at great distances from clergymen, or even the regularly-appointed registrars, Mr. Harrington's New Bill permits any persons not in orders and only licensed for the occasion to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians who make a simple affirmation and promise in their presence. The male, however, must be sixteen or more years of age, and the female at least thirteen, at which ages the Hindoos are, generally speaking, physically marriageable. The certificate costs only four annas, and ratifies a marriage "good and valid to all intents and purposes." No preliminary notice of such marriage is needed before the grant of the certificate, no religious ceremony is requisite, nor is the consent of parents or guardians insisted upon—no questions are asked—no security is demanded against fraud and deception—no obstacles of any sort are thrown in the way of a consummation so devoutly to be wished. The Local Government seems determined to give every possible inducement and facility to early marriages amongst Native Christians, and to make the process far cheaper and more simple and easy than the old Gretna-Green system in Scotland.

CANAL FROM THE HOOGLY TO BALASORE.

WE have just seen a copy of the contract which has been executed by the Governor-general of India and the East India Irrigation and Canal Company in London for the construction of a scheme of works in Orissa and the adjacent districts towards Calcutta. The Government of India is said to be most anxious to expedite the proceedings of this company, which promises to confer very great advantages on the scene of its operations. These operations will include a canal from the Hooghly to Balasore, a length of nearly a hundred miles. The introduction of salt from Liverpool into India is said to have broken up the manufacture of it at Balasore, and thereby increased the ready supply of labour on the canal. The Government reserves to itself the right of purchasing the works of the company after twenty years and six months, but if there should be any dispute as to their real value it is to be referred to arbitration, and if the arbitrators cannot agree, they are to appoint an umpire, and if he should refuse to act the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court in Bengal is to appoint another, whose decision is to be final. This is said

to be the first instance in which clauses of arbitration have been introduced into a contract between the Indian Government and a private company.

THE HARBOUR OF SEDASHEGUR.

IN the House of Commons on Monday last Lord Stanley asked the Secretary of State for India what progress had been made in the construction of the pier and the improvement of the harbour of Sedashegur, and in the opening of the roads from the cotton districts thereto. Before the question was answered Mr. Kennard asked for the papers respecting the Bengal Army, for which he had applied in 1861. Sir Charles Wood quietly got rid of the second question first, by saying, according to the *Times* report, that "he was afraid he must ask Mr. Kennard to repeat the question," and according to the *Daily Telegraph* report, that "with respect to the papers referred to, sufficient time had not elapsed to present them in proper form." We confess this second excuse does not speak much for the rapidity of clerical performances in Victoria-street, Westminster. We are rather surprised that Mr. Kennard, after waiting since 1861, took the postponement of the answer in 1863 so very quietly. Perhaps he was struck dumb with wonder or bewilderment. In reply to Lord Stanley, Sir Charles Wood furnished a far more satisfactory reply, as far as his own justification was concerned, though everyone will regret to hear that the unexpected delay in the completion of the pier and the improvements of the harbour at Sedashegur was occasioned by an extraordinary amount of sickness amongst the workmen. Sir Charles Wood's first favourable account of the progress of the work was founded on a letter from Dr. Forbes, of Darwah; but he has since received from Colonel Kennedy, superintending engineer of the Southern Circuit, a despatch, dated September 30th, which gives a lamentable statement of the causes of delay in the works alluded to. Of 2,000 men employed on them, 900 were disabled by sickness, several died, and the rest cleared off the work in forty-eight hours, carrying with them reports which deterred the advance of others who were on their way to the pier. "Men cannot and will not work," says Colonel Kennedy, "when suffering from disease, nor will they consent to remain to die." Until the malaria abates which has produced the fatal fever under which the workmen have suffered, there can be no hope of collecting a sufficient number of them to complete the undertaking. It was expected, however, that in spite of all obstacles, the absolutely essential and immediate requirements of the port would be supplied by March or April next. Sir Charles Wood said he had not the least objection to lay on the table the whole of the correspondence on the subject, and if Lord Stanley would move for the papers on an early day they should be granted as an unopposed return.

YOUNG BENGAL.

THERE has been an *émeute* in the Medical College of Calcutta, which is very characteristic of Young Bengal. It appears that Dr. Norman Chevers, principal of the college, finding that one of the students had been detected in the act of stealing quinine while compounding medicine for the patients, had him

conveyed to the police-court, where, on conviction of the charge against him, he was sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction. Ten days after this "A Native of Bengal," under the signature of "D. N. L."—probably one of the students—writes a long and violent letter to the papers, in which, while he accuses Dr. Chevers of "detestable acts," of "ill-conduct to the Bengalee class students of the college," of "abusing those young gentlemen with such bad expressions which a gentleman feels ashamed to utter even in chastising a common cooly of the bazaar," and of applying the coarsest and most indecent Hindostanee epithets to a student who "happened to make a mistake in dressing a patient, which was pardonable in him, as this was committed only from his not having understood fully what was told him by the principal in English," the Bengalee class students, adds the letter writer, being imperfectly instructed in the language of their Professors. Dr. Chevers publishes a reply to these charges, and avers that they are "a tissue of gross falsehoods, put together by some designing persons who are urging these poor lads to rebel against the just and always moderately-exercised authority of their teachers." The doctor attributes the general discontent of the students to the fact of the committal of one of their body to the House of Correction. Whatever may have been the cause, it is clear that very serious offence was taken by all the students, who left the college in a body in a state of extreme irritation, and at a great sacrifice to their professional prospects. Whether the authorities have condescended to coax them back again, or have made a searching and impartial inquiry respecting their alleged grievances, we cannot say, but the latter course, we think, would be the most dignified and proper, though it is pretty clear that, whatever may have been the provocation, the students have laid themselves open to censure for rushing into so violent an extreme without first trying whether a moderate and respectful appeal to the highest local authorities would not have secured them fair play or some satisfactory redress.

The character of these native students is very peculiar. Generally speaking, their affections are very easily won by their European instructors, and they are disposed rather to overrate their kindness and the benefits received from them, and to carry their respect into something like idolatry or hero-worship, than to discover their imperfections or to disobey their orders. They are in most cases far more docile than boys of the same age in England. But then, again, they are apt to regard themselves as having arrived at manhood before they are out of their teens, and this is partly occasioned by the fact that many an individual amongst them, before the dawn is on his cheek, is in possession of a wife and child. They cannot, therefore, be treated quite so freely in the way of punishment and rebuke as schoolboys in other countries. They are singularly vain and sensitive, and, to use Burke's expressive phrase, "feel a stain like a wound." It would be absurdly incorrect to attribute this character to *old* Bengal, or to the Natives generally. "Sensibility of principle" or "chastity of honour" cannot be regarded as the national trait of the people of any part of Lower

India. But the youths of Bengal who have familiarised themselves with the literature of England, and the sentiments of their English teachers and friends, though often extravagantly self-conceited, and sometimes most childishly romantic, have yet felt the divine contagion of a superior moral atmosphere, and are both in heart and mind incomparably superior to the mass of their own countrymen. They have indeed little or no true manliness of character, little or no real courage, moral or physical; but in all intellectual exercises they are both acute and subtle, and pursue their studies with such unaffected love and delight and such easy and triumphant success as would seem perfectly marvellous in the eyes of a schoolmaster at home. They are conscious of this precocious intellectual power—indeed over-conscious of it—and the great consideration which they receive from Government, and all the British magnates in India, tends directly to foster and exaggerate the evil. In a commendable spirit of partiality the authorities of our Indian colleges and schools recognise no distinctions of rank or caste in the students, and though this has a wholesome effect in one way it has a contrary effect in another. If it checks the offensive hauteur of aristocrats, it encourages upstart vanity in the humbler classes, so that we find the lads whose parents are in the meanest possible condition, and who have often to associate in their own homes with the dregs of society, amazingly thin-skinned with respect to their pretensions to gentility. The son of a very poor and low caste man at a Government school would be frightfully shocked if not treated as a gentleman, and a single word from his teacher that would imply, however delicately or distantly, that his real condition precluded him from the right to that designation would almost drive him mad. We can easily understand, therefore, how Dr. Chevers, a clever and well-meaning man, though, we believe, not a very experienced instructor of the natives, first, by a public and most humiliating punishment of a member of the Bengalee class, and secondly by a word or two of indignant or contemptuous rebuke which might have seemed to be of more general application than was intended, may have touched upon some of the sorest places in the character of Young Bengal, and have thus excited a commotion that fairly took him by surprise. But we cannot believe for a moment that he really applied to any student of the college the shocking Hindoostanee Billingsgate which the anonymous newspaper epistle writer has attributed to him, and which he has so publicly and indignantly denied.

BOOKS.

British Influence in India: An Essay on the Influence which the British Government has Exercised on the Material Prosperity of that Country. By Francis Cotterell Hodgson, B.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Pitt University Scholar. London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. 1863.

The Rev. C. W. Le Bas, M.A., was connected for thirty years with the East India College at Haileybury. His old pupils raised a fund for perpetuating the memory of his services, and this they presented to the University of Cambridge to provide for an annual

prize for the best English essay on some subject connected with the history, institutions, and prospects of our Anglo-Indian empire. The Essay before us is the Le Bas prize-essay for 1862. Mr. Hodgson has divided his Essay into four parts. First, the general introduction; secondly, the subject of the Indian revenue; thirdly, the administration of justice; and fourthly, the construction of public works. The Essay presents, upon the whole, a highly favourable view of the results of British connection with the East; but we are far from feeling satisfied that other European Powers, jealous of our triumphs in that quarter of the globe, or even perfectly impartial moralists and politicians of any country, would always arrive at a decision quite so flattering to us. The prevailing tone, in fact, of the Essay is *couleur de rose*, and John Bull will find it well adapted to encourage his national self-esteem, and to salve any slight wounds of conscience occasioned by the misdeeds of some of his least virtuous representatives in Hindostan. For our own part, we cannot pretend to think that England has not much to be ashamed of or much to grieve for with respect to her proceedings in the East; but then, again, it is quite as certain that in the history of English conquests and English rule in India she has much reason for honest pride and exultation. The old charge against us, that we have done nothing for India, if we have done much for ourselves, and that if we were suddenly turned out of Hindoostan we should leave no permanent memorial of our rule, has now lost all its original truth and force. Several of our Governors-General—amongst them Lord William Bentinck and Lord Dalhousie—took a personal and anxious part in the prosecution of public works, and earnestly encouraged every attempt to increase the comforts and elevate the intellectual condition of the people. There is now in India a noble system of public instruction, and the effects upon the native mind of the literature and science of the West, communicated by the numerous Government colleges and by the private schools, liberally aided by the State, can never, we think, be wholly eradicated or lost by any political revolution. Millions upon millions have been spent upon roads, canals, railways, and electric telegraphs, and we cannot believe that the natives, on our quitting their land, would desire to destroy these tokens of a high state of civilisation. Both the intellectual and the material progress of India during the last fifty years have been much greater than our home countrymen generally are at all aware of, and it is quite certain that we are at last beginning to impress upon the native mind the fact that we are not now disposed, in our government of a hundred and eighty millions of people, to confine our attention to the interests of a few thousands of their foreign rulers. Such, indeed, is the anxious eagerness of the British authorities both in India and at home to do strict justice to the natives, that the indigo planters and other British settlers complain, whether rightly or wrongly, that the justice is one-sided—that, in fact, there is too strong a reaction in favour of the natives, who are now benefited at the expense of the British in India, and that we are making the same mistake towards the natives generally which we fell into with respect to the Sepoy army—that we are flattering and pampering them into rather too high an opinion of their own importance. Be this as it may, it is at least an error on the right side—an indication of right feeling—of a generous sense of the great moral responsibility we have incurred in taking possession of so vast a country, and of the sovereignty of so large a portion of the human race.

This little work does credit to the author or compiler, for it comprises within very narrow limits a great quantity of useful information,

and places the main facts of the history of India under English rule in so clear a light, that it is calculated to give the reader a better general idea of what we have done and are doing in the East than many volumes upon the same subject of greater bulk and loftier pretensions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN ADDRESSES TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—(*India-office, Feb. 9.*)—The Secretary of State for India has laid before her Majesty and the Prince of Wales addresses from the residents at Bancoorah, on the occasion of his Royal Highness attaining his majority. The Queen and Prince have been pleased graciously to receive the same.

DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 60,000,000 rupees in bills on India took place on the 4th inst. at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were: to Calcutta, 34,50,000 rupees; to Bombay, 24,00,000 rupees; and to Madras, 1,50,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was as before, viz., 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 2s. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for about 170 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 78 per cent., and above that price in full; on Bombay at 2s. will receive about 10 per cent., and above that price in full; on Madras at 2s. will receive in full.

INDIAN NAVY.—We (*Home News*) have been informed that Sir Charles Wood has recommended the question of pensions to the captain's clerks of the Indian navy, and that he has resolved to graduate the scale of pensions for that class of officers according to their standing at the date of its abolition under the despatch to the Government of India of Nov. 29, 1862. By this graduated scale the pensions of some of the captains' clerks will be increased from £60 to £80 per annum from the above date.

BREACH OF CONTRACTS (INDIA) BILL.—An address was presented to Sir Charles Wood on Tuesday by the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kinnaid, and many other gentlemen, thanking him for his despatch to the Government of India on the draft of the proposed law of contracts for that country. In their address the gentlemen by whom it is signed offer their earnest thanks for the instructions given to the Government of India in the despatch referred to, and deprecate the proposed law of contracts as injurious to the best interests of India, and contrary to sound principle. The proposed Draft Act is described as being specially designed to protect the present system of advances to the cultivator upon his crops, and is peculiarly open to this objection, that it has a direct tendency to foster and perpetuate a system acknowledged by all to be, as now carried on, one of the greatest impediments to the expansion of a natural and healthy commerce in India. And should this law be passed, it must retard indefinitely the introduction of a better and more legitimate system. The report of the Bengal Indigo Commission is alluded to as affording indisputable proof that where the two contracting parties are a planter and a ryot the latter can scarcely ever be said to be a free agent; and, under such circumstances, the contract will be one unduly in favour of the party who has the power to compel the other to enter into an agreement. In conclusion, the memorialists express an earnest hope that Sir Charles Wood will not be induced, by any considerations of temporary advantage, to swerve from the great principles enunciated in his recent despatch; and that contracts between individuals shall be left in India, as in all civilised countries, exclusively to the ordinary civil jurisdiction and process. The address was signed, among others, by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Rayleigh, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Earl of Darnley, the Earl of Cavan, Lord Ebury, Lord Kinnaid, the Earl of Gainsborough, the Bishops of Ripon and Winchester, Colonel Sykes, M.P., Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., Mr. J. Tollemache, M.P., Mr. J. Watt Briscoe, M.P., Mr. E. Buxton, M.P., Mr. Angerstein, M.P., Mr. T. W. Evans, M.P., Mr. C.

Moody, M.P., Mr. C. Baylin, M.P., Lord A. Churchill, M.P., Sir Morton Peto, M.P., and upwards of one hundred other gentlemen, representing the views of various classes of the community.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.—A correspondence respecting affairs in Japan was yesterday presented to both Houses of Parliament. It includes despatches from Earl Cowley, Mr. Alcock, Earl Russell, the Japanese envoys, Lord Napier, Sir A. Buchanan, Lord A. Loftus, Colonel Neale, and Admiral Ruper, together with correspondence with the Japanese Ministers relating to the murder of Mr. Richardson, and other outrages on British subjects in Japan. Colonel Neale, writing to Earl Russell, October 29, states the measures taken by the Japanese Government to avert the recurrence of similar outrages. "Fifteen guardhouses, containing five well-armed men, were (he says) established along the portion of the high road frequented by foreigners; and I am assured that in the course of two months a new road, diverging from that which is now generally used, will be completed, upon which Daimios and their retinues will pass to and from Jeddo until they are beyond the reach of all collision." He adds, in reference to the resolution of the Tycoon's Government to relieve the Daimios from their attendance at court in Jeddo, that "a principal result of these measures, constituting a radical change in the oldest institutions of the present dynasty, will be that from 200,000 to 300,000 two-sworded retainers of Daimios will evacuate Jeddo—a class from among which has arisen every personal outrage or injury which has hitherto occurred to foreigners in Japan."

SPECIE TO THE EAST.—The *Ellora*, which left to-day, took £85,220 in gold to Alexandria, £60 to Suez, and £12,500 in gold and £371,550 in silver to Bombay, making a total remittance of £440,330.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3. Solent, Passmore, Shanghai; Garrawalt, Shepherd, Shanghai; Mary Hyler, Hyler, Akyab; Florence Nightingale, Sharp, Calcutta; A. Kirkland, College, Foo-chow; 5. Nil Desperandum, Downing, Duchess of Lancaster, Thomas, Hong Kong; Portland, Thomas, Foo-chow; Wm. Simpson, Napier, Batavia; Lammermer, Stuart, John Temperley, Liddle, Foo-chow; 6. Romeo, Japan; 6. Undaunted, Clare, Calcutta; Queen of the Ocean, Ellison, Foo-chow; Result, Barrick, Mauritius; 7. Revenue, Mourant, Calcutta; Corsair, Saunders, Whampoa; City of Bombay, Adair, Calcutta; Atlas, Akyab; 9. Sappho, Hildreth, Shanghai; British Queen, Noff, Maulmain; Avon, Westcott, Mauritius; Weymouth, Norris, Foo-chow; Queen of the Avon, Jones, Coochin; Caduceus, Hulst, Bombay; Escort, Fuller, Maulmain; Paraguay, Harris, Mauritius; Avon, Richardson, Ceylon; Norwood, Bristow, Manila; 10. Albrecht Oswald, —, Manila.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route — Feb. 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Hawthorn, Mr. H. T. Haslewood, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. M'Leod, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Chamberlaine, Mr. W. Russell, Mr. Went, For MADRAS.—Lieut. F. D. Gordon, Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Mr. G. A. Harris, Mr. D. Leman, Mr. R. F. Morris, Rev. W. H. Craig, Dr. and Mrs. Beman and infant, For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Calbeck and infant, Mr. M. P. Jukes, Mr. Galton, Mr. Stronach, Mrs. Torry, Mrs. Savory, Mr. J. N. Ryder, Mrs. Moul, inf., and child, Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Mr. Baker, Comdr. Wilnot, R.N., Mrs. Ryder and three children, Dr. E. Heelis, Mr. Crooke, For Ceylon.—Mrs. R. A. McGoune, Mr. and Mrs. Wisc and child, Mr. J. S. Alston, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Dr. Van der Straeten, Mr. McBean, Mr. D. J. Scott, Mr. W. Hurn, Mr. J. Traill, For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Reid, Miss Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Davies, Lieut. Savory, Brig. gen. Brown, Mr. Prior, Mr. Cull, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Young.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

February 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. Desborough, Mr. R. S. Hill, Major John Drysdale, Major F. E. A. Chamier, Mr. Gray, Mrs. Chamier, Mrs. W. Russell, Mr. Went, For MADRAS.—Lieut. F. D. Gordon, Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Mr. G. A. Harris, Mr. D. Leman, Mr. R. F. Morris, Rev. W. H. Craig, Dr. and Mrs. Beman and infant, For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Calbeck and infant, Mr. M. P. Jukes, Mr. Galton, Mr. Stronach, Mrs. Torry, Mrs. Savory, Mr. J. N. Ryder, Mrs. Moul, inf., and child, Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Mr. Baker, Comdr. Wilnot, R.N., Mrs. Ryder and three children, Dr. E. Heelis, Mr. Crooke, For Ceylon.—Mrs. R. A. McGoune, Mr. and Mrs. Wisc and child, Mr. J. S. Alston, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Dr. Van der Straeten, Mr. McBean, Mr. D. J. Scott, Mr. W. Hurn, Mr. J. Traill, For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Reid, Miss Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Davies, Lieut. Savory, Brig. gen. Brown, Mr. Prior, Mr. Cull, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Young.

February 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Crawford, Miss Crawford, Mrs. A. A. Dennis, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Marriott, Miss Frens, Capt. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Mr. G. C. Craig, Miss Redden.

March 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson, Lieut. Trevenen, For MADRAS.—Mrs. Walhouse and inf., Lieut. col. Selby, For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. Leechman, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. J. Bryans, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cook.

March 12.—For BOMBAY.—Col. Welby.

March 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. B. Riddell, Capt. F. J. Ellis.

For Ceylon.—Rev. C. C. and Mrs. McArthur and inf., Mr. H. Durand, Mr. L. Carey, Mr. S. Dobree, For HONG KONG.—Mr. Despard, For SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. J. Burn.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BEST, the wife of J. Rycroft, H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Fernside, Tunbridge Wells, Jan. 25.

HUNTER, the wife of Capt. Charles, Royal Bengal art., of a daughter, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Feb. 1.

JESSOP, the wife of Capt. C. S., 2nd European regt., of a daughter, at Millbrook, near Southampton, Jan. 31.

TURNBULL, the wife of G. D., Bengal Civil Service, prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn, at Furze-hill, Brighton, Feb. 7.

MARRIAGES.

BRANCH, Charles, to Mary E., daughter of the late Lieut. col. John Craigie, of the Bengal Army, at St. John's, Paddington, Feb. 7.

BROOKES, George, Whitechurch, Shropshire, to Mary E., only daughter of Lieut. col. J. H. Wynch, Maj., Bengal Army, retired, at St. Mary's, Bathwick, Feb. 5.

BROWN, George P., Royal Art., to Harriette, daughter of the late W. Wilberforce Bird, Esq., at Christ Church, Bayswater, Feb. 5.

HUTTON, Capt. Frederick W., to Annie G., daughter of the late W. Montgomerie, Esq., M.D., Supt. Surgeon, Bengal Army, at Trinity Church, Paddington, Feb. 4.

DEATHS.

HEARSEY, George Paris, son of Lieut. gen. Sir John, at the Manor House, St. John's-wood-park, aged 17 years and 8 months.

ORRISTON, Evan, of Colombo, Ceylon, and Wigfair, St. Asaph, at Euston-square, London, aged 34, on Sunday, Feb. 1, 1863.

India Office,

Feb. 11, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. Smith, 8th N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. Temple, 6 mo.; Mr. D. C. Macnabb, 6 mo.; Mr. A. B. Lamson (Unconv.), 6 mo.; Mr. J. E. Burton (Unconv.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. F. Tucker, Inf., 6 mo. Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. J. H. Helbert, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major C. Woodland, 1st N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. W. Fleming, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Capt. M. J. Battye, late 31st N.I., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. C. MacDougall, Staff Corps; Capt. F. J. Ellis, late 58th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. P. L. Codd, Invalid Est.; Capt. B. F. Heysham, Staff Corps; Lieut. S. H. Mackay, 39th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. G. T. Hewlett, Med. Est.; Major C. R. Baugh, 9th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. B. Outram.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ensign J. G. G. Shaw, Inf., Unposted. Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. L. White, 4th L.C.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling taking Co's. Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. B. 1s. 10d.	—
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.)	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	95
34 per Cent. 1853-54	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	95
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	2 1	—
4 per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1	105
5 per Cent. of 1859-60	2 2	112

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	80 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	80 days' sight.
Calcutta	2s. 0l.	2s. 0p.	Singapore	4s. 7d.	4s. 8d.
Madras	2s. 0l.	2s. 0p.	Hong Kong	4s. 7d.	4s. 8d.
Rombay	2s. 0p.	2s. 0p.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 p.	2 0 p.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	239	
	India 5 per cent.	103	
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	94	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	105	
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5 1/2 per cent.	119	
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	95	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	108	
	" " " 1863	100	
	" " " 1864 or 1866	100	
	India 5 per cent. for account	108	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	10s. to 14s. pm.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	10s. to 15s. pm.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	104 1/2 to 105 1/2
20	Ditto E Shares	5	1/2 to 1
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	103 to 105
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	105 1/2 to 106 1/2
Stock	East Indian	all	106 to 106 1/2
20	Ditto G. Extension	5	1/2 to 1 1/2 prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension	2	1/2 to 1 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	105 to 108
20	Ditto New ditto	12	1/2 to 1 pm.
20	Ditto, Jan. 1863	4	1 pm.
Stock	G. I. S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	103 to 105
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.)	100	92 to 94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	102 1/2 to 103 1/2
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4 1/2 per cent)	100	96 to 97
100	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to A'din)	all	9 to 7 dis.
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	106 to 106
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	103 to 104
20	Ditto	2	1/2 to 1 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	108 1/2 to 104 1/2
20	Do. 5 p. ct.	15	1/2 to 1 pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agri. and United Service lim.	50	97 to 99
40	Australasia	all	78 to 80
25	Bank of Egypt	all	25 to 26
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	21 1/2 to 22
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	47 to 49
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	all	2 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	55 to 57
20	Ottoman Bank	all	38 to 39
20	Do. New	2	8 to 8 1/2 pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	1	1/2 dis to par
10	E. I. and London Shipping B	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	3 1/2	1/2 dis to par
20	East India Irr. & Can.	2	1/2 dis to 1 pm.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2 1/2 to 3 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 1/2 to 1 pm.
1	Do. New	1	1/2 to 1
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	7 1/2 to 8
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	73 to 75
20	Ditto New	30	13 to 15 pm.
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	2 1/2
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1/2 to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	1/2 to 1
10	Ditto	all	5 to 7
2	Telegraph to India	1	1/2 to 1 dis.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate.	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	102 to 104	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865	5	102 to 104	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren., July 1, 1867	5	105 1/2 — 106 1/2	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	103 — 105	—
East Indian, Con., April 5, 1864	4 1/2	104 — 106	—
Ditto, Con., Oct. 5, 1864	5	104 1/2 — 105 1/2	—
Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	104 1/2 — 105 1/2	—
Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	104 1/2 — 105 1/2	—
Ditto, Con. and Renewable, April 1, 1860	5	—	—
Ditto ditto, April 1, 1860	5	107 — 108	—
Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1860	5	104 1/2 — 105 1/2	104 1/2
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104 — 105	—
Ditto Jan. 1, 1870	4 1/2	100 —	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	103 — 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	102 — 104	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	105 — 107	—
Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	104 1/2 — 105 1/2	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	103 1/2 — 104 1/2	—
Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103 1/2 — 104 1/2	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic	£40
Daily Boarders	20
Daily Pupils	14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each	4
Do. do. by a Master, each	8
German and Italian, each	8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each	4

Laundress, Four Pounds.
Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.
A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

ENGLISH INSTITUTE for YOUNG LADIES, DRESDEN, GERMANY.—French, English, and German taught, with all the other branches of instruction requisite for a refined education. Music and drawing by professors of eminence and of the highest class.

Prospectuses with references sent on application to the proprietress, Mrs. DUTEL, Struve Strasse, 7, Dresden, Germany; or to her London agent, Mr. ALSOP, 22, Brunswick square, London, W.C.

THE REV. E. A. CLAYDON PREPARES
PUPILS for the Universities, for the Civil Service, and for the Competitive Examinations for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Line. References are permitted to EDGAR CORRIE, Esq., 26, Lombard-street, E.C.
Address 4, Church-terrace, Lee, S.E.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.
Address, "ALTY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

A LADY can strongly recommend an EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT, who is accustomed to the care of children, and who wishes to RETURN to Calcutta about the end of April, or in May.
For further particulars apply to C. W. H., care of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Royal Octavo, Second Edition, 28s.

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE and SURGICAL. BY HENRY GRAY, F.R.S., Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital. With nearly 400 Woodcuts, from Original Drawings, from Dissections made by the Author and Dr. Carter.
London. PARKER, SON, and BOURN, West Strand.

This day, crown octavo. 4s. 6d.

A DIALOGUE ON THE BEST FORM OF GOVERNMENT. By the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, Bart., M.P.
London: PARKER, SON, and BOURN, West Strand.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS, &c., for the Navigation from England to India and China, and throughout the Eastern Seas, viz.:—

1. North Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
2. South Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
3. Anchorage at Gough's Island, 1s.
4. Bird's Islands and Duddington Rock, 1s.
- 5 and 6. Cape of Good Hope, two sheets, 8s.
7. Indian Ocean, 6s.
8. Arabian Sea and East Africa, 7s. 6d.
9. Hindoostan Coasts and Islands, 6s.
10. Bombay Harbour, 5s.
11. Goa Road and River, 6s.
12. Maldiva Islands and Channels, 2s.
13. Bay of Bengal, 5s.
14. Peninsula of India, East of Bengal Bay, 7s.
15. West Coast of Sumatra, 5s.
16. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, one sheet, 6s.
- 17, 18, and 19. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, three sheets, 15s.
20. Strait of Sunda, 5s.
21. Straits of Banca and Gaspar, 7s. 6d.
22. Caramata Passage and Borneo, West Coast, 6s.
23. Straits of Rhio, Durian, Lingin, and Singapore, 6s.
- 24 and 25. China Sea and Coasts adjacent, two sheets, 12s.
26. Canton River and Channels, 6s.
27. East Coast of China, 7s. 6d.
28. Bashee Islands, 2s.
- 29, 30, and 31. Eastern Passages to China, three sheets 21. 1s.
32. Passages through the Barrier Reefs, 2s.

THE INDIAN DIRECTORY; or, Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the adjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Compiled chiefly from Original Journals of the Honourable Company's Ships, and from the Observations and Remarks resulting from the Experience of Twenty-one Years in the Navigation of those Seas. By JAMES HORSBURGH, Esq., F.R.S., &c. Seventh Edition, 3 vols. 4to., cloth lettered, 24. 6s.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.
GRAMMAR of the BENGALI LANGUAGE: To which is added a Selection of Easy Phrases and Useful Dialogues. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

12mo, cloth, price 1s. 6d., or by post, 1s. 7d.
HOW TO SPEAK HINDUSTANI; being an easy Guide to Conversation in that Language. Designed for the use of Soldiers and others proceeding to India. By E. M. ROGERS.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.
THE BENGALI READER: consisting of Easy Selections from the best Authors: With a Translation and Vocabulary of all the Words occurring in the Text. A New Edition, thoroughly Revised and Corrected. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., price 30s.
COTTON HAND-BOOK for BENGAL; Being a Digest of all Information available from Official Records and other Sources on the subject of the Production of Cotton in the Bengal Provinces. Compiled by J. G. MEDLICOTT.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S GLOSSARY.
GLOSSARY of JUDICIAL and REVENUE TERMS, and of useful words occurring in official documents relating to the Administration of the Government of British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya, Marathi, Guzarathi, Telugu, Karnata, Tamil, Malayalam, and other Languages, compiled and published under the authority of the hon. the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company. By H. H. WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., &c., &c. 4to. cloth, 22. 2s. 6d.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.
Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.
This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.
This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.
Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.
. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas; also single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammers, all the recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.
Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. TENNANT, at 149, Strand, W.C.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.
M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.
33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, Corner of Spring-gardens.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!
C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Mordan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.
Old-change, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.
UNRIVALED in EXTERMINATING Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 6 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 3/4, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).
16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.
Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.
Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.
J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.
Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £130,000 per annum.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.
Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL B. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.
LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C., and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.
EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.
DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.
GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.
Commanding Capital, £500,000.
Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.
Registered in May, 1864.

Sherries at 2s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 58s.
Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 45s., 54s., and upwards.

Champagnes—Epernay, 39s.; Imperial Sillery, 48s. and 54s. E. Cliquet's, 58s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.

Clarets—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s. Clarets—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.
All other French or German Wines in proportion.

For detailed price lists, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s BEDSTEADS, in Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. Full-size Iron Bedsteads, 6s. 6d.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
The Paragon Couch ... 3½ guineas.
The Prince of Wales Couch ... 3½ guineas.
The Prince's Easy Chair ... 30s.
The Eugene Easy Chair ... 25s.
The Vienna Easy Chair ... 35s.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the PRICES of every article required for completely furnishing a House of any class, post free. This is the largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World—145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.
for CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Good Stout Brussels, at 2s. 4½d. per yard.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY GOOD
CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Cabinet Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, and General House Furnishers, beg very respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Public in general, that they have recently made very extensive ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their spacious SHOW ROOMS and MANUFACTURING PREMISES, which has enabled them very materially to increase their hitherto extensive stock, and rendered it practicable for the more prompt execution of the numerous orders consequent on their large and increasing business, and they take this opportunity of most respectfully soliciting a continuance of past favours, and kind recommendation of those to whom the house is favourably known, calling special attention to the very important fact that, regardless of distance, all goods are delivered

CARRIAGE FREE.
R. L. and Co. invite all parties intending to furnish to supply themselves with their "Illustrated Furnishing Guide," containing about two hundred and fifty well-executed designs, which will be forwarded on application postage free.
January, 1863.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN AND CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

AN INQUIRY into the THEORIES of HISTORY.—CHANCE, LAW, WILL, with Special Reference to the Principles of the Positive Philosophy. 8vo. cloth, 18s.

"This is both an able and an interesting book; for the writer, while an accurate and in some respects an original thinker, has also the command of a clear and animated style. The general scope of the book is the refutation of that naked positivism of which M. Comte is the apostle. . . . Of the whole work we can confidently say that it is one to be read by every man interested in these questions. It is a weighty treatise, and an important contribution to philosophy."—The Press, August 16, 1862.

"Written to combat certain opinions which have lately been gaining ground with some classes of thinkers, this treatise is well-timed. With no more boldness than is proper, the author claims that the views of wise men in former ages shall not be disregarded without good reason, and that nothing new and improved shall be accepted simply because of its impudence. His own language throughout is moderate and logical. A Conservative on principle, it is a part of his conservative belief in the steady progress of mankind to seek for the development of new thoughts in every age of human history, and ready to accept all that bears the stamp of truth. In a book full of argument, and occupying just that border-land of metaphysics which is harder to tread than the defined circle of metaphysics itself, it would be easy to discover discrepancies of thought and contradictions of terms; but the faults are few, and the merits many."—Examiner, Aug. 16, 1862.

A SHORT TRIP in HUNGARY and TRANSYLVANIA in the SPRING of 1862. By Professor D. T. ANSTED. Post 8vo., cloth, 8s. 6d.

"Professor Ansted's descriptions are written with a neatness attesting the accuracy of a scientific observer's eyes. His volume is one both of value and entertainment: a book calculated to turn the thoughts of tourists down the Danube."—Athenæum, Aug. 16, 1862.

"Many a tourist this autumn will have cause to thank Professor Ansted for introducing them to a new and comparatively unknown country. . . . It would be difficult to find a more agreeable companion for a tour than the author of this interesting volume."—The Press, Aug. 9, 1862.

THE SCIENCE of HOME LIFE.

By ALBERT J. BERNAYS, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and of Practical Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical and Surgical College (late Lecturer on Chemistry and Practical Chemistry at St. Mary's Hospital), &c., &c. Illustrated by several cuts. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s.

MEMORABLE EVENTS of MODERN HISTORY. By J. G. EDGAR. Author of the "Boys'hood of Great Men," &c., &c. With Illustrations. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s. 6d.

"A practical writer, with a high sense of his obligations as an instructor of children. Mr. J. G. Edgar never makes a contribution to juvenile literature that does not deserve a certain measure of commendation. We can conscientiously recommend it ('Memorable Events') as a work at the same time entertaining and useful."—Athenæum, March 6, 1862.

"Mr. Edgar's style is clear, vigorous, simple, and unaffected, and from the first page to the last the reader is instinctively conscious of standing in the presence of a gentleman and a scholar. Though writing for the benefit of the rising generation Mr. Edgar possesses the enviable talent of attracting at the same time the attention of young men and grey-beards, and of so describing events as to suggest many a topic for grave reflection. His last ('Memorable Events') is certainly not his least work, and not only confirms but enhances his previous reputation as an earnest, agreeable, high-minded, and reliable chronicler of human achievements and human follies and failures."—Spectator.

"A most acceptable present for the youth of both sexes."—Observer.

THE FORESTS and GARDENS of SOUTH INDIA.

By HUGH CLIGHORN, M.D., F.L.S., Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency. Post 8vo., with Illustrations, price 12s.

"Full of valuable information and thoroughly reliable in all its statements."—Daily News.

THE HISTORY of CHESS: from the Time

of the Early Invention of the Game in India till the Period of its Establishment in Western and Central Europe. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D., 8vo., cloth, 15s.

"This volume will be a welcome addition to the library of every lover of the noble game of chess. Our author makes a stout fight for the Hindus as the inventors of the game, and adduces many cogent proofs in support of his opinion. He shows how the game is played in other countries, how it has been modified both in the names of the pieces and the names of the game by the peculiarities of the country or the national temperament of the inhabitants; and then traces the steps by which it has arrived at its present place of honour in civilised and intellectual Europe. The book is, therefore, full of curious lore that lean on other and higher subjects than chess-playing, for it involves dissertations on ethnology, comparative zoology, the dispersion and settlement of nations, and the manners and customs of different countries, to a degree that would not be at all anticipated by a person who contented himself by reading the title-page. All this information is given, not in any dry, repulsive, or even technical style, but easily, clearly, and in an animated manner—the style that would naturally be adopted by a gentleman and man of the world."—Herald.

SIN: its Causes and Consequences. An Attempt to Investigate the Origin, Nature, Extent, and Results of Moral Evil. A Series of Lent Lectures. By the Rev. HENRY CHRISTMAS, M.A., F.R.S. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s. 6d.

"These lectures are learned, eloquent, and earnest, and though they approach the 'limits of religious thought,' they do not transgress those limits; and they present the reader with a comprehensive review, based upon revelation, of the nature, extent, and consequences of moral evil or sin, both in this world and in the world to come."—Civil Service Gazette.

A COURSE of ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS, for the Use of Candidates for Admission into either of the Military Colleges; of Applicants for Appointments in the Home or Indian Civil Service; and of Mathematical Students generally. 2nd Edition. In one closely printed 8vo. volume. Pp. 648. Price 12s.

"In the work before us he has digested a complete Elementary Course by aid of his long experience as a teacher and a writer; and he has produced a very useful book. . . . Mr. Young has not allowed his own tastes to rule the distribution, but has adjusted his parts with the skill of a veteran."—Athenæum, March 9, 1861.

"Mr. Young is well-known as the author of undoubtedly the best treatise on the 'Theory of Equations' which is to be found in our language—a treatise distinguished by originality of thought, great learning, and admirable perspicuity. Nor are these qualities wanting in the work which we are reviewing. . . . Considering the difficulty of the task which Mr. Young has undertaken to discharge, and the extent of useful knowledge he has succeeded in imparting accurately and lucidly in so small a compass, we can without hesitation commend this work to the public as by far the best elementary course of mathematics in our language."—The London Review, April 6, 1861.

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME: Unpolitical

Sketches, showing what Newspapers they read; what Theatres they frequent; and how they Eat, Drink, and Enjoy themselves; with other matter relating chiefly to Literature, Music, and to Places of Historical and Religious Interest in and about Moscow. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Esq. 2nd Edition, with Illustrations. Price 10s. 6d.

"It is a book that we can sincerely recommend, not only to those who are desirous of abundant and reliable information respecting the social economy of the Russian people, but to those who seek an entertaining volume, that may be perused in any part with both profit and amusement."—Edinburgh Evening Courant.

"This is not only one of the most amusing books that we have read for a long time, but also the best and most reliable account of Russian life and manners which has hitherto been given to the public."—Spectator.

"The tone is so genial the descriptions are so vigorously touched, and the author's perfect acquaintance with his subject is so marked throughout, that his sketches are sure to delight any one into whose hands they may fall."—Literary Gazette.

HISTORY of the BRITISH EMPIRE in

INDIA, by EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., containing a copious Glossary of Indian Terms, and a complete chronological Index of Events. The whole in one closely-printed 8vo. volume, price 12s.

Students who have to pass an examination on the History of India will find Mr. Thornton's the best and cheapest volume to consult, for whilst it is a complete and comprehensive History, the style is lively and interesting, a great contrast with all other Histories of India.

A GAZETTEER of INDIA compiled from

Documents at the India-office, and other official returns made in India. By EDWARD THORNTON, Esq. In one large closely-printed 8vo. volume, with Map, price £1. 1s.

THE LIBRARY EDITION of the above

Work in four vols. 8vo., with Maps showing the acquisitions of the British at various periods. Notes, and marginal References, may still be had, price £2. 10s.

THE INDIAN ARMY and CIVIL SERVICE

LIST for January, 1863. Issued by order of the Secretary of State for India. 12mo., sewed, 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.; bound copies, 7s. 6d.; or by post, 8s.

The Indian Army and Civil Service List is issued on the 1st January and 1st July in each year.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of MISS COR-

NELIA KNIGHT, Lady Companion to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, with Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote Books. Fourth Edition, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, £1. 6s.

"Why we should turn to these volumes as among the most interesting of the recent season, will be sufficiently evident as we indicate their contents."—Times.

"Of the popularity of these volumes, on account of their historical as well as gossiping merits, there can be no doubt whatever."—Athenæum.

THE HISTORY of the OPERA, from

MONTEBERDE to DONIZETTI. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. Second Edition, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, price £1. 1s.

"Completely master of his subject, and possessing a ready and pleasing pen, Mr. Edwards in these volumes gives us an exceedingly interesting history of operatic performances."—Herald.

"It is one of those treasures of amusing anecdote that may be taken up and laid down at a minute's notice."—Times.

THE REPUBLIC of FOOLS: being the

History of the State and People of Abdera in Thrace. Translated from the German of C. M. von Wieland. By the Rev. H. CHRISTMAS. 2 vols., post 8vo., cloth, 18s.

"As a prose satire, 'The History of the Abderites' yields only in breadth of humour, and pungency of wit, to Dean Swift's immortal travels of Captain Lemuel Gulliver, and of works of that class we know of none in any language that can compare with either of the two."—Observer.

"Here is enjoyment for many a Christmas to come, for many thousands of English boys, and many thousands of English men and women. Unfortunately for the world Piazistratus Caxton departed this life without having made any contribution towards the great history of human folly, save, indeed, by the records of his own. Mr. Christmas has given us something even better in his translation of Wieland's Abderites: and in the simplest, most racy, and vernacular English, has enriched our literature with another character of the family dear to mankind, of the Quixotes, Gullivers, and other human foils of human self-love and vanity. If the addition to our shelves of a book to delight the young and instruct the old overflowing with wit, fun, drollery, inexpressible wisdom, depth, and knowledge is an achievement deserving of national thanks, we undertake to convey our share to Mr. Christmas, fearing only lest we should not have thanked him sufficiently."—London Review.

THE CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE:

An Act passed by the Legislative Council of India on the 5th September, 1861. 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

MANUAL of MILITARY LAW for all

Ranks of the Army and Militia: together with an Abstract of the Volunteer Acts. By Colonel J. K. PIPON, Assistant Adjutant-General at head-quarters, and J. F. COLLIER, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 2nd Revised Edition, pocket-size, 3s. 6d.—By post, 3s. 8d.

"This Manual, which is approved by the Commander-in-Chief, is portable in form, and should be in the hands of all soldiers and riflemen."—Athenæum.

PRECEDENTS IN MILITARY LAW;

including the Practice of Courts-Martial; the Mode of Conducting Trials; the Duties of Officers at Military Courts of Inquests, Courts of Inquiry, Courts of Requests, &c., &c.

The following are a portion of the Contents:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Military Law. | 8. Precedents of Military Law. |
| 2. Martial Law. | 9. Trials of Arson to Rape. |
| 3. Courts-Martial. | (Alphabetically arranged.) |
| 4. Courts of Inquiry. | 10. Rebellions. |
| 5. Courts of Inquest. | 11. Riots. |
| 6. Courts of Request. | 12. Miscellaneous. |
| 7. Forms of Courts-Martial. | |

By Lieutenant-colonel W. HODGKIN, Late Deputy Judge-advocate-general, Bengal Army, and Author of several Works on Courts-Martial. In one thick 8vo. vol., price 25s.

"It would be impossible to over-estimate the utility of this work to members of the military profession as a comprehensive exposition of the law especially applicable to them, and to the practice of military tribunals; and it would be difficult to speak in terms of commendation too high of the manner in which it has been executed."—Morning Chronicle.

A HAND-BOOK DICTIONARY for the

MILITIA and VOLUNTEER SERVICES; including an Epitome of the Duties of all Ranks, and of the Interior Economy of a Regiment of Artillery Militia; Regulations for Organising the Officers' Mess; Definitions of Military and Technical Terms applied in Fortification and Artillery; Qualifications Tactical and Legal, Required of Officers on Appointment to, and Promotion in, Regiments of Artillery and Infantry Militia; with a variety of other useful Information on Military Subjects, compiled from works published under official and other competent authority. By Lieut.-Colonel PERCY SCOTT. Price 3s. 6d., bound and clasped; or by post, 3s. 8d.

TREATISE on FORTIFICATIONS and

ARTILLERY. By Major HECTOR STRAITH, revised and rewritten by THOMAS COOK, R.N., and JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., late of Addiscombe College. Seventh Edition. Illustrated by numerous Plans and Cuts. Royal 8vo. Cloth, £2. 2s.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES of FOR-

TIFICATION. By JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., late Professor of Fortification and Artillery at Addiscombe College. Plans; two Cuts. Royal 8vo., 10s. 6d.

PRINCIPLES of GUNNERY. By JOHN

T. HYDE, M.A., late Professor of Fortification and Artillery, Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe. Second Edition revised and enlarged. With many Plates and Cuts, and Photograph of Armstrong Gun. Royal 8vo., 14s.

Contents:—Laws of Matter—Air, Resistance of to Moving Bodies—Projectiles, Rotation of, Deflections of, Eccentric—Rifle, Principles of—Shot, Laws of, Penetration of, Examples of Actual Penetration of—Gunpowder, Theoretical Investigation of Composition and Combustion of, Manufacture of Proof of—Gun Cotton, Composition of, Manufacture of, Experiments with—Ordnance, Laws of Construction of, Manufacture of, Proof of—Carriages—Draught—Ammunition, Description of, Manufacture of, Rise of—Guns, Management of—Rifles, General Principles of, Considerations affecting Rate of Twist, Form of Projectiles, Size of Bore, Pattern of Rifling, Whitworth, Turner, Henry, Ingram Rifles—Enfield Rifle—American Government Rifle—Breech-loading Rifles—Lancaster Guns and Rifles—Revolvers—Armstrong Rifled Guns, Description of, Construction of, Projectiles used with, Time Fuze, Concussion Fuze, Sights, Tables of Ranges, Deflections, &c., &c.

ORIENTAL AGENCY.

T. AND W. HAMILTON (Sons of the late ROBERT HAMILTON, of Calcutta), undertake the Shipment of Goods to India and the Colonies, and act generally as Agents for residents in those parts.

Offices, 8, Lawrence Pountney-lane, London, E.C.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS. No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

PASSAGES AND OUTFITS TO INDIA.—

Plans and prices of accommodation of all Ships sailing for INDIA may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., and Passages, Overland and via the Cape, negotiated without charge for Commission.

CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c.—Every article of OUTFIT, Camp, and Cabin Furniture supplied on the shortest notice, at the Outfit and Supply Branches. Complete Lists, showing the total expense of military and personal equipment in all branches of the Service, may be obtained, with every information relative to India, of

GRINDLAY and CO.,

EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENTS,
55, Parliament-street, S.W.

Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—

OVERLAND ROUTE.—Officers and Civilians returning from furlough, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY and CO.'s (late Waghorn) West-end Office, 23, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurances effected. Files of the latest news in the reading-room.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICA-

TION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c. via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month, and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 129, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE FROM MARSEILLES

TO INDIA AND CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORN, 4, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.; G. H. FLETCHER and Co., Liverpool; and at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; 1, Place Royale, Marseilles; 36, Quai de Bacalan, Bordeaux.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA, by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belonging to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).

The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship HYDASPES, 2,249 tons, 300-horse power, G. H. FORSTER, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 18th of FEBRUARY, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 20th of FEBRUARY, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent Ship, built expressly for the Indian trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess.

The average passage of the last seven steamers has been seventy-two days three hours to Madras; the Hydaspes performed the voyage in sixty-five days, and the last, the Calcutta, in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.

For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Broker, ALFRED BRETT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mining-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.

East India and London Shipping Company (Limited),
9, Mining-lane, E.C.

CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS to or from

INDIA.—The ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited) undertakes to CONVEY PARCELS between ENGLAND and the principal places in the INTERIOR of INDIA. The Company's vessels ply on the Ganges, between Calcutta and Allahabad; and on the Indus and Sutlej, between Kurachee, Multan, and Ferozepore; taking goods also for the Upper Indus, in correspondence with the new line of the Punjab Government. The Company carries at through rates, by road and railway, as well as by river.—For tariff of charges apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Office, 9, Bulwer-street, London.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S

CURRY OR MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of **CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.**

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE," is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TURTLE.—MCCALL'S WEST INDIA.

Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callinash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per pound. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

J. MCCALL and Co.,

PROVISION STORES, 137, HOUNDSDITCH, N.E.

Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour is retained.

THE BEAUTIES of the EAST.—All that

can preserve and enhance the charms of woman, youth, and beauty.—Madame RACHEL begs leave to inform the nobility, aristocracy, and her lady patrons that she has just received a costly consignment of ARABIAN PREPARATIONS, which render the hair, teeth, and complexion beautiful beyond comparison; and the choicest Arabian perfumes—fac simile of which was presented in golden vases by the ladies of Paris to the Empress Eugénie, and have gained for her the patronage of royalty.—Can be selected at, or forwarded from, her Drawing-room Saloon, 47a, New Bond-street.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm disorders in Children and Adults has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetment. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to three given once or twice a week will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and sold in Tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Observe the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

CORYZINE.—This invaluable, non-sternu-

tative POWDER, employed like Snuff, affords instantaneous relief in incipient cases of cold, influenza or Coryza, the sense of suffocation with excessive secretion supervening, being in both cases effectually removed. To those subject to this distressing complaint it is confidently recommended as a sure remedy.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.; post free, 1s. 3d. and 3s. 1d. in stamps, by MARSHALL and MELLIN, English and Foreign Chemists, 16, Tichborne-street, opposite the County Fire Office, Regent-street.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 8d.

An Umbilical Truss—12s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.,

&c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price—4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

CHUTNIES and INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

PAYNE and Co., BELATEE BUNGALOW, CALCUTTA beg to inform their Indian constituents and the public that their

FAMOUS INDIAN CONDIMENTS

Can be obtained in London in the same perfection as at their Establishment at Calcutta, which branch of the business has been successfully carried on for forty years, and stands pre-eminent for INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND DELICACIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

They may be obtained from Payne and Co., Regent-street, London; C. Stenbridge, Oriental Warehouse, Leicester-square, London; Crosse and Blackwell, London; A. Cobbett, Pall Mall, London; and most Italian Warehousemen and Grocers in the City, and West End. The following Condiments are much appreciated in Europe:—

Bengal Club Chutney.	Chilli Vinegar.
Lucknow ditto.	Essence of Chillies.
Pindaree ditto.	Tapp Sauce.
Cashmere ditto.	Morissal Sauce.
Tamarind ditto.	Bamboo Pickle.
Pickled Mangoes.	Guava Jelly.
Curry Powder.	Mango Jelly.
Curry Paste.	Pine Apple Preserve.
Cayenne Pepper.	Preserved Mangoes.
Pickled Limes.	Mulligatawny Paste.

Agents for the sale of their Condiments required in the large provincial towns of England and Scotland, and the Australian Colonies. Priced Lists sent free on application.

PAYNE and Co., Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta; Established in 1821.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND,

this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its Purity, and marked superiority, daily prescribed by the Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, Affections of the Liver, Constitutional Debility, Attenuation of Body, as an Alternative Medicine at the Changes of the Seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of Mercury.

In India and the Colonies it is extensively used to prevent taking complaints incidental to Tropical Climates, and as a renovator of the system after Sickness is invaluable.

"A superior preparation, that may always be relied on."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medica Review.

Laterally, in consequence of much debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used 'Bridge's Sarsaparilla' myself, with complete benefit and success."—J. Poet, F.R.C.S.

Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter pints. One pint is equal to eight pints of the ordinary preparations.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against cheap preparations of Sarsaparilla, which, instead of being what they profess, are nothing but a decoction of common herbs, sweetened with molasses, and flavoured with American Winter Green. The genuine has "Thos. Wilkinson (late Bridge and Co.), 270, Regent-street, London," engraved on each bottle.

AGREEABLE SEIDLITZ POWDER in one bottle, protected by a case with measure and spoon included. This preparation is highly recommended, not only as a Mild Aperient, but to allay Fever, Throat, &c.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINIDINE for the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria. No person exposed to the influences of or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria. Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS

stand unequalled for restoring vigour to weak and relaxed constitutions, and have been proved to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. To those who are suffering from languor and exhaustion occasioned by a residence in hot climates, these Pills will be found particularly beneficial. They give energy to the muscles and nerves, strength to the stomach, and completely renovate the system, so that the patient is astonished at the effects produced.

Prepared by W. PRICHARD, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

OINTMENT AND PILLS.—THROAT AFFEC-

TIONS.—In all cases of relaxed, inflamed, and ulcerated throats, safety may always be secured by rubbing Holloway's Ointment upon the glands under the lower jaw. Its curative powers may be accepted without doubt or distrust. In Diphtheria the most marked success has attended its use, in cases where the disease threatened to run a fatal course in spite of the ordinary treatment. The application of Holloway's Ointment fits it well for children's ailments, where internal medicines can with difficulty be administered. When Pills cannot be swallowed without pain they should be reduced to a powder, and used conjointly with the Ointment, whose cooling, soothing, and healing action they augment by their purifying power.

Now ready, price 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.,

THE INDIAN ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

JANUARY, 1863.

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

London: WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., Publishers to the India Office.

This Day is published, in One Handsome Octavo Volume, with Seventy-two Illustrations on Wood, by VIZITELLI, LOUDAN, NICHOLLS, and HART. Also, with a Map. Price £1. 6s.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

CONTAINING—

PART I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The Channel and Channel Islands—Alderney, Orkney, and the Casquets—Island and Coast of Guernsey—Islands and Rocks near Guernsey—Jersey and adjacent Rocks—Chausey Archipelago and the Minquiers—Climate, Meteorology, and Sanitary Condition.

PART II.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Vegetable Productions Natural to the Islands—Animals in the Islands and adjacent Seas—Geology and Mineralogy. Ancient Formations, Modern Destruction and Renovation—Fauna and Flora considered in reference to their Physical Geography and Geology.

PART III.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Pagan and Legendary Period—German Period—Norman Conquest to the beginning of the Civil Wars—Civil Wars—Accession of William the Third to Present Time—Antiquities and Archaeology—Language and Literature.

PART IV.—ECONOMICS AND TRADE.

Agriculture—Horticulture—Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures—Constitution and Laws—Manners and Customs—Principal Public Institutions—Hints to Tourists—Money, Weights, and Measures—Statistics.

BY DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

AND

ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

The Illustrations drawn on Wood expressly for the Work, by PAUL J. NAPTEL, Member of the London Society of Painters in Water Colours.

"The 'Channel Islands' is an excellent book of its class—well conceived, well written, well illustrated, well printed. It is the produce of many hands, and every hand a good one. Nearly every thing which a man can desire to know about Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark—about their history, Geography, and natural history—Professor Ansted and Dr. Latham have contrived to tell. Altogether the contents of the volume are as varied and interesting as a well-sustained drama; and to this drama no more graceful and picturesque scenery could have been furnished than we find in the illustrations so profusely given by artists worthy of the subject and equal to their worth—Paul Nappell and M. Peters Le Lièvre. The result is not a merely handsome volume of the old 'Keepsake' style, made to sell and be looked at, but a book of rare merit and value, made for instruction and delight, to be read with pleasure and to be referred to with profit."—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 15, 1862.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Two Volumes, Octavo, with a Portrait of LADY MORGAN, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also a Portrait of SIR CHARLES MORGAN. Price £1. 16s.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, DIARIES, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY MORGAN'S CORRESPONDENCE INCLUDES, AMONG MANY OTHERS, LETTERS FROM

King Jerome,
Madame Patterson Bonaparte,
The Duke of Devonshire,
Duchess of Devonshire,
Duke of Leinster,
Marquis Wellesley,
Marquis of Anglesey,
Marquis of Abercorn,
Marchioness of Abercorn,
The Earl of Aberdeen,
The Earl of Carlisle,

Lord Melbourne,
Lady Caroline Lamb,
Lord Cloncurry,
Lady Stanley,
Lord Darnley,
The Countess of Cork and Orrery,
Lady Leitrim,
Lord Duncannon,
Lord Macaulay,
Lord Erskine,
Joseph Hume,
Daniel O'Connell,

Sheil,
E. Jenner,
Lafayette,
Byron,
Countess Guiccioli,
Moore,
Douglas Jerrold,
Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,
Thomas Campbell,
Mrs. Hemans,
Rev. Sidney Smith.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo, cloth lettered, price £1. 12s.,

THE NATIONALITIES OF EUROPE.

By DR. R. G. LATHAM.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

FOR "EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP" HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

TOULMIN AND GALE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES,
TRAVELLING AND TOILET BAGS,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANCIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

AT THE MANUFACTORY, SISE LANE, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE,
AND 7, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1735.—Illustrated Catalogues Free.

AGENTS.—I. HIGGINBOTHAM, MADRAS, AND CROSSLEY AND CO., BOMBAY.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 11, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.

DIRECTORS.

Sir MINTO FARQUHAR, Bart., M.P., Chairman.
CHARLES WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.
Chas. F. Devan, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bt.
James Goodson, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.
John G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
John Labouchere, Esq.
G. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
Abraham John Roberts, Esq.
James Tulloch, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Lewis Lloyd, Esq.
Cornelius Paine, jun., Esq.
Thos. Tallmarch, Esq., Sec.
Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq.
Noel Whiting, Esq.
Samuel Brown, Esq., Actuary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the Provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to new Insurers Eighty per Cent. of the Profits, at Quinquennial Divisions, or a Low Rate of Premium without Participation of Profits. Since the establishment of the Company in 1831, the Amount of Profits allotted to the Assured has exceeded in Cash value £660,000, which represents equivalent Reversionary Bonuses of £1,058,000.

After the Division of Profits at Christmas, 1859, the Life Assurances in force, with existing Bonuses thereon, amounted to upwards of £4,730,000, the Income from the Life Branch £207,000 per annum, and the Life Assurance Fund, independent of the Capital, exceeded £1,618,000.

LOCAL MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.—No Extra Premium is required for service therein.

LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their value, if such value be not less than £50.

ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received and registered.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Company, and no charge for Policy Stamps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are effected upon every description of property at Moderate Rates.

Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION

They are not affected by the draught of the

PUNKAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 25s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

GARDNERS,

By Special Appointment, Manufacturers

TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS.

ESTABLISHED

1752.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.

TO EXPORTERS OF STATIONERY, &c.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, and CO.,
BREAD-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the superior quality of their

PRINTING INKS,

which have obtained the highest approval in all the Foreign and Colonial Markets. All Inks adapted specially to the climate for which they are intended, and full export discount allowed.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 570.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	137
BENGAL:—	
The Fancy Ball at Government-house	138
The Export of Silver to India	139
Domestic Affliction in the Royal Family of Siam	139
Among the People	140
Miscellaneous	141
Shipping and Commercial	146
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	146
BOMBAY:—	
Branch Railway	147
Cotton Gin Factory in Dharwar	148
Miscellaneous	148
Shipping and Commercial	149
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	160
DOMESTIC	164
OFFICIAL PAPERS	164
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Indian Army Petitions to Parliament	155
Mr. Laing and the Contract Law	155
HONG KONG:—	
Miscellaneous	156
Shipping and Domestic	157
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	157
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	157

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Jan. 19	Burmah (Rangoon)	Jan. 13
Madras	" 21	Bombay	" 24
Agra	" 17	Ceylon	" 19
China (Hong Kong)	Jan. 1.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 6d.	4 oz. 4s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d.	3 oz. 3s. 6d.	5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 3s.; under 1 lb. 5s. 8d.; under 1 lb. 8s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 6d.	2 oz. 1s. 6d.	3 oz. 2s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 6d.	3 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to China, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

1 oz. 1s. 6d.	1 oz. 2s. 6d.	2 oz. 3s. 6d.	3 oz. 4s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 3d.	1 oz. 1s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 9d.	3 oz. 3s. 6d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Governor-General was to leave Calcutta for Benares on his way to Simla on the 3rd of this month. He was to hold durbars at Benares, Agra, Delhi, and Umballa. His lordship, it was supposed, would not be absent from Bengal more than a year and a half at most, and, in fact, we can hardly expect that he should remain away so long, for something is pretty sure to occur to summon him back to Calcutta before the end of that period. He is expected to be at Agra about the 8th of this month, and it is supposed he will remain a week there. Sir Robert Napier, as acting President of the Council, in the absence of the Governor-General, will be the *Burrah adme*, or great potentate of the Presidency, and as he is singularly courteous and urbane, and is not very combative in Council, except on military matters, we dare say that Sir Charles Trevelyan and he will get on very smoothly together.

Sir Charles Trevelyan landed at Calcutta on the evening of the 12th of Jan., and was duly saluted by the guns of Fort William. On the next day he was sworn in as an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-general of India, and took his seat, under the usual salute, thus losing one day's pay by arriving a little too late on the 12th to go through the ceremony. He is said to have gone at once to a crowded hotel—Spence's, we suppose, as still the most fashionable establishment of the kind in the City of Palaces, but we are surprised that he was not invited to the Government-house, as a temporary arrangement. But the hospitality of Calcutta is not what it was. Not very many years ago no respectable Englishman would have been allowed to take up his residence even for a week at a house of public entertainment. He would have been sure to have had hospitality pressed upon him with an earnestness quite irresistible; besides, inns were then filthy and disreputable places. Mr. Spence was Lord Amherst's butler, or head European domestic, and when his master left India he conceived the project of a really respectable hotel. He had money enough to open the establishment on a splendid scale, and it was so truly comfortable, and the accommodations, though first-rate, were so reasonable in the cost, that it speedily became as popular and as crowded as it is at this day. David Wilson, who went out to India as a ship's cook, soon followed the example, and established a rival concern, the most extensive pastrycook's and boarding establishment in the presidency, and called "The Hall of all Nations." It is now under the

management of a limited liability company. We mention these little facts to account for a great social change in Calcutta. Spence and Wilson have rendered strangers quite independent of the old-fashioned private hospitality. Still, an old Indian like Sir Charles Trevelyan, who has spent many years in Calcutta, must have been intimately acquainted with hundreds of persons of respectable position, and large means, who would have been proud and delighted to open their doors to a distinguished friend until he had time to look about him and choose his fixed residence; and his resorting to an hotel seems either not very gracious in Sir Charles, or his being suffered to do so seems not very honourable to the society of a city once so pre-eminently famous for its hospitality. Sir Charles Trevelyan is not quite so popular in Calcutta as he seems to have been at Madras; but still, upon the whole, he is highly esteemed as a public man, and has many private friends there, and the local press seems disposed to augur nothing but good of him in his new appointment, though it does not suppress a few allusions to his eccentricities and wilfulness, and his disposition to ride his hobbies somewhat impetuously.

The Indian papers are still speculating hopefully on the recall or retirement of Sir Hugh Rose, but when the present storm against him has passed over, the British Indian community will remember with pride and pleasure the antecedents of this gallant soldier in the battlefield, and forget and forgive a few late bursts of foolish irritation and ill-judged exertions of authority on matters which were properly beyond his jurisdiction. We are sorry to hear that his health has suffered considerably during his recent tour, and that he will probably have to remain some time at Allahabad to recover from his fatigue and exposure. He wears well, and looks very much younger than he is, and, like most active-minded and energetic men, he is apt to forget his years, and sometimes rashly competes with younger and stouter frames in great physical exertion. He takes rides under an Indian sun that would quite exhaust men in the prime of life "in the cold and cloudy clime where he was born."

We have made inquiry as to the correctness of the reports which are freely and confidently circulated in the Indian papers as to the recall of Sir Hugh Rose. We are unable to trace any foundation for the reports, and must take upon ourselves to state that no orders have been, or are likely to be, sent to India for the recall of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Countess of Elgin reached Calcutta on the 8th of January. A Grand State Ball was

postponed from the 6th to the 14th, to enable her ladyship to be present. A grand ball had also been given at the Government House at Madras, on the 21st of January, at which 500 guests were present. His Excellency and Lady Frere gave a warm and courteous welcome to every one of their visitors, and did their best, like hosts in private life, to make all feel at home.

Sir W. Mansfield is in Rajpootana.

Sir Joseph Arnould has resigned the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University, and Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., has been nominated to the office.

From what has reached us we should not be at all surprised to learn that inducements will be held out for the officers in the higher grades of the corps of engineers and artillery to retire.

In the Legislative Council the Governor-General of India, on the 14th of January, introduced a Bill to give effect to certain provisions of a treaty between the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and his Majesty the King of Burmah. This treaty is regarded as a step towards opening up an intercourse and trade between British Burmah and Burmah Proper and the States on the South-West frontier of China. Some of the British traders complain that the terms of the treaty are too favourable to the Burmese; but it is very difficult, in the first instance, to drive a stringent bargain with a suspicious and semi-savage people. Objectionable clauses in the treaty can more easily be amended when these people know us better.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal have declared a dividend for the half-year ending 31st December of 12 per cent. per annum free of income-tax.

The Bombay and Baroda line of railway was opened at Ahmedabad on the 20th January.

Major R. H. Keatinge, of the Bombay Artillery, political agent in Kattywur, was formally invested with the Victoria Cross in Bombay, on the 13th of January, in the presence of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Frere. An account of the ceremony, which was a very imposing one, will be found in another column.

The Royal warrant authorising the distribution of the booty captured at Satasee to the Sarun Field Force, is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* states that the subscriptions from the Presidency to the Lancashire Relief Fund had reached £27,000 on the 19th of Jan., and money was still flowing in; £25,000 of that amount had already been sent to the Lord Mayor of London. The Bombay contribution to the Lancashire Relief Fund exceeds £3,500.

There is in a London paper a silly paragraph, said to be extracted from a private letter from a merchant at Calcutta, to the effect that some people had exhibited their wit and malice by burning the Secretary of State in effigy. We should hardly have thought that a British merchant in these days would resort to so childish a mode of demolishing an obnoxious statesman. The letter writer's words are:—"We had our annual dinner on New Year's day at —, which was attended by many friends; and such a bonfire! We made a capital effigy of Sir C. Wood out of straw and old clothes, and only regretted that the original was not available for the occasion." Sir Charles Wood would be thin-skinned indeed if he could not afford to laugh at such stuff as this.

Lieutenant Jackson's fate is not yet known, but it is generally supposed that he will be acquitted of the capital charge. The man whom he was said to have whipped to death

was suffering from Bright's disease, and was altogether in a bad state of health. The flogging did not cause, though it accelerated his death. But still Lieutenant Jackson's proceedings were unworthy of a brave man and a gentleman. He tied up the poor wretch to a tree, and beat him with his own hand until exhausted, and directed others to continue the brutal punishment. When the cane broke, a knotted stick was broken from the tree, and applied to the sufferer's naked back. It would be a disgrace to the Queen's Government if this sort of tyranny towards our native fellow subjects were not severely punished.

Dr. Wright has been promoted to the office of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, vacant by the death of Dr. Grierson.

Civil members of the Indian Council are now to be honoured when they visit military stations with a salute of fifteen guns.

It is understood that Sir Charles Trevelyan intends to appoint Mr. Trevelyan, jun., as his private secretary, but the appointment is to be strictly an honorary one for the present.

Major R. W. H. Fanshawe, of the Invalid Establishment, an old and experienced officer of the postal department, is to be appointed Postmaster-general of the Punjab, in the place of Mr. C. B. Saunders, proceeding to England on furlough.

An India-rubber covered wire has been chosen for the electric cable for the Persian Gulf. The old system of spiral iron wires is to be adopted. To secure strength, the wires are to be hard drawn or unannealed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10.

The city is quiet.

Burgerane (? Burgevine) has been dismissed from his command.

The Russian fleet will remain at Manilla.

It is expected that the French troops will be withdrawn.

It is reported that the siege of Nankin has been abandoned.

No further particulars of the rebellion at Saigon have been received.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Grey Shirtings and Mule Twist active. Copper unchanged. Exchange on London, 2s. 0½d. Government Securities, Five per Cent., 105½. Freights to London, 102, 6.

CANTON, Jan. 15.

Grey Shirtings dull and unchanged. Total export of Tea to date, 85,125,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4, 7½.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10.

Silk 10 taels higher; settlements during the past fortnight, 2,000 bales; export to date, 60,000 bales. Exchange on London, 6, 1½.

THE CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 18.

The *Massilia* and *Ceylon* left here with the above mails at noon this day.

The former vessel may be expected at Marseilles on the 24th instant, and the latter at Southampton about the 3rd of March.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Carter, 104th regt., Bengal army, from an accident at Moradabad, Jan. 7. Maj. gen. Knyvett, at Dehra, by apoplexy, Jan. 6.

BOMBAY.—Rev. R. E. Clark, of the Peshawar Mission, aged 28.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Playfair, Capt. A. H. N. Lynch, Mrs. J. C. Ibb, Lieut. Ommamney. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Guimaraens. From MALTA.—Mr. T. H. Hood, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Spink, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Lloyd, Miss Jenkins.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Delta, Feb. 22.—From BOMBAY.—Maj. and Mrs. Sandwith and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Baylee, Lieut. col. McCaskill, Maj. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. Day.

BENGAL.

THE FANCY BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Even in the "gorgeous East" it is but rarely that such splendid realisations of fairy land can be seen as in the great hall of Government House in the full tide of last night's spectacle. The Arabian Nights and native durbars give plenty of descriptions and displays of "barbaric gold and pearls," but they lack the infinite variety and exquisite finish of the cultivated European taste which succeeds, if not in "gilding refined gold" with advantage, yet in making a little gilding and judiciously-arranged paste, perchance, display and reflect beauty infinitely beyond the reach of the most massive ingots, or piles of precious stones heaped together anyhow. The four months notice of the ball had evidently been made the most of by many, the gorgeousness of whose array betokened the time and money that had gone to their construction, and the perfect effect of which bespoke their origin in the work-rooms of London and Paris. Not that the costumiers of Calcutta are unequal to the task, but that comparatively few incomes are equal to the strain of their charges for such vanities. The cards notified nine o'clock, and by a quarter before ten a large assemblage having come together in the great ball-room, the band playing "God save the Queen" announced the entrance of his Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin into the northern reception-room; and the communication having been thrown open, the splendid array began to defile before their Excellencies; in whose vicinity were ranged Sir Charles and Lady Trevelyan, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the usual attendance of the staff, and a crowd of legislators and others having the privilege of the private entree. In a few minutes the circle was broken up, and for 'the rest of the night "in social estimation fancy free" the visitors, not for the hour the great Panjandrum, of the "upper ten" in ice-bound reserve, or Mr. John Brown-Smith, endued with a proper sense of his humility, but the Grand Turk or Paddy from Cork, as the case might be, took their chances in the living kaleidoscope. One thing was remarkable, that, very judiciously, the "fancies" were restricted to Europeans, who could alone, by education and habits, enter into an amusement the peculiar character of which the natives of India could not, from their social usages, put a proper construction upon. That no other reason prevailed was evident from the presence among the invited of their Highnesses the Mysore Princes Gholam Mahomed and Feroze Shah, whose residence in Europe and presence at the entertainments of English Royalty gave them a claim to the consideration conceded to them. The Rajah Deo Narain Singh and Rajah Dinkur Rao, as members of the Governor-General's Council, and the venerable Rajah Radakant Deb, the recognised head of the orthodox Hindoos of Calcutta, were the fitting representatives of the native element; the only other native gentleman present being the Rajah of Vizianagram, a Madras magnate passing through Calcutta en route to Benares on a pilgrimage. The preliminary reception being passed, words must fail in conveying a just idea of the brilliant crowd that momentarily assumed new aspects, each more dazzling than the former. The hall, as usual, was admirably lighted with the wax lights which are so unapproachable for effect; one of the old modes which exceptionally defy all modern innovations. And these—

"Lights shone o'er fair women and brave men," such as might safely challenge any city in the world to compare with in equal numbers. Of the twelve hundred invitations issued, the crowded state of the rooms showed how few were absent; and all vied in the production of the best effect in almost as many ways as there were individuals present. Of course there were many repetitions of various stock characters for such occasions, but where each had set to work to "get up regardless of expense," even the repetitions were most amusing in the varieties of detail arising out

of individual character in the—wearers?—masquers was nearly written, but, alas for the perfection of anything mundane! the masks were the one thing wanting. Apart from that want the spectacle was perfect; the consequent *embarras des richesses* rendered individual distinction impossible. There were queens of all ages—that is, of course of all eras; there are no ladies of uncertain age at fancy balls. Marquises by the dozen, unspeakably be-patched, be-powdered, be-tizzened and bewitching; and marquises by the score to match, some elegant, some awkward, but all duly bewigged and bewitched as in duty bound. Heathens of all sorts that could be made *piquantes* with due regard to the proprieties; some of them so beautiful that thoughtless male juvenility might well feel tempted to declare for those gods who ranked such terrestrial goddesses among the tenants of their mythic paradises. Peasants of all sorts and sizes, he's in velvets, and she's in silks and satins, carrying unwonted sickles in uncongenial white-kid gloves. Nights of endless stately styles of dark beauty, and bright accompanying knights of countless styles, authentic or imaginative. The Waverley Novels complete were there, as to the heroines, with most of the heroes, except Dugald Dalgetty, who might have been well represented by some of the failures in other parts, who had been characteristically enough turned out though, as it was; of course "bound in calf and gilt, but not lettered." Every nationality under the sun was represented, and a great many nationalities altogether original seemed to have been invented for the occasion—Greeks, Turks, Franks, Germans of all times, since the first of them meditated over his pipe the subsidence of the great Deluge,—Swiss, Tyroleans, Danes, Norwegians, Wallachs, Moldavians, Circassians, Moors, or rather Moosesses, who might have come down straight from Mahomed's seventh heaven,—Chinese and Affghans, and every sort of Mahometan ever invented,—English, from William the Conqueror's time down to George the Second's own physician, resuscitated for Lord Elgin's behoof. There was a fourteenth century Prussian of such stalwart mould that it is fortunate for Europe all his race were not such as he,—Irishmen were there with shillelagh and brogue, and occasionally the brogue peeped out from under some strange disguise and helped to betray its owner; and a Welsh girl represented that branch of the Celts. But the gem of the nationalities was Columbia herself, gallantly bearing aloft the stars and stripes, supported by her sailor consort. Water Nymphs and Water Lilies walked conscious of the fair Undine their queen of the night; and a speechless Ophelia and silent Syrens left the beauty of their music to the pervading "fancy" of the occasion; whilst Lucreia, with her back hair agonizingly dishevelled, was as mute as Norma, who brushed past her in her jealous search for truant Pollio, who had not kept his appointment. Grave quakers scandalised the friends by the introduction of the broadest of brims and squarest of toes, and in the excitement of the moment one was observed rubbing the begging bag of a hungry-looking Capuchin friar, whose austere attention had been diverted for the moment by the resistless charms of a Spanish dancer, whose face he never saw, for in his sudden enchantment his eyes never reached much above her ankles. Other friars, gray, brown, and black, looked after nuns, who they thought could have no more business there than themselves. And a composite construction, half black half white, proclaimed himself in golden letters "the only genuine Night and Morning;" and he was kept in countenance by one extensive gentleman who came in under some pretence of fancy covering, but throwing off his shell appeared as a "gentleman of the period," in all the glory of black cloth. There was a roped enclosure for four previously arranged sets of quadrilles, two of *Mousquetaires*, the *Louis Quatorze* and Spanish, the effect of which was excellent so far, as the crowd would permit them to be seen. Then the dancing became general, and seemed none the less enjoyable to the dancers than the numbers

gave about two square feet each of space, for dresses that would overflow square yards instead. Lord Elgin, moving freely as is his wont through the rooms, seemed to enjoy as much as any a scene more splendid than has before been seen in Calcutta, and quite beyond the mark of fancy balls in European capitals, where such occasions are more frequent and far more economically carried out as regards the bulk of the costumes. An experience of the four greatest of those capitals recalls nothing superior to this. Where the hair dressers were found who got up the countless ornamental head dressers was beyond comprehension; and there can hardly be any more hair powder in Calcutta, except such as will be swept from the floors of Government-house this morning. At about one o'clock the "Roast Beef of Old England" called the dancers to refreshment after labour, and the supper suffered for the extra exertions of the dance pursued under difficulties; and at a late hour the renewed dancing was in full vigour. As a whole, this fancy ball was the most perfect success. Calcutta owes to Lord Elgin an evening of unusual pleasure, and his lordship must be pleased with the spirit in which the whole European community met and appreciated his endeavour to promote the social enjoyment so afforded them.—*Englishman*, Jan. 15.

THE EXPORT OF SILVER TO INDIA.

There recently appeared in the columns of the *Manchester Guardian* an article which, among other things, deals with the export of silver from England to this country. That the *Guardian* is wrong in attributing it to the cause it does no one here will for a moment doubt; and we doubt much even if the writer of the article in question was not equally aware of the fact when he penned it. The *Guardian* asserts that, "although about a year back Sir Charles Wood gave a distinct pledge that the system of draining England of capital for Indian railway works, by means of Government guarantees, should be brought within moderate limits, he has paid little regard to this promise, and tempted by the ease in the discount market and by the promptings of the powerful India merchants in London, who are all connected as directors with these railway companies, or with the great Indian banks, who like to see money poured out from this country to stimulate Indian enterprise, he has encouraged a sustained expenditure of fully the old rate." We are, therefore, to understand from the *Guardian* that the silver which is now being shipped from England to this country is sent by Government for railway purposes. Verily, Manchester men of the present day would have delighted Dr. Johnson, who loved a good hater, for they do in truth hate Sir Charles Wood. We have certainly no cause to love him, but we should, for all that, never dream of going out of our way to traduce him. We never hesitate to comment freely on his acts or to condemn those we do not approve, but we cannot, like the *Guardian*, attribute to a disregard for his pledge by Sir Charles Wood that which we know to arise from a very different cause. Had the *Manchester Guardian* really intended to state facts, or, not knowing the real bearings of the case, had taken trouble to inquire, he would have ascertained that, so far from raising money in England for Indian railway works. Sir Charles Wood has declined to accept any more for the present, and at the time of writing, and for some months past, the Indian Government has been providing all the money requisite for these works.

It is now upwards of two years since money has been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State for India. The million sterling which has just been repaid was the last money received from home. Had the *Guardian* ever reflected on the subject it could scarcely have failed to strike him that while India has to provide all the home expenditure, civil and military, ordinary and extraordinary, as well as the interest on loans and on railway stock and debentures held in England, there could be no need to remit silver to this country. It would but be sending it here to be returned. The fact is, as is well known to our readers in this country, though ap-

parently not to the Manchester community, that for very long past the money which has been raised in England for railway purposes has not been transmitted to this country at all, but has been held in deposit in England to meet the claims against the Government in this country on account of home expenditure, &c. The bullion sent by the Secretary of State for India to India has never been, and never can be, sufficient greatly to affect exchanges. Nor when large sums were annually drawn from India, as they now again are, was the money market at all affected by it.

The true causes for the large remittances of silver which are reaching this country are to be found in a very different direction. In the first place we may find them in the necessity for cash to purchase cotton; for, *pace* the *Guardian*, very extensive purchases are now being made of the raw material in this country on account of Manchester and Liverpool houses. That the cotton so purchased is required for consumption in England we do not assert: there is no doubt that much of what is now being shipped from this country has been purchased for foreign markets. France requires a large quantity and takes it from Liverpool, in preference to entering into any direct competition with other buyers in the country. America, or, properly speaking, the Federal States, are importing Indian cotton largely from Liverpool, and large profits are being realised. To meet the demand it becomes necessary to stimulate cultivation here; and without money this cannot be done. Silver, therefore, in considerable quantities is finding its way rapidly to both Bombay and Calcutta for this purpose.

There is, however, yet another reason for the existing flow of silver to India. The proceeds of opium sales in China are finding their way to this country, *via* London. It is a somewhat roundabout route, but not an unprofitable one. It is in this wise. Opium sent to China is paid for by shipments of silk to England, whence the proceeds of its sale are forwarded in silver here and to Bombay; moreover, money required in China from England is made to multiply and increase by the way, by forwarding it here, and, in the shape of opium, rice, or cotton, re-transmitting it to China. Had the *Guardian* duly considered all these causes for the large remittances being made hitherward, it might possibly have let Sir Charles Wood alone, and not have blamed him for that of which he is innocent. We say might, for, considering how much reason Manchester has to dislike the present Secretary of State for India, it is on the cards that the real bearings of the case were as apparent to the *Guardian* as to us, and that all our contemporary wanted was a peg on which to hang an attack on his foe.—*Englishman*, Jan. 6.

DOMESTIC AFFLICTION IN THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SIAM.

The following circular from the First King of Siam is very oriental, curious, and characteristic:—

The sad and mournful circular from his gracious Majesty Somdet Phra Paramend Maha Mongkut, the reigning supreme King of Siam, intimating the death of his Majesty's most affectionate well beloved and lamented second royal son, his Royal Highness Prince Krom Mu'n Visunarth, whose loss is now mournfully sustained by his Majesty and the Royal Family and the principal members of the Government of Siam.

To all the foreign friends of his Majesty and of his late lamented highness, resident or trading in Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Ceylon, Batavia, Saigon, &c., and in Europe, America, China, &c.

His late Royal Highness Prince N. L. Suprathit was the second son of his gracious Siamese Majesty Somdet Phra Paramend Maha Mongkut, the reigning supreme King of Siam (the fourth sovereign in the present dynasty), was born of his Majesty's first wife (a late lady, the granddaughter of the first founder of the Capital at Bangkok before the present Royal dynasty), on the 19th May, Anno Christi, 1824, being the last year of the second reign of the current dynasty and the twentieth year of his royal father, and was known formerly by the name of

Prince Nuleck in Siamese, and in Sanskrit Prince Suprathit. When he grew up he, being most honest and faithful in the service of his father, was appointed head of the household and treasurer of his father on the expiration of the third reign of the current dynasty, when his esteemed Royal father ascended the throne, and his elder full brother, named in Siamese Prince Nuyai, and in Sanskrit Nobhawong, was appointed the superintendent of the garrisons of the grand palace with the dignified title of "His Royal Highness Krom Mu'n Mahesuar Sivavilas" when his royal mother died.

This prince Suprathit, the head of the household and treasurer of his Royal father, for his goodness, honesty, and faithfulness in the fulfilment of his duties, &c., became more affectionate and well-beloved to his Royal father and the Royal family, and for his courtesy, circumspection, &c., he was pleased and beloved by every member of the Siamese Government and people in general, both native and foreign; so in the year 1856 he was required unanimously by council of Government to be appointed superintendent of Great Government Treasury, entitled with the dignified title of his Royal Highness Prince Krom Mu'n Visunarth Nibhadhorne. He, with funds being his own property, entered into some trading business, and, being much respected by merchants in general, both native and foreign, almost every one of the farmers of Government duties in various things, and the collectors of revenue, have made over some private portions to him more than to other princes of Siam; consequently he became fortunately the richest prince in Siam, and the most prosperous.

Although he was so happy in appearance, yet in his bodily nature he was very often sick since the earlier part of his life; dysentery and pain in the interior part of his body attacked him; his countenance frequently seemed pale until the year of the Siamese civil era 1223, corresponding to the Christian year 1861, in the middle of July of which year he visited several Siamese ports on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula, in the Siamese steamer *Enemy Chaser*, and also visited Singapore and Penang, where he became acquainted with many foreigners, the Government of the Straits settlement, &c., and afterwards returned home overland via Kedah to Singora. He made this long journey in order to breathe the marine atmosphere or fresh sea air, and for a change of climate to improve his health. During his journey he was very happy and healthy, but in the current year of the Siamese era 1224, corresponding to the Christian year 1862, he had a severe attack of his former disease, but more painfully, and was indisposed during the month of September; and in October he seemed to be so much better that he considered himself well, and stated that he had wholly recovered his good health; but on the latter part of the said month he, seeing symptoms of the appearance of his sickness, again took a journey on board of his small steamer *Firefly*, and accompanied his Royal father on a visit to Ayudia, Sarapury, and Lavo, for change of climate, and breathing the good air in the fields of Ayudia and Lavo. Whilst he was on board his steamer anchored on the lake, or inundation before the city of Lavo, on the night of the 3rd of November, he was attacked with strong bodily affliction, which compelled him to return home before his Royal father, who afterwards, hearing of the sickness of his son, followed him to Bangkok the next day. During the month of November the Prince was very ill, and daily growing worse, discharging great quantities of corrupted blood from his body.

Several doctors, physicians, native and foreign, Chinese, English, &c., were called to examine his case; they all stated alike that it was liver complaint, or an injury of the stomach, and that it was incurable; but finally the prince seemed to be a little better in appearance during a few days in the latter part of November and two days of the beginning of December; but on the night of the 3rd day of December his urine was entirely stopped, and violent asthma seized him, and continued upward. Dr. D. B. Bradley and Dr. Campbell endeavoured to relieve him in various ways,

but without success. The Prince, knowing of his approaching and inevitable death, called a writer to make out his last will, assigning certain portions of his property to be distributed among his eleven children and wives, and one of his nephews, being his elder brother's son, who had been long under his care, and a certain part to be consecrated to the monastery belonging to himself now remaining in progress of building for the Buddhist religious service, and the remainder, being the greatest part of his property, was offered and delivered to his esteemed Royal father the Supreme King of Siam, as he trusted that the King would attend well to his funeral service and subsequently favour to his family and kindred. The prince then requested his father to sit at the side of his head and his elder brother at the left side, and talked with them distinctly and intelligibly until the last minutes of his life, saying that he was not sorry, because he knew that this path must be followed by every human being, and that his life was rendered short from the sickness to which his body had been subject since his youth, &c., and solicited pardon from his father and elder brother for his certain mistake during his life, and took leave of his father, brothers, and sister, and his own family, in a respectful and regardful tone until his last word. At eight o'clock p.m., on Thursday, 4th December, 1862, his eyes became turned up, his speech was gone, and only a slight breathing continued, eight or ten minutes after eight o'clock p.m. the prince expired in presence of the High priest of Siam and his father, elder brother, and younger brothers and sister, and his own family, whom he left most mournful and lamenting.

The days of the life of this prince were 14,078 in number, being thirty-eight years six months and a-half. His children were eleven in number, three of whom are sons, the eldest fourteen years of age, and eight daughters, the eldest of whom is sixteen years of age, and there were a few of his children who died before him.

At present days the prince's remains are kept in a royal urn at his residence, according to the Siamese royal custom, waiting the preparations for his funeral ceremony, which will take place about the month of April or May of the ensuing year.

Whereas this prince, just deceased, was known to many and acquainted with several foreign friends in various regions of the world, so his Majesty the King of Siam, his mournful royal father, has caused this circular to be published to communicate the information of this sad intelligence relating to the life and decease of the late prince, his beloved second son since his birth, to all his and his son's friends abroad, who his Majesty trusts will take part sympathising and condoling with him in true friendship, and that this news will produce great emotion in the breasts of those who are under good religious feelings, teaching them that there is an eternal life, as they may see that death comes to every one of mankind in every age, region, or place and time, without exception, and his friends will be glad to observe this mark or proof of his Majesty's true friendship towards them too.

As his Majesty has observed the flags at every foreign consulate here, and those of every vessel lying in the river Chau Phya, were half-masted three days after the death of his late son as a mark of condolence with him, his Majesty was thankful to them.

By his Siamese Majesty's royal mandate this circular was printed in the Royal printing-office, Bangkok, on the 8th December, A.D. 1862.—*Singapore Free Press.*

AMONG THE PEOPLE.

HOOGHLY ZILLAH, Dec. 29.—I have just returned from a short tour through a portion of the Hooghly district. I have walked right across the country from the Hooghly to the Damoodah, halting two or three times on the road, and spending a few days in going three, four, or five miles in different directions, for the purpose of visiting villages, schools, &c. It is so seldom that we get actual facts as to the condition of the people amongst whom we live, that it has struck me a few lines detailing somewhat of what I have seen and heard may not be altogether useless.

I was quite astonished at the extent of ground under cultivation, and at the careful manner in which the earth is tilled. I had always joined in the current belief that the Bengalees would do very little hard work unless actually obliged to do so. But for miles along the main road from Boidabatty, and for some few miles on each side of it, we saw field after field of potatoes and sugar-cane. The whole country looks splendidly, and the potato fields are kept as clean as a gentleman's garden in England. The ground had evidently been well dug, the seed put in in straight lines, and the furrows kept perfectly free from weeds. The potato fields are all raised, and the places from which the earth is dug form tanks by the side of the field from which the plants are watered. Every drop of water is thrown up from these tanks by two men swinging ropes attached to a small triangular basket made of palm leaves. In the majority of instances the water was so low that it had to be flung up to a hole dug in a terrace made in the side of the tank, and from there it had again to be flung up into the field. In many cases it had to be thrown up three times, and in two or three instances four times before it reached the field. The plants are, of course, in different stages of growth, some only three or four inches high, some just in flower, and in a few cases the potatoes were being dug. The yield was most abundant. It would not be above the average to say that each plant yielded from a seer to a seer and a half of potatoes—and fine large potatoes too. Nearly all the potatoes grown in the neighbourhood through which we passed are sent down to Boidyabatty, where they are bought up for the Calcutta market; though in nearly every mart that we visited, and we visited a great many, we saw considerable quantities exposed for sale, showing that they are used to no small extent as an article of food by the people themselves. The same evidence of care is apparent in the cultivation of sugar-cane; every single stalk is carefully wrapped up. But though the rent is high—the potato grounds, I was told, fetching generally eight rupees a beegah—and the labour necessarily continued and heavy, the yield is so great as to give the cultivator large profits. In fact, any one going through the country as I did would be impressed with the belief that the people were well off. They had a well-to-do look about them. Of course I may be wrong. It may be that if I had spent a longer time among them I should have seen poverty and distress; but one fact to my mind spoke volumes. We continued for four or five days in each place, but though numbers came to our tents daily, not one single instance of begging did we meet with the whole time we were away.

But the state of the roads in many places is simply disgraceful. The main road about three miles from Boidyabatty is impassable for any kind of vehicle except the country bullock hackeries, and they, by their weight, have beaten ruts in which they can now pass with tolerable ease; but let me give one instance that came under my own immediate observation. We were walking from Hurreepal to Doarhatta, between which two places the main road from Boidyabatty joins that from Howrah. Very near this junction are two or three broken places extending for about a hundred yards. In some places the rise and fall is quite three feet from the level of the road. Just as we got there a train of seventeen hackeries heavily laden with cotton was coming from Howrah. I did not believe that the carts could possibly pass over the road, it was so bad. My native companions laughed at me, and said it was nothing compared with what it was in other places. I stopped to see how they would manage, and certainly the transit over that spot was accompanied with no little danger. Two men took the bullocks by the head and two stood behind the cart, and they set the bullocks at it with a rush, and with the impetus gained in the first descent they rushed on until the place was passed; then they went back and brought on another. The motion of the heavily-laden carts while passing over this rough place was exactly like that of a boat when a heavy sea is on. They took half an hour going something less than a hundred yards. Near the same

place a bridge has recently been built across the road; the base of the arch is about four feet, and the highest point of the arch is fully eighteen inches above the level of the road. Just fancy what an impediment that must be running right across the only road there is. It is not that the road has been washed away from it. It has very recently been built, and has evidently been built at that height above the road. The hackery-wallahs got over, or rather avoided the difficulty by turning the bullocks off the road, making a circuit through the paddy-fields and scrambling up the best way they could the other side. Let it be understood that in condemning the road thus I am not speaking of a bye road across the country, but of the main road running from Howrah. The spot above referred to is near the 27th mile-stone, not far from Doarhatta, and if any of your readers doubt the accuracy of the above description, just let them take a walk, as I did, to the 27th mile-stone from Howrah, and they will see that I have not exaggerated the disgraceful state of the road there. I will not trouble you with any inference as to the effect such roads must have upon "the development of the resources" of the country, I only want to state facts. Let your readers draw conclusions for themselves.

Then, as to the condition of the schools in the neighbourhood. We visited several, and at the first learnt a lesson that we afterwards felt was of no small importance—namely, that it would be useless to expect to see the actual condition of a school if we gave notice of our intention to visit it. We had been invited to visit it in this instance, and were therefore expected. Every seat was filled, everything in order, and all evidently prepared for us. It was pleasing to see nearly a hundred boys gathered together in a school in a small village; and although there was a great deal too much show, yet the teachers seemed interested and pleased with their work, and the boys were evidently learning something. We visited only two aided schools, and were anything but satisfied with their condition. In the one case we had gone to the village not knowing that a school had been established there. While on the way we overtook a lad who had a bundle of school-books in his hand, and was evidently going to school. It was then about one o'clock. We entered into conversation with him; he told us he attended an English school, and that it began at eleven, but he seemed exceedingly unconcerned at being so late. We went into the bazaar, and while standing there a note was put into my hand, of which the following is a verbatim copy:—"Sir, beg to you information kindly come to Governmet school and visit," signed "one of the masters." We went, and found sixteen or seventeen boys present, but were told that the school numbered 150 or 160. Not one was present in the first or second class. We were told by the people that we saw it in its usual state, that when the Inspector came a large number of boys was got together; but that on ordinary occasions the teachers were scarcely ever at the school till twelve, one, and sometimes two o'clock. The other aided school was not much better. Only fourteen boys were present out of sixty and upwards, and the school was held temporarily in the reception-room of a dwelling house, where scores of pigeons had taken up their abode, and I should think their dirt had not been swept away for weeks. The noise they made was such as to render it impossible to hear with ease anything that was said. We were invited to visit another school, but as we could not go on the day fixed, we went the next day. We found only six or seven boys, and were told by the masters, with most beautiful simplicity, "Oh, sir, we expected you here yesterday, and then all the boys were here; but we did not expect you to-day, and therefore they have not come." The state of education throughout seemed in a very unsatisfactory condition. Somehow or other, the majority of boys in the large villages had learnt to read, but as places of mental discipline the schools throughout the whole district we traversed are all but useless. In several places schools might with great advantage be established, and there are large numbers of children to attend them.

As to the religious condition of the people, it

can only be described as one of utter destitution. They have lost all faith in their own systems, they don't care about defending them, and will even join in ridiculing them; but they are none the more willing to accept a higher and a better faith. Their material condition seems prosperous to a high degree. Would that it were so to any extent with their mental and religious state. It becomes those who have set their hands to the work of evangelising India to see to it that the inhabitants of the districts bordering upon Calcutta itself do not remain in the state of mental and religious darkness in which they now are. —W. S.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.—The arrival of Sir Charles Trevelyan in Calcutta will prove, if we mistake not, an epoch in the history of the Indian Council, in which he took his seat yesterday afternoon under the usual salute from the guns of Fort William; and it now depends entirely upon the new Chancellor whether the event will be for good or for evil. He left England flushed with the consciousness that the one blot upon the high reputation of *Indophilus* had been removed. He has just received an ovation at Madras which testifies to his great popularity in the southern Presidency, and has, no doubt, gladdened his heart after thirty months of inactivity and gloom. But the pleasant time is over for the nonce. At Calcutta his reputation does not stand so high, and grave forebodings are rife in official circles. His brother members of Council, the very men with whom he will come in constant and familiar contact, are mostly on the *qui vive*. But upon two points he is strong—the mercantile community will soon, if not at once, be inclined to give him their support, and at the same time—singular anomaly—he is known to have the confidence of Sir Charles Wood. Sir Charles Trevelyan is not a reformer in the revolutionary or radical sense of the word; but at the same time he has the reputation everywhere of being a man who can never be quiet; and no one in the world seems more to need the Divine warning, "In peace and quietness shall be your strength." The most successful measure which has been hitherto carried out by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and one of the greatest measures which has been carried out in the Madras Presidency since the days of Munro, is the settlement of free tenures known as Inams. The difficulties attending this question had been harassing the Government and the directors, and promoting fraud and forgery amongst the people for at least half a century, but they were all removed by Sir Charles Trevelyan in less time than it took Sir William Denison to write his onslaught on the Essayists and Reviewers, and created scarcely more disturbance than was excited by the appearance of that still-born publication. We, therefore, trust that our new Chancellor will not by any unnecessary novelty create any unnecessary opposition; and that he will bear in mind that, like Moses, he has to deal with a stiff-necked community. On the whole, we are inclined to give our new Chancellor a hearty welcome as one who combines Indian with English experience, and whose past financial reputation gives us some confidence in his future. But whilst two and two make four in the days of Lord Elgin, just as they did in the days of Lord William Bentinck, he will find that in some other respects the world has made a considerable advance since those halcyon days, and never so rapidly as within the last ten years. Moreover, Calcutta is not like unto Madras. However, we do not desire to croak like the chorus that welcomed back Agamemnon; we hail the return of Sir Charles Trevelyan to India like that of the return of the prodigal son, and trust that before the sittings of the Legislative Council have closed the Income-tax will have been offered up as a sacrifice to those avenging Furies who previously demanded his recall.—*Englishman*, Jan. 14.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS AT DARJEELING.—On the 6th Jan. a sale of waste lands took place at

the Superintendent's *cutcherry*; there was some very spirited bidding and a tolerably full attendance of purchasers, some of whom had come expressly from Calcutta, looking out for bargains. Prices, however, ran rather high. There were only four lots that were not put up to auction, in consequence of there being no second applicant for the grants. The whole of the lots, twenty-nine in number, that were sold, were then applied for and registered under the resolution of the late Lord Canning, dated the 17th of October, 1861; but only two of them had been paid for in full, at Rs. 2-8 an acre at the time of application. These were one of five hundred acres, purchased by Mr. H. Dear, and three hundred acres purchased by Mr. C. Rundle. These gentlemen, under the very reasonable impression that their original purchase was a *bona fide* purchase, cautioned the public, by advertisement, against purchasing these lots at the public sale, and also entered at the time of sale a protest against their being put up. They were, however, notwithstanding this, put up to auction, and the only bidder, fearless of the caution and protest, was Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald; the consequence was that Mr. Dear had to bid up to Rs. 25 per acre, and Mr. Rundle to Rs. 20 an acre, in order to keep out third parties in a contest which it is expected will yet take place on this subject. It was stated at the time of sale, by the Superintendent of Darjeeling, that Messrs. Dear and Rundle's case had been submitted to the Board of Revenue for instructions, and that as a matter of favour—bless the mark!—they would allow the lots to be withdrawn from sale, provided they would give ten rupees an acre for the land. This they unhesitatingly declined doing, as it would be tantamount to acknowledging their first purchase unsound. Now, let us look at this transaction in a mercantile point of view. A large and influential firm sends one of its partners, or an agent with general power, abroad to transact the business there; and in the course of business this partner or agent advertises goods, houses, and lands for sale at a certain fixed price. A purchaser, in accordance with that advertisement, applies to the agent, pays down the full purchase price, gets possession of his goods, houses, or lands as the case may be, commences expending money on them with a view of rendering them profitable; but in the midst of his career, another partner or agent sends him notice repudiating the sale, and declares he shall not have the goods, houses, or lands unless he pays an enhanced price for them. What would the whole body of merchants think of such a transaction? Would not the finger of scorn be pointed at them? Would they not be avoided by all honourable men? And if necessity compelled transactions with them, would not every means which the law provides be resorted to to bind them to their agreements and transactions? But, if the purchaser were in a condition to contest the point in a court of law, what must be the decision of that court? It appears to me that law, equity, and justice must decide in favour of the purchaser. Will, however, Messrs. Dear and Rundle contest this point? If they do, it can only be for the sake of a principle. The difference between the original purchase price of Mr. Dear's land and that which he has now had to pay is Rs. 11,250; and that of Mr. Rundle Rs. 5,250. If it is possible to throw the case into equity, no doubt the law advisers of the Government will do so, and then where will it end, and what will be the cost? It is, however, believed that these gentlemen will leave no stone unturned to establish and maintain their equitable rights under the resolution of the late Lord Canning. What a happy thing it is that the departed spirits of honourable men are not affected by the transactions of their fellow-men on earth; else how deeply would the spirit of Lord Canning be wounded by this one transaction.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.—The passenger traffic of the railway has been "paying" well for some short time past. So much as three thousand rupees a day has been realised. The great number of natives bent on a dip in the sea

Ganges at this season of the year has necessitated the running of extra trains both ways. What with special trains for the annual military relief, and others for the pious Hindoo, we hope to learn of a rich harvest for the East India Railway. We are informed that the road to Allypore will be positively open for traffic by the 15th proximo.—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 22.

RAIKES v. JOHN LANG.—In this case the plaintiff, an officer in the Indian Army, had prosecuted the defendant, manager and editor of the *Mofussil* newspaper, for several defamatory articles in that paper against the plaintiff as a director of the Dehra Doon and North-West of India Tea Company (Limited). The case was called on this morning, and Mr. Doyns, on behalf of the defendant, stated that pleas of justification had been filed, which he desired to withdraw. He expressed his client's regret that, in consequence of wrong information, he had made statements concerning the plaintiff which he now admitted were without foundation, and he submitted to pay the costs of the plaintiff.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE COTTON CROP.—We have received reliable returns of the extent to which the cotton crop has been injured in the North-Western Provinces. The produce of the Doab districts will be of an average quantity in proportion to the greatly extended sowings, but the quality will be inferior since the first pickings, which are the finest, were to a great extent lost in the October storms. But in the more important cotton field to the south of the Jumna the failure has been lamentably great, especially in Muttra and Agra, which have nearly 200,000 acres under the crop. In Muttra not half the usual quantity per acre has been secured, and that is of an inferior quality. In Jaloun the yield per acre is estimated at only twenty-two or twenty-four pounds instead of thirty. In Jhansi the loss is one fourth, but as we proceed farther east the out-turn becomes that of an average year. Not so in Gwalior and our feudatory States, where the proportion of produce to the increased area sown is below the average. During the past two months the market price of cotton has varied from 14 rs. in the western to above 21 rs. in the eastern districts per maund. Ghazepore stands highest. But the activity of speculators is not abated. The way in which carriage of every description is pressed into the traffic reminds us of the Famine year. So largely has capital been invested in cotton that the ordinary branches of trade are neglected. The salt revenue has been suddenly checked. More remarkable are the unexpected routes taken by the cotton carts. Westward, on the Grank Trunk-road, carts are found creaking along from Allypore to Umritsur, seeking the Indus route and Kurrahee as the place of export. No less than 12,000 maunds are said to have been despatched from the one mart of Hattass to Putiala and Umritsur, while only 14,000 have taken the old route to Mirzapore. This is the first occasion, for many years, that cotton from the north-west has found its way to the Punjab, and it augurs well for the projected Delhi and Umritsur railway. Agents from Bombay have been so busy in the north-west that the traveller passes long strings of camels each laden with two bales or six maunds of cotton bound for Indore and the western coast. While a maund of cotton is conveyed from Hattass to Umritsur for one rupee, it costs Rs. 2-5-4 to send the same to Calcutta, and 10 annas 8 pie to Mirzapore. The competition is so great that prices are daily rising above these rates. No less wonderful is the quantity of cotton thus despatched. In the nine weeks after 1st October the railway alone conveyed 74,822 maunds from Agra, or 112,500 in half a year, independently of the larger quantity carried by country boats and carts. No less than 71,080 bales of 300 lbs. each, valued at about a million sterling, have been exported from Calcutta to Great Britain in the past eleven months. China, on the contrary, which used to take all the Calcutta cotton, has received only 8,384 bales this year. The result is that silver is flowing up rapidly to Mirzapore. Palmer and Co.'s cotton screws are at work at Cawnpore, and Captain Bird's screws at the Jumna Ghaut

are at last ready. Where cotton is not screwed its greatly increased value is now shown by the care devoted to its packing.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN INDIA.—The year 1862 opened with the establishment of the new Legislatures under the Indian Councils' Act of Parliament passed in June 1861. Drawn up by the Secretary of State for India on the basis of Lord Canning's recommendations, avowedly to prevent the legislative element from again coming into conflict with the executive, as was the case in the Mysore Grant and Budget discussions in the Council of 1853, the public expected little more than a counterpart of an Asiatic durbar, in which the despotic head of the State should make a show of consulting a few civilians representing the various presidencies, a few native nobles, and a few English merchants. And this "show" was carefully observed by Lord Canning, while the Councils' Act, by restoring to Madras and Bombay and conferring on Bengal the power of local legislation, was not without its compensating advantages. A partial federalism was thus carried out, and the first step was taken towards that concession of self-government from which, in respect to taxation, material improvements, and public contentment, the happiest results may be expected. The presence of Mr. Laing in Lord Canning's Council, moreover, secured after long discussion not a few promising features in the rules for the conduct of business, the most important of which was the admission of the public and the press to the weekly discussions. As if he felt that he had gone perhaps a little too far in narrowing the only channel left for the influence of public opinion, Lord Canning showed an anxiety to give all possible dignity and importance to the legislative debates. The selection of native and non-official members, too, was most satisfactory. When the "Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations" held its first meeting in Government-house on the 18th of January, our native fellow-subjects found themselves represented by a chief of such tried loyalty and so high a position as the Maharajah of Putiala; by a statesman so able as Rajah Dinkur Rao, lately premier of Gwalior; and by a Rajah so public-spirited and intelligent as Deonarain Singh of Benares. The Sheriff of Calcutta, and the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, were, from their position, the most fitting representatives of the non-official class. In Bengal the new legislature met for the first time on the 1st, in Madras on the 4th of February, and in Bombay on the 22nd of January. Only in the last was public opinion outraged by Sir George Clerk's appointment of nameless native gentlemen to fill three out of the four non-official seats. Except in Bengal, which had been accustomed to legislation by Lord Dalhousie's Council, the first session of the local legislatures was remarkable for the total want of ability displayed in the proceedings. The second session of the Bombay Council, under the presidency of Sir Bartle Frere, somewhat redeemed its character.—*Friend of India*.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—H.M.'s 35th Regiment marched into the station on Wednesday, and marched out again on Friday morning, en route to Fyzabad. They are one thousand and fifty strong, and have much improved in health since they left Agra, having only about eighty in hospital now. On Thursday evening their band played out at Mahomed Bagh. There was a very large gathering of the community, and the opinion was that, though a capital band, it did not come up to that of the 48th. In the overture of *William Tell*, which they regaled us with, we missed the thrilling solo on the clarinet, which we are so accustomed to hear and admire in the musical company of the 48th. Nor did the piccolo *obbligato* in the same appear to us to be quite the thing. However, the band, as we have said, is a capital one, and will be deemed a great acquisition at Fyzabad.—*Oudh Gazette*.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SINGAPORE TO THE COLONIAL-OFFICE AT HOME.—The chief difficulty which has hitherto stood in the way of the transfer of these Settlements to the Colonial-office has been the alleged deficiency

of revenue, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declining to go to the House of Commons to ask for a vote on account of the military expenses. It has been shown, over and over again, that the existing revenue is more than sufficient to cover all the charges which the colony could with any justice be called upon to defray; but still the fact remained that, taking into account the military and convict expenses, there was a deficit to a considerable amount; and this proved a stumbling block in the way of the Treasury, for the Duke of Newcastle has all along shown himself disposed to treat the question in a fair spirit, and recognise the necessity of some part of the charges being defrayed from the Imperial revenues. According to the abstract statement of receipts and disbursements of the Straits Settlement for the year 1861-62, given with the Governor's last Administration report, the actual excess of disbursements over receipts amounted to about £19,500. This includes all charges, local, military, convicts, and on account of the Imperial Government. This it is certain will be much more than covered by the revenue which will be derived from the stamp duties. Various estimates have been made of the sum likely to be realized by Government from this source. One makes it as much as £30,000 from Singapore alone; but even if we admit this to be rather too high a figure, we believe there is little doubt that the stamp duties from the three places—Singapore, Penang, and Malacca—will, at least, reach this sum, and may very probably exceed it. Lord Canning, in his minute on the proposed transfer, written in November, 1859, makes the following very judicious remarks on the financial position of the settlement:—"It must not be overlooked that the revenues of the settlement have been steadily increasing, and that while the receipts have risen from Rs. 8,73,692 in 1854-55, to Rs. 13,23,368 in 1858-59, being an increase of 51 per cent. in four years; the disbursements for civil charges (not including the cost of the foreign convicts) have, in the same interval, risen from Rs. 7,22,107 to Rs. 8,24,913, being an increase of 14 per cent. only. As there is no reason why the civil charges of the settlement should be further increased, it may be anticipated that, if peace should happily be maintained between England and the great European Powers, the revenues of the Straits settlements will in no very long time equal their full charges, military as well as civil. But even if it prove otherwise, and if it should be necessary for England to make some sacrifice in this respect, I hold a clear opinion that it ought to be made in justice alike to the settlements and to India." While on this subject we may notice a curious idea which seems to have got possession of Mr. Blundell's mind, but for which we should think there was no foundation whatever. It is thus alluded to by Lord Canning in the minute before referred to:—"It is not easy to see any sound objections to the proposed transfer of these settlements to the Colonial-office. Mr. Blundell, the late governor, who was consulted on the question, has urged none to which I can attach weight. He thinks that the native community, more particularly the Chinese, might, when informed of the change, be seized with suspicion and alarm. It is not apparent, however, why this should be the consequence of a change which would be attended, in the first place, at all events, with no actual alteration of things in the settlement itself; but, even if Mr. Blundell's opinion be well founded, nothing beyond a little temporary inconvenience need be apprehended, for the Chinese are a very practical people, bent upon making money, and very indifferent to matters in which this is not concerned. As such they are not likely to contend seriously or for long with a fancied grievance in which no substance or reality will be perceptible to themselves."—*Singapore Free Press*.

RELIEF FOR LANCASHIRE.—The Penang subscriptions to the Lancashire Relief Fund have already reached the very large sum of 5,344 dols. Not the least gratifying circumstance connected with it is that the Chinese and other native residents have contributed upwards of 2,300 dols. of the above sum.—*Singapore Free Press*.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF LIEUTENANT CARTER.

Just after the publication of our last issue we were grieved to learn that a melancholy accident had occurred to an officer of the regiment which had marched from Meerut about a week before. During the halt of the 104th Regiment at Moradabad it appears that some of the officers attended a theatrical performance, and among them Lieut. Carter. While returning from the theatre he was thrown from the conveyance in which he was seated, and one of the wheels passed over his head and crushed it completely. Of course he was taken up dead. We hope we have been misinformed, but we were sorry to hear that the commanding officer of the corps was unwilling to take on himself the responsibility of detaining the men on their march, and therefore proceeded on his way without stopping to discharge the last rites over the gallant deceased. We can scarcely think that this was the case.—*Mofussilite*.

THE RAJAH OF CHUMBA, having expressed a desire to secure the services of an European officer to assist him in ruling his principality, our Government has sanctioned the employment of Major Blair Thomas Reid on that duty, conditionally on his stipend of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and other contingent expenses, being paid out of the Rajah's exchequer.

LIEUT. JACKSON.—Accepting the facts as stated by the learned advocate of the culprit, we are disposed to think that the capital charge cannot be sustained, and that he will suffer only a minor punishment; but two years' imprisonment will certainly fall very far short of his deserving, should that prove the extent of his sentence. Ingenious and argumentative as the defence set up for him is, it seems to us to leave him, on his own showing, laden with a heavy amount of criminality, meriting a much heavier punishment. He owns to having deliberately intended to extort confession from his suspected servant, by giving him a sound flogging, in the administration of which he assisted with his own hands at the commencement of the process, until the cane used split, when he ordered branches of the date tree to be substituted, after the leaves had been stripped off, making the stalk a most formidable instrument to employ for such a purpose, as any one may satisfy himself by sending for a date branch, as we did just now, from the nearest compound where date trees are growing, and drawing it through his hand after tearing off the leaves. Its sharp irregularities, added to its strength, weight, and pliability, might satisfy the most brutal inflictor of chastisement as to the amount of torture which it is capable of inflicting, if wielded even with a moderate will. The rattan was certainly a preferable weapon, supposing the floggee to have been allowed a voice in the matter. But Lieutenant Jackson did more than employ the stalks of date leaves. He went into his house, leaving the unhappy man still bound to a tree, having, he says, given orders to his agents in the evil work to stop their operation; which orders were misunderstood by them, so that the flogging was continued for some time afterward, unheard by him, owing to noises in his dwelling. There are great discrepancies in the evidence as to the duration of the punishment, and as to the intervals allowed; but it stands beyond dispute that he meant to chastise the man severely, knowing that he was acting illegally, and that he behaved throughout in a cold-blooded and brutal way. But, he pleads, the man did not faint while tied up, nor yet did he die from the effect of injuries inflicted by his direction, which he might not have survived if in a state of sound bodily health. Internal disease caused his death, according to the doctors' examination at the trial—organic disease of the kidneys. That may have been the case, but it does not help Mr. Jackson very much. There appears to be no room for doubt that the shock sustained by his servant hastened the catastrophe, which might, in the natural course of things, have been indefinitely postponed, and he is consequently responsible for the man's death to a degree stopping short only of the guilt of murder, so far as we can understand the matter.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

THE KHYRABAD FAIR.—An instance of the rapidity with which an impetus may be communicated to commerce and a trade actually created in localities which were previously not marked by any particular mercantile activity, when the natives have confidence in the Government, is afforded by the success which has attended the attempt of the Deputy Commissioner of the district to set up a fair at Khyrabad in Oude. We have before us the returns of traffic, from which it will appear that a very considerable amount of trade was carried on, and that in a place where three years ago there was no fair at all. We have no means of comparing these returns with those of other fairs, as the Government of India, true to its traditional instincts, would look upon itself probably as gons for ever, if such a thing as a return of horses and camels sold at a fair were furnished to the press. The estimated value of goods sold at the Khyrabad fair of 1862 was as follows:—

Cloth	Rs. 58,988
Metal wares	" 22,124
Small wares	" 9,266
Jewellery	" 4,000
Confectionery	" 6,336
Miscellaneous	" 20,038
Horses and cattle.....	" 32,151
Total ...	" 1,52,848

The detailed return of cattle sold may not be uninteresting:—

3 elephants for	Rs. 2,100 0
5 camels.....	" 394 0
114 horses	" 28,701 0
9 bullocks	" 176 0
26 cows	" 718 0
5 sheep	" 62 8
Total ...	" 32,151 8

All the arrangements at the fair were very good, order prevailed in every quarter, and business and the pursuits of pleasure were carried on with life and spirit and satisfaction to all.—*Delhi Gazette*.

EXPEDITION TO THIBET.—It will be remembered that, in 1860, Lord Canning projected an expedition to Thibet, of which Dr. T. C. Jerdon, of the Madras Army, was appointed Naturalist. The failure of the Yang-tse expedition to reach Lassa made it impossible to obtain reliable passports from Peking, and Dr. Jerdon was placed on special duty by Lord Canning to enable him to prepare a great work on the Natural History of the Vertebrate Animals of India. An experience of almost all parts of India and British Burmah, stretching over a quarter of a century, with an ardent enthusiasm for his subject, made Dr. Jerdon the most competent man to undertake a work which has long been a desideratum. The first volume, on the Birds of India,* dedicated to Lord Elgin, is now before us. This subject will be completed in a second volume, and in time one volume on the Mammals will follow, another on Reptiles, and probably two on Fishes. Adopting Gray's division, Dr. Jerdon classifies Birds as Raptores, birds of prey; Insectores, perching birds; Gemitores, pigeons; Rasores, game birds; Gallatores, wading birds; and Natatores, swimming birds. The first writer on the Ornithological Fauna of India was Major Franklin in 1831. Colonel Sykes, in 1832, issued a Catalogue of the Birds of the Bombay Deccan. They were succeeded by numerous enquirers, up to the time of Mr. Blyth, who has assisted Dr. Jerdon in the publication of this work, and is justly spoken of as one who "by his efforts, by intercourse and correspondence, has contributed an impetus to the study of natural history, that has done more to its extension in India than all the previous publications." This volume fitly inaugurates an undertaking which promises to open the rich and hitherto almost hidden stores of Indian Natural History to the general student. The mere sportsman will find in it much to attract him.

* The Birds of India; being a Natural History of all the Birds known to inhabit continental India: with descriptions of the Species, Genera, Families, Tribes, and Orders, and a brief notice of such Families as are not found in India, making it a Manual of Ornithology specially adapted for India. By T. C. Jerdon, Surgeon-Major, Madras Army, author of "Illustrations of Indian Ornithology." In two volumes. Calcutta: Printed for the author by the Military Orphan Press, 6, Bankshall-street. 1862.

GOVERNMENT HORSES.—The Government of India, we are informed, in consequence of very inferior and most unsuitable horses having been repeatedly sent from England to this country for stud purposes, has resolved that henceforth veterinary officers shall be sent to England at Government expense, to select sires for the studs. This simple, and not costly measure will, in the course of half-a-dozen years, effect wonders in the improvement of the stock of the studs. The great wonder is that it was not thought of and carried out long ago. The present is, however, a time of improvement, and it may yet come to happen that when stores or materials of any kind are wanting for the public service here, competent individuals will be sent to see that the precise article required shall be that sent out, and the selection not left to parties in England who know little or nothing of India, and who, it may be presumed, are sometimes expert at earning an honest penny by giving orders to comply with Indian Indents to liberal manufacturers and traders.—*Delhi Gazette*.—[We should like to know why an agent from India should be better informed of the quality and condition of English horses than an Englishman at home. There are quite as good judges of horseflesh—indeed, very many better—in London, than in any part of India.—Ed. A.I.M.]

STRAITS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The Budget Estimates for 1862-63, lately published by the Indian Government, give the following figures for the Straits:—Income, £158,800; expenditure, £120,330; thus showing a surplus of £38,470 of income over outgoings. What has become of the deficit which we have heard so much about, and on account of which we have been victimised by the imposition of stamp duties?—*Singapore Free Press*.

THE NUMBER OF MISSIONARIES sent out to India has increased fifteen per cent. in the last ten years, the churches are more than three times as numerous as they were, and church members are about forty-four per cent. in advance. The scholastic statistics show a falling off in the number of boys that attend schools; while, on the other hand, the number of girls educated has considerably increased. The number of native preachers in 1852 was 496; the present number of native missionaries and catechists is 1,160. The figures in Bengal and the North-west Provinces are as follows:—

	Bengal.	N.P.W.
Missionaries (European)	113 ...	113
Ditto (Native)	17 ...	11
Catechists	189 ...	118
Churches	140 ...	73
Native Christians	20,774 ...	5,301
Communicants	4,719 ...	1,488
Boys in Schools	12,634 ...	10,940
Girls in Schools	1,977 ...	1,598

—*Calcutta Christian Observer*.

CHANGES IN THE PUNJAB.—The following moves in the Punjab official world are imminent this spring:—Mr. A. A. Roberts, Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, will return to his post in Lahore when the Legislative Council rises. Mr. R. N. Cust will then revert to his appointment as Commissioner of Umritsur; Mr. Melvill will go back to Delhi. Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton will return to Mooltan; and Mr. W. Ford, the last of the row of nine pins, will fall back as Deputy Commissioner of Goorgaon. Major James, Commissioner of Peshawur, returns from England in March. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor will be deputed as Political Agent to Cashmere this year, being the first time a Commissioner has been sent, and the charge incurred will be considerable. The following Deputy Commissioners have announced their intention of re-visiting England this season:—Major Adams, of Huzarah; Major McNeile, of Loodinah; Major Busk, of Umballa; General Van Cortland, of Mooltan; Colonel Fendall, of Hissar; Captain Pollock, of Lahore. This will create a goodly crop of *ek-tung* appointments, or men standing goose-like, on one leg.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

THE 41st N.I., under command of Captain Obbard, came into Agra on the 10th of Jan. to await the arrival of his Excellency the Governor-General, and form part of his escort.

SIR JOHN LOW.—The great expectations formed of a liberal distribution of honours on the Prince of Wales arriving at his majority have been sadly disappointed, and among others not a few of the old Indian army officers, whose services have hitherto gone unnoticed, have been doomed again to further delay. It is hard upon those who have borne the heat and burden of the day to see another opportunity pass by without any recognition of a long career in the East; and the harder is it to bear when they see such numerous instances of honours being lavished where they never should have been given, and the really meritorious officer set aside, to make way for the man who may have more interest to push forward his less important claims to distinction. Among such we consider to have been General Low, and it is with much satisfaction that we see his promotion, as announced in the *Gazette* of Saturday, to the honour of K.C.B. Sir John Low's career of services is not unworthy of notice, and may be taken as another of those numerous instances of a young man entering the service without any particular interest to back him, forcing his way from the lowest grades to the highest offices of the State, not from any uncommon ability, but from a steady and consistent course of action, which alike commanded the respect of the native princes with whom he was so long brought in contact, and the regard of his own countrymen. Sir John Low commenced his career in the Madras army more than half a century back, and his first service of any note was that of doing duty with H.M.'s 50th Regiment during the campaign in Java in 1811, for which he received a medal. He also wears the Indian medal for Mahidpore. He early quitted the military service of Government for the diplomatic line, and reached the office of first assistant at Holkar's Court as far back as 1818. Shortly after that date he was employed in political charge of Bajee Rao, and in 1825 was appointed to act as Political Agent at Jigepore, where he remained for several years. In 1830 he was appointed Resident at Gwalior, which office he retained but a short time, having been appointed to the more highly paid, if not more important post of Resident at Lucknow. This office he retained until the end of 1842, when we believe failing health required him to visit his own country. He does not appear to have been employed in any office of importance until 1848, when we see him again in the political line as Agent in Rajpootana, where he remained until the beginning of 1853, in January of which year he was appointed Resident at Hyderabad. His next and final promotion in the service of the East India Company was his being called to the Supreme Council in September of the same year. Broken health did not permit his remaining his full term in this appointment, and he finally retired in the beginning of the year which preceded the great crisis through which our rule in this country has recently passed. The somewhat tardy recognition of so long a list of eminent services may have arisen from the very fact alluded to. So many were the claimants for honours won in the Indian mutinies, and so recent the services rendered, that men of older claims and older services were for the time set aside. As regards Sir John Low, the case might have been altogether reversed. Had the star of his destiny permitted him to remain in the councils of the country his sound understanding, combined with the immense and varied experience he possessed of the native character, might have had important influence on the acts of the Government at that momentous epoch of our Indian history. Instead of being among the last to receive these honours from her Majesty, he more probably would have been among the first to be rewarded. It is beyond the scope of this notice of Sir John Low's public services, to do more than allude to him in his private capacity. Suffice it to say that he carried the same integrity of character and honesty of purpose into private life which he so consistently and invariably displayed in his public duties. He, moreover, possessed in an unusual degree

the most invaluable characteristic in whatever walk in life a man may have to tread, viz., conciliating manner and address. There must be numbers of his friends in this country who will receive with satisfaction the intelligence that his long and important services have at length been recognised and rewarded.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 19.

SOANE BRIDGE.—The *Allahabad Gazette* publishes some interesting details regarding the Soane Bridge. It is undoubtedly the greatest engineering work at present completed in India, and reflects great credit on Mr. Power. It was begun in January 1858, and the whole of the twenty-eight girders were erected in fourteen months, or two working seasons. One girder on the west side of the river was put in place in six days. Government allowed a bonus to the inspectors of rupees 14,000, or rupees 500 for every span erected within two months. The bridge consists of twenty-seven piers and two abutments, 166 feet from centre to centre, in all 4,682 feet, nearly a mile. The piers are built on three large wells, sunk to about forty feet below the bed of the river, into a good bed of kunker. The whole length is spanned by twenty-eight girders, of 150 feet each, constructed by Sir William Armstrong. It is the first iron lattice bridge made for this country.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The Meerut and Lahore journals announce with some confidence that the East Indian railway, which will soon be opened as far as Allyghur, will pass through Meerut on its way to Umritsur instead of Delhi. It is said that it will cross the Jumna at Booriah near Sheharunpoor, and thence pass through Meerut to Ghazee-o-deen, in the vicinity of Delhi, on to Allyghur. This route will be some six or seven miles longer than the other, and a bridge over the Jumna at Booriah will be necessary, while the immense stock of vast girders and other iron work for the bridge designed to span the river at Delhi will be wasted.

EXAMINATION IN ARTS.—The results of the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University are not so favourable as they ought to have been. Of 220 candidates only 97 have passed, and of these only 12 in the first class, from the following colleges:—

Names of Colleges.	No. of Candidates.	Religion.			Passed.	
		Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	1st Division.	2nd Division.
Presidency College ...	67	64	3	...	7	26
Hooghly ditto ...	32	29	3	...	...	11
Dacca ditto ...	46	44	1	...	...	8
Kishnagur ditto ...	19	18	...	1	1	9
Berhampore ditto ...	5	5	...	...	...	1
Agra ditto ...	2	2	...	...	...	2
Queen's College, Colombo	2	...	...	2	...	1
Dowton College ...	5	1	...	4	1	4
St. Paul's School ...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Sanscrit College ...	5	5	...	...	1	2
Civil Engineering ditto...	2	2	...	...	...	2
Benares ditto ...	5	5	...	...	...	3
Free Church Institution, Calcutta ...	11	8	1	2	2	5
St. Xavier's ditto ...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Bishop's College ...	3	...	...	3	...	3
Serampore ditto ...	5	2	...	3	...	3
Medical ditto ...	2	1	...	1	...	2
Teachers ...	7	7	...	...	...	...
Private students ...	1	1	...	...	...	...

A gradual deterioration in the Government colleges is here painfully evident, especially in Dacca and Hooghly, and Government alone is to blame for giving them so weak a staff of professors.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 8.

DR. BONAVIA is engaged in drawing up rules for the propagation of the mulberry tree in Oude. He has found by his own experience, and the testimony of others, that the Cashmere and China silk worms feed and thrive on the native mulberry tree as well as on any other.

MAJOR FANSHAW.—It is confidently asserted in official quarters that Major R. W. H. Fanshawe, of the Invalid Establishment, an old and experienced officer of the Postal Department, is to be appointed Postmaster-General of the Punjab, in the place of Mr. C. B. Saunders, proceeding to England on furlough.

THE DEB RAJAH of Bootan evidently needs a lesson. Letters recently received from Gowhaty inform us that that mighty potentate treated the messenger sent to him by Government, to demand an inquiry into certain outrages committed by the Booteahs, with the utmost contempt, and said publicly that he did not wish to entertain any envoy. He promised, certainly, to inquire into the aggressions complained of, but qualified the promise by expressing his belief that they had never occurred. In conclusion, he said that he would send his agent to the agent of the Governor-General of the North-East Frontier during the course of the current month, when all quarrels could be settled. If the above be a specimen of this wretched little potentate's style of addressing the Government of India, it would be as well to let the settlement, as far as he is concerned, be of a decisive character.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL will be at Agra on the 11th or 12th. His escort consists of a troop of Horse Artillery, a squadron of British Cavalry, a regiment of Native Cavalry, the Body Guard, a regiment of British Infantry, one of Native, and a hundred and fifty police.

A LAWYER'S WARNING.—A lawyer's advertisement appears in the Calcutta papers warning the public against purchasing at the auction sale to be held by Government in four days, two lots of waste land at Darjeeling. "The said two lots are the absolute property of the said H. Dear and C. S. Rundle, the purchase money thereof having been paid by them to Government in full, and possession thereof having been given to them." Has the dispute anything to do with Sir C. Wood's new rules?

LAHORE, Jan. 13.—A rather strange occurrence took place at the race course the other day, and one which will doubtless cause a strong feeling of hostility between the Civil and Military ranks. It appears that a member of the Sub-Medical department, not satisfied at exhibiting the greatest temerity on horse back, to the discomfort of those about the stand, commenced applying his whip on every unfortunate native he happened to come across. A Mr. B.—, who considered such conduct falling under the operation of a Section of the Act, commonly known as the Indian Penal Code, went up to the Sub-Medico and remonstrated with him; but the remonstrance was soon followed by a tussle, in which it appears the latter was rather severely handled. Upon this a crowd commenced to gather round, and Mr. B. found it expedient to retire to a carriage close by. Here he was followed by a few military friends of the Medico, whose looks evinced that they were determined to push the affair further. On this one of the inmates of the carriage, whose connection with the press made him known to all, called on an officer who happened to be near, to use his authority to prevent a breach of the peace, which appeared to be brooding, and said that should Mr. B. have committed any offence, he would be responsible for his attendance at any tribunal to which he might be eventually summoned. The officer thus addressed turned sneeringly round, and inquired of another officer if he would take that fellow's security for Mr. B.'s attendance. The gentleman first named not being accustomed to be termed a fellow, became rather indignant, and demanded how dare the red coat thus style him. The latter hereupon applied the lash, which was a signal for a spirited contest, in which, it seems, both parties were somewhat bruised. That the behaviour of the officer in question was not only uncalled for, but ungentlemanly in the highest degree, is the opinion of every one who was present when the affair occurred, and I have no doubt that if the circumstance is reported to the general commanding the division, which, I am told, will certainly be the case, the officer who could thus forget himself in a public place, such as the race-course, will be taught a lesson which will not be readily erased from his memory.—*Delhi Gazette*.

SIXTY MILES of the new road from Goona to Beowra is in active progress, and with the exception of two bridges will be quite finished by next rains.

SAUGOR, Dec. 13.—It is half-past nine o'clock, and the guns of the station are booming out a farewell to Mr. Temple, who goes to Gurrakota to-day, and via Dumoh and Jubbulpore expects to return to Nagpore by the 18th inst. He returned from Nowgong on Monday, the 8th, and, in a grand durbar held for the occasion at 3½ p.m., distributed prizes, scholarships, and honours to the pupils of the Saugor College. Seldom, if ever, have the boys been awarded prizes before such a large assemblage of European and native gentlemen with such grandeur and solemnity. If ever any doubts were entertained of Mr. Temple's warm and sincere attachment to the education of the several "tongues, nations, and languages" committed to his care in the Central Provinces, those doubts must have been removed that day. A prettier scene could scarcely be imagined than that presented at the durbar immediately before Mr. Temple's arrival. There were about a thousand boys assembled, belonging to the Government normal, Tehsili, and private schools of Saugor; each group of boys assembled with its teacher at distances round the durbar tent. There were, besides, about a thousand malgozars and landholders, belonging to the Saugor district, seated in various parts of the grounds, as far as the eye could see, called together to meet Mr. Temple, who desired personally to talk to them on matters concerning them and their lands. The whole area seemed decorated with the variegated and richly-coloured dresses of the crowds assembled. Some of the natives, seated on chairs immediately before Mr. Temple, were attired in grand and brilliant costumes. Nothing seemed omitted that could mark the importance placed by Mr. Temple on education. The Saugor College had been examined previously by the Director of Schools in the Central Provinces, Captain Dods, by the Inspector Mr. Browning, and by other gentlemen unconnected with the institution. For the examination of the lowest classes the director requested the assistance of the headmaster. Four students had been examined for the university entrance examination. Mr. Temple arrived on the grounds in company with his Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Rivett Carnao, at three p.m. Shortly after Mr. Temple was seated, he called upon two of the lads to read and explain portions of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village;" some essays in the vernacular were then read. After this he distributed the prizes, which were laid before him on the table, consisting of books, pen-knives, gold and silver lace caps, red turbans, &c.; to the teachers of some of the native schools turban cloths were awarded. Not a few of those who received prizes were young rajahs under the Court of Wards, and sons of talookdars, and other respectable and wealthy natives. Mr. Temple then addressed the assembly in the vernacular, commencing with *Soono Talib-Ilmo!* and, considering that he has been only thirteen years or so in the country, his pronunciation of the language was very good. The prizes which had been distributed, he said, were in accordance with the annual custom which had been pursued for the last twenty years in the Saugor College. The examination which had been held of that institution, was pronounced by the examiners to be, on the whole, satisfactory; the fact of one pupil having passed the Calcutta University (Madrasa-Ala) successfully last year, and four having competed for matriculation this year, was highly creditable. He was aware of the various causes that greatly impeded the progress of the institution—their bad present school house, the raising of fees, the compulsory study of English, the absence of scholarships, and other stimulants to study—but he hoped to remedy all these evils in the coming year. A new school house should be built for the one taken away for the accommodation of the troops, scholarships will also be granted, and other incentives and aids to the prosecution of their studies added. He then turned round to the residents present, and highly commended the liberal and enlightened conduct of Anunt Rao Bed, a citizen of Saugor, who had presented a large estate, with its buildings and garden, for the purpose of erecting a new school house. Such an example was worthy of being followed by others. This is a

meagre sketch of an excellent and long speech. Two of the best students were promised appointments under Government. The teachers of the institution were then presented by the headmaster to Mr. Temple, who shook hands with some, and spoke kindly and encouragingly to all. This is the way to stimulate and promote education. Three elementary schools, as feeders to the Saugor College, are to be established, so as to raise the standard of the institution; but the standard of the institution can only be raised by inducing the boys not to leave it at too early an age for petty appointments in Saugor and its neighbouring districts.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF left Saugor on the morning of the 23th, and reached Jubbulpore on the 30th of Dec. at 8 a.m., riding and driving the whole distance 102 miles. The Chief left Jubbulpore on the 2nd of Jan., and was going about eighty miles the first day, towards Nagode. He will probably stay about two days at Allahabad, and as long at Cawnpore. He will be at Lucknow for the fancy ball on the 27th. From Lucknow his route will probably lie through Rohilkund to Meerut, and thence in company with the Governor-general to Simla. While at Saugor his Excellency was the guest of Brigadier Travers, V. C.—*Delhi Gazette*.

MAJOR THE HON. ROBERT BAILLIE HAMILTON, of H. M.'s 44th Regiment, in the Bombay Presidency, has come round to Calcutta, and arrived by the last P. and O. Co.'s steamer, to be an Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, vice some of the unfortunates removed for misconduct. We should think that Major Baillie Hamilton's case will be one of those which are called in Scottish phraseology, "book again."

CASH BALANCES.—The following statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of November last, contrasted with that of the previous year, is published:—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1860. Nov.	1861. Nov.	1862. Nov.
Govt. of India	Co's Rs. 2,28,04,014	Co's Rs. 491,37,767	Co's Rs. 5,87,54,142
" Bengal	1,50,19,151	1,43,79,080	1,75,31,717
" N.W. Provinces	2,78,44,378	2,44,19,366	3,13,54,646
" Punjab	1,05,33,867	86,03,709	92,29,287
" Bombay	2,77,11,306	3,57,55,425	2,52,23,557
" Central P	52,23,784	54,47,452	45,15,845
" Deccan	14,15,699	9,64,165	10,15,912
" Madras	1,04,69,998	1,45,48,527	2,08,61,396
Total	12,10,22,197	15,34,55,541	16,81,89,902

CABOOL, Dec. 15.—Since the last two or three days a curious kind of fever has made its appearance in Cabool. The moment a child or a person is attacked with it, he gets into a dangerous state, and after suffering from it for six, nine, or the most twenty-four hours, he is carried off. It has proved not so fatal to grown up people as to children, because from yesterday up to this morning about twenty-four children have died of the sickness only in Bala Hissar, besides the cases that have been in the city. The hakems are quite at a loss, and do not know what kind of sickness it is. The grandson of Sirdar Mohammed Oosman Khan, who was about five years of age, died this morning. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan went to the Sirdar's house to read the Fataha, and left orders with his kardar to have the different kinds of eatables cooked in the Ameer's garden, and to have them distributed to the moolias and poor as charity.

CAPT. F. B. NORMAN, of the Quartermaster-general's Department, has been appointed Assistant-quartermaster-general with the head quarters camp of his Excellency the Governor-general, during his coming tour in the North-west Provinces, in the room of Lieutenant Heathcote, previously nominated, but who is unable to join from illness, and goes to England on sick certificate. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had nominated an officer for the appointment in the room of Lieutenant Heathcote, but the Governor-general overruled, and put in his own man, as by right empowered to do.

BAREILLY, Jan. 11.—The 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade move into camp on the 13th, and will march en route to Agra, to form part of the Governor-general's escort, on the 15th instant, regretted by all the residents. The 104th Regiment from Meerut are expected in to-morrow to relieve the Rifles, several officers of the latter regiment are already in the station on the lookout for houses, and as there is a scarcity of such here, I fear, the officers will regret the change, especially when they find the rents are 50 per cent. higher than at Meerut, with infinitely worse accommodation here.

THE KIRWEE PRIZE.—According to the *Madras Athenaeum*, the claim of Sir Hugh Rose's column to participate in the Kirwee Prize has been finally decided in the negative. The question now remains to be settled, whether the prize shall be distributed between the whole of General Whitlock's column, or to that portion of it which constituted the actual captors.

NEEMUCH.—We understand that the Government has, at the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, ordered the European regiment of infantry, hitherto stationed at Neemuch, in Central India, to be withdrawn, as the country thereabouts is in such a state of tranquillity as not to require the presence of a European corps, either for the preservation of peace and order, or as a strategic measure of precaution.

INDIAN TEAS.—We heard the other day from a gentleman interested in Indian tea cultivation, that during a recent visit to England he inquired of a retail trader whether he dealt in Indian teas. "Oh, yes," the man replied, "we purchase Indian teas." "And do you sell them?" was the next question. "Oh, no," he said, "we keep them to flavour other teas." There is a great deal implied in these few words—a great deal which it is to the interest of tea-planters to look to. The object of Indian tea-planters should be to get their tea a name in the English market. Until this is accomplished tea cultivation in India can hardly be considered a success. The only tea from this country which has acquired a name, and is sold as Indian produce, is the Assam. Other sorts of teas from tip-country factories and plantations reach England but in too small quantities as yet to make themselves felt in the market. Whatever does reach England is not sold as Indian produce, but kept by retail traders on account of the excellence of its flavour to make their China teas go off! They know the value of Indian tea; and recognise its peculiar quality of high flavour, but it suits their purpose better to mix it with tasteless insipid rubbish from China than to sell it pure. That this is done we know full well, not only from the solitary instance given above, but from other sources. Two facts, then, are clear: first, that Indian tea is so high flavoured and so good as to be used to make other tea palatable, and its value is known to the trade; and, secondly, that Indian tea will never be able to take its proper position in the English market till it has fair play. The produce of the Assam plantation is valued chiefly for its high colour, and the principal part of it is "black." That produced in the plantations in Northern India is valuable chiefly from its excessively high and rich flavour, but it is, as a rule, wanting in colour. Colour, however, is a matter of secondary importance. If necessary, it might be imparted by admixture of colouring substances; but this, we hope, will never be resorted to. Flavour cannot be imparted by any artificial means, and the great value of the tea of Northern India in this respect requires only to be sufficiently known, beyond the trade at home, for it to command a ready sale. To effect this we recommend that all Northern India tea planters and companies unite, and have an agent in London for the sole sale of Indian teas. If the Assam Company will join too so much the better for the rest, and for them also. The agent should have a shop in the City, advertise extensively, and devote himself entirely to the sale of Indian teas. Now, there need be no rivalry here. What planters should aim at is to get the value of Indian tea generally, no matter from what plantation,

known and appreciated by the tea-drinking public. Let it once come into something like common use and the demand will be large and continuous; but not for the next twenty years need there be any rivalry or jealousy between different estates. At present the owners of estates require to get their boats under weigh, and they should pull altogether; once the trade is fairly started, they can do as they please, continue in company, or separate. But there should be one place, one house, where all Indian teas may be had, wholesale or retail, and then people will know where to go for it. A few words of advice to manufacturers and owners of estates may not be out of place. One great thing to be aimed at is uniformity in quality. It is perfectly useless to send home a small sample of selected teas, of peculiarly good flavour. The trade and the public too very soon find out when the samples are superior to the stock. It is far better to send an inferior sample, so it be a real sample of the whole stock, than to select a little peculiarly good and likely to prove superior to the rest. The produce of the whole year should be kept, and sorted together, instead of sending home one season's produce first, and the next afterwards, as the two season's produce will probably differ a little in quality and the advantage of uniformity will be lost. Another point is to send home as large consignments as possible. Nothing under 20,000 for 30,000 lbs. should be transmitted at a time. Of course the larger concerns only will be able to do this, and for this reason, the larger concerns have a much greater prospect of success than the smaller plantations. The latter should when possible unite their efforts, and enter into a kind of partnership, as far as mixing their teas and sending them home. This, of course, will only be feasible where the small estates adjoin one another. Where there are several small estates in the neighbourhood of a large one it will probably be found convenient for the planters to content themselves with growing the plant and selling the leaf to be manufactured in the large factory. A large concern can afford to keep up a better and more efficient establishment than a small one. The Assam Company made, we believe, last year, a million lbs. of tea. With so large a produce, and a name already high in the English market, of course they are independent of all other concerns, and might not think it worth while to join the upper India planters in the measure we have proposed. If not, we recommend the principal up-country planters to establish the agency we have suggested. When it is once set on foot all the rest will readily unite, and if proper measures are taken, an active man with good business habits, and good business connections selected for the post, and money supplied for advertising extensively, Indian teas will soon receive the attention and acquire the popularity they merit, and the fortunes of Indian tea-planters be made.—*Delhi Gazette*.

CLAIMS FOR MEDALS.—It appears that a Mr. James Burton and his two brothers—sons, we should suppose, of Major Burton, who was murdered during the mutiny, if we recollect rightly, at Joudpore—petitioned the Secretary of State for India, claiming the Indian medal for services during the mutiny and rebellion; and it also appears that, in consequence of their application, Sir Charles Wood has asked the Indian Government why these gentlemen were not recommended for the distinction in question. We would suggest to the Indian Government to ask Sir Charles Wood in return, why the officers and men of the Delhi army, who recommended themselves for a medal five years and a-half ago, by besieging and taking Delhi, and saving the empire, have not, up to this day, received the "distinction in question."—*Englishman*, Jan. 10.

FROM ALLAHABAD TO BENARES.—The greatest inconvenience imaginable is experienced by travellers coming down to Allahabad on their way to Calcutta. The demand for dak carriages to Benares has increased to such a degree that the agent of the three companies which are still in existence have increased their fares to double what used to be charged formerly. But this is not all. One company, the "United India," can seldom manage to convey the travellers they

undertake to carry in less than thirty hours! and I know of two instances where travellers had to return to Allahabad after going two chowkies for want of horses, none being ready to convey them further. The run is so great that unless travellers engage a dawk some days previous to their arrival here they are not likely to leave Allahabad the moment they arrive by train from Agra. The time gained by a quick passage from Benares to Calcutta is lost entirely by the delay and inconvenience of the journey between Allahabad and Benares.—*Delhi Gazette*.

MEMORANDUM OF THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Three companies 71st Highland light infantry marched from Sealkote on the morning of the 3rd, under command of Lieut.-col. G. Rich, *en route* to join regimental head-quarters at Nowshera. The 7th (the Queen's own) hussars, under command of Lieut.-col. Scudamore, C.B., marched past the citadel of Lahore on Monday morning, *en route* from Umballa to Peshawur. The 20th hussars, under command of Colonel Stannus, marched from Umritsur on the 5th inst., *en route* to Sealkote. The 2nd regiment native light infantry arrived at Mooltan on the 1st January.

THE COSSYAH HILL DISTURBANCES.—The following telegram has been received by the Government of Bengal from the scene of hostilities in the Cossyah Hill country:—"From Paddo through Dacca.—From Capt. Morton to Calcutta.—To Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—Jan. 6th: Oomkronk stockade carried yesterday, stronger than Oonikar. Artillery of good use. Richardson and two men wounded, two officers and eight men slightly wounded. Heavy marks of blood on the track of the rebels; their loss supposed heavy."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8. Western Empire, Atkinson, Liverpool; Errance, Swincock, Mauritius; Albatross, Pollock, Bombay.—9. Burmah str., Ashton, Madras; Hotspur, Thompson, Colombo; Pondicherry, Rebrut, Bourbon.—10. O'Thuyen, Oldenburgh, Addecks, Liverpool, H.M.'s str. Australian, Neblett, Port Blair.—11. Nemesis str., Weston, Suez; Maritana, McLean, Colombo.—12. Calabar, Thompson, Port Louis.—15. Alice Maud, Gibbs, Kurrachee; Louisa, Kneen, Bombay.—16. Baltic str., McAusland, Singapore; Atalanta, Spratly, London.—17. Empress of India, Thompson, Bombay.—18. India str., Gray, Moulmein; Hippolyta, Tollett, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Empress of India.—Mr. Nicholas.
Per India.—Capt. Nunnery, Mr. W. Payne, Rev. D. Carshire and child, Mr. Enckel, Mrs. J. Pavillard, Brig. Patton, Capt. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Howorth, Mr. Jacob.
Per Matilda Wattenbach.—Mr. Fenton.
Per the Shah Allum.—Dr. Barker.
Per Australian.—Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Millar.
Per Albatross.—Mr. W. Postre.
Per Burmah.—Sir Arthur Cotton, Dr. Wield, J. Westmacott, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Roghe and family, Mr. Martin.
Per Pondicherry.—P. Bussy.
Per Maritana.—Mrs. Thorp, Daniel Fillon.
Per Baltic.—Capt. Perry, Mr. Graceman, Mr. Wallace, Dr. Simson.
Per str. Nemesis.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Sir Charles and Lady Trevelyan, Mr. and Miss Trevelyan, Lieut. col. Hawkins, Capt. Bailie, Uterton, Campbell, Lieut. Neil Campbell, Ens. F. Grant, Asst. surg. H. R. Scott, Mr. M. Curry, Mr. F. W. Holi, Mr. S. Cochrane, Mr. A. Macbean, Mr. Harnar, Mr. E. H. Hallum, Mr. G. Carter, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. G. H. Denison, Mr. Matthews, Mr. S. Brodie, Mr. J. Sherrington, Mr. H. M. Turner, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. H. W. Payne, Miss Sharp, Miss Jacob, Master E. Long, Mr. Pitts, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Pogue and son, Mr. and Mrs. Hume, Maj. and Mrs. Innes, W. Dyson, A. Lansdell, D. Murray, Thomas Gorman, George Powis, Wm. Milne, G. Judson, W. Bradley, John Potts, Thos. Ritner, S. Moulson, Wm. Topling, John Hobbs, John Leck, Mr. C. Ross, Mrs. Col. Hall, Mr. Brewin, Mr. Jeffery, Mr. Hipsley, Ann Billows, F. Fairway, W. Thatcher, J. Martin, Samuel Walton, Henry Powell. From MALTA.—Mr. Cooper.
From MARSEILLES.—Capt. Stapleton, Capt. W. E. Hicks, Mr. Osler, Mr. D. Lalley, Mr. H. Berners, Mr. T. Lovell, Mr. Brussel, Mr. R. T. Callan, Mr. D. Hogarth, Mr. Bowerman, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Styan, Mrs. Pillins, Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow, Miss Garrett, Captain and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. McInnes, Major and Mrs. Faithful, Mrs. Barker, Mr. Pease. From ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. Laing, Mr. and Mrs. Beaufort. From SUZ.—Mr. Petrocchino, Mr. R. Morrell, Mr. H. G. Morrell, Mr. H. A. Grey, Walter Binnington, Charles Diew, James Griffiths, Henry Price, Richard Baker, Jane Ricketts, Catherine Mahan. From MINICOX.—Mr. Ward. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Coster. From CEYLON.—Mr. Holinski. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Mr. and Mrs. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. and Mrs. Bees, Miss A. Page, Miss E. Page, Capt. and Mrs. Harvest and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Parry and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Palin and two infants, Mrs. Inglis and child, Col. Guthrie, Maj. Forster, Lieut. Bieby, Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, Dr. Gillespie, Mr. A. J. MacDonald, Mr. D'Acosta, Mr. Penton, Mr. Frank Pont, Mr. J. Liddell, Capt. Gordon, Miss Johnson, Mr. B. M. Aiken, J. Shattellworth, E. J. Dear, Ens. A. C. Kennedy.

Per Calabar.—Mrs. Thompson and child, Mrs. Wise and child, Mr. Beauchamp, C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Klipple, Miss Selwage.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 3. Moorsfort, Coulthurst, Mauritius; India, Gray, Chittagong, Akyah, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—5. Erymanthe, Macure, Point de Galle; Clymene, Gregory, Mauritius; Aphrodita, Fitzsimons, Liverpool.—6. Dartmouth, Davis, London; Fort George, Orr, Liverpool; Patrician, Robinson, Liverpool.—7. Moulmein, Cook, Rangoon; Belgravia, Robb, London.—8. Renown, Hight, London; Tamerlane, Logan, London; Morning Star, Forster, London.—10. Selim, Simpson, Melbourne; Wide Awake, Loundes, Madras; City of Manchester, Robertson, London; Jessamine, Mahony, Colombo; Arabia, Forreast, Demerara.—11. Good Success, Dawson, Bombay; City of Manchester, Yule, Mauritius; Bengal, Henry, Suez; Quickstep, Dudley, Melbourne.—12. Victoria Regina, Moore, London via St. Helena.—14. Feroze Shah, Daviron, Bombay.—15. Tippoo Saib, Teasdale, Colombo; Volunteer, Hunt, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Newcastle.—Mrs. Maj. Brownlow and three children, Mrs. Brownlow and three children, Mrs. Hopkins and three children, Miss Pembroke, Miss Rundle, Mrs. Leshe and two children, Mrs. Jewell and child, Mrs. Gaul, Maj. C. St. G. Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, Capt. Brownlow, Qr. Mr. Hipkins, H.M. 54th Regt., Lieut. Mortimer, H.M. 80th Regt., Lieut. Chambers, H.M. 51st Regt., Lieut. Pickley, H.M. 62nd Regt., Asst. surg. McGrath, H.M. 94th Regt., Lieut. A. W. O. Whynates, Royal Art., D. C. Wodsworth, Esq., Staff surg. A. Leslie, Esq., Jewell, Esq., J. Gaul, Esq., Masters C. S. and H. L. Rundle, Messrs. W. Feltham and J. Anthony.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF LIEUT. BROCKMAN.—We regret to record the death of Lieut. C. F. Brockman, 1st Battalion, 4th King's Own Regiment, on Wednesday evening last. The remains will be buried this morning. Lieut. Brockman was promoted from the ranks to the 4th King's Own, on the formation of the 2nd Battalion of the regiment. He was very popular with the men, and his loss is deeply regretted by all.—*Deacon Herald*, Jan. 16.

SERIOUS AFFRAY BETWEEN MILITARY OFFICERS AND THE POLICE.—A party of officers, six in number, left Poona by the 9 A.M. train on Thursday last for Khandalla, with the view of visiting the railway works on the Ghaut. Mr. Tate, the resident engineer, placed a lorry at their disposal from 2 P.M. In passing through the bazaar on their way to the conveyance some ghorawallahs, from within the chowkey compound, called out that they had been made prisoners, that they were in charge of horses belonging to officers of H.M.'s 95th Regiment, and that, unless they were speedily released, they would lose the train which was to convey them to Bombay. They entreated interference. As the case was urgent, one of the party, Captain T., went to the foudjar's office, and asked if they could not be released. The foudjar promised to send for the complainant, and upon this, accompanied by Captains D. and S., proceeded onwards, and at a distance of some 250 or 300 yards, halted to allow their companions to join them. After a lapse of some ten minutes, their attention was aroused by hearing the sound of a disturbance going on behind them. Captain T. at once returned, and pushing into the crowd, found that the police and others, armed with sticks, were attacking the three remaining officers of the party. They at once called upon them to desist, pointing out that, if they had been interfered with it was their duty to report the occurrence, and not to act as they were then doing; but suddenly, while he was speaking, a native struck Lieut. B. a severe blow with a stick, and the row recommenced, the policemen crowding to the spot with fixed bayonets. Mr. Tate, who appears to have been in no way concerned in the matter, suffered most severely; his arms were pinioned behind his back, and his head laid open by a murderous stroke from a lattee. It is doubtful whether he will recover. The foudjar having arrived on the spot, the whole party proceeded in the direction of the house of Mr. Harrison, the magistrate. On the way they wished to place Mr. Tate, who was faint and bleeding freely, in a small tavern, but the police urged them forward. On their arrival there complaints were lodged against the foudjar and police by the officers, and this worthy and six of the latter were made prisoners. This matter is too

serious to rest here, and therefore we content ourselves with remarking, that we have every reason to believe that the officers were free from blame, but even if they were not, we cannot find words sufficiently strong to express our disapprobation of the cruel and brutal manner in which they were treated by the police.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 19. We regret to hear that the injuries received by Mr. Tate in the recent affray with the police at Khandalla, are more serious than was at first believed. He is, however, in good medical hands; and we trust that with their skill, and the aid of Providence, he will soon be restored to health.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 21.

NEILGHERRY TEA.—"Your advertising columns invite the support and views of the public on the formation of a Neilgherry Tea Company. This is the third concern of the kind attempted within the last six months. One fact is beyond dispute, that the tea hitherto produced on the Neilgherries is rank poison, just the sort of stuff, in fact, that one would recommend to an old aunt from whom he had large expectations. Now, as to the cause of this objectionable flavour opinions differ; some say it is the fault of the curing and manipulating processes; others, the inherent quality of the trees, which are not of a good kind; and others, again, are not far out probably in laying the blame on the unsuitable elevation. One thing is evident, that by far the larger proportion of tea seed produced at the upper elevation does not germinate, thereby evincing a want of vigour in the plant from some cause or other; whilst, on the other hand, the seed of the tea at the elevation of 3,500 or 4,000 feet germinates freely, with only about ten per cent. failures. At present, the so-called tea plantations appear failures. In support of your theory as to the value of land, it may be mentioned that one of our land jobbers here has just sold a block of 1,000 acres for £4,000, being £4 an acre, and this, moreover, liable to assessment."—*Communicated to the "Times of India."*

TRAMWAY UP THE GHATS TO OOTACAMUND.—It is reported, with what truth I know not, that it is in contemplation to make a tramway up the Ghats the whole way to Ootacamund. Such an undertaking would be very expensive, and could not by any means pay. As a commercial or producing district, the Neilgherries occupy a very low place, and two railway goods waggons daily would bring up and take down all the traffic that could afford such an expensive style of conveyance. What is really required is a tramway to the foot of the Ghaut, and a good omnibus up the Ghaut drawn by good cattle with short stages. From Goonoor to Ooty the distance has been repeatedly driven up in one hour forty minutes, and down within the hour, but the ordinary rate of the wretched transit coaches is five or six hours.—*Times of India*.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The first criminal sessions of the High Court for the current year commenced on Tuesday, the 6th inst., and terminated on Saturday last. There were no cases of importance in the calendar, if we except that of *Ensign F. Knight*, H.M.'s 69th Regiment of Foot, who stood indicted for forging and cheating; which heavy charge he brought upon himself by an act of culpable boyish folly, in giving a fictitious name and address, when taking a book from the lending library of a native bookseller. The grand jury threw out the bill, with general approval, as in effect directed by the presiding judge, Sir Adam Bittlestone, who could not accept the presumption of intentional fraud from all the circumstances of the affair. We think his lordship was right, but Mr. Knight played a very suspicious and dangerous prank, nor do we see how the committing magistrate could have done otherwise than he did, looking at the scope of the Penal Code section relative to such matters. Another case of considerable interest and importance, in connection with missionary work in India as affected by the same Code, has recently occupied the time of one of our police courts and the attention of the public, but we may briefly here say, that a native father charged the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of the Wesleyan Mission, with having kidnapped his son, he being (as stated) under fourteen years of age, with the view of converting him to

Christianity. After a patient hearing the case entirely broke down; the medical evidence produced as to the boy's age showing him to be about sixteen years old, and therefore a free agent. He used his freedom to forsake his family, and throw his lot with the missionaries. Ten or fifteen years ago a matter of the kind would have created a much greater sensation among the caste native community than almost any amount of conversions could do now. The members of that community have grown wiser, and value the secular advantages of cheap Missionary education sufficiently to make them run the hazard of proselytism.—*Madras Athenæum*, Jan. 14.

SAVINGS BANKS FRAUDS.—The death of a Mr. Clark, actuary of the Madras Government Savings Bank, has brought to light a series of frauds which lately formed the subject of an official investigation by Mr. R. S. Ellis. It appears that Clark was in the habit of defrauding the poorer class of depositors who could not read nor write, and of forging certificates and entries. The defalcations amount to at least Rs. 9,926. Government have agreed to become responsible, but all the subordinate officers of the bank have been dismissed for not bringing the suspicious conduct of the late actuary to notice.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS.—The expected benefits which the Anglo-Indian public were long promised as the results of the establishment of the French line of steamers have grown small by degrees and beautifully less, till now they only amount to the additional accommodation which those vessels will supply during the crowded season. We expressed our conviction when the Line was first mooted, that if it became a reality, two great companies would not be two such great fools as to ruin themselves by competition for the benefit of the public, and that even if they did, the public would ultimately have to bear the loss. We learn now from the report of the Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s directors, that the commercial *entente cordiale* was not long in being established, and that the Messageries Impériales Company have expressed their intention of working in perfect accord with the English Company.—*Madras Athenæum*.

COTTON.—The Madras correspondent of the *Bombay Times of India* says the acreage under cotton this season exceeds the amount last year in Tinnevely by 40,000 acres, in Kurnool by 41,000 acres, in Kistna by 27,000 acres, and elsewhere by 10,000 acres; whilst in Coimbatore there has been a decrease of 37,000 acres, owing to the want of rain, and the transference of land hitherto employed for cotton to the production of cereals. Sir W. Denison is described as "a mild, affable gentleman, very portly and mediocre in appearance, attached to his gun, and fond of his horse, and he has the negative merit of having made no great mistakes."

BOMBAY.

BRANCH RAILWAY.

The Government of India has forwarded, for the information of the Government of Bombay, copies of correspondence with the Government of Bengal, and of conditions approved of by the Government of India for the construction of branch railways on certain roads in Bengal.

We have received a copy of this official paper, which we have read with much satisfaction. A company has been formed in London—The India Branch Railway Company—with a board of directors composed of gentlemen of high standing, with the Marquis of Tweeddale as its chairman, and with a large capital that has all been subscribed, for the purpose of extending the principle of light railways for all India. The company has appointed J. E. Wilson, Esq., C.E., as their chief resident engineer and agent in India; and has authorised him to enter into negotiations with the Government of India for the construction of such lines, on all roads, completed, in progress, or intended, when his Excellency in Council would consider such undertakings to be of advantage to the country. Mr. Wilson visited the Continent for the purpose of studying the light railways that

are to be found in use there, for public as well as private purposes, as well as all improvements in railways generally having for object economy in construction, working, or material. By this study he was convinced of the feasibility of light railways, and of the advantage and success that would attend their application to India. He found tramways entirely exploded, and no longer in use for even the commonest industrial purposes.

Another company of a similar character has also been formed—The Indian Tramway Company (Limited). The board of directors in London deputed Mr. Forde, C.E., to visit India in behalf of the company, with the view of obtaining such terms from the Governor-general in Council as would enable it to raise the capital. This company desires the following terms from Government:—

1. Land Free Clause.
2. Materials free of duty.
3. Protection from competition.
4. Accounts audited by Government.
5. No interference until profits arrive at 15 per cent. per annum, and then traffic kept down to that.
6. Provisional subvention in one sum, or annually of a sum of money equal to that which would otherwise be incurred in the making and maintenance of a good road.

7. This annual grant or subvention to cease upon each line of tramway so soon as it shall have yielded for two consecutive years a net profit exceeding 5 per cent.

The Governor-general in Council has given his best attention to the important subject involved in the proposals of these companies, and has expressed his desire that all proper consideration should be shown to them, and all proper encouragement given to them in carrying out such works; but he does not deem it expedient to make any general offers of assistance to railway projectors at large, or to state any specific terms on which Government would in all cases undertake to co-operate with capitalists for such purposes.

In order to secure uniformity in the agreements which the local Governments may enter into for the construction of specific lines, the Governor-General in Council has caused the draft of the conditions of the first agreement with the Branch Railway Company to be prepared under the direction of the Government of India; and has stated that it will be greatly conducive to convenience if the same form of agreement is adopted as far as practicable in all cases, introducing only such changes as the special terms of each case require.

While the Government of India thinks it most expedient to deal with all such proposals on their individual merits, yet there are some general points relating to them on which his Excellency in Council has expressed his views. These are as follows:—In the first place his Excellency thinks that the provisions necessary for securing the safety of the public, and the protection of private rights, whether in the original construction or in the subsequent working of the railway; the enforcement of the by-laws of the Company; the delegating to them of authority to levy fares and tolls approved for their tariff, and to enable them to obtain land, may be more properly dealt with by an Act of the Legislature than by a contract between the company and the Government.

The Government, acting on behalf of the public, must also, when agreeing to the construction of any railway, exercise a certain control over the determination of the exact line taken; and this power may be usefully exercised in deterring speculators from embarking in schemes that might prove ruinous to them, and so hinder the prospects of a further extension of railways by private enterprise. Under no circumstances could it be right to give anything like monopoly right in any particular district to the projectors of any line; and the claims of projectors to consideration in respect to future extensions, could, it is believed, be sufficiently protected by the provisions of the general act.

In consideration of the special powers and privileges which are either directly or indirectly

given to the proprietors of a railway by the law, Government may justly claim some power of control in behalf of the public as regards the tariff. Either a maximum might be fixed once for all at first, or a power reserved to the Government of reducing the rates under prescribed conditions, as, for instance, after a certain maximum profit had been realized.

The nature and extent of the assistance to be given by the Government can only be properly determined in each case on its own merits. All such aid from the State, as the value of it might be reduced to a pecuniary equivalent, is in truth of the nature of a subsidy, varying in its amount and in its inconvenience; and there seems no reason for rejecting one form and accepting another, unless on the ground of the results being either financially or generally inconvenient.

There are several things for which the General Government would desire to stipulate—the free conveyance of mails; reduced rates of transport for troops, police, and public stores; the right, where land is given free of cost, of a ground landlord to re-enter and to take possession of the works fixed to the soil, either in case of the company not completing its contract, or, on the lapse of the term for which the concession was made; the power to purchase on stated terms.

All charges on account of such railways must be provided for in the Public Works Budget under the head of "Railway," and no special pecuniary grants from Imperial Funds are to be anticipated on their account either now or hereafter. Railways, in fact, are roads of a superior order, and the funds necessary for meeting charges arising from the construction of ungarnanteed lines of railway must be met by economy in the sums heretofore set apart for the construction and maintenance of common roads.

It is most gratifying to know that solid companies have been formed for the promotion of projects which promise to be of such immense benefit to India if carried out on a large scale. It is as gratifying to know that the Government of India has met the proposals of these companies in a liberal spirit. We may expect, in the course of a few years, to have a system of branch railways communicating all the advantages of the Grand Trunk lines to every important agricultural district of the interior. The whole country will then be within reach of the best markets, and the greatest inducement which the Government can give will thus be afforded for the development of its various resources.—*Bombay Gazette.*

COTTON GIN FACTORY IN DHARWAR.

Government has done good service in publishing, within a few days of the date of its resolution upon, the report of the cotton gin factory in the Dharwar Collectorate with letters from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., and Surgeon-Major Forbes, superintendent of the factory at Dharwar.

These letters relate to that all engrossing subject on the Indian cotton trade—the adulteration of the staple. In forwarding Dr. Forbes's letter, Mr. Hart quotes from an unpublished letter of Mr. Gordon, the acting collector of Dharwar, as follows:—

"I take this opportunity of stating my conviction of the necessity for speedily applying some remedy for the evils which the wholesale adulteration of the Dharwar grown exotic cotton will certainly produce.

"I am sure that a moderately stringent law could be worked successfully and without oppression, and if its operation were restricted to three years, I think all the objects for which we contend would have been secured.

"Every rise in price causes an increase of adulteration; accordingly I have been told that the cotton sold during the past season was much of it execrable.

"So far has it now gone that neither native merchant nor cultivators can be seriously blamed; pure seed can hardly be procured, and year after year the proportion of inferior cotton increases.

"The fact is that anything that can be called cotton is readily saleable at the highest market rate. I know that rejected samples are almost

invariably instantly resold without loss. Both the cultivators and the native merchants have thus a direct and immediate interest in increasing the adulteration.

"It is unreasonable to expect these men to look forward beyond the present time; but there can be no doubt that the course they are pursuing will end in destroying the trade, and when a fall of prices does take place they must suffer severely.

"In my opinion nothing but the direct interference of Government can prevent this. European agency cannot prevent it, for the agents must execute the orders they receive, and must buy the best cotton they can procure in the market. The mere personal influence of the collector and his assistants cannot affect the present enormous trade, though it was, no doubt, sufficient in its earlier stages. A rise of prices tends rather to increase adulteration."

In these remarks it would seem Mr. Hart concurs. He says:—"I fear that the only European agents that we can expect to undertake business in the markets of the Dharwar cotton country are agents of the cotton merchants, who will buy to sell again, and not the agents of the manufacturers, whose only object it would be to obtain the staple best suited to their purposes. Were the manufacturers or their agents to enter the markets at the place of production, I have little doubt that the cultivation of inferior cotton in lands capable of growing the best would be completely checked, and the adulteration of the superior sort be put an end to. But notwithstanding that one of the latest books on political economy condemns the ordinary maxim of merchants that 'their legitimate function is to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, in obedience to the law of supply and demand,' by declaring that it is but the function of rats and other base animals to support themselves by having regard only to laws of demand and supply, and 'that the distinction of humanity is to live by those of right; and though the author of the same book, in defining the duty of a merchant, holds that one of the two cardinal points of that duty is to ensure 'the perfectness and purity of the thing provided' by him, 'so that rather than consent to any deterioration, adulteration, or unjust' and exorbitant price of that which he provides, he is bound to meet fearlessly any form of distress, poverty, or labour which may, through maintenance of these points, come upon him,' I see too much reason to fear that the agent of a merchant (of whatever nation) who buys to sell again will, if he finds that he can make more money profit by dealing in rubbish than in pure cotton, consider himself bound rather by what the author quoted above regards as the instinct of rats than by what he holds up as the duty of man." So it seems we must have more laws for putting down this adulteration in cotton. By all means, let us have them. We wish for more good from them than we expect, but shall throw no farther obstacle in the way. The letter of Dr. Forbes is altogether so interesting that we have resolved to reprint it entire, and to-morrow it shall appear.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESENTATION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS TO MAJOR R. H. KEATINGE, POLITICAL AGENT IN KATTYWAR.—This interesting spectacle took place on the evening of the 13th instant, as appointed, on the ground in the immediate vicinity of the Band Stand on the Esplanade. The entire troops now in Bombay under their respective commanding officers were marched to, and arrived on the ground shortly before five o'clock, and were drawn up in line of contiguous quarter distance columns. The usual arrangements in the formation of a like parade having been gone through, and Brigadier Liddell having dismounted in front of the parade, proceeded with the ceremony of investing the gallant Major with the token of her Majesty's appreciation of his distinguished bravery and gallant services. The Commandant of the Garrison then read in an audible and clear voice the following official notification of Major Keatinge's services:—"Major Richard Harte Kea-

tinge, Bombay Artillery (now of the Staff Corps), Political Agent, Namar, Bombay.—Having rendered most efficient aid at the assault of Chundairees in India in voluntarily leading the column through the breach, which was protected by a heavy cross fire, he was one of the foremost to enter, and was severely wounded in the breach. The column was saved from a serious loss that would probably have resulted, but for Major Keatinge's knowledge of the small path leading across the ditch, which had been examined during the night by himself and a servant, who declined, when required, to lead the column without his master. Having cleared the breach, he led into the fort, where he was struck down by another dangerous wound. The Commander-in-Chief in India states that the success at Chundairees was mainly owing to this officer, whose gallantry, really brilliant, he considers was equalled by his ability and devotion. Major Keatinge was at the time a political officer with the 2nd Brigade of the Central India Field Force." The fastening of the Honour on the breast of its distinguished recipient then followed, after which the Brigadier, in an earnest and cordial address, congratulated him upon his proud and distinguished position on the occasion. His Excellency, Sir Bartle Frere, warmly shaking his hand, in a few but graceful words, expressed the happiness he felt; but the even more to be appreciated honour awaited him of receiving the felicitations of Lady Frere, who, stepping forward, gracefully and warmly added her congratulations to those of others. The ceremony at this moment assumed an interest it is scarcely possible to describe, and the parade may be said to have been one of the most brilliant which has been seen of its kind, in which the whole of the military, staff, and gentry of Bombay were present, and in which also the usual scanty attendance of the fair sex was for once an exception. This adds another laurel to the Bombay Artillery, to which Major Keatinge belongs. The troops having marched round in review order, the ceremony terminated.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON CROPS.—KHANDISH, Dec. 31.—In your issue of the 13th inst. I read in the letter of a correspondent, that in the neighbourhood of Dhoolia the cotton crop had been attacked, and much of it destroyed, by insects. Unfortunately, the same may be said of the talooka of Wurrungome, where, as far as I have seen, not a field has escaped. The vermin have not only, to a great extent, destroyed the cotton, but the "toorie" (a pulse eaten by the natives) is also nearly all gone; not a field has escaped. Previously the crops were most luxuriant and promising, the plants thick in the ground, the branches like young trees, and well laden with pods, and but for the above cause there would have been a most abundant yield. The "toorie" crop gone, the destructive visitors are now eating up all else they can. I enclose two pods of the "toorie" as specimens of the manner in which the crops have been operated on by these insects.—*Times of India.*

TWO PERSONS KILLED BY A TIGER.—We regret to learn that the man (a Hindoo) who was so severely injured by the tiger at Mahim, on Sunday, Jan. 25, has since died in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. A woman, who accidentally came in its way and was wounded by its claws on the right side, also died from the effects of these wounds at Mahim; and a man, who fell from a toddy tree which he had climbed in his alarm that the tiger would lay hold of him, is now lying dangerously ill in the hospital, one of his legs being frightfully lacerated, and the thigh bone severely fractured. One or two other persons have been slightly wounded by the tiger, but are in no danger. Mr. Raddle, the chief constable of Mahim, finding that none of the people had fire arms with which to kill such a ferocious beast, sent over to Bandora for some men of the Tanna Rangers, who are all armed with fusils; and shortly after they came, one of them, named Rama Suddoo, turned the tiger over at the second shot, which penetrated the brain and killed it on the spot. It proved to be one of the largest sized royal tigers ever seen in this part of the country, and measured fifteen feet from the snout to the tip of the tail, upwards of

three feet and a half high at the shoulder, and seventeen inches round the fore-arm. The skin, which is in a most beautiful condition, is in the possession of Mr. Forjett, the Commissioner of Police, and after it has been properly tanned it will in all probability be sent for exhibition to the Central Museum. The brave sepoy of the Tanna Rangers who made the monster bite the dust will, it is hoped, be rewarded as he deserves to be. The usual reward for killing tigers in the jungles is, we believe, only twenty-five rupees per head; but it is quite a different affair when a man comes forward to save the population of a town from the ravage of such a beast, and the reward under such circumstances should be at least doubled. In addition to which we would suggest that the residents of Mahim should make up a small purse to be presented to their preserver, who, we are informed, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage on the occasion.

DINNER TO INDIAN NAVAL OFFICERS.—It is, we understand, in contemplation to give a dinner at the Byculia Club to the principal officers of the Indian Navy, to the officers of the *Severn*, and to Captain Laporterie and the officers of the French transport ship *Japon*, now in dock in Bombay. Such a compliment is due to the Indian Navy before we take leave of it altogether; and as regards the other proposed guests, we cannot but welcome any sign of the awakening of Bombay to a sense of the duty of hospitality it owes to distinguished strangers.—*Bombay Saturday Review*, Jan. 17.

RAJPOOTANA, Jan. 8.—I fear we shall have to go out to Salumbhar yet, and make a campaign against wretched Bheels and Meenas. Troops of them are collecting all over the country, ready for loot and rapine, and I fear a long harassing hole and corner little war will be the result. For what, but that the chief of Oodeypoor (the younger branch of the family) should see the older chief of Salumbhar kotow to him, is the object of the war? Salumbhar is a place of no strength, I hear, and the only difficulties the force will meet will be thieves of the expertest description. Public opinion is much against us in this matter, I believe, and it is very absurd that we can't leave these wretched rajas to settle their questions of precedence themselves.—*Times of India*.

SIR W. MANSFIELD.—AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.—The last news respecting the tour of Sir W. Mansfield is that on the 31st ult. he had reached Puttun, thirty miles out of his way to Deesa, whither he had proceeded to meet his Highness Khundoo Rao, Guicowar of Baroda. A durbar was held by the Guicowar for the reception of the chief, his staff, and the political on the 1st instant, and after it was over they were entertained at a sumptuous feast, for the preparation of which the services of the chief's cuisine were called into requisition. The whole affair was grand, and passed off to universal satisfaction.—*Bombay Gazette*.

PRIZE FOR THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON.—Only two competitors in all Bombay have appeared for the prize offered by Government for the cultivation of a certain area with varieties of cotton. One was a Mr. Bethcome, and the other several ryots in Poona. The Local Chamber of Commerce report that Mr. Bethcome's samples of Kapass cotton do not deserve any recompense, and they leave it to Government to say whether in other respects as to area he has complied with the published conditions so as to entitle himself to the prize. The truth is, agriculturists have been too busy and rich in Bombay this last cotton season to think of Government prizes.

H. M. FRIGATE "SEVERN," 51 guns, bearing the blue pennant of Commodore Montresor, commanding the squadron in the Indian seas, anchored in our harbour on Tuesday morning. The same day the Commodore landed and paid an official visit to the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy. The courtesy was returned on the following day by Commodore Frushard, who on leaving the *Severn* was saluted with eleven guns, the *Ajdaha* in return saluting Commodore Montresor's flag with nine guns. Etiquette having been thus satisfied, civilities and hospitalities in abundance have since been interchanged, and,

judging by the eagerness with which Bombay society is rushing to hail the rising sun, we may infer that the officers of the *Severn* are likely to be, as they well deserve, the lions of the season. The *Severn*, which is one of the new "crack" frigates of the Royal Navy, and carries as part of her heavy armament five 100-pounder Armstrongs and eight of smaller calibre, brought out, in addition to her own crew, the newly appointed officers and crew and the new armament of the *Pantoloon*. The latter vessel, which is now ready for sea, has been transferred to the Indian station, and will soon proceed to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, to relieve the *Hornet*, which has finished its period of service in these seas. Commodore Montresor's command extends, we believe, over the seas on both sides of India, as far as Singapore on the east, and Aden on the west. As the house formerly occupied by the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy has been placed at the disposal of the Commodore, it may be presumed that Bombay, and not, as was at one time believed, Trincomalee or Calcutta, will be the head-quarters of the squadron.—*Bombay Saturday Review*, Jan. 17.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11. Euphemus, Shephard, China.—12. str. Governor Higginson, Calder, Kurrachee; Japan, Henderson, Mauritius; Lizzie Bliss, Pearson, Rangoon.—13. str. Berenice, Searle, Kurrachee; str. Severn, Montresor, England.—14. str. Columbian, Skottowe, China, &c.; Annot Lyle, Shaw, Liverpool; Maria Grey, Jones, Calcutta.—15. Duke of Northumberland, Brown, London.—16. Bosphorus, Murphy, Liverpool.—17. Witch of the Wave, Bramhall, Calcutta.—18. Wasp, Storey, Liverpool; str. Taptee, Ellis, Kurrachee.—19. Queen of the Seas, Peters, Liverpool; Trenton, Walker, Liverpool.—20. Fathel Rahaman, Nicolin, Mauritius.—21. str. Malta, King, Hong Kong; Sir Edward Perry, Nares, Calcutta; Waverley, Nacoda, Calcutta; Zemindar, Jones, Sunderland; Shen Shah, Gillham, Hong Kong.—22. Amelia, Barton, Madras; Salamauca, Livesey, London.—23. Mornington, Guthrie, Liverpool; Zambi, Miller, Moubaia, str. Maharaj, Kidder, Cochín.—25. Faize Allam, Wair, Calcutta.—26. Bone Marie, Graveran, Bordeaux.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Governor Higginson.—Mr. N. Collough, Mrs. Fleck and infant.
Per Japan.—Mrs. Henderson.
Per H.M. str. Berenice.—Capt. Forster and wife, Capt. Sykes, Lieuts. Blake and Sweny, Ensigns Kemp and Plunner, Asst. surg. Lane, Lieut. Birdwood and wife.
Per Maria Grey.—Mrs. Jones and family.
Per str. Taptee.—Mr. S. Denso.
Per Queen of the Seas.—Mr. P. Playson.
Per str. Malta.—From HONG KONG.—Mr. Donaldson.
From PENANG.—Capt. Hull and child. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. G. T. Gumeron, Mr. Xavier, Mr. Leneor, Henry Dowling, From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. Adamson, Mr. Bongonia, L. Jassim, Mr. Rodyk, Messrs. Jarrath, Glover, Wallace, Haslam, Evans, P. Turner, W. Currim. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. M. S. and Miss Yule, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron.
Per Salamauca.—Maj. H. A. Trevelyan, 7th Hussars, Mrs. Trevelyan and child, Miss J. H. Trevelyan, Miss M. Hanbrough, Mr. A. Hanbrough, Mr. A. L. Eantier, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Carrs, Mrs. Dawe and three children.
Per Amelia.—Mrs. Barton and infant.
Per str. Maharaj.—Mr. Lord, Mr. Hill, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Nelson, Mr. Turner, Mr. Naher.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13. Jalawar, Crowther, Liverpool; Windsor Castle, Pryce, London.—14. Columbian str. Scottowe, China, &c.; Annot Lyle, Shaw, Liverpool; Behar str., Hyde, Aden and Suez.—15. Ellen Bates, Lawrie, Liverpool; Gosforth, Shaw, London; Sillery, McAnally, Liverpool.—16. Harfordshire, Walker, London.—17. Flying Venus, Withycombe, Liverpool; Diana, Bergstrom, Cochín.—18. Countess of Elgin, Strout, Calcutta.—19. Shaw Jehan, White, Coast and Calcutta; Kidder, Wetherington, Liverpool.—20. Lord Brougham, Hertling, Liverpool; Sea Lion, Alexander, Maulmain.—21. Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss, Liverpool.—22. Regina, Brown, Calcutta.—23. Labrador, Quinn, Liverpool.—24. Coronandel str., Carew, Aden and Suez; Alexander Baring, Ballantine, Jamsetjee Jewjeebhoy, Parker, Calcutta; Ellesmere, Anderson, Cape of Good Hope.—26. Pioneer str., Taunton, Kurrachee; Star of India, Morris, London.—28. P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo, Brown, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per C. and B. S. N. Co.'s str. Coringa.—Lieut. Luard, Col. Bushe, Lieut. Crispie, Mrs. and Miss Mackenzie and two children, Lieut. Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. Lidbetter, Dr. Gammie, Mr. Hamilton, Capt. Scovell.
Per Gosforth.—Capt. and Mrs. Rudcliffe, 7th Madras Cav., Mrs. Woodin and family, Mr. Cornforth, Lieut. Stewart, Asst. surg. Barnett, Lieut. J. Charley, Ens. G. Gramies, Capt. F. Pike.
Per str. Maharaj.—For MALABAR COAST.—Archbishop of Goa and secretary, Mr. and Mrs. Hana, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Lidderdale, Mr. Everitt, Mr. Tindall, Mr. and Mrs. Leggett and five children, Miss Scott, Mrs. Dance and infant, Col. Bruce, Rev. Sebbusk, Mr. Silve, Dr. Coasta, Mr. L. Davidson, Rev. Baline, Rev. Norey, Mr. Graham.
Per Flying Venus.—Mr. and Mrs. Yetes, Mr. Joseph, Master Lickie.
Per steamer Pioneer.—Mr. Howson, Master Howson, Mr. Evans.
Additional passengers who proceeded by the P. and O. Co.'s str. Behar, for Aden and Suez.—For SUEZ.—Capt. Tanner.

For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. N. Howard, Ens. Duncan, Lt. Don, Ens. Quinet, 101st Fusiliers.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo.—For SUEZ.—Mr. Denso, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. Nicholson. For MARSILLERS.—Capt. A. N. H. Lynch, Mr. G. T. Gumeron, Lieut. E. L. Ommamney.
For SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. and Mrs. Sandwith and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Playfair and two children, Maj. and Mrs. D. Robinson, 78nd Highlanders, Mr. Jarratt, Mr. and Mrs. Baylee, Capt. Day, 28th regt., Lieut. col. MacCaskill, Mrs. Walker, Mr. D. P. Severn.

Per Star of India.—Mrs. Col. Wray and four children, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, 17th Lancers, Maj. Pitman, Horse art., Capt. Pocklington, H.M.'s 18th regt., Lieut. Wheeler, H.M.'s 18th foot, Lieut. Kingcombe, H.M.'s 91st foot, Dr. James, H.M.'s 26th N.I., Lieut. and Mrs. Bannister and child, Ens. Carter, H.M.'s 16th N.I., Miss Piper, two children of Capt. J. Young, c.s., two children of Capt. Jones.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Jan. 13, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 99	
4 ditto Loan	1832-33	Rs. 99½ 100 Rs.
4 ditto ditto	1835-36	Rs. 94½ 100 Co.
4 ditto ditto	1842-43	Rs. 94½ 100 do.
4 ditto Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55	Rs. 94½ 100 do.
5 ditto Loan (New)		Rs. 104½
5½ ditto Co.'s Rs. Loan		112

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	93 pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	120
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up	184 pm.
Central Bank of Western India	par.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	96
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	81 pm.
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 31,000 p.d. up	Rs. 22,000
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China	200 1½ pm.
Chart. Mercant. Bank of India, Lond., & China	200 54 rd.
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000)	7,000 ditto " 6,500 prem.
Hydraulic P. Company	4,000 ditto " 200 dis. Nom.
Cotton Spinning Company	4,600 ditto " 17,500
Colaba L. Company	10,000 ditto " par. Nom.
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway	1,000 ditto " par. Nom.
Bombay S.N. Company	500 ditto " — per share
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company	5,000 " par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited)	150 " 1,700
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100 " 400 dis.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000 " 300 dis.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company	550 " 200 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500 " prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1,500 " 400 dis.
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 235 prem. in England	Rs. 4 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share	Rs. 5 dis.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. for Doc. Bills.	
6 ditto ditto	2s. 1d. for Cred. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	96½
Ditto at 30 ditto	99
Ditto at sight	99½
On Madras, at 30 days'	99
Ditto at sight	nom.
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 219 per 100 dols.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 3¼ 10 4½
Bank of England Notes	10 3
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 240
Republic Dollars	ditto 213½
German Crowns	ditto 214½
Sycee Silver	105
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-8
Bar Silver	106
Mexican Dollars	222
Carolus	290

FREIGHTS.

To London—Cotton, £3. 0s.; Seeds, £2. 17s. 6d. to £3. 0s.	
To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 17s. 6d. to £3. 0s.	
Seeds, £2. 12s. 6d. to £2. 15s. 0d.	

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Ellora*, Feb. 12, 1863.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£65,220	—
Suez	60	—
Bombay	12,500	£371,550
	£77,780	£371,550

Per str. *Pera*, 20th Feb., 1863.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£4,500	—
Ceylon	2,101	—
Madras	1,309	—
Calcutta	—	£30,000
Hong Kong	—	43,080
Shanghai	—	9,921
Hobson's Bay	—	400
	£7,910	£83,410

MR. H. B. LOCH.—Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Henry B. Loch, Esq., c.s., to be Lieut.-governor of the Isle of Man, in the room of F. P. S. Conant, Esq., deceased.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Fort William, Jan. 7.—No. 20.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Capt. H. R. Brownlow, of the royal art., com'sy. of ordnance, 2nd class, for 20 mo., under new regs.
Jan. 8.—No. 21.—The underment. officers and warrant officer have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. J. C. Scott, of the Bengal staff corps, dep. com'sy. gen., Capt. H. P. W. Wynch, of the Bengal staff corps, Capt. A. S. Haig, of the Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 31.

Capt. A. C. Gordon, of the Madras staff corps, dep. com., Nursingpore; date of arrival at Fort William, Sept. 10.

Capt. H. Hayley, of the Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Bombay, Dec. 25.

Lieut. A. G. Owen, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. 16th Bengal cav.; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 31.

Conductor P. Mallon, of the ordnance commissariat dept.; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 29.

No. 22.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 684, dated Dec. 28.—Granting leave of abs. to Europe, on m.c., to Col. S. Pott, of the royal engr., for 18 mo., under the new regs.

No. 24.—The servs. of Capt. W. S. Oliphant, of the royal engrs., are placed at the disposal of the public works dept.

Jan. 9.—No. 25.—Lieut. A. D. Jennings, of late 2nd Eur. cav., doing duty with 2nd Punjab cav., is allowed leave of abs., from Dec. 15 last to Feb. 14 next, to visit Bombay, prep. to applying for leave of absence, on m.c., to Europe, under old regs.

No. 26.—Capt. C. Bally, late 17th N.I., doing duty with 27th (Punjab) regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape and Australian Colonies on m.c., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 27.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl:—

Capt. R. M. S. Annesley, of Bengal staff corps, com. Meywar Bheel corps, for 2 years, embarking at Bombay.

No. 28.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Capt. C. T. O. Mayne, of Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., Jubbulpore div., for 20 mos.

No. 38.—The underment. officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut. C. H. Luard, roy. engr.; date of arrival at Bombay, Dec. 25.

Home Dept., Jan. 8.—No. 203.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. J. A. Hopkins, H. Clark, and J. J. Livesar, of the civil service, reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal div. of the Presy. of Fort William.

No. 208.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. J. M. C. Stainbelt, W. H. Hudson, and A. M. Markham, of the civil service, reported qualified for the public service, to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude.

No. 218.—Mr. T. W. Gribble, appd. by the Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s civil service on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival at the Presy. on the 29th ult., per ship *Malabar*, which reached the Sandheads on the 22nd idem.

Foreign Dept., Jan. 9.—No. 15.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. H. C. Collier, of H.M.'s 8th hussars, to be an asst. comr., 3rd class, in Oude.

No. 18.—Lieut. C. K. M. Walter, officg. pol. agent at Bhurtpore, is confirmed in that appt. from the 24th ult., the date on which it was vacated by Lieut. col. Bouvier.

No. 20.—Mr. C. Currie having reported his arrival in India from the leave of absence granted him in G.O., dated Jan. 24, 1862, No. 162, is re-appointed to be sec. to the chief comr. of Oude with effect from 29th Nov. last.

Mr. Currie resumed charge of his duties on the 8th ult.

CIVIL SERVANTS' LEAVE.

Financial Dept., Dec. 19.—No. 44g.—The foll. extract from a despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 186 of 1862, dated 31st Oct., is published for general information:—

Para. 10.—When a member of either the covenanted or uncovenanted service is permitted by the authorities in this country to return to duty by a

particular vessel, of which you will be duly advised, it is equivalent to granting him an extension of leave until the arrival of that vessel in India. [Letter dated July 24, 1862, No. 108.]

Jan. 9.—No. 4g.—Mr. H. A. Mangles, 1st asst. dep. auditor and accountant gen., Madras, to officiate as civil paymr. at that Presidency.

No. 5g.—Mr. J. L. Lushington, dep. auditor and accountant gen., N.W.P., to officiate as dep. auditor and accountant gen., Madras, until the return of Mr. F. Lushington.

No. 6g.—Mr. H. Hudson, 4th asst. auditor gen. of India, to act as auditor and accountant at Mysore.

Mr. R. C. Tulloh, chief asst. to civil paymr., Bengal, to act as asst. civil paymr., in room of Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 7.—No. 2.—Leave for 2 mo., from Dec. 6 last, is granted to Capt. G. P. de P. Falconnet, exec. eng., Thyetmyo div., prep. to leave to Europe, m.c., under new furl. regs.

Lieut. D. Cowie, roy. art., is app. to the temporary charge of the office of exec. eng., Thyetmyo div., with effect from Dec. 6 last.

Jan. 12.—No. 36.—The prom. to capt. by brevet of the underment. officers, announced in G.O. No. 747 of Aug. 23, and 1,207 of Dec. 30, 1861, is cancelled in pursuance of the instructions of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, communicated in his despatch No. 200 of May 23, 1862:—

Capt. A. A. Bruce, of the Bengal staff corps (late 4th European regt.).

Lieut. F. N. Miles, of the Bengal staff corps (late 53rd N.I.).

No. 37.—The underment. officer is prom. to the rank of capt. by brev. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. H. R. Bradford, late 86th N.I., Dec. 10.

Jan. 13.—No. 38.—Surg. maj. R. C. Guise, of the med. dept., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of £300 per annum, with effect from the 31st instant.

No. 39.—The services of Capt. C. B. G. Bacon, of the late 3rd Eur. regt., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W. provs.

No. 41.—The underment. officer is permitted to Europe on furl:—

Lieut. J. C. Miller, of the Bengal staff corps, adjt. of the 12th (the Kelat-i-Ghilzie) regt. N.I., for 2 years.

No. 42.—The underment. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Lieut. col. J. W. Carter, of the Bengal staff corps, for 20 mos.

Asst. surg. J. B. Allen, of the med. dept., civil, Behar (Gyah), for 15 mos., under the new regs.

Home Dept., Jan. 16.—No. 382.—Mr. E. V. Westmacott, app. by the Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival per steamer *Burmah*, which reached the Sandheads on the 8th inst.

Foreign Dept.—No. 15.—Lieut. col. H. Daly, c.n., comdt. of the Central India Horse, has priv. leave for 60 days, from Oct. 15 last.

ULWUR COTTON.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the Council of Regency of the Ulwur State have abolished the export duty on cotton levied in that State.

No. 84.—Mr. R. S. Edwards, coll. of customs at Rangoon, resumed charge of his duties on Nov. 24.

No. 85.—With reference to G.O. dated 9th ult., No. 2,373, Maj. J. A. Wright, cantonment mag. and treasury asst., is app. to officiate, temp., as political agent at Gwalior, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date on which he received charge of the agency from Maj. Keatinge.

No. 89.—Mr. C. E. Bernard is app. to officiate as Sec. to the Chief Commr., Central Prov., v. Capt. H. Mackenzie, temp. employed on other duty.

Mr. Bernard assumed charge of his office on 11th ult.

No. 92.—With reference to G.O. dated 9th ult., No. 678, the following promotions are made in the Oude commission:—

Maj. J. Reid to be sec. to the chief comsnr.

Maj. J. A. Steel to be 1st class dep. comsnr.

Capt. J. S. Ross to be 2nd class dep. comsnr.

Capt. J. F. MacAndrew to be 3rd class dep. comsnr.

Mr. W. C. Wood to be 1st class asst. comsnr.

Lieut. J. N. A. Hewitt to be 2nd class asst. comsnr.

Mr. T. M. Mason to be 2nd class asst. comsnr.

Mr. W. Knighton to be 2nd class asst. comsnr.

No. 93.—With reference to G.O. dated 8th ult., No. 2,505, Asst. surg. A. J. Cowie made over medical charge of the station of Akyab to Dr. A. C. Nisbett on the 16th idem.

No. 94.—On the 19th ult. Dr. C. Thomson, in medical charge of Bhopal agency, received charge of the agency treasury, in addition to his own duties, from Maj. Hutchinson, who proceeds to Agra with H.H. the Secunder Begum.

No. 96.—ERRATUM.—In notification of 9th inst., No. 15, for "Lieut. H. C. Collier, of H.M.'s 8th hussars," read, of the Bengal staff corps.

Financial Dept., Jan. 16.—No. 9g.—Mr. W. Bal-

main, dep. auditor and acct. gen., Punjab, resumed charge of his office from Mr. R. Taylor on 8th inst.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 14.—No. 7.—Appt.—Capt. W. S. Oliphant, R.E., is re-app. to the public works dept. as an exec. engr. of the 2nd class, and posted to the Thyetmyo div., British Burmah.

No. 8.—Leave of absence:—Leave of absence for 6 mo., on m.c., under clause 2, sec. 5, chap. II., of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. C. Vassilian, asst. supervisor, attached to the public works dept. in Mysore, with effect from Dec. 6, 1862.

Jan. 15.—No. 43.—Lieut. col. F. T. Wroughton, c.n., of the late 6th Eur. regt., in charge of the office of superint. of army clothing, is permitted to proceed to Australia and New Zealand on m.c., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years, under the old regulations, with prep. leave to the date of departure of the vessel by which he may proceed.

Jan. 16.—No. 44.—Capt. H. Michell, of the veteran estab., dep. comy. of ordnance, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, viz., 10s. 6d. per diem, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 550 of May 19, 1862.

No. 45.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appt.:—

Asst. surg. J. Browne, att. to D batty. 5th royal horse brig., to be 1st class asst. surg. in the General Hospital at Allahabad, v. Asst. surg. J. F. N. Wise, m.d., appd. to another situation.

No. 46.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Lieut. G. P. de P. Falconnet, royal engrs., exec. engr. Thayat Mheiw div., public works dept., for 20 mo., under the new regs.

No. 49.—The underment. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Capt. G. Wheeler, Bengal staff corps, canton. joint mag., Jhansi, for 20 mo.

Lieut. G. A. A. Baker, of the late 60th regt. N.I., adjt. 6th Bengal cav., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 50.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appt.:—

Punjab Irregular Force.

5th Gorkha Regt.—Lieut. J. S. Oliphant, of the late 5th European regt., doing duty with the 40th N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer.

No. 51.—With reference to the notification issued by the Govt. of Bengal, dated 80th ult., published in the *Gazette* of the 7th inst., the servs. of Surg. J. C. Collins, late in civil med. charge of Darjeeling, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Home Dept., Jan. 13.—No. 313.—The leave of abs. on furl. for 2 years granted to Mr. H. Balfour, C.S., under date Dec. 29, 1860, is commuted to leave of absence on furl. for 3 years.

Foreign Dept., Jan. 10.—No. 96.—General.—Lieut. A. N. Bruce, asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana, has obtained leave of abs. for 6 weeks from Feb. 15 next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, prep. to applying for further leave to Europe, on m.c.

No. 39.—Capt. F. H. Hamner, of late 34th regt. N.I., is app. to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. of Kamp-tee, v. Capt. E. M. Playfair.

Jan. 13.—No. 9.—Revenue.—Mr. J. H. Barter is app. a junior sub-asst. rev. surveyor in 8rd division, Central Province survey, from Nov. 15 last.

Mr. E. C. Barrett is app. a jun. sub-asst. revenue surveyor in the Right Bank Indus Survey, Scinde, from 1st ult.

No. 50.—General.—Lieut. P. B. P. Gough, asst. superint., 1st class, in the Mysore commission, is appd. to offic. as dep. superint., 3rd class, at Cudoor, v. Capt. J. Puckle.

No. 51.—Capt. M. Lloyd, dep. coms., 3rd class, Toungoo, British Burmah, made over charge of the Toungoo treasury to Mr. Extra asst. coms. W. de C. Ireland on the 6th ult.

No. 52.—Major G. Verner, coms. of the Arracan div., British Burmah, resumed charge of his office, from Lieut. col. R. S. Tickell, on the afternoon of the 20th ult.

No. 53.—The Rev. A. W. Wallis, chap. of Thyet Myo, British Burmah, has obtained leave on m.c., for 1 mo., in ext. of the leave granted to him in G.O. dated Oct. 3 last, No. 1,910.

Financial Dept., Jan. 18.—No. 7g.—Mr. R. W. Lodwick, civil paymr., Bombay, is allowed 3 mo.'s leave of absence from Feb. 10 next.

Mr. W. Waterfield, 1st asst. auditor gen. of India, to offic. as civil paymr., Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Lodwick, or until further orders.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 12.—No. 4.—Leave of absence:—Leave of absence, from Feb. 16 to 28, is granted to Col. E. Lawford, chief engr., Mysore, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c., under the new regs.

No. 5.—Transfer.—Mr. S. G. Hanna, special asst. engr., officg. as exec. engr., Mooltan div., is transf. from the Punjab to the Central Provs.

No. 6.—Mr. R. T. Albert, asst. accountant, 1st class, is prom. to the grade of accountant, 3rd class, and transferred from the Punjab to Hyderabad.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Camp Dutteah, Dec. 9.—Orders confirmed:—

Cheerat station order, dated Sept. 4 last, appointing Lieut. W. F. Fullarton, 93rd highlanders, to be station staff officer, v. Lieut. M. H. Seward.

Peshawur division order, dated Oct 30 last, directing Lieut. H. C. Kemble, doing duty with the 6th Bengal cav., to do duty with H.M.'s 21st hussars.

By Lieut. H. C. Cattley, comdg. 19th Bengal cav., dated 24th ult., appointing Lieut. C. W. Campbell, late 10th N.I., to officiate as paid doing duty officer, with effect from 16th idem.

Lahore division order, dated 27th ult., appointing Surg. H. Cape, F.R.S., 16th N.I., to med. charge of the Meean Meer arty. division, v. Surg. J. B. Harrison, M.D., with effect from 24th idem.

Cawnpore brigade order, dated 27th ult., appointing Asst. surg. W. Venour, 46th foot, to med. charge of the staff of the station and left wing of the 15th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Surg. J. White.

Leave of absence:—

Late 1st Eur. Fus.—Capt. W. Davison, doing gen. duty at Umballa, from Dec. 2 to March 2, 1863, to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on m.c.

Late 17th N.I.—Capt. C. Bailly, doing duty 27th P.N.I., from Dec. 15 to Feb. 15, 1863, to presidency, m.c.

Late 31st N.I.—Capt. A. Ellis, officiating interp. and qmr. 2nd N.I., from Nov. 14 to Nov. 14, 1863, to Kemaon, on m.c.

Late 49th N.I.—Lieut. J. H. Blunt, doing duty 19th N.I., from Nov. 4 to Dec. 10, 1862, to Calcutta, prep. to furlough to Europe, on m.c.

Peshawur division order, dated 1st ult., directing Brigdr. W. O'G. Haly, c.s., to assume command of the division on the departure of Maj. gen. Sir S. Cotton, K.C.B.

Gowhattie station order, dated 7th ult., appointing Lieut. and adjt. H. C. T. Jarrett, v.c., 28th regt. N.I., station and district staff officer in Assam.

By Maj. H. M. Garstin, comdg. 42nd regt. N.I., dated 10th ult., appointing Lieut. R. P. Davis to officiate as paid doing duty officer, v. Lieut. J. Johnstone, placed at disposal of Bengal Government.

Sirhind division order, dated 21st ult., directing the following medical arrangements:—

Surg. T. Farquhar, M.D., 1st regt. N.I., to receive medical charge of a detachment proceeding up country from Asst. surg. W. H. Price, 89th foot.

Asst. surg. R. Adams, 81st foot, to receive medical charge of 1st regt. N.I. from Dr. Farquhar.

Delhi garrison order, dated 21st ult., directing Asst. surg. W. E. Caird, 12th regt. N.I., to afford medical aid to the garrison staff, in addition to his other duties, v. Surg. C. R. Francis.

Lahore division order, dated 25th ult., appointing Asst. surg. G. A. Watson to do duty with the 19th foot at Meean Meer.

The following order is confirmed:—

Presidency div. order dated Nov. 28, directing Asst. surg. R. A. P. Grant, H.M.'s 43rd foot, to proceed by mail train to Raneeungee, to receive med. charge of the F. battery 14th brig. royal art., in room of Asst. surg. O'Leary, reported sick.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. R. W. Smith, D. battery 19th brig., to England, for 20 mos., with the sanction of Govt., m.c., under new rules.

Dr. Shelton, 48th foot, is to continue to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals till relieved by Dr. Prendergast, and the senior asst. surg., 48th foot, is to retain med. charge of the regt. during the same period.

Adj. gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 20.—No. 183.—The foll. order is confirmed:—

Benares station order, dated Nov. 15, directing Staff asst. surg. F. R. Wilson, at the recommendation of the offic. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, to do duty with the 1st batt. 20th foot, and relieve Asst. surg. D. Creagh, who will join his battery.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency div. order, dated 20th inst., directing Capt. A. B. Beatson, late 56th N.I., to do gen. duty at Fort William.

Oude div. order, dated 22nd inst., directing the following temp. med. arrangements:—

Appg. Surg. H. Stewart, 38th regt. N.I., to the 107th foot, and Asst. surg. A. Eteson, 18th Bengal cav., to receive med. charge of the 88th N.I., in add. to his other duties.

Directing Asst. surg. J. C. Shaw, of the 107th foot, to receive med. charge of the 3rd regt. of Sikh inf. on its arrival at Fyzabad, and detachment of the 5th Bengal cav., from Asst. surg. F. A. Turton, of the 23rd fusiliers, leaving the station with his regt.

Arrival of Sir C. Trevelyan.

Home Dept., Fort William, Jan. 13.—Her Majesty having appointed Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, and the said Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., having arrived at the Presidency, in the P. and O. Co.'s vessel *Nemesis*, he has accordingly this day taken the oaths and his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

By order of H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Financial Dept., Fort St. George, Jan. 13.—Mr. J. Lushington to be a director of the incorporated bank of Madras, v. Mr. Mangles.

Jan. 16.—The appt. of Mr. J. Mackey, to officiate as 2nd asst. accountant gen., is to have effect from the 10th inst.

Judicial Dept.—The Hon. W. Holloway, acting puisne judge of the high court of judicature, Madras, entered upon his duties on the 14th inst.

Mr. J. Wilkins, principal sudder ameen of Cuddalore, resumed charge of the court from civil and session judge on the 12th inst.

Mr. R. S. Dawes, principal sudder ameen of Salem, assumed charge of the court on the 14th inst.

Mr. T. E. Greenfield, personal asst. to the controller of military finance, is granted one year's leave to Europe on m.c.

Madras, Jan. 13.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed examiners at the approaching examination of candidates for employment in the uncovenanted civil service:—

In English.—Messrs. J. Bradshaw, P. P. Hutchins, C. A. Lawson, W. Morgan, C. E. Gover.

In Tamil.—Rev. P. Percival, Mr. W. Joyes, Rev. J. B. Rodgers, Mr. S. Pillai.

In Telugu.—Capt. J. C. Macdonald.

In Malayalam.—Mr. A. C. Burnell.

In Canarese.—Mr. J. Garrett.

Jan. 15.—The chief justice and judges of the High Court of Judicature have made the following appointment:—

Mr. H. V. Platcher to be district moonsiff at Bellary.

Madras, Marine Superint.'s Office, Jan. 13.—The superint. of marine has granted to Mr. E. Templemore, superint. of diving apparatus, priv. leave for 1 mo.

Jan. 16.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to permit the underment. officers to retire from the Madras volunteer guards from Dec. 31, 1862:—

Capt. R. H. Powys, No. 9 company.

Lieut. J. Short, rifle company.

Lieut. J. G. Garrett, No. 5 company.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. in the Madras volunteer guards:—

Lieut. J. Deschamps to be capt., v. Powys; Ens. J. M. L. Miller to be lieut., v. Deschamps; Mr. J. Oakes to be ensign, v. Miller.

2nd Lieut. S. W. Clerk to be lieut., v. Short; Mr. G. E. Branson to be ens., v. Clerk.

Ens. J. T. Blissett to be lieut., v. Garrett; Mr. W. Biddulph to be ens., v. Blissett.

Military Dept., Jan. 16.—No. 18.—Maj. A. Cannan, 22nd regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on residue of furl. for 2 years 6 mos. and 7 days, under the old regs., and to embark from Madras.

The underment. officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—

1st class Asst. surg. J. Miller, M.D., arrived at Madras on Jan. 8.

No. 15.—The foll. G.O.s by H.E. the Gov. gen. in India in Council are re-published:—

G.O.s by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Fort William, Jan. 2.—No. 6.—The foll. orders issued by the officiating resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

No. 202, dated Nov. 22.—Confirming the cantonment order issued by Major Murray, comdg. 1st cav., Hyderabad contngt., and the station of Bolarum, directing asst. surg. A. Sanderson, A.M. and M.B., 1st cav., Hyderabad contngt., to assume med. charge of the 1st inf., Hyderabad contngt., from Nov. 10, 1862, on the departure of Asst. surg. G. Williamson, M.D., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George by G.G.O. No. 967 of 1862.

No. 208, dated Nov. 28.—Confirming the foll. regtl. orders issued by Maj. H. Clerk, comdt. 2nd cav., Hyderabad contngt., dated Nov. 22:—

Directing Lieut. H. Watson, 2nd in command, and offic. adjt., 2nd cav., Hyderabad contngt., to assume command of the regt. from 23rd inst., on his departure on general leave of absence.

Directing Lieut. J. G. D. Walker, paid doing duty officer, 2nd cav., Hyderabad contngt., to act as adjt. to the corps from 23rd inst., during absence of Lieut. and adjt. Bell on sick leave, v. Lieut. H. Watson, relieved.

No. 16.—The following orders issued by the officiating resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

Dec. 8, 1862.—No. 213.—Granting Capt. R. K. Macquoid, officiating comdt. 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, leave of absence from Dec. 14, 1862, to March 13, or from date of quitting Ellichpore, to Bombay.

Dec. 16, 1862.—No. 220.—Confirming the station order issued by the officer comdg. at Ellichpore, dated Aug. 31, 1862, directing Capt. T. T. Turton, officiating 2nd in command 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, to assume command of 2nd comp. arty., Hyderabad contingent, and charge of depot at Ellichpore, on departure of Capt. R. A. Baker on sick

leave, in addition to his other duties, from Aug. 31, 1862.

Dec. 19, 1862.—No. 223.—Confirming the station order issued by the officer comdg. at Aurangabad, dated Nov. 9, 1862, directing Asst. surg. C. T. Eves, in temporary medical charge of 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, to afford medical aid to 2nd inf., 4th comp. arty., Hyderabad contingent and staff, and details, on departure of Asst. surg. Reed, M.D.

No. 224.—Confirming the regimental order issued by the officer comdg. 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Dec. 13, 1862, directing Capt. T. T. Turton, officiating 2nd in command, to assume command of the regt.; and Lieut. and Adj. H. C. Onslow to act as 2nd in command; and Lieut. E. W. Shaw, paid doing duty officer, to act as adjutant from the above date, on departure of Capt. R. K. Macquoid on the leave of absence granted in G.O. of the 8th inst., No. 213.

Fort St. George, Jan. 16.—No. 16.—The following G.O. and notification by the Govt. of Bombay are republished at this presidency:—

Bombay Castle, Jan. 9.—Military Dept.—No. 9.—Maj. T. Peyton, Madras staff corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for 20 mo., on m.c., with permission to proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 7.—Capt. G. A. Searle, H.M.'s Madras army, has been appointed a special asst. engineer, with effect from Sept. 1, 1862.

Leave of absence:—

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Jan. 20.—Mr. J. Ratliff, civil and sess. judge of Bellary, priv. leave for 3 mo., to proc. to Eur.

Appts.:—

Mr. W. T. Blair to act as civil and sess. judge of Bellary, during the absence of Mr. Ratliff on leave, or until further orders—to remain at Chittoor until relieved.

Mr. H. E. Sullivan to act as civil and sess. judge of Chittoor.

Mr. H. Morris to act as civil and sess. judge of Nundial, during the abs. of Mr. A. W. Sullivan on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. R. J. Melville to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor.

Educational Dept.—Mr. E. Thompson, M.A., to be professor of moral philosophy and logic in the pres. college, to have effect from 1st inst.

Financial Dept.—Maj. A. Ritherdon to act as asst. in the pay examiner's dept., during absence of Mr. T. E. Greenfield on m.c., subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. E. Porter, missionary of the London Missionary Society, to be marriage registrar for the district of Cuddapah.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 20.—Mr. H. Morris, act. judge of Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, assumed charge of the court on the 19th inst. from Mr. R. J. Melville.

Public Dept.—The following gentlemen are admitted as members of the Madras C.S. from date opposite their names:—

Mr. E. Storr—Jan. 8, 1863; arrived per P. and O. str. *Nemesis*.

Messrs. F. H. Woodroffe, W. S. Lilly, B. Horsburgh—Jan. 14, 1863; arrived per screw str. *Queen of the South*.

ERRATUM.—In the notification respecting the grant of a year's leave to Mr. T. E. Greenfield, inserted in *Gazette* of 16th inst., for "personal assistant to the controller of military finance," read, "assistant, pay examiner's department."

Revenue Board Office, Madras, Jan. 17.—The Board of Revenue have granted 2 mo. priv. leave, under sec. 12 of the rules, to Mr. R. W. Barlow, head asst. coll. of N. Arcot.

Chief Office of Inspector Gen. of M. Police, Madras, Jan. 19.—Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. W. Freer, inspector of police, Nellore, for 2 mo., under sec. 7 of unconv. service absentee rules.

Madras, Postmr. Gen.'s Office, Camp Hyderabad, Jan. 13.—No. 443.—With the sanction of the director gen. of the Post-office in India, the postmr. gen. has granted Mr. C. A. Stuart, inspec. postmr., Hyderabad div., leave for 2 mo.

No. 446.—Mr. J. Honner, inspec. postmr., N. div., has leave for 3 mo.

Military Dept., Jan. 20.—No. 17.—Capt. R. G. Mainwaring, staff corps, sub asst. commy. gen., has 1 mo. leave of absence, from Jan. 14, prep. to leave to Eur., on m.c.

Lieut. H. P. R. Crawford, 34th regt. L.I., is permitted to proceed to Calcutta, on leave, for 4 mo., from date of departure, under furl. regs. of 1854, the first 60 days being priv. leave.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. J. G. Cookson, 8th regt. L.C.; arrived at Bombay on Jan. 11.

Lieut. J. N. Wilson, 39th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras on Jan. 14.

2nd Class Asst. surg. T. F. Bayntun; arrived at Madras on Jan. 14.

Dep. commy. H. G. O'Hara, M.I.C.E.I., public works dept., is permitted to retire from the service from Dec. 10 last, on the pension of £91. 10s. per annum.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Jan. 14.—The

appt. in G.O. dated July 22, 1862, of Lieut. G. Pirrie, 17th regt. N.I. to act as qmr. and interp. of 40th regt. N.I., is cancl.

The underment. officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. C. Mackenzie, 4th regt. N.I., Madras, qualified as adjt. under para. 8, G.O.C.C. July 6, 1858, No. 46.

Jan. 16.—Capt. H. M. Norris, of the late 2nd European L.I., is appt. to do duty until further orders with the 9th regt. N.I.; to join the regt. at Moulemin.

Lieut. C. Mackenzie, 4th regt. N.I., is appt. adjt. of that regt. v. Brev. capt. Stiles, who is permitted, at his own request, to resign the adjtancy.

Jan. 8.—So much of G.O.C.C. of Dec. 11 last as directs Asst. surg. W. A. Jacob, m.d., to afford medical aid to the detach. H.M.'s 1st royal regt., and Asst. Apothecary T. Everard to do duty under that officer, is cancl.

Jan. 17.—Instances having occurred of officers commdg. regts. of N.I. transmitting receipts for unclaimed money, paid by them into the Treasury, direct to Govt., instead of to the Acct. gen., Fort St. George, as ordered in G.O.C.C. July 17, 1860, No. 84, the C. in C. directs the particular attention of officers commdg. to the above G.O., the provisions of which are to be strictly observed.

The underment. officers are directed to proceed without delay to Madras, to join the surveying class, with reference to G.O.C.C. No. 94, dated Dec. 31 last:—

Capt. L. A. M. Græme, 102nd royal Madras fus.

Capt. J. V. Morris, staff corps.

Capt. R. A. Clementson, staff corps.

Capt. W. Kincaid, 22nd regt. N.I.

Lieut. F. B. Boone, 6th regt. N.I.

Lieut. N. Alexander, 22nd regt. N.I.

Lieut. D. T. Hatchell, 84th regt. L.I.

Lieut. G. A. Young, late 52nd regt. N.I., doing duty 4th regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. J. Muir, of the 49th, doing duty with the 21st regt. N.I., is appt. to act as adjt. of the 83rd regt. N.I., from 14th inst.

Jan. 19.—Capt. J. G. Cookson, of the late 8th regt. L.C., is appt. to do duty until further orders with the 3rd regt. L.C.

The underment. officers of the 2nd regt. N.I. are directed to join that regt. on its return from Pegu.

Lieut. W. Huddleston, doing duty 21st regt. N.I.

Lieut. S. H. Williams, doing duty 21st regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. W. Cleland, doing duty N.I. depot.

Lieut. C. A. Liardet, doing duty under the officer omgd. Southern div.

Lieut. F. R. Trevor, doing duty 31st regt. N.I.

Pensioned Sergeant D. Arklie, No. 2,235, 1st class, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at St. Thomas' Mount.

Jan. 20.—Maj. W. C. R. Macdonald, of the staff corps, is appt. to do duty under the orders of the officer commdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, on the cessation of his appt. of brigade maj. at Jaulnah.

Capt. J. V. Morris, of the staff corps, is appt. to do duty with the 22nd regt. N.I., till further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Maj. W. C. R. Macdonald, staff corps, from date of ceasing to perform the duties of brig. maj. at Jaulnah, for 6 mo., Neigherries, Mysore, and Madras, the first 60 days to be priv. leave.

Lieut. B. A. Bloomfield, 19th regt. N.I., in continuation after return from England, till Jan. 10, to enable him to join.

Ens. E. P. Maltby, gen. list, doing duty H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot, in continuation till Feb. 3, Madras, under the provs. of G.O.G., No. 116, dated April 24, 1855.

ERRATUM.—The G.O. directing Maj. G. F. Shakespear, acting dep. judge adv. gen., to join his appt. in the Southern div., should bear date Jan. 13, in place of Jan. 10.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

RETRENCHMENT.

Military Dept., Bombay Castle, Jan. 8.—No. 7.—The following G.O. by the Govt. of India, No. 1,114, dated Dec. 16, 1862, is republished:—

1. As some misapprehension is believed to exist with respect to the competency of the head of a department, the accounts of which are controlled by the military finance department, to remit a retrenchment made by one of the examiners on account of departmental expenditure of any kind, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that the controller of military finance alone has the power of remitting such a retrenchment, on sufficient explanation being afforded to warrant the charge being passed under existing rules.

2. But, as the opinion of the head of the department must have great weight with the controller, the reply to the retrenchment should be sent through the former, who will forward it to the controller, with such remarks as he may deem necessary.

3. Whenever the officer retrenched wishes the case

to be submitted to Government, in the event of the controller not feeling justified in remitting the retrenchment himself, he should state this in the reply, which the controller will, in that case, submit for the orders of Government in the usual way.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. col.,
Sec. to Govt. of India.

Jan. 9.—No. 9.—Maj. T. Peyton, Madras staff corps, has furlough to Europe for 20 mo., m.c., with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 10.—Lieut. col. H. Stanley, 5th regt. N.L.I., has furlough to Europe for 15 mo., m.c., under new furl. regs., from Dec. 18 last.

No. 11.—Lieut. Watts, staff officer at Kulladhee, is app. superint. of bazaars at Kulladhee from Dec. 1 last, v. Lieut. Cunningham.

No. 12.—Surg. R. Nicholson has furlough to Europe for 18 mo., m.c.

Jan. 12.—No. 14.—The underment. officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. J. Havelock, Dec. 20.

No. 15.—The underment. officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj. from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. (brev. maj.) E. A. H. Bacon, Dec. 22.

No. 16.—Lieut. A. M. Phillips, 2nd regt. Sind horse, has been appt. to act as adjt. of the Sawant Warree local corps.

Jan. 13.—No. 17.—With reference to G.O., No. 591, dated Oct. 30, Lieut. Caldecott, H.M.'s 103rd Bombay fusiliers, was relieved of his duties in the forest dept. on Dec. 4.

No. 18.—H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the foll. appointments:—

Asst. surg. W. Dymock to be asst. surg. to the European gen. hospital, to be hereafter called "house surgeon, European general hospital."

Asst. surg. T. E. P. Martin to be acting civil surg., Ahmednuggur.

Asst. surg. C. Johnson to be acting civil surg., Kaira.

Asst. surg. R. C. McConnell to be acting civil surg., Kotre.

Asst. surg. A. N. Riddell to be acting civil surg., Hyderabad, Sind.

Asst. surg. W. Niven to be acting port surg., Bombay.

Asst. surg. J. Pinkerton to be acting supt. of vaccination in Sind.

Political Dept., Jan. 14.—Mr. W. H. Havelock resumed charge of his duties as political agent at Kolhapoor and in the southern Maratha country, on the 8th inst.

Asst. surg. J. Lumsdaine has been appt. acting civil surg. at Khelet.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 9.—H. Govind, head clerk of the Parnair Talooka, is appt. a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class, in the Ahmednuggur Zillah.

Revenue Dept., Jan. 7.—Mr. T. Bosanquet to act as first asst. to the coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry until further orders.

Mr. W. M. Salmon to be third asst. to the coll. and mag. of Sholapoor, and to do duty as an asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. A. C. Trevor to be supernum. asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Jan. 14.—Asst. surg. J. G. Nicolson received charge of the civil medical duties of Ahmednuggur from Asst. surg. M. M. Mackenzie on 1st inst.

Asst. surg. W. J. Moore has been permitted to resign the appointment of Acting asst. surg. to the European general hospital.

The name of the civil surgeon, Surat, is substituted for that of the asst. superint. of police, as one of the ex-officio commissioners of the Surat municipality, in Govt. notification of Dec. 9, 1862.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 10.—Lieut. col. DeLisle, R.E., is appointed superintending engineer of the presidency circle, including Aden and the Tanna collection.

Capt. J. A. Fuller, R.E., to be civil architect at the presidency.

Capt. J. Jones, R.E., to be a 1st class executive engineer, and executive engineer of the Bombay harbour defences.

Lieut. col. C. Scott, R.E., to be a 1st class executive engineer.

The services of Capt. Davidson, R.E., are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., at his own request.

Jan. 13.—Mr. W. Ashdown, probationary asst. engineer, is appointed a 2nd class asst. engineer, with effect from Oct. 6, 1862.

Jan. 14.—Sergts. J. Grant and J. Allen are appointed probationary asst. overseers, with effect from Dec. 1, 1862.

The undermentioned officers, comdg. companies of sappers employed on public works, are appointed probationary asst. engineers while so employed:—

Lieut. E. Cunningham, 7th regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. E. Simpson, 25th regt. N.I.

Lieut. E. N. Marsh, 18th regt. N.I.

Mily. Dept., Jan. 15.—No. 21.—Capt. W. C. Lester, staff corps, is appt. to act as cantonment mag. at Ahmednuggur during the absence, on m.c., of Maj. Jones.

No. 22.—Station order confirmed:—

Dated Nov. 16.—By the Brigdr. comdg. Ahmednuggur brigade, appg. Lieut. Wardrop, staff officer, to perform the duties of cantonment mag., as a temporary measure, from date of dep. of Maj. Jones.

Jan. 16.—No. 23.—Maj. J. P. Sandwith, staff corps, has a furl. to Eur., for 2 years, on private affairs, under new furl. regs.

Jan. 17.—No. 25.—The following extracts from brigade orders, by Maj. gen. R. W. Honnet, c.b., comdg. at Aden, dated Nov. 18 last, is confirmed:—

"Agreeably to permission received from H. B. the C. in C., Lieut. Jacob, 4th comp. Goulundauze batt., is appt. to act as asst. to the executive engr., subject to the confirmation of Govt."

No. 26.—The G.O. No. 516 of Sept. 15 last, promg. Capt. G. E. S. Bell, staff corps, to his present grade, is cancl., as that officer has not completed 4 years' staff service.

Jan. 19.—No. 27.—Capt. G. Hossack, R.A., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank.

No. 28.—Lieut. S. Bell, staff corps, is permitted to resign H.M.'s service.

Jan. 20.—No. 29.—Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals P. W. Hockin, with temp. rank, is, subject to H.M.'s approval, prom. to the rank of Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals from 6th inst., v. Grierson, dec.

Surg. maj. A. Wright is app. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, during the absence of Dep. insp. gen. B. White, on leave.

Surg. maj. B. Costelloe, m.d., is appt. to act as Pres. surg. 1st district, Bombay, v. Wright.

No. 31.—The underment. officers are admitted as probationers to the Bombay staff corps, subject to the conditions prescribed:—

Lieut. M. Grant, 33rd foot, asst. to the superint. revenue survey and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry.

Lieut. G. A. Jacob, 22nd regt. N.I., asst. superint. of army schools.

No. 32.—Lieut. J. H. Castell (staff corps) is allowed a furl. to Europe for 2 years, on private affairs, under new regs.

No. 33.—The following officer, cadet of the season 1848, is prom. to the brevet rank of capt. from date specified opposite his name:—

Lieut. A. Hawthorne, 9th regt. N.I., Jan. 20.

Jan. 21.—No. 36.—The following G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, No. 9, dated Jan. 5, 1863, is republished:—

"With reference to the notification issued by the Govt. of the N.W.P., No. 3,408a, dated Dec. 27, 1862, the servs. of Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatley, of the Bombay med. est., civil asst. surg. of Lullipore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay."

Asst. surg. Wheatley's services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 37.—The foll. promotion is made, subject to the approval of H.M.:—

2nd Regt. L.C.—Lieut. R. G. T. Stevenson to be capt. from Dec. 6 last, v. Capt. J. A. Pym dec. on 5th idem.

General List (Cav.).—Cornet B. A. Combe (lieut. in H.M.'s 21st hussars) to be lieut. from Dec 6 last, v. Stevenson, of 2nd regt. L.C., prom.*

No. 38.—With reference to G.O. No. 383, dated July 20, 1861, the prom. of Surg. F. Manisty to the rank of surg. major dates from March 6, 1861.

Political Dept., Jan. 19.—Mr. G. A. Kittredge has been appt. to act as United States Vice Consul during the abs. of Mr. G. W. Healey from Bombay.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 20.—Mr. A. C. Trevor, supern. asst. mag. of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

Jan. 21.—Mr. W. M. Salmon is vested with the powers of a mag. in the zillah of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. J. B. Peile is vested with the powers of a mag. in the zillah of Ahmedabad.

Mr. S. J. Harrison is vested with the powers of a mag. in the zillah of Poona.

Revenue Dept., Jan. 20.—Mr. H. D. Rae, asst. to the superint. revenue survey and assessment, Guzerat, has leave for one year, to Neigherries.

Lieut. D. C. Pedder, supern. asst. superint. revenue survey and assessment, Guzerat, has been prom. to the grade of asst. superint.

Jan. 21.—In supercession of the Govt. order, dated Aug. 25, 1862, published in Government Gazette of 28th idem, app. Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Colaba, H.E. in council is pleased to app. Mr. Ravenscroft sub coll. of Colaba, and to be an asst. to the mag. at Tanna.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, app. on April 7, 1862, to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Colaba, is appt. to act as

* The promotion of this officer is made under the provisions of paragraph 58 of G.O. by the Govt. of India, No. 333 of 1861, and will in no way affect promotion in H.M.'s 21st hussars, for appointment to which corps he was placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. in India by G.O. by No. 446, dated July 29, 1863.

sub coll. of Colaba and an asst. to the mag. at Tanna.

Mr. A. A. Borradaile, acting 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for 6 mo. to proc. to Eur. on private affairs, under sec. XIV. of the civil absentee rules, and under the proviso mentioned in clause 2 of para. 1 of the resolution of the Govt. of India in the financial dept., No. 1g, dated Jan. 2, 1863.

Mr. Borradaile is also allowed prep. leave for 10 days.

Consequent on the retirement of Capt. Gillett from the service, H.E. the Gov. in council is pleased to make the following appts.:

Mr. W. Leibschwager to be superint. preventive service.

Mr. T. Jervis to be dep. superint. preventive service.

Jan. 21.—The underment. gentlemen have passed the prescribed exam. in the languages mentioned opposite their names:—

Marathee—Lieut. M. Grant, asst. superint. revenue survey and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry; Mr. C. A. Raymer; Mr. W. E. Waite.

Guzerathee—Mr. H. Showell.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 20.—Capt. J. A. Fuller, R.E., has been allowed an ext. till Jan. 8 of the leave on m.c. granted to him under date Nov. 25, 1862.

Messrs. C. S. Fabey and J. Gregory, probationary asst. engrs., are appd. asst. engrs. of the 2nd class, with effect from Sept. 15, 1862.

Messrs. W. J. Fahie and J. Morris, probationary asst. engrs., are appd. asst. engrs. of the 2nd class, with effect from Sept. 28, 1862.

Educational Dept., Jan. 21.—H.E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Sir A. Grant, Bart., to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Jan. 20.—The Rev. C. Laing, chaplain of Malligaum, is allowed priv. leave of abs. for one mo., from the date of his leaving the station.

HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH FORCES.

■ Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Jan. 5.—No. 13.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 1.—By the officer com. 3rd drag. gds., appg. Cornet G. F. Robertson to act as adjt., v. Don, and Cornet J. L. Egginton to act as qmrr., v. Robertson.

No. 15.—On the recommendation of the principal inspec. gen. med. dept., the following med. officers are nominated to the med. charge of the invalids of the season, per ships stated opposite to their names, and are directed to proceed to Bombay and place themselves under the orders of the dep. inspec. gen., pres. div. and Indian Navy:—

Ast. surg. M. M. Mackenzie, of the Bombay med. service, per ship *Windsor Castle*.

Ast. surg. O. Barnett, 6th or Inniskilling dragoons, per ship *Gosforth*.

Ast. surg. James, Bombay med. service, per ship *Star of India*.

No. 17.—Leave of absence:—

Brev. maj. R. Pittman, A batty. 4th brig. royal horse art., to presy., for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. C. H. Costobadie, 3rd drag. gds., from Jan. 25 to Mar. 15, to proceed to Bombay.

No. 18.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Major W. M. S. Bolton, 106th foot, from Oct. 28, 1862, to July 31, 1863, m.c.

Jan. 6.—No. 19.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 31.—By the brigadier com. at Ahmednuggur, granting to Lieut. and adjt. Don, H.M.'s 3rd drag. gds., permission to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before a medical committee, prior to applying for final leave to Europe.

Dated Jan. 2.—By the major gen. com. Poona div., granting leave of absence to Lieut. Lempriere for 30 days, from Dec. 31, 1862, to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

No. 20.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Qmrr. Connell, 1st battn. 4th foot, from Nov. 30, 1862, to Feb. 28, 1863, m.c.

Jan. 8.—No. 23.—Order confirmed:—

By Brigdr. Pelly, comdg. at Neemuch, dated Dec. 29, 1862, permitting Lieut. F. Lodge, R.A., to proceed to Bombay, at the recommendation of a medical board, prepy. to his obtaining a final certificate to England.

Jan. 9.—No. 24.—Order confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. the Hon. E. Maasey, comdg. 106th regt., dated Dec. 20, 1862, appointing Lieut. T. H. Sangster, interpreter, v. Capt. Kirklaud, with effect from Dec. 14.

No. 25.—The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Capt. H. F. Morgan, 28th regt., from Jan. 25 to April 25, to appear before the examination committee at the presidency, in the Hindoostanee language.

No. 27.—Leave of absence, subject to the approval of H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

Lieut. W. S. Mackenzie, 93rd highlanders, to England by overland route, m.c.

Ens. F. Duncan, 28th foot, to England by overland route, m.c.

Ens. R. Quinet, 101st foot, to England by overland route, m.c.

These officers, who are not available for duty with troops, will on arrival report themselves to the Adj. gen., Horse Guards.

No. 28.—With reference to G.O. British forces, No. 1,041, of Dec. 23, the dep. inspec. gen. H.M.'s hospitals having been detained on duty and unable to proceed as there directed, is now authorised to proceed on his annual tour of inspection to the Scinde division by the next mail steamer for Kurrachee.

The arrangements for conducting the duties of his office during his absence already published will hold good.

Jan. 12.—No. 34.—Dr. Gorrings, surg. 1st batt. 4th foot, offctg. dep. inspr. gen. H.M.'s British hospitals, will proceed to Khandalla to-morrow, the 13th inst., for the purpose of examining the invalids who have lately arrived at the gen. depot from Kamptee.

No. 35.—With reference to G.O. H.M.'s forces, No. 683, of Sept. 6, 1862, all future applications for leave of absence for officers of the R.A. in this command will be made out in the form circulated by the dep. adjt. gen. H.M.'s forces, with circular No. 9 of May 8, 1862.

Jan. 18.—No. 36.—With reference to circular No. 11, of May 9, 1862, officers comdg. regiments of cav. and inf. brigades and batteries of art., are directed to forward to the brigade maj. H.M.'s forces, Bombay, indents for the forms requisite to enable them to furnish the required returns.

No. 38.—The invalids, time-expired men, &c., of H.M.'s British regts., with their families, attached to the gen. depot, [R.A., sappers and miners, 6th Inniskilling drags., 28th foot, 33rd foot, 44th foot, 56th foot, 72nd foot, 103rd foot, 106th foot], will embark for England in the ship *Gosforth*, on the 14th inst., under instructions from the dep. qmrr. gen. of the army.

The foll. officers are appd. to do duty with the above party:—

91st Foot.—Capt. F. Pike, to command.

6th Drags.—Lieut. A. F. Stewart, to do duty.

56th Foot.—Lieut. J. Charley, Ens. G. D. Grimes, to do duty.

Ast. surg. O. Barnett, 6th or Inniskilling drags., in med. charge.

Jan. 14.—No. 30.—Leave of absence, subject to the approval of H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

R.A.—Maj. R. Pittman to proceed to England via the Cape, on m.c.

Maj. Pittman is available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adj. gen. Horse Guards.

No. 40.—The underment. officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to the approval of H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

18th brigade R.A.—Lieut. P. R. Lempriere, to England by the overland route on m.c.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. J. Don, to England by the overland route on m.c.

These officers are not available for duty with troops, and they will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adj. gen. Horse Guards.

Jan. 16.—No. 41.—Leave.—Capt. A. Schmid, 109th foot, from Dec. 17 to Jan. 3, 1863.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 13.—No. 44.—With reference to G.O. No. 591, Oct. 30, Lieut. Caldecott, H.M.'s 103rd Bombay fus., was relieved of his duties in the forest dept. on Dec. 4 last.

Jan. 14.—No. 45.—The following extract from a despatch from the Sec. of State for India, No. 154, Dec. 16 last, is published:—

"Capt. F. Warden, 106th foot, has been ordered by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Cg. in C. to join the depot of his regt. on Dec. 10, 1862."

The following extract from gen. orders by H.E. the C. in C. in India is published for information:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Camp Cawnpore, Jan. 5.—No. 46.—Leave.—Lieut. M. Lynch, 33rd foot, to England, for 3 mo. from date of embarkation.

Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Jan. 17.—No. 47.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 27.—By the officer commanding 33rd regt., appointing Ens. Douglas to act as rifle instructor during the absence on leave of Lieut. Lynch.

No. 48.—Leave.—Capt. W. Edgeworth, 3rd drag. gds., from Feb. 1 to March 31, to Bombay.

Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Jan. 20.—No. 49.—On the recommendation of the dep. inspr. gen. H.M.'s British hospitals, Staff asst. surg. Belcher, whose services are no longer required at the general depot, will report himself to the officer comdg. 103rd regt. for duty with that corps.

No. 50.—The underment. officer passed the colloquial exam. in Hindoostanee on the 16th inst.:—

Capt. W. Edgeworth, 3rd drag. guards.

No. 51.—Leave of absence:—

Col. R. C. Wormald, 21st brig. royal art., from Jan. 15 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m.c., in view to obtaining a final certificate to a hill station.

No. 52.—Royal Artillery.—The following extract from the orders of H.E. the C. in C. in India, dated head qrs., Camp Calpee, Dec. 30, is published:—

The following postings of officers of the royal art. in the Bombay pres. are made, subject to the ap-

proval of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal C. in C., viz.:—

Lieut. J. Day, to No. 6 battery, 21st brigade.

Lieut. E. H. S. Blenkinsopp, to No 6 battery, 21st brigade.

Lieut. J. B. Lawrence, to No. 7. battery, 21st brig.

Lieut. J. Keith, to No. 7 battery, 21st brigade.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Jan. 8.—No. 20.—The underment. officers will appear before the General Examination Committee to be assembled at the Town-hall, Bombay, on Saturday, the 10th inst., for exam. in the native languages, as follows:—

Hindoostanee—Interpreter's Test.

Lieut. C. A. Cunningham, 28th regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. M. Boyd, cadre 30th regt. N.I., attached to 11th regt. N.I.

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Capt. A. M. Murray, R.A.

Lieut. F. C. H. Clarke, R.A.

Murathee.

Lieut. J. G. E. Griffith, 18th regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. W. M. Anderson, 26th regt. N.I.

Persian.

Maj. T. E. Gordon, staff corps.

No. 21.—Lieut. P. P. Mainwaring, 20th regt. N.I., returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on Dec. 29 last.

No. 22.—The underment. officer, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his regt.:—

Lieut. J. Galloway, 18th Regt. N.I.

Jan. 10.—No. 24.—The following orders by Lieut. col. Stanley, comdg. 5th regt. N.L.I., dated Nov. 24, 1862, are confirmed:—

Appg. Lieut. Hartigan to act as adjt. to the regt. from 23rd idem, v. Lieut. Hunt.

Lieut. Hunt to act as staff officer to the wing at Shanghai, from 23rd idem.

Directing Asst. surg. Sexton to proceed to Shanghai, and assume medical charge of the wing of the 6th regt. N.L.I. there stationed.

Jan. 15.—No. 30.—The underment. officers have been reported to have passed the required examinations in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee Staff Test.

Capt. J. H. S. Pierce, 24th regt. N.I.

Capt. W. E. Egey, 2nd regt. L.C.

Lieut. G. E. Acklom, 44th foot.

Lieut. G. M. Lyons, 24th regt. N.I.

Lieut. A. Phelps, 11th regt. N.I.

Ens. G. R. B. Drummond, gen. list, attached to 26th regt. N.I.

Colloquial.

Lieut. W. G. B. Garrow, cadre 2nd Eur. regt. L.C., attached to the 17th regt. N.I.

Jan. 16.—No. 31.—Asst. surg. G. F. Browne is posted to the 26th regt. N.I., and directed to join the detach. of that regt. proc. to Kolapore.

No. 32.—With reference to G.O.C., No. 1,192, of Dec. 11 last, Asst. surg. Burrows received charge of the cav. and inf. escorts with the C. in C. on the 22nd idem.

Jan. 17.—No. 33.—Surg. maj. E. Mahaffy is app. to take temp. med. charge of the 103rd regt., fus., and directed to join forthwith.

Ast. surg. T. Miller is placed on gen. duty northern div., and directed to join at the public expense.

No. 34.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 1.—By the officer comdg. wing 14th regt. N.I., app. Lieut. Forbes to act as adjt., v. Cahill.

No. 36.—Leave of absence:—

Ens. C. J. A. Yates, attached, gen. list, 30 days from date of departure, to Tanna on m.c.

Lieut. J. A. Gayer, A.D.C. to Maj. gen. Farrell, cadre 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., from Jan. 18 to Feb. 28, to Bombay on m.c.

Capt. J. A. S. Faulknor, 6th regt. N.I., from Jan. 10 to Feb. 15, in ext.

Acting sub Conductor W. MacDonald, ordnance dept., from Jan. 3 to Jan. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.

Jan. 19.—No. 39.—In consequence of Lieut. col. Kirby, H.M.'s 94th regt., having resigned the appointment of military secretary to the C. in C., the following appointments are made, subject to the approval of the C. in C. in India:—

Brev. maj. Flood, H.M.'s 82nd foot, to be military secretary to the C. in C. from Dec. 16, 1862.

Capt. Jervia, H.M.'s 106th foot, is confirmed as A.D.C.

Capt. Crealock, H.M.'s 95th foot, to be A.D.C., to fill a vacancy.

Capt. Crealock will continue to perform the duties of junior district inspec. of musketry until further orders.

WARRANT OFFICERS' LEAVE TO EUROPE.

No. 40.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Sec. of State for India, the C. in C. is pleased to announce that warrant officers proceeding on leave to Europe will not be entitled to a passage back at the cost of the State, but that their return passage must be paid for by themselves.

H.E. at the same time publishes for the information of warrant officers the amount of furlough pay which they will be entitled to whilst on furlough to Europe:—

Dep. asst. commissary, \$80 per annum.
Conductor, \$75 per annum.
Sub-conductor, \$45 per annum.

Jan. 20.—No. 42.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language, as follows:—
Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Capt. A. M. Murray, royal art.
Lieut. F. C. H. Clarke, royal art.
No. 43.—Capt. D. Hutcheon, cadre 2nd Eur. regt. N.I., is attached to 12th N.I., and directed to join.
No. 44.—The officer comdg. 20th N.I. has permission to detach a recruiting party to the Deccan.
No. 48.—Leave of absence:—
Lieut. J. Hibbert, gen. list, attached to 18th regt. N.I., from Jan. 16 to Feb. 14, to Malligaum, on m.c.
Ens. J. M. Heath, gen. list, attached to 25th regt. N.I., from Jan. 18 to Feb. 19, in ext.
Asst. surg. T. B. W. P. Johnstone, 16th regt. N.I., from Jan. 8 to Feb. 8, to Bombay, on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
Lieut. E. G. E. Sabben, 17th regt. N.I., from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, in ext.

NAVAL.

Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, Jan. 10.—No. 1.—Mr. W. A. Wetherall, midshipman, I.N., has been allowed a furl. to Europe for 15 mos., on m.c., under the new furl. regs.

Jan. 9.—No. 2.—Mr. A. Johnstone, asst. to the Indian naval storekeeper in the coal branch, returned to duty from England on the 25th ult.

Jan. 13.—No. 3.—Lieut. Burnes assumed charge of his duties as asst. superint. and port officer at Sadasheghur on Dec. 7 last.

Jan. 20.—No. 6.—The following temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—

By Commodore J. Frushard, I.N., commdg. H.M.'s I.N.:

Lieut. G. B. Hewett, commdg. the *Hugh Rose*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel from Dec. 5 last, in addition to his own, there being no other officer available.

Mr. E. Bishop, midshipman, of the *Ajdaha*, was employed on special duty under Lieut. Stiffe from Dec. 3 last.

Aden Squadron Orders.

On the requisition of the Acting Political Resident, Aden, Capt. R. L. Playfair, 1st asst. to the Political Resident, proceeding on duty to the African coast, to be accommodated on board the *Semiramis*, from Nov. 17.

Lieut. Carpendale, comdg. the *Mahi*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel from Oct. 1 last, there being no other officer available.

Mr. W. Hilliard, captain's clerk, of the *Semiramis*, to be clerk in charge of the *Mahi*, from Nov. 24 last, v. Mr. Ellis, transf. to the *Semiramis*.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT, the wife of Dr. R. T., son (stillborn), at Nagode, Dec. 24.

ANDERSON, the wife of Capt. Roy Art., daughter (stillborn), at Mahableswar, Jan. 16.

BARN, the wife of Lieut. W. L., 48th Regt., son, at Lucknow, Jan. 17.

BERNARD, the wife of Capt. H., daughter, at Abbottabad, Dec. 18.

BIGGS, the wife of J. A. M., daughter, at Sirsa, Jan. 7.

BROOKE, the wife of H., son, at Mazagon, Jan. 25.

BYERS, the wife of Capt. C. H., daughter, at Umballa, Jan. 14.

BYRN, Mrs. R. S., at Calcutta, Jan. 16.

CLEVELAND, the wife of H., daughter, at Bombay, Jan. 15.

COMBE, the wife of Capt. J. J., 18th N.I., daughter, at Belgaum, Jan. 20.

DELAPOSSE, the wife of Lieut. C. E., Roy. Art., daughter, at Jubbulpore, Jan. 6.

DELANEY, the wife of W., daughter, at Aden, Dec. 27.

ELLIOTT, the wife of Major W. E., daughter, at Kur-naul, Jan. 18.

FERGUSON, the wife of D., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 18.

FERRIS, the wife of Dr. G. R., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 12.

FORTESCUE, the wife of Capt., 3rd batt. P.C.O. Rifle Brig., daughter, at Bareilly, Jan. 7.

HAMILTON, the wife of Capt. G., son, at Mount Abo, Dec. 23.

HART, the wife of Barrack sergt. E., daughter, at Poona, Jan. 12.

HILL, the wife of R., daughter, at Lucknow, Jan. 4.

HITCHINS, the wife of Capt. C. I., son, at Dacca, Jan. 12.

HOLMES, the wife of Lieut. Eng., daughter, at Peshawur, Jan. 9.

INGLE, the wife of H., daughter, at Kurrachee, Jan. 9.

IRELAND, the wife of Capt. W. F., daughter, at Narsingpore, Dec. 31.

KENDALL, the wife of Dr. H., 7th Hussars, son, at Meeran Meer, Jan. 3.

PIERCE, the wife of Capt. T., son, at Ajmere, Jan. 6.

PLAYFAIR, the wife of A. L., Adj. 4th Cav., Hyderabad Conting., son, at Aurangabad, Jan. 12.

RATTRAY, the wife of Major P., son, at Chota Nagpore, Jan. 11.

ROBERTSON, the wife of C., 88th Regt., son, at Shajehampore, Jan. 17.

SHEWELL, the wife of Major W. V., daughter, at Mhow, Jan. 11.

SILLAR, the wife of W. C., daughter, at Malabar-hill, Bombay, Jan. 12.

SWABIES, the wife of P., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 9.

THOMSON, the wife of F. A., son, Jan. 13.

WICKHAM, the wife of H., daughter, at Colaba, Jan. 16.

WILLIS, the wife of H., civil eng., son, at Edulabad, in Khandeish, Jan. 23.

WORSLEY, the wife of H., 7th Bengal N.I., son, at Banda, Jan. 5.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE, J. F., to Florence J., daughter of W. Thompson, at Dacca, Jan. 7.

FALCON, A. B., to Selina S., daughter of Rev. J. H. Morgan, at Dinapore, Jan. 7.

LAWRENCE, A. J., to Susan M. M., daughter of W. Edwards, at Agra, Jan. 20.

MALCOLMSON, A., to Isabella C. M. B., daughter of Maj. B. Edwards, at Baroda, Jan. 14.

PERRET, L. E., to Ellen, daughter of W. Walker, at Byculla, Jan. 17.

PHILIPS, H. J., to Kate, daughter of H., Jan. 7.

SIMPSON, Lieut. G. B. C., to Mary S., daughter of the Rev. A. J. Urquhart, at Morar, Jan. 8.

SOUTER, F. A., to Helena E. L., daughter of W. M. Cameron, at Kirkee, Jan. 15.

STUART, Lieut. C. J., to Mary E., daughter of Rev. E. Sargent, at Palamcottah, Dec. 24.

WORSLEY, C. F., to Caroline J., daughter of Lieut.-col. F. D. Atkinson, Jan. 7.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT, wife of Dr. R.T., at Nagode, aged 27, Jan. 1.

BOLTON, Charles, at Calcutta, aged 33, Jan. 17.

BOSWELL, Charles A. B., at Mazagon, aged 15, Jan. 20.

BRUCE, William, near Ghazepore, aged 58, Jan. 8.

CLARK, Rev. Roger E., at Peshawur, aged 28, Jan. 14.

CLELAND, T. C., at Cawnpore, aged 24, Jan. 7.

FERRAO, Miss Clara, at Calcutta, aged 48, Jan. 15.

HUNTER, Harriett, widow of the late Capt. G., at Barrackpore, aged 78, Jan. 14.

KENNELLY, Catherine G., wife of D. J., aged 24, Jan. 25.

KNYVETT, Maj. gen., of apoplexy, at Dehra Dhoon, Jan. 6.

LARMOUR, R. T., at Penang, Dec. 28.

MARTIN, James, inf. son of the Rev. W., at Deesa, Jan. 2.

MILLER, Robert, at Agra, aged 48, Jan. 14.

NICHTERLEIN, Alfred R., aged 16, Jan. 19.

PIERCE, Isabella, wife of Capt. T., at Ajmere, aged 24, Jan. 12.

ROSE, George J., inf. son of G. J., at Saugor, Jan. 3.

TEMPLE, Ogilvy, inf. son of H. G., at Calcutta, Jan. 11.

WATSON, Mary J., inf. daughter of J., at Bombay, Jan. 20.

WHEELER, Hugh M., inf. son of Capt. G., at Dinapore, Jan. 10.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 13.

7th Foot.—Capt. R. C. Clifford, from the 48th Foot, to be capt., v. W. L. Lewis, who exchanges; Dec. 17.

23rd Foot.—Lieut. T. N. E. Kenny, from the 73rd foot, to be lieut., v. E. B. K. Lacon, who exchanges; Feb. 13.

48th Foot.—Capt. W. L. Lewes, from the 7th foot, to be capt., v. R. C. Clifford, who exchanges; Dec. 17.

77th Foot.—Ens. G. A. White to be lieut., by purchase, v. C. B. Knowles, prom. to an unatt. company, by purchase; Feb. 13.

90th Foot.—Staff Surg. F. O. Barker, M.D., to be surg., v. W. Lapsley, app. to the Staff; Feb. 13.

103rd Foot.—Lieut. W. S. Nugent, from 61st foot, to be lieut., v. H. L. Hall, who exchanges; Feb. 13.

The Christian name of Qrmr. Daly is "William."

104th Foot.—The Christian name of Qrmr. Warwick is "James."

106th Foot.—The name of the Qrmr. app. in the Gazette of Oct. 21 is "Francis Mackay," and not W. Mackey, as then stated.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. and Brev. col. M. K. Atherley, 92nd foot, to have the temp. rank of brig. gen. while in command of a brigade; Feb. 13.

Lieut. col. P. G. H. Somerset, c.s., 7th foot, having completed five years' qualifying service as lieut. col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, to be col.; Feb. 2.

Official Papers.

WASTE LANDS.

CIRCULAR ORDER OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
L. P.

From H. L. Dampier, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Land Revenue.

Fort William, 25th Nov., 1862.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Revenue to report on a letter from the secretary to the Landholders' and Commercial Association, to your address, dated the 3rd inst., as required by your endorsement No. 2,787 of the 18th inst.—[W. J. Allen, A. Grote, and E. T. Trevor, Esqrs.]

2. The association has, in the opinion of the board, shown good cause for an alteration in supplementary rule F. With his honour's sanction the board will modify the rule and direct the sales to be held on the 2nd of each month, or on the first day after that date on which the collector's office may be open, unless the collector shall, with the sanction of the commissioner, for special reasons, fix a later date in the month, notification of which shall be given at least a month before the later date is fixed.

3. The second part of the letter of the association prays for a modification of Supplementary Rule N. His honour will observe that the board have in this rule adopted the expression made use of in your letter No. 2,338, dated 10th ultimo, directing the present reservation of "all forest lands, that is to say, lands on which valuable timber is growing." The arguments advanced by the association are of much weight and a strict adherence to Supplementary Rule N. as it stands, which interfere to a considerable and unnecessary extent with the immediate allotment of grants. But there is an obvious difficulty in laying down any general rule defining what lands shall be reserved as being covered with "valuable" timber until the local officers have drawn up their registers of waste lands after full local inquiry. The superintendent of Darjeeling has already addressed the board on this difficulty. They recommend that, until the registers be prepared, a discretion be left to the commissioner (and in Darjeeling to the board) to sell land, although covered with the more valuable description of timber, on their being satisfied that the reservation of the tracts in question is not necessary for the object which the Government have in view.

4. Mr. Grote is of opinion that the guarantee held out by rule 22 of the Government notification of the 30th August last does not admit of any exceptional treatment under Supplementary Rule N. of lands which have been applied for, and for which the applications have been duly registered under the resolution of the Government of India, dated 17th October, 1861. His colleagues, however, are clearly of opinion that paragraphs 23 and 24 of the resolution of the 17th October, 1861, and rule 21 of the notification of the 30th of August last, leave the Government free to reserve any required land under whatever rules it may have been applied for.

5. The enclosure of your endorsement is returned.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. L. DAMPIER, Sec.

INDIAN NAVY.—A circular has been issued by the Marine Department, India-office, stating that the Medical Board appointed for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the state of health of those officers of the Indian navy who are desirous of capitalising all or any portion of their pensions will meet at the India-office on Wednesday, the 25th of February, at one o'clock p.m.; and at the same hour on Wednesday in each of the four succeeding weeks, if there should be any officers then ready for examination. Officers who have not volunteered for other service in India will be referred to the Medical Board, on their stating in writing on which of the above-mentioned days it will be convenient for them to appear before the Board, and the exact portion of the pension it is intended to commute; and the amount allowed will be issued immediately after the receipt by the Secretary of State in Council of a satisfactory report from the Board. Any officer may commute for a sum of money a smaller portion of his pension than the full amount authorised by the despatch of the 28th of November last, but no application for the privilege will be entertained unless preferred within twelve months from the last named date.—*Home News*.

COUNTRY AGENTS.—
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Beatty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, February 20, 1863.

INDIAN ARMY PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

ON Friday, the 13th inst., the Earl of Ellenborough, who has always exhibited great partiality and kindness towards the Indian army, and who, when Governor-general of India, seemed ambitious to be regarded as peculiarly "the soldier's friend," even at the risk of exciting the envy and discontent of the Civil Service, presented many petitions from Indian officers complaining of the loss of certain advantages guaranteed to them by Parliament two years ago. They represented the various ways in which, according to their own views, the pledge given by Parliament had been unfulfilled—that pledge having promised to secure to them all their old pay, pension, promotions, allowances, and privileges in any plan which might be adopted for the reorganisation of the Indian army. The Earl of Ellenborough was quite correct in his observation that economy ought to have no voice where the question was altogether one of justice, though we do not think the observation was at all necessary to the occasion, for no one charges the authorities with an intention of ignoring the rights of the army for the sake of saving a few pounds to the revenue. If any injustice has been done it has rather been the result of oversight or inadvertency of new arrangements so extensive and complicated as almost necessarily involved some unanticipated results in matters of detail. The leading complaint seemed to be that the promotion of officers had been in several ways impeded by the reorganisation. The petitioners represented that they were not permitted conformably with their ancient rights to succeed to every vacancy created by retirement. "When," said Lord Ellenborough, "in February, 1861, the Government offered as a bonus an additional annuity of £50 to field officers willing to retire from the service, it allowed the promotions to take place in the case of every vacancy so created. Six months later it was found that that offer produced only fifty-six applicants, and the Government increased its terms so largely that in some cases the annuity offered was eleven times, and in no case was it less than four times, greater than the original amount; but then, although promotion was still given in the case of majors and captains, it was refused in the case of one-half the lieutenant-colonels. Now, however inconvenient it might be that the whole of these lieutenant-colonels should be replaced by officers coming forward by promotion, still he apprehended that it was

altogether inconsistent with the ancient rights of officers in the Indian service, and with the Act of Parliament which maintained those rights, that they should not have enjoyed the whole of the promotions opened up by the retirement of the lieutenant-colonels." However, even Lord Ellenborough did not seem to feel quite sure of the justice of the cause he had undertaken. There was another grievance, he said, arising out of the new regiments into which officers had been invited to volunteer—namely, that promotion was not granted, as the complainants thought it ought to be, in consequence of the transfer of officers from their former regiments to the new ones. "He was not able," he said, "to give a decided opinion upon this subject. It was one, he thought, of some doubt; but what he desired was that a committee or commission should be appointed to consider the subject. He thought the case at all events required fair and deliberate inquiry."

The Duke of Argyll said, in reply, that he had anxiously considered whether the grievances of the Indian officers were just or not, and had come to the conclusion that there was not a shadow of ground for their complaint that the guarantees of the Act of Parliament had been violated. He insisted that the officers of the old Company had been dealt with in a large and liberal spirit. Every one of the officers of the reduced regiments was put not on half but on full pay. So far from the great change in the transfer of the Company's army to the Crown having injured the officers, it had immensely accelerated their promotion. Every field officer and half the captains were permitted to retire on full pay, with an estimated value for the prospect of promotion and full term of allowances. Not less than 270 officers accepted those conditions. The retirement of these officers assisted the promotion of the rest. Many officers had gained from forty to fifty steps thereby. The reduction of the number of colonelcies had been complained of. But a new rule had recently been adopted, providing that all lieutenant-colonels, after they had served twelve years, should be in a position to become entitled to regimental services.

The Duke of Cambridge said that if at any time any considerable reduction should be made in the British army, he only hoped that the same liberality would be shown to them that had been shown in the case of the Indian officers. He quite admitted that our old Indian officers well deserved the liberality with which they had been treated.

The Duke of Argyll added that an order had been sent out to India that in no case should an officer be transferred from the staff to the command of a regiment in supercession of any other officer who had been doing regimental duty. The general impression seems to be that the Indian army as a body has been dealt with most liberally; but this does not militate against the fact that there may be several cases of great individual hardship which were in no respect anticipated, and for which, therefore, there was no especial remedy provided. These exceptional cases, we think, ought to be dealt with in a manner in keeping with the general spirit pervading the main plan of the new arrangements.

MR. LAING AND THE CONTRACT LAW.

MR. S. LAING, the Indian ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, has written a letter to the *Times*, which occupies upwards of a column of that paper. It is on the subject of the lately proposed contract law for India. Mr. Laing commences his letter with a statement that he is induced by a feeling of respect to Lord Canning's memory to comment on the address to Sir Charles Wood, signed by so many noblemen and gentlemen of influence and distinction. He explains what he thinks were the real intentions of the late Governor-general when he gave his support to a law which, according to the manifesto against it, was "an instrument of extortion and oppression, open to the greatest abuse, and certain to lead to greater injustice and to far greater evils than any which now exist." Lord Canning, Mr. Laing truly says, was held in veneration by the natives of India as the man who, amid obloquy and reproach, tempered justice with mercy, and stood in the breach between them and the excited feelings of the European community at the time of the mutiny. For the sake of the people of India and the cause of humanity he patiently and boldly endured for a long time the pitiless pelting of a storm of hatred, indignation, calumny and ridicule from his own countrymen. He only just lived long enough to live down that injustice. His sun came out bright and cloudless at its setting. Mr. Laing is anxious to show that Lord Canning and his colleagues, Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Cecil Beadon, were actuated by the best motives in proposing the contract law. No one questions their good intentions; but legislators with the best possible intentions may sometimes concoct or suggest the worst possible laws. If Mr. Laing be right, Lord Canning and his Council acted under the impression that lax legislation only tempted the poor and not very high-principled ryot to the evasion or breach of contracts, and that stricter laws would make him less prone to enter into engagements that he had little chance of fulfilling, or would force upon him the habit of doing his utmost to meet the claims upon him fairly and fully; and that a great blow would be struck at the old system of vague contracts running on for indefinite periods if a readier means were supplied for enforcing them when duly registered and for one year only. There is, no doubt, much show of reason in this; but the law might have been made more definite, and even more stringent than it now is without engrafting criminal responsibilities on a civil contract, and the object aimed at might have been secured by means less likely to be abused by the stronger party in collision with the weaker. The law of contract in India cannot possibly remain in its present state without injury to all parties concerned, though more Civil Courts have lately been established and the course of civil procedure has been much simplified and improved. Long contracts that carry on the system of involuntary servitude from father to son ought to be at once abolished, both on the poor ryot's account and on that of his employer, for the unwilling and hopeless worker will never be a profitable agent to his employer, and under the present system there can be nothing but perpetual ill-will

between them. No one pretends to deny that nineteen out of twenty of the ryots will lie for a single pice, and cheat their employer as often as they have the opportunity; but what, then, is the use of long contracts with such people, who really seem to think honesty the worst policy, and an indication of stupidity;—and how is their character or condition to be improved under a system entailing upon them hopeless poverty and forced, unprofitable, hereditary labour? The indigo planters are by no means below the average of Englishmen of the same class in England, and though there may be a few black sheep in the flock, as we find in every section of society in every country, they are, upon the whole, by no means more disposed to tyrannise over their dependants than other people are. But law is properly a system of checks, and no law should be a mere compliment to human nature or to a particular class of people, and no man, whatever may be his character, should be entrusted with too much power over a fellow-creature, especially a naturally feeble one, when the interests of the two may be supposed to be in opposition, even when in reality they are identical. Mr. Laing might have somewhat strengthened his cause if he had contended that the indigo planters did not ask for a law that would make a simple breach of contract in all cases penal. They only demanded a law that would punish a *fraudulent* breach of contract, and fraud is or ought to be punishable everywhere. But then a charge of fraud should be carried before a criminal tribunal, and not into a civil court. The indigo planter would soon see that if he were too exacting and severe he would have no ryots to work for him, for every ryot would begin to look upon all civil contracts with Europeans as very frightful documents if his signature to them exposed him to the peril of imprisonment and hard labour.

We readily give Mr. Laing full credit for a generous respect for Lord Canning's memory, though we suspect, however much he may be unconscious of it himself, that a feeling of hostility to Sir Charles Wood had a share in the motives which induced him to come forward so prominently in favour of the Act which Sir Charles has stifled in its birth; and we think Mr. Laing would have shown better taste if he had suppressed his sneers at those British philanthropists amongst the signers of the anti-contract manifesto, who, he says, represent a party who have always taken the side of the debtor against the creditor, and of the workman against the master, "especially where the former has a dark face and the latter to the offence of being rich adds that of having English blood in his veins." We claim for such men as Lord Shaftesbury and his associates the same generous interpretation of their motives as Mr. Laing justly claims on behalf of Lord Canning and his Council. It is not right in Mr. Laing to hint that he who defends the dark-faced and poverty-stricken Hindoo must be hostile to the white-faced and wealthy Christian, or that general benevolence and a respect for universal justice and a disposition to defend the weaker party against the stronger is un-English or unpatriotic. Philanthropy and patriotism are not necessarily opposed, and nothing in fact can be more characteristically English than a love of fair play.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—The *Gazette* of Feb. 13 contains a despatch, dated Head-quarters, Kading, December 5, from Brigadier-General Staveland, C.B., commanding her Majesty's troops in China, detailing the steps that he has taken to keep the captured towns round Shanghai clear of the rebels, and to enable Captain Gordon, R.E., to get the country mapped in.

THE EUROPEAN CHINESE NAVAL FORCES.—The *Gazette* of Feb. 13 publishes the following notice, dated Admiralty, Feb. 7:—"The Emperor of China has been pleased to establish the following flags for the European Chinese Naval Forces: 1. Imperial Jack, Yellow, with blue dragon. 2. Ensign, Green ground, with two diagonal yellow bands, with Imperial Jack in the centre. Pennant, Green, with yellow diagonal cross next the staff. 3. Admiral's Flag, Green, with Imperial Jack in the upper canton, next the staff. 4. Broad Pennant, Commodore, 1st class, green ditto, ditto. 5. Broad Pennant, Green, with yellow diagonal bands."

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.—Notices of distribution of prize money, the proceeds of several Chinese junks captured from the 29th of August to the 14th of December, 1857, by her Majesty's ships *Cruiser, Forester, Esk, Niger, Bustard, Sampson, Haughty, Surprise, Lee, Nimrod, Highflyer*, and boats of *Elk*, for breach of blockade of the Canton River in the year 1857, appeared in the *Gazette* of Feb. 13. The distribution will commence on the 19th inst., at the Admiralty.

BRITISH EXPENDITURE IN CHINA.—According to a return, published on Tuesday morning, the annual cost to the Imperial treasury of our troops and civilians now stationed in China, so far as can be known without a reference to China, amounts to £302,508. This does not include the cost of her Majesty's Indian forces, nor of the local corps serving in China.

THE "COLOMBO."—The entire portion of the cargo saved from the wrecked steamer *Colombo* has arrived at Suez. It comprises about 1,800 packages, principally silk, of which 463 bales have come forward by the *Ripon*, which arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 16th. The remaining portion will reach Southampton by the next mail.

BODEN SCHOLARSHIP (Oxford, Feb. 18).—Mr. Charles Arthur Roe, postmaster of Merton College, was this day elected to the vacant Sanskrit scholarship on the foundation of the late Colonel Boden. The examiners also recommended to the Vice-chancellor, as worthy of distinction, Archibald Edward Gough, Bible clerk of Lincoln, and Francis Edward Hall, commoner of Corpus Christi.

DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 40,00,000 rupees in bills on India took place on the 18th inst. at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were:—To Calcutta, 23,08,000 rs.; to Bombay, 16,00,000 rs.; and to Madras, 32,000 rs. The declared minimum price was as before, viz., 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 2s. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for about 107 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 11½d., will receive about 53 per cent.; on Bombay, at 2s., about 19 per cent., and all above these prices in full; on Madras, at 2s., will receive in full.

THE STRAND AT RANGOON.—It is not crowded equally with its London namesake, but still it is fairly filled just now with a motley group of pig-tailed Chinese, turbaned Moguls, tattooed Burmese, and chimney-hatted Parsees, to one and all of whom the advent of a steamer is an event, and not to be missed *coûte qui coûte*. Open, then, both eyes and ears; though, undoubtedly, you must possess the gift of tongues to understand all you hear. To the unmusical Tamil succeeds the saw-sharpening sound of Chittagong Hindustani. With the vociferations of a Burmese lady, to whose remarkable dress crinoline has not yet imparted elegance, are blended the pitiless rejoinders of her Chinese helpmate—for your Chinese is a citizen of the world, and altogether ignores the Malthusian doctrines on population. He takes up with things as he finds them, and with wives

also. He sees his way far more speedily than Mr. Brisket. He comes to Rangoon, and there he settles, in the full spinster acceptance of that word, without keenly regretting the love that his Chinese wife may bear to her own country. The west-end of the Strand, and China-street, are full of Chinese shop-keepers thus settled; some of them, moreover, exceeding well-to-do, carrying on a brisk trade with the neighbouring ports of Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore; and most of them industrious, hard-working fellows, who, with especial reference to their intercourse with Englishmen, have invented a sort of China-English language, applying many English words in a way that would astonish the Dean of Westminster, and absolutely scare the ghost of dear old Sam Johnson.—*Once a Week*.

PROSPERITY OF BOMBAY.—We have been favoured with the following letter from a well-known Liverpool merchant:—"Bombay, 11th of January, 1863.—I promised to write to you a few lines after arrival here, to let you know what is doing in this distant part of the world. I arrived on the 25th ult., after a very pleasant passage, and found the place in general appearance but little changed since I was last here. There is, however, one feature which forms a striking change in comparison with the past, and that is the presence of tall chimneys, with dense volumes of black smoke issuing from them, reminding one of our own manufacturing towns in England; not a very pleasing change in one respect, for we shall now have the air impregnated with soot, the absence of which has always been to me one of the charms of Indian atmosphere. There are already nine mills at work, or in progress of erection on this island, and there is little doubt but that the manufacturing interest has got a permanent impulse, and will continue rapidly to advance. Bombay is just now beginning to make great strides in commercial progress, and, you may rely upon it, it is destined to become the emporium of the East. Nothing can stop it. By degrees the railways are opening up communication with the interior. Geographically, it is clearly the starting point for England; and its local advantages as a port for shipping are without rival. Depend upon it, as soon as the rail to Calcutta is completed, all the mails and most of the passengers will embark and debark at this port, and in two years hence the trade here will be something enormous. The American war has already produced its effects. The native community, especially the Parsees, have amassed a large amount of wealth. A singular proof of this is evidenced in the immense increase in the number of native carriages kept this last year, which is said to exceed 2,000. The value of land, too, has increased enormously. To give you an instance—the bungalow in which I live, on Malabar-hill, the favourite residence of Europeans, was offered to me for sale three or four years ago for 17,000 rupees; to-day I could not buy it for 35,000 rupees. The great purchasers of house property are the Parsees. They are gradually getting a large portion of it into their hands, especially in the fashionable parts, and as leases expire they put the rents up enormously, and in many cases refuse to let at all. This is a great nuisance, and we are all at a disadvantage. We all look on the place as a stepping-stone to fortune only, and as soon as our money is made we leave it. Hence we decline to sink our money in property which we hope soon to turn our backs upon. It is, however, the Parsee's home, and he is determined to make the most of it. We cannot blame him, although we inwardly 'bless' him for his interference. The future that is in store for Bombay makes me feel greater interest in it than you; and, though I don't care to sink my money in property here, I feel sure that those who do so will reap an ample reward. We are now enjoying delicious weather, the temperature about 72 deg. in the evening, and 68 deg. in the morning, and I cannot help congratulating myself on the advantages which, in this respect, I enjoy over you, who are only too glad to crowd round a Christmas fire, and when you leave the house have to accept the alternative of wet feet and frostbitten noses."—*Liverpool Albion*.

SALT TRADE WITH CHINA.—The following are the chief reasons urged by a deputation which waited on Earl Russell on Wednesday last for the admission of salt into China:—"During the first China war, in 1859, the Salt Chamber memorialised the Foreign-office to obtain admission of English salt into China. Instructions were sent to Lord Elgin, but arrived too late; the war was over and a treaty concluded. An interview was sought with the Hon. Mr. Bruce, Minister appointed to Peking, and the subject brought fully under his notice before he left England. When Lord Elgin returned from China a deputation from the Chamber had an interview with his lordship, who then stated that it was a question of revenue, and that if we could satisfy the Chinese Government that they would not suffer in this way it might be more feasible. Her Majesty's Government promised renewed representations to China on the subject. The war was renewed, Lord Elgin returned to China, and concluded a treaty in which a clause was allowed making the admission of salt prohibitory, to the great surprise of the Salt Chamber. Renewed application to the Foreign-office, who promised to urge the British Minister in China on the subject. Interview with Mr. Lay, at Lord Elgin's suggestion, also with Mr. Parkes. The former thought it might be practicable to induce the Chinese Government to make a trial with one province, under some arrangements with the English representatives that would prevent any detriment to the revenue. Nothing has yet been done in this way, and Mr. Lay is returning to China. In 1844 not a ton of English salt was imported into India; in 1862 Calcutta alone, two hundred thousand tons. The salt trade is much dependent on foreign consumption. The Southern States of America have hitherto taken one-fourth of the production, and the trade is much depressed from the failure of this source. The salt trade employs a large quantity of tonnage, and the vessels going to China are much in want of outward cargo. The privilege of exporting this article to China would be a great boon to shipping. The consumption of salt in China is believed to be enormous. Smuggling exists to a large extent; but it does not appear that an importation of foreign salt would interfere with any vested interests, or that the Chinese have any prejudices that way. It is, as Lord Elgin justly said, a question of revenue, and the only explanation the Chamber has received of Lord Elgin allowing salt to be a prohibited article under the treaty is that without this clause it might have led to a smuggling trade up the rivers, for which the British Government might be held responsible, or involve its representatives in questions with the Chinese Government. The Chamber has no desire to cause disputes with the Chinese Government; they believe that both the Chinese Government and people would be benefited by the admission of English salt; and that under such an arrangement as that suggested to Mr. Lay the Chinese revenue would be fully protected. It is a revenue question, as stated by Lord Elgin, and the example of Calcutta is an encouragement in this respect. It only requires bonded stores, whence the salt can be delivered on payment of the Chinese duty, more easily and efficiently collected than under the present Chinese system. In every respect, as regards the salt manufacture in this country—the shipping interest, which suffers from the want of outward cargo and promoting commercial intercourse with the Chinese—the admission of salt is an object of great importance, which it should be strongly pressed on the English authorities of China to obtain."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11. Jupiter, Hoydip, Manila; Palmerston, Peters, Hong Kong; Palma, Schnebajen, Hong Kong.—14. M. S. Elphinstone, Findlater, Mauritius.—16. Freya, Major, Bombay; Eucalydon, Wright, Bombay.—18. Samarang, Parry, Calcutta; Becon Castle, Coorby, Bombay; Ferdinand Brun, Manila; Peerless, Major, Lady Havelock, —, Bombay; Nepal, —, Madras; Robina, —, Akyab; Sieve Donard, Thompson, Calcutta; Mary Lee, Crosby, China; Louis Cezard, Typhoon, Manila; T. E. Lemon, Rainey, Mangerton,

Metcalfe, Mauritius; Kron Prins, —, Manila.—19. Nippon, Baker, Hong Kong; Vespasian, Higinson, Calcutta; Langdale, —, Foo-chow.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, Feb. 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. Deabrough, Mr. R. S. Hill, Maj. John Drysdale, Maj. F. E. A. Chamier, Mr. Gray, Mrs. Chamier, Mrs. W. Russell, Mr. Went, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mr. Hanks, Col. Glosster, Maj. and Mrs. Delafosse, Mr. W. W. Gannett, Mrs. Brooks, Miss Anson. For MADRAS.—Lieut. F. D. Gordon, Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Mr. G. A. Harris, Mr. D. Leman, Mr. R. F. Morris, Rev. W. H. Craig, Dr. and Mrs. Beman and infant, Mr. Beattie. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Caldbeck and infant, Mr. M. P. Jukes, Mr. Galton, Mr. Stronach, Mrs. Torry, Mrs. Savory, Mr. J. N. Ryder, Mrs. Moul, infant, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Mr. Baker, Comdr. Wilmet, B.N., Mrs. Ryder and three children, Dr. E. Heelis, Mr. Crooke, Mr. James Power, Mr. N. Crawford, Mr. J. Fairbairn, Capt. Mr. Barton, Miss Evans, Mr. A. T. Miller, B.N. For CEYLON.—Mrs. R. A. McGonane, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Miss child, Mr. J. S. Alston, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. McBean, Mr. D. J. Scott, Simpson, Dr. Van der Straeten, Mr. McBean, Mr. D. J. Scott, Mr. W. Horn, Mr. J. Traill, Mr. G. D. Wallace. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Reid, Miss Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Davies, Lieut. Savory, Brig. Gen. Brown, Mr. Prior, Mr. T. Stanier, Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mr. W. Wallace. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Young, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bushell, Capt. Brown. For SUKZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Turner.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

February 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Crawford, Miss Crawford, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Marriott, Miss Frere, Capt. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Mr. G. C. Craig, Miss Rehden, Mrs. Humble, Capt. Hawthorn. March 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson, Lieut. Trevenen, Mr. F. Davidge, Miss Anderson, Mr. G. Schmeitzer, Mrs. Foster and infant. For MADRAS.—Mr. G. Walhouse and infant, Lieut. Colonel Selby, Mr. H. D. Phillips. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. Leechman, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. King. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. J. Bryans, Mrs. Pancefote and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lay and infant, Mr. R. Coen, R.N. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cook. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. King, Mr. T. Watters, Mr. C. F. R. Allen, Mr. N. B. Denny, Mr. E. Solbe. March 12.—For BOMBAY.—Col. Welby, Mrs. A. A. Dennis, Capt. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Peniston, Mr. H. A. Knop. March 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. B. Riddell, Capt. F. J. Ellis, Staff surgeon M. B. Galloway. For CEYLON.—Rev. C. C. Ellis, Mr. Arthur and infant, Mr. H. Durand, Mr. L. Carey, and Mrs. McArthur and infant. For HONG KONG.—Mr. S. Dobree, Mrs. Sabondaire. For SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. Despard, Mr. W. Kewick. For SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. J. Burn. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. Lloyd, Mr. T. W. Walker. March 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Shawell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. S. Stead.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

FELLOWES, the wife of Capt. W. B., 3rd Madras Cavalry, of a daughter, at Warblington Rectory, Hants, Feb. 18.

MARRIAGES.

BINGLEY, Rev. John G., to Mary E., daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Roberts Elton, Royal Bengal Army, at Great Baddow, Feb. 12. FANE, Lieut. Col. Francis, 25th Regt., to Augusta, daughter of the late William Fane, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, at Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, Feb. 10. HARE, Edward, Surgeon major, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Mary Ann, only child of Robert Wood, Esq., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Feb. 14. YOUNG, Colonel A. G., retired list, Madras Army, to Jane Helen, daughter of Capt. John Orr, at 42, St. Cuthbert-street, Edinburgh, Feb. 12.

DEATHS.

ARNOLD, Mary, relict of the late George, Hon. E.I.C. Service, at Woodford, Essex, Feb. 12. FITZPATRICK, Anna Longridge, wife of the Rev. T. H., missionary, Church Missionary Society, at Paddington, Feb. 18. SKIPTON, Anne, widow of George, of the Bengal Medical Board, at 39, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Feb. 16.

India Office,

Feb. 19, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. E. Orman, Staff Corps; Maj. J. S. Davies, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. A. Rooke, late 12th N.I. Madras Estab.—Capt. C. L. Pereira, Staff Corps. Bombay Estab.—Maj. E. McCulloch, 31st N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. Miller, 27th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. W. Hichens, Engrs., 6 mo.; Capt. C. P. Law, late 11th N.I., 6 mo.; Maj. A. C. Plowden, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Asst. surg. S. G. Bousfield, Meib. Estab., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. Burn, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. F. Williams, 80th N.I.; Lieut. J. D. Swiney, Engrs.; Lieut. G. S. Hawthorn, 24th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. Lumsden, 22nd N.I.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. D. McCosh, Med. Estab.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.	Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	259	
India 5 per cent.	108	
India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	94½	
India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	106½	
India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½	112½	
per cent.	95½	
India Stock Debentures, 1869	108½	
India Stock Debentures, 1869	100	
" " " 1863	103½	
" " " 1864 or 1866	104	
India 5 per cent. for account...	108½	
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½	
India Bonds (£1,000)	12s. pm.	
Ditto (under £1,000)	10s. to 12s. pm.	
RAILWAYS.		
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	106
New	2	to 1 pm.
Ditto E Shares	5	to 10
Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	103 to 105
Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	105½ to 106½
East Indian	all	106 to 107
Ditto G Extension	5	to 1½ prem.
Ditto H Extension	9	to ½ pm.
G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	105 to 105
Ditto New ditto	12	to 1 pm.
Ditto Jan. 1863	6	to 1 pm.
G. I. S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	103 to 105
Madras guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	92 to 94
Ditto 5 per cent.	100	103 to 104
Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	96 to 98
Otn. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	9 to 7 dis.
Scinde 5 per cent.	100	105½ to 106½
Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla	100	98 to 100
(guar. 5 per ct.)	all	103½ to 104½
Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	2	to ½ pm.
Ditto	100	103 to 104
Punjab (5 per ct.)	15	to ½ pm.
Do. g. 5 p. ct.		
BANKS.		
100 Agra and United Service lim.	50	97 to 99
40 Australasia	all	80 to 82
25 Bank of Egypt	all	35½ to 36
20 Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	31½ to 32
25 Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	48 to 50
100 Hindostan, China, & Japan	15	2½ to 1½ dis.
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all	56 to 57
20 Ottoman Bank	all	43 to 43
20 Do. New	2	10 to 10½ pm
MISCELLANEOUS.		
5 Bombay Gas	1	½ dis to par
10 E. I. and London Shipping B	all	3 to 6
10 E. I. Cotton Agency	3½	dis to par
20 East India Irr. & Can.	2	½ dis to ½ pm.
20 Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 2½ pm.
10 Mediterranean. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4 kd.
20 Nerubda Coal and Iron	5	to 1½ pm.
1 Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1 Do. New	all	to ½
10 Oriental Inland Steam A. (L.)	all	7½ to 8
50 P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	75 to 74
20 Ditto New	30	13 to 15 pm
20 Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	21½
1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	to ½
1 Ditto Registered	all	to 7
10 Ditto	all	to 7
2 Telegraph to India	1	½ to ½ dis.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate.	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865	5	103 — 105	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren., July 1, 1867	5	105½ — 106½	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	108 — 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	4½	103 — 105	—
Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864	5	104½ — 105½	—
*Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	104½ — 105½	—
*Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	104½ — 105½	—
Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860	5	— — —	—
Ditto ditto, April 1, 1860	5	107 — 108	—
*Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866	5	104 — 105	10½
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ — 105½	—
Ditto Jan. 1, 1870	4½	100 — —	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	105 — 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	101 — 103	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	104 — 106	—
*Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	104½ — 105½	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	103 — 105	—
Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103½ — 104½	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic	...	...	...	...	£40
Daily Boarders	...	...	...	...	20
Daily Pupils	...	...	...	...	14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each	...	...	...	...	4
Do. do. by a Master, each	...	...	...	...	8
German and Italian, each	...	...	...	...	8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each	...	...	...	...	4

Landress, Four Pounds.

Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, a Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.

A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

A LADY, who has for many years conducted a superior School will be happy to RECEIVE into her Establishment YOUNG LADIES from India or the Colonies. The system of Education is based on the modern and intelligent plan of cultivating the understanding rather than crowding the memory. To those who value thorough Christian principles, combined with home comforts and a superior Education, this Establishment can be highly recommended. Testimonials from ministers and others.

For further particulars apply to Miss MASON, Agency for the Employment of Ladies, 12, Cranley-terrace, Fulham-road, London, S.W.

THE REV. E. A. CLAYDON PREPARES PUPILS for the Universities, for the Civil Service, and for the Competitive Examinations for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Line. References are permitted to EDGAR CORRIE, Esq., 26, Lombard-street, E.C.
Address 4, Church-terrace, Lee, S.E.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.
Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The Rev. CHARLES J. HUGHES, M.A. (Wrangler, Cambridge, 1852), Rector of Perrivale (population 32), begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED from the Finchley-road to his Residence (built expressly for him), CASTLEHARBOUR, EALING, W., where he receives both Senior and Junior Pupils to prepare for the Army, Military Colleges, and the Civil Service.

MILITARY and NAVAL EDUCATION.—A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, resident at Brighton, RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS, between the ages of Twelve and Fifteen, who may be destined for the Military and Naval Professions. With a view to this ultimate object, the entire course of Study, from the outset, is regulated expressly in conformity with the requirements of the Examinations at Addiscombe, Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Portsmouth; and every care is taken to direct special attention to those subjects likely to prove professionally useful in the future career of the Naval or Military officer. The Pupils are examined periodically in Mathematics by Professor J. R. YOUNG, formerly of Belfast College, and Author of "A Course of Mathematics, Pure and Mixed, for the Use of Candidates for the Military and Civil Service Examinations," &c.; and also in Classics and Modern Languages by Scholars of repute. Prospectuses may be had of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

A LADY can strongly recommend an EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT, who is accustomed to the care of children, and who wishes to RETURN to Calcutta about the end of April, or in May.
For further particulars apply to C. W. H., care of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, London, E.C.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 12s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Sold at 30, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co. (formerly PRICE and GOSNELL) invite attention to the following fashionable articles of PERFUMERY.

Patronised by Royalty.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESS. BOUQUET—Rondeletia, Verbena, Opera Bouquet, Wood Violet, Frangipanni, &c.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s WARDROBE SCENT BAGS.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE PERFUME.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE SOAP.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE POMADE.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, or Ball-Room Companion, emitting on pressure a jet of delicious and refreshing perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any tooth powder—gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON, or newly-invented HAIR BRUSH, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accomplishes the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.

Manufactory—12, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas; also single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells. Geological Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammers, all the recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.
Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. TENNANT, at 149, Strand, W.C.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, Corner of Spring-gardens.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.

TO EXPORTERS OF STATIONERY, &c.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, and CO., BREAD-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the superior quality of their

PRINTING INKS,

which have obtained the highest approval in all the Foreign and Colonial Markets. All Inks adapted specially to the climate for which they are intended, and full export discount allowed.

GENTLEMEN WITH TENDER FEET.

J. CHAPPELL, 388, Strand, W.C., Boot-maker, and Professor of Fitting, begs to call the attention of such to his method of measuring, by which he guarantees, at the first trial, to produce a fit unprecedented for comfort, yet combined with the most fashionable shape. Those gentlemen on whom bootmakers have practised unsuccessfully are particularly solicited by J. C., who will undertake to fit them at once, however difficult. Established 1825. Inventor of the "Pulvinar" or Cushion Boots. Ladies' show rooms first floor.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s BEDSTEADS, in Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. Full-size Iron Bedsteads, 6s. 6d.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

The Paragon Couch	...	...	3½ guineas.
The Prince of Wales Couch	...	...	3½ guineas.
The Prince's Easy Chair	...	...	30s.
The Eugene Easy Chair	...	...	25s.
The Vienna Easy Chair	...	...	35s.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s NEW ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE, containing the Prices of every article required for completely furnishing a House of any class, post free. This is the largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World.—145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. M A P L E and C O.

for CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Good Stout Brussels, at 2s. 4½d. per yard.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham court-road. London.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.
Commanding Capital, £500,000.
Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.
Registered in May, 1854.

Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 58s.
Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 48s., 54s., and upwards.

Champagnes—Epernay, 39s.; Imperial Sillery, 48s. and 54s. E. Ciquot's, 58s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.

Clarets.—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s.
Clarets.—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.
All other French or German Wines in proportion.

For detailed price lists, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNRIVALLED in EXTERMINATING Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

THE COURT CIRCULAR—the Leading Fashionable Journal—is published, price Fivepence, every Saturday Morning, by JOSEPH BAUTON, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE COURT CIRCULAR contains the Full and most Authentic Particulars respecting the Prince of Wales's Marriage, and all Court News and the latest movements in the beau monde.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, though a Class Paper, varies its contents with Politics, Literature, Public Amusements, Tales, Essays, and Reviews of Books. Books for Review to be sent early in the week.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, since it has come under the New Management, has more than TREBLED ITS SUBSCRIPTION LIST, which is rapidly increasing with every new number. It is, therefore, an excellent medium for Advertisements intended for the upper classes.

Published on the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th of each month,

THE HOME NEWS.

PRICE 6d.

A JOURNAL SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO INDIAN TOPICS AND THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

The HOME NEWS contains a Summary of the Principal Events of the Week—Parliamentary Intelligence, with Full Reports of all Indian Debates—East-India House Reports—Foreign Intelligence—Opinions of the Press—Literature—Law and Police Courts—Political, Clerical, and Miscellaneous News—Arrivals and Departures of Ships from and to the East—List of Passengers Outwards and Home—Army and Navy Promotions and Changes—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Commercial, &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year £1 4s. 0d.
Postage on 48 Numbers 0 4 0

HOME NEWS OFFICES, 55, Parliament-street; and 124, Bishopsgate-street.

Subscribers to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Agency, 24s. per annum in England, are entitled to receive the HOME NEWS free of cost, except for postage, in addition to the use of their Reading Rooms, &c.

This day, price 2s. 6d.

ROME, ENGLAND, and INDIA: A LECTURE delivered before the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, on the 7th of January, 1863. By Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, Bart., M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.
London: PARKER, SON, and BOURN, West Strand.

In royal 8vo., price 30s.

COTTON HAND-BOOK for BENGAL; Being a Digest of all Information available from Official Records and other Sources on the subject of the Production of Cotton in the Bengal Provinces. Compiled by J. G. MERRICOTT.
London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT

and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 5 and 6 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at ½, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.
Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £130,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C., and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.

DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.

GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street

EAST-INDIA WINE COMPANY, 55,
Parliament-street, London, S.W.—The following choice
WINE delivered CARRIAGE FREE to every railway station in
the Kingdom, and to all parts of London and its environs:—

		Per Doz.
SHERRY	Good	36s.
	Superior Pale	43s. and 48s.
	Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold,	46s. and 44s.
PORT	Very Choice, Pale or Gold	54s.
	Fine Crusted	43s., 44s., and 46s.
	Superior Old Crusted	48s. and 54s.
	Very Fine Beeching ditto	60s.
CLARET	Ditto ditto, in pints	33s.
	St. Julien, Larose, Second and	
	Third Growth	36s. to 54s.
	Chateau Lafite, Margaux and La-	
MADEIRA	tour, First Growth	78s.
	East India	63s. to 72s.
	West India	48s. to 60s.
MARSALA	Direct	36s. to 54s.
	Finest quality	36s.
BUCCELAS	Superior	36s. to 43s.
	Finest	32s.
VIDONIA	Finest Sparkling	48s. to 54s.
	Finest quality	72s.
CHAMPAGNE	Ditto pints	36s.
	Ditto ditto	78s.
MOSELLE	Finest Sparkling	78s.
	Ditto ditto	78s.
HOCKEY	Finest Sparkling	78s.
	Ditto ditto	78s.

OTHER GERMAN AND FRENCH WINES.
Bottles charged 2s., and Hoppers or Cases 1s. per dozen, and
allowed for if returned.
WINES IN WOOD SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM THE DOCKS, OR
FOR EXPORTATION.

Orders and Communications to be addressed to
CHARLES JAY, Manager,
East India Wine Company,
55, Parliament-street, S.W.

The above Wines may be ordered through Messrs. GRIND-
LAY and Co., East India Army Agents, 55, Parliament-
street, S.W.

GRINDLAY & CO. EAST INDIA ARMY
AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are
prepared to open BILLS OF EXCHANGE on the above address.
Civil and Military BILLS OF EXCHANGE, and Divi-
dends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the
Continent.
Every description of business transacted.
The new form of Bills of Exchange and requisite Power of At-
torney supplied on application, generally or by letter.
India Government BILLS OF EXCHANGE Bills negotiated.
Remittances to India on the exchange of the day.
55, Parliament-street, S.W.
* Branch Shipping Office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICA-
TION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via
Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and
RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office
for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, and CHINA, by
their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th
of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT,
ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 13th and 27th of
each month, and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING
GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by
the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 30th of every
month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Office, 139,
Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, South-
ampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES
to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Mes-
sageries Impériales. On the 19th of every month a FRENCH
MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at
Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another
steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo
will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle
(Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon,
Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and
H. HORN, 4, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.; G. H. FLETCHER
and Co., Liverpool; and at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires,
Paris; 1, Place Royale, Marseilles; 36, Quai de Bacalan,
Bordeaux.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AND GENERAL STEAM
AGENCY, AND GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, and MERCHAN-
DISE forwarded, and PASSAGES engaged to all parts
of the world. Baggage collected and shipped. Insurances
effected, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, and ADEN—Overland,
4th and 20th of every month.

BOMBAY and ADEN—Overland, 13th and 27th.
CHINA, SINGAPORE, and EASTERN SEAS—Overland,
4th and 20th.

AUSTRALIA and MAURITIUS—Overland, 30th.
INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA—Via Cape of Good
Hope, per Clipper Ships, weekly.

Prospectuses, with through rate to 500 places, free on
application.

G. W. WHEATLEY and Co. (late Waghorn), 150, Leaden-
hall-street, E.C.; CHAPLIN'S, Regent-circus, W., and 32,
Regent-street, S.W.

CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS to or from
INDIA.—The ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COM-
PANY (Limited) undertakes to CONVEY PARCELS between
ENGLAND and the principal places in the INTERIOR of
India. The Company's vessels ply on the Ganges, between
Calcutta and Allahabad; and on the Indus and Sutlej, be-
tween Kurrachee, Multan, and Ferozepore; taking goods
also for the Upper Indus, in correspondence with the new
line of the Punjab Government. The Company carries at
through rates, by road and railway, as well as by river.—For
tariff of charges apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Com-
pany's Office, 9, Bishop-street, London.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!
C. H. GRIFITHS having purchased nearly all the best
quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition
of 1863, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chaitwood,
Klothes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them
at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the
latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any
effect under any circumstances of time and place. In conse-
quence of the increasing demand for these essential and val-
uable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, pri-
vate house (where plate, books, and documents are kept)
should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times,
C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road,
opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep
a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers,
Milner, Price, Mordan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches,
with prices, free by post.
Old-change, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel,
Islington.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless
imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are
on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors,
Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barlow
and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen
universally.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The greatest
and most useful invention of the day, AQUA AMA-
RELLA.—Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and Co., Three King-
court, Lombard-street, Perfumers to her Majesty, respectfully
offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually
restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what
age. The Aqua Amarella has none of the properties of dye;
it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the
hair is once restored one application per month will keep it in
perfect colour. Price one guinea per bottle.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE EAST.—All that
can preserve and enhance the charms of woman, youth,
and beauty.—Madame RACHEL begs leave to inform the
nobility, aristocracy, and her lady patronesses that she has
just received a costly consignment of ARABIAN PREPARA-
TIONS, which render the hair, teeth, and complexion beau-
tiful beyond comparison; and the choicest Arabian perfumes—
a fac simile of which was presented in golden vases by the
ladies of Paris to the Empress Eugénie, and have gained for
her the patronage of royalty.—Can be selected at, or for-
warded from, her Drawing-room Saloon, 47a, New Bond-street.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS
(KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing
remedy for Worm disorders in Children and Adults has now
been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweet-
meat. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to
three given once or twice a week will effect a safe and certain
cure.

Prepared and sold in Tins of various sizes by THOMAS
KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors
in the World.

Observe the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS"
are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without
which none are genuine.

CORYZINE.—This invaluable, non-sternu-
tative POWDER, employed like Snuff, affords instan-
taneous relief in incipient cases of cold, Influenza or Coryza,
the sense of suffocation with excessive secretion supervening,
being in both cases effectually removed. To those subject to
this distressing complaint it is confidently recommended as a
sure remedy.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1jd. and 2s. 9d.; post free, 1s. 3d. and
2s. 1d. in stamps, by MARSHALL and MELLIN, English
and Foreign Chemists, 16, Titchborne-street, opposite the
County Fire Office, Regent-street.

"INDIAN BAEL" for Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
&c. Imported by J. G. GOULD, Pharmaceutical
Chemist, 190, Oxford-street, corner of Orchard-street, Port-
man-square, W.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS
is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentle-
men to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment
of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its
effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the
body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the
MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so
much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may
be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and
the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the
circumference of the body two inches below the hips being
sent to the manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 238, Piccadilly, London.
Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.
Postage 1s.
Double Truss—31s. 6d., 43s., and 53s. 6d.
Postage 1s. 8d.
An Umbilical Truss—42s., and 52s. 6d.
Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE,
Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.,
&c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS
and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are
porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on
like an ordinary stocking. Price—4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s.
each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 238, Piccadilly, London.

PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER
is unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating
qualities. In bottles, 3s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. each.
Curry and Mulligatawney Paste, in jars, 3s. 6d. and
2s. 3d. each. Royal Combination Pickle in Bottles 2s. each.

LIST OF CONDIMENTS, &c.,
Prepared by PAYNE, and Co., at the Belatee Bungalow,
Calcutta.

Bottles.		Bottles.	
Pindaree Chutnee	1s. 6d. & 3s.	Tamarind Fish	2s. 6d. & 5s.
Bengal Club	1s. 6d. 3s.	Balachow	1s. 6d.
Green Mango	1s. 6d. 3s.	Genuine Cayenne	1s. and 2s.
Cashmere	1s. 6d. 3s.	Nepaul Pepper	1s. 2s.
Lucknow (sweet)	1s. 6d. 3s.	Guava Jelly	2s. 6d. 5s.
Curry Sauce	1s. 6d.	Preserved Mangoes	2s. 2s. 6d.
Tap	1s. 6d.	Do. Jamaica	
Pickled Limes	1s. 6d.	Ginger	from 3s. 6d.
Pickled Mangoes	2s. 6d. & 3s.	Do. Chinese	
Essence of Chillies	1s. 9d.	Ginger	Jar 6s. and 10s.

Genuine Arrowroot, 1 lb. tins, 2s.; 7 lb. tins, 10s. 6d. each.
PAYNE and Co., Foreign Warehousemen, Wine Mer-
chants, and Importers of Indian Medicines, 323, Regent-
street, and 40, Mortimer-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on
the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none
are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND,

this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public
favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the
test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found
on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and
China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced.
For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and
Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various
sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's
Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent
Medicine Vendors in the World.

Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger and Camomile.

GINGER has long been deservedly known
as an excellent domestic medicine, and, combined with
camomile, it is the most efficient stomachic tonic known, for
while the ginger relieves the stomach from distension and
flatulency, arising from impaired digestion, the camomile
strengthens the coats of the stomach, and by that means gives
it a healthy and invigorating tone. So highly concentrated
is this preparation, it is unimpaired by age or climate, and
well adapted for exportation. In Gout, Spasms, Dysentery,
Cholera, or those complaints incidental to tropical climates, it
is invaluable, as in numerous cases a dose or two has checked
and frequently cured most alarming attacks. No family should
be without it. Sold in half-pints, quarter-pints, and one-eighth
pints.

Agreeable Seidlitz Powder, in one bottle, protected by a
case, with measure and spoon included. The advantage of this
preparation is the perfect combination of the solid ingre-
dients of the Seidlitz Spring in one compound powder.

It is very cooling and refreshing, well adapted for exporta-
tion, or travellers by land or sea.

Aromatic Tincture of Quinidine.—For the prevention of
Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of
Malaria.

No person exposed to the influence or predisposing cause of
Fever should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily
the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its
principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of
Contagion or Malaria.—Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON
(late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

FRITCHARD'S DANDELION, CAMO-
MILE, RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS.—This pecu-
liar preparation of Dandelion acts particularly on the liver,
thus avoiding the use of mercurials, and will be found invalu-
able to parties suffering from a sluggish state of that organ,
or who have resided in India or other hot climates; whilst
the well known stomachic efficacy of camomile, rhubarb, and
ginger, renders these pills the most happy combination possi-
ble; and as many are at a loss for a safe remedy they will
find this medicine a great convenience, which may be re-
sorted to by all persons at any age, under any circumstances,
and without the least inconvenience.

Prepared by W. Fritchard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross,
London, in bottles, 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be
had of all Medicine Vendors.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNE-

SIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically
sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted
by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,
Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild
Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies
and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon
Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Drought, in which
its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Sea-
sons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this
simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

It is prepared (in a state of perfect purity and of uniform
strength) by DINNEFORD and Co., 173, New Bond-street,
London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the
World.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY.—Mothers and nurses should
read the testimonials to the efficacy of Holloway's remedies in
subduing scarlatina, diphtheria, bronchitis, and those inflam-
matory complaints which are now committing such havoc both
among children and adults. "I had only rubbed your Ointment on the throat two days, in a case of
bronchitis, when my husband improved in a most remarkable
manner, and in less than a week was quite well." Such testi-
mony should be known to persons liable to throat affections,
and all families generally. The worst ulcers, sores, and
wounds become clean, and soon grow up, under the applica-
tion of Holloway's Ointment, which always prevents the
spread of inflammation and unhealthy action.

Now ready, price 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.

THE INDIAN ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

JANUARY, 1863.

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

London: WM. H. ALLEN AND Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., Publishers to the India Office.

In Two Volumes, Octavo, with a Portrait of LADY MORGAN, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also a Portrait of SIR CHARLES MORGAN. Price £1. 16s.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, DIARIES, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY MORGAN'S CORRESPONDENCE INCLUDES, AMONG MANY OTHERS, LETTERS FROM

King Jerome,
Madame Patterson Bonaparte,
The Duke of Devonshire,
Duchess of Devonshire,
Duke of Leinster,
Marquis Wellesley,
Marquis of Anglesey,
Marquis of Abercorn,
Marchioness of Abercorn,
The Earl of Aberdeen,
The Earl of Carlisle,

Lord Melbourne,
Lady Caroline Lamb,
Lord Cloncurry,
Lady Stanley,
Lord Darnley,
The Countess of Cork and Orrery,
Lady Leitrim,
Lord Duncannon,
Lord Macaulay,
Lord Erskine,
Joseph Hume,
Daniel O'Connell,

Sheil,
E. Jenner,
Lafayette,
Byron,
Countess Guiccioli,
Moore,
Douglas Jerrold,
Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,
Thomas Campbell,
Mrs. Hemans,
Rev. Sidney Smith.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo, cloth lettered, price £1. 13s.

THE NATIONALITIES OF EUROPE.

By DR. R. G. LATHAM.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

AT

DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.
DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.
DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liquor Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.
DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.
DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.
DEANE'S—Browned Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's and other patent improvements.
DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.
DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.
DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three light glass from 63s.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.
DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.
DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.
DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.
DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns, French and English.
DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.
DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong, and serviceable.
DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.
DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manufactured on their own premises, and of the very best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNITURE LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE AND CO. (Opening to the Monument), LONDON-BRIDGE.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

CHRISTIAN AND RATHBONE,

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,

11, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS and OUTFITS for Ladies, Officers, Cadets, and Civilians, of the best quality, at the lowest prices for cash. Estimates will be forwarded on application, showing the entire cost of OUTFIT and PASSAGE via the CAPE, or OVERLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1792. 11, WIGMORE-STREET.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICES:
39, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON,AND
ROYAL INSURANCE-BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

AGENTS WITH FULL POWERS ALL OVER THE WORLD:—

Amoy...	...	T. D. Boyd and Co.
Batavia...	...	Pitcairn, Syme, and Co.
Bombay...	...	Campbell, Mitchell, and Co.
Calcutta...	...	Dickinson, Brothers, and Co.
Madras...	...	Oakes and Co.
Manilla...	...	Tilson, Hermann, and Co.
Shanghai...	...	Bower, Hanbury, and Co.
Singapore...	...	Edward Bonstead and Co.
Ditto...	...	Middleton, Harrison, and Co.
Hong Kong...	...	Walker, Borradaile, and Co.
Kurrachee...	...	Fleming and Co.
Hankow...	...	Shaw, Ripley, and Co.

TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE
EXCEEDS £450,000.ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN
HAND OVER £500,000.

Fire Department.

The receipt of Fire Premiums has been as follows:—

1855	...	£130,000	1859	...	£233,314
1857	...	175,049	1861	...	232,408

Placing the Company among the very largest Offices in the kingdom.

The Fire Revenue has been enhanced, in three years, by the enormous sum of more than £96,000.

Moreover, the latest Parliamentary Return of Insurance-tax paid to the Inland Revenue Office (ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 8th July, 1863), exhibits the Royal Insurance Company, as respects increase of business, at the head of all the Insurance Offices.

Life Department.

The rapid progress and position of this Branch will be best shown by the following statement of the New Life Business effected for the—

Year	New Premiums.	Year	New Premiums.
1855	£25,909 18 6	1859	£13,084 8 5
1857	10,270 8 6	1861	16,627 18 0

Large Bonuses declared 1855 and 1860—£2 per cent. per annum.

The Greatest Bonus ever continuously declared by any Company.

The Colonial and Foreign organisations of THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY afford unequalled facilities for travel and foreign residence on the part of its Policyholders.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the PUNKAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 3s. 6s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

GARDNERS,

By Special Appointment, Manufacturers

TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS.

ESTABLISHED

1752.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

Vol. XXI.—No. 571.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1863.

[Price 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	161
BENGAL:—	
The First Sale of Waste Lands under the New Rules	162
The Oriental Inland Steam Company	163
Sir Charles Trevelyan and his Work	163
Sanitaria in Central India	164
Durbars Ceremonial and English Honour	164
An Instance of the Indirect Effects of our Rule	165
Miscellaneous	165
Shipping and Commercial	168
MADRAS:—	
The Restoration of Mysore	169
Miscellaneous	169
Shipping and Commercial	170
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	170
CHINA	
Official Gazette	171
DOMESTIC	
Original Articles:—	
Public Conveyances in Calcutta	178
The Punjab Missionary Conference	178
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	178
Shipping and Domestic	179
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	179
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	180

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Jan. 23	Burmah (Rangoon)	Jan. 13
Madras	" 24	Bombay	" 24
Agta	" 17	Ceylon	" 30
China (Hong Kong)	Jan. 15.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 15th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched *via* Southampton on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight), if sent *via* Southampton, under 4 lb. 4d.; under 4 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 6d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 1s. 9d.	4 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 2s. 0d.	5 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 6d. each.

Books under 4 lb. 6d.; under 4 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to China, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0s.	2 oz. 4s. 0d.	3 oz. 6s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 2d.	1 oz. 1s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 9d.	1 oz. 3s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Indian papers are still harping upon the report of Sir Hugh Rose's recall or resignation. The wish was father to the thought; but we hope that the wishes of the Indian community will ere long take a very different direction. The London Correspondent of the *Friend of India* tells our Indian community that after the Duke of Cambridge had very carefully read over the report in the *Crawley* case it appeared quite clear to his Royal Highness that justice and discipline rendered necessary a decision directly opposed to Sir Hugh Rose's remarks; but yet his Royal Highness was of opinion that a delicate and generous consideration of Sir Hugh's past services and present position would make his recall too harsh a measure. In spite of his imprudences and faults, Sir Hugh Rose has a strong claim upon the good-will of his countrymen. A recall would deprive us for ever of the services of a gallant and able soldier. He is certainly, as we have already stated, not to be recalled; but it is understood in India that a memorandum on the subject-matter of the Inniskilling Dragoons affair will soon reach Sir Hugh Rose, and that, in spite of the pill being gilded, it will be a rather disagreeable one to swallow. Some think that it will induce Sir Hugh to resign, and others seem to take it for granted that Sir Hugh likes his post too well to give it up in a pet or for a trifle. We have reason to believe that nothing in the shape of a "wiggling" is going out to India, and that it is the wish of the Duke of Cambridge that the whole matter should be allowed to pass over as quietly as possible.

Sir Hugh Rose has completed his tour of inspection in Central India, and is now in Oude, where he will find his way to Meerut.

The Secretary of State for India has decided that there is no objection to servants of Government, civil or military, holding shares in mining or other companies, the only restriction imposed on them being the rule that they are to take no part in the active management of such companies, and shall not be employed in the districts where the operations of the companies are carried on. But public servants in India are not to interpret this indulgence into a permission to engage in speculations in the public funds or in the shares of joint-stock

companies, unless those companies are formed for agricultural purposes, such as tea or coffee cultivation.

The old Rajah of Mysore has appealed to Lord Elgin against the decision of Lord Canning, which settled the question as to his claim to govern the country which has so long been under British administration. He asks for the restoration of Mysore. But the decision of both the home and the Indian authorities has made the appeal quite useless, though it has been drawn up with great tact and ability by Dr. Campbell.

Mr. C. Beadon, the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, had left Calcutta for Patna, where the Behar chiefs will meet both his Honour and Lord Elgin in durbar.

Officers of the Queen's regiments on the staff have been somewhat irritated by an order directing them to choose definitively whether they will keep to the Staff Corps or return to their regiments.

Mr. Erskine, at the close of the Session of the Imperial Council, will return to Bombay, and take his seat in the High Court of that presidency. He will retire from the service about the close of next year.

The contest between our sepoys and the savages on the Jyntea Hills is, we trust, drawing to a close. One of the ringleaders, U. Kiang Nongbah, has been captured and hung, and eight other ringleaders are in gaol.

Very great discontent has been excited by the first sale of waste lands at Darjeeling (the Bright Spot). About 40,000 acres were sold, chiefly to Europeans, by the superintendent, Captain Murray. That officer, by an unfortunate oversight or inadvertency, omitted to advertise the applications for land. The grantees had paid only five shillings an acre for their land. When it was brought to the notice of Government the whole land was put up to auction and fetched thirty shillings an acre. The first grantees had already in some cases not only paid the surveying fees and the price of the land, but had commenced expensive improvements. The question is whether the Government is or is not bound by the acts of its own representatives. Some of the disappointed grantees threaten to carry the matter before a legal tribunal.

The Governor-general's Legislative Council is now discussing the proposed measure to be-

stow on the High Courts of India powers analogous to those wielded at home by Sir Cresswell Cresswell relative to matrimonial and divorce cases. There are some difficulties in the way which seem to render it necessary to refer the subject to the home law officers of the Crown.

As rather a good sign of the intellectual condition of what has been but too often designated "the Benighted Presidency," we observe that an able paper there, the *Madras Athenæum and Statesman*, hitherto published three times a week, is to appear as a daily paper.

Prince Azeem Jah, the claimant to the vacant musnud or throne of the Carnatic, is about to appeal against Sir Charles Wood's decision of last year, which confirmed his deprivation of the rights, titles, prerogatives, revenues, and so forth, which, it was said, were secured to his family by the Treaty of 1801.

The steamer *Burmah*, bound to Madras from the Northern ports, has run ashore at Pulicat. H.M. steamer *Sydney* has been sent to her assistance, but no further intelligence respecting her had reached Madras when the mail left for England.

Lady Elgin was to hold a drawing-room on the 29th of January.

Some members of the Society of Friends landed in Calcutta from the last mail steamer. They are about to make a tour to report upon the state of India with reference to certain philanthropic objects.

The last sale of opium in the month of January realized £450,000, against £350,000 in December. The increase of a thousand chests of opium has not lowered the price, and the December rate was £30 a chest above Mr. Laing's estimate.

New banks are about to be established at Allahabad, Lucknow, and Nagpore.

Commodore Montessor had arrived at Bombay to take command of her Majesty's fleet in the Indian Seas under the Admiral at the China station.

The good people of Ceylon are impatient to have their railway commenced upon. They are sadly behind Continental India in all great public conveniences. Mr. Faviell is said to be on his way to Ceylon to complete his contract and commence active operations.

The vessels of the new Madras and Colombo Steam Ship Company are to ply between Colombo and Madras, touching at all important intermediate ports. A large proportion of the shares in this scheme are already subscribed for. The extension of the Great Southern of India Railway to the Madras line will, with the vessels of this new steam-ship company, open a communication between Ceylon and the west coast of India, which will be available at all seasons of the year.

The intelligence of the death of General Phillip Bainbridge, K.C.B. (Colonel of the 26th Regiment Cameronians), formerly Commander of the Forces at Ceylon, had been received at Colombo, on the 24th of January, with strong expressions of regret. He was one of the few surviving Peninsular heroes.

Dr. Claughton, Bishop of Colombo, has commenced open-air preaching. Although he addressed a crowd of natives by interpretation, it is said that they listened to him with great attention as he unfolded the great central

truths of the Gospel. He also addressed a large assembly of Singhalese women, in a coffee-store.

The Crown lands in Kandy have been selling at an average of £5 per acre. The lands are of very unequal value, and the prices varied from £2 to £40 per acre. The natives eagerly purchase land in small allotments.

The total export of Ceylon coffee in 1862 was 605,000 cwts.—in round numbers the value being £1,545,000.

A knave, calling himself Capt. Smith, of the 9th Lancers, is going about Ceylon with strange tales of distress, and collecting alms on a large scale. His real name is Medley. He is described as a very good looking fellow, very neat and clean in his dress, very plausible in conversation, and with the manners of a gentleman.

There has been an extensive system of coining at Negombo. Persons have been detected by the police in converting sixpenny pieces into something very like half sovereigns. The Indian Government had complained of these false coins being exported from Ceylon to India. One of these coiners turned out to be a Mussulman from India.

Railways are stretching their long lines over all parts of the world. A project has been just conceived to have a line of railway between Tien-tsin and Peking. These iron lines indicate a golden time. Railways and telegraphs will do more to link all countries together, and turn all nations into one vast family or brotherhood, than any other results of the arts or sciences of civilisation that we have yet arrived at.

General Burgevine, who was Ward's successor, and nominally second in command to the late Taouta of Shanghai, has got himself into disgrace. It appears that his superior pressed him to besiege Nankin without delay, whereas his army was not at the time prepared for such a movement. With a view to stimulate to active service the authorities refused to pay the troops until he obeyed the orders of his nominal superior. On this the troops became mutinous, and threatened to sack the town and rob the banks. Burgevine called on the Imperial banker or treasurer, who treated him with insolence, whereupon the General struck him and took away by force some 40,000 dollars, and distributed them amongst his soldiers. The Chinese authorities at once deposed Burgevine, and begged the English authorities at Shanghai to nominate his successor. They appointed Captain Holland as a temporary arrangement.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Mayne, Capt. and Mrs. Founhenth, Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler and child, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. White, Mr. Ruxton, Mrs. Sharp and infant, Mr. S. A. Ward, Mr. Jackson. From MADRAS.—Capt. Dakayne, Lieut. Irvine, Mrs. Bean and two infants. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Cashio, Mr. Icano. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Buchanan. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Renier, Mr. Bettle, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Ginger, Mr. Kelly. From MALTA.—Mr. Huntland, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Downey, Mr. Gibson, Mr. de Guairs, Maj. Murray.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Watson and infant, Mr. Gale, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Knight, Capt. Gooch, Capt. Clarke, Mr. Place, Mrs. Ward and infant, Miss Pountret and Col. Stockley's two children. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Allardice and two children, Maj. Carmeu, Mrs. Brown and two children, Lieut. Fitzpatrick. From HONG KONG.—Lieut. Haines, R.N., Lieut. Boulton. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Williams.

BENGAL.

THE FIRST SALE OF WASTE LANDS UNDER THE NEW RULES.

The first sale of waste lands in India under the provisions of Sir Charles Wood's despatch took place at Darjeeling on the 5th inst. It is important to observe that Lord Canning's rules, equally with Sir Charles Wood's, provided for sale by auction in certain cases. The injustice of the latter lay in this—that whereas Lord Canning would have put up to auction *only* such lands as were applied for by more than one party, Sir C. Wood insists on selling *all* lands in this way, even when there is but one applicant, and thus invites ignorant jobbers to hang on the skirts of *bond fide* explorers and capitalists, and take advantage of their skill and experience. Where two or twenty men honestly become aware of the value of a given plot, and apply for it, the plot must be sold by auction. But when, in some remote district, a capitalist runs serious risks in exploring, and uses his skill to discover a grant for which no one else has applied, it is surely unfair to invite jobbers to steal from him legally the fruit of his skill, or run up the price at the sale. Still Sir Charles Wood has ordered this course to be adopted, and the local authorities must submit. So far as promises and pledges go the Bengal Government, approved of by Lord Elgin, at first did their best to prevent at least any breach of faith. They assured all who had even applied for grants under Lord Canning's rules that the land would be made over to them, interpreting the phrase "registered" with a wise and politic liberality. What capitalists had to do was to apply, the rest of the process of registering and advertising belonged to the Government. If Government failed to do its duty, surely the capitalist is not to be punished. So little did the Bengal Government expect to be required to sell by auction land applied for under Lord Canning's resolution, that in their administration report for 1861-62 the fact was prominently mentioned—and in a tone of evident satisfaction—that "every acre of culturable land" in Darjeeling had been applied for.

But to the astonishment of all, and especially of those who, like ourselves, had given the Hon. Mr. Beadon credit for fairness and tact, an advertisement appeared in the *Gazette* of the 3rd of December, announcing the sale by auction on the 4th January, at the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, of thirty lots, varying from twelve to three thousand acres, for which natives and Europeans had applied. Some of these applicants, like Messrs. Dear and Rundle, had actually paid the purchase-money, and all, we maintain, were legally entitled to possession under Mr. Beadon's own rules. But—and we have been careful to ascertain the official facts—the Bengal Government have declared the sale of these lots under Lord Canning's resolution void, because its own subordinate, Captain Murray, did not advertise the applications publicly. Could anything be more monstrous than to visit on confiding capitalists the sins of its own officer? This omission of duty may be an admirable reason for the dismissal of Captain Murray or his superiors, but surely not for the robbery of settlers whose only offence is that they believed Government to be as honest in its dealings as they themselves must be, if they would escape the law. The Bengal Government seem to have felt the wrong they were doing, and at the sale orders were given that all registered applicants under Lord Canning's rules who had entered on the occupancy of the grants might keep them—if they paid at the rate of Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 2-8 an acre. Here Government confess their injustice, and pretend to repair it by another act quite as unjust. Either these applicants were entitled to the land at Rs. 2-8 or they were not. If they were not, why was not the land sold like the grants, which had not been taken possession of?

But this is trifling. Could any title be better than that of men who actually paid money for their land? What matters it to Government whether a purchaser immediately occupies a piece

of land which he has bought or not? Is the play worth the candle? We do not hold, and never expect to hold, a rood of waste land in India. As one of the public we might be glad that the Treasury has received an average of Rs. 16.8 instead of Rs. 2.8 for each acre at Darjeeling. But we value public honour and Government morality much higher than rupees. If the case is as we have stated it, who will trust the promises of the Bengal Government? It is bad enough that Sir C. Wood should make the Government of India violate its solemn pledges in the face of our native subjects. It is worse when a local Government, after renewing certain of these pledges, falsifies itself, and visits on the public the folly of its own agent. The total number of acres sold was 39,675, and the sum paid was at the average rate of Rs. 16.8 an acre. Who shall estimate the evil done by broken pledges, and by lawyers' advertisements warning the public that the State is selling that of which it has no right to dispose?—*Friend of India*, Jan. 15.

THE ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY.

The *Gogra*, the fourth of the Oriental Inland Steam Company's steamers intended for the Ganges line, was launched from the company's yard at Garden Reach on Wednesday afternoon. The *Gogra* is a similar vessel to the *Soune*, another of the company's vessels, reputed to be the swiftest river vessel either in India or England, with the exception of the steamer *Indus*, lately placed by the same company on the River Indus to ply between Kurrachee and Mooltan. The *Soune*, when tested at the measured mile, is reported to have attained a speed of eighteen and a half knots, or a little over twenty statute miles, per hour. But although great speed is indicative of great power, and is a manifest advantage in the navigation of rapid rivers, it is not solely by the quality of great speed that any very eminent measure of commercial success in the navigation of the Ganges can be attained. The speed attainable, even by the fastest river boats, must necessarily fall very far short of that attainable by the railway running along the river banks; and for the conveyance of passengers, and also for the conveyance of all articles for which rapidity of conveyance is a primary necessity, there can be no doubt that the railway will henceforth be employed; that is, unless the system of prohibitive rates, fixed for indigo and the like, be permitted, in the teeth of the public interest and the cost of the guaranteeing government, to be persevered in; a thing not likely with Sir Charles Trevelyan at hand. River steamers, consequently, to have a prosperous career under this new order of things, must be able to carry more cheaply than the railway, seeing that the inducement of cheapness is the only one they can now present; and a steamer to be able to carry cheaply without loss, must, in future, have the capability of carrying far larger cargoes than have sufficed to remunerate them heretofore. The Oriental Inland Steam Company appear long since to have perceived the necessity, as their principal vessels, such as the *Ganges* and *Jumna*, are far more powerful than any river steamers hitherto introduced into India, and propose to tow far larger cargoes disposed in appropriate barges in the manner in which we have seen the Danubian Steam Navigation, successfully competing with the governmental railways along the Danube, carrying produce and goods of a similar nature up and down an equally difficult navigation. The *Ganges* and *Jumna* are each of 400-horse power nominal, and are said to be capable of working up to about five times this power, so that each of these vessels will in practice command about 2,000 actual or indicated horse power, and should be able to tow several thousand tons of cargo, and in this capability they will, if they attain it, work at such low freights as will insure traffic with such large returns as will insure profit. Although, therefore, vessels like the *Soune* and *Gogra* may be useful and profitable on lines on which railway communication does not exist, we do not see how vessels other than such as the *Ganges* and *Jumna* can be profitable on the

main river or on main lines of traffic. The smaller vessels, like skirmishers, may be useful for special purposes, but it is by the heavy and powerful boats that the battle of competition must be fought. The effect of the railway on the river traffic has hardly yet been perceived, as the goods traffic is only opened yet to Dinapore, and they have in every way discouraged heavy traffic; and even under better management in this respect we do not imagine that in the case of traffic derived from the opposite of the Ganges, the railway is so favourably circumstanced for attracting it as in the case of business presenting itself in the districts that the railway passes through. Already, however, despite of discouragement and every want of facility, we learn that the railway traffic from Dinapore is very large, and if the river steamers hope to preserve their traffic, it can only be done by lowering the rates to such a point as will constitute an adequate inducement to shippers. The sooner they perceive the necessity the better for all parties; and the railway and steamer lines will thus fall naturally into that sort of traffic which is the best adapted for each, and which alone can be a permanent dependence.—*Englishman*.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN AND HIS WORK.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's chief work will be financial, but there are more general and certainly not less important questions which must be decided in the course of the year, and in coming to a decision on which his experience will be invaluable.

The first of Sir Charles's duties, as finance minister, if he consults the public opinion of India, is negative—he should not pay off debt. We are not of those who think it wise to borrow more money at present for public works, at a time when our cash balances are so high, our revenue is increasing at so rapid a rate, and our finances are so complicated by railway loans. But still greater is the mistake made by some of the leading authorities in England, who would pay off at least the whole of the Indian Debenture Debt as it falls due. This year the sum of £4,800,000 will mature. No less than £14,041,000 is held as Debenture Debt in England. Sinking funds, like Pitt's, are all very well for a country like England, which has a debt enormously disproportioned to its income. But at the very worst the debt of India is only two and a-half times its revenue, and that revenue grows every year. The debt is so high in public estimation, that to pay it off would be far from popular with any class; while its political value in attaching India to England and England to India is inestimable. The financier who would pay off one pound of this debt would act as foolishly as if he lent money at three per cent. and borrowed at five. It is no secret that the Indian Council has for some time been discussing this question, and that the balance of opinion inclines to an expenditure of the surplus cash balances, as we recently recommended, on feeders and branches to the trunk railways. We trust Sir Charles Trevelyan will lend his influence to the consolidation of the debenture debt and the expenditure of all surplus on public works. Another danger which he would do well to avoid is the reduction of official salaries. It is believed that to some such step he is pledged. The sooner he disabuses the public mind of this the better for his own comfort and usefulness. We, who have throughout supported the Military and Civil Finance Commissions in their economy, express the deliberate opinion that, as a rule, officials in India, native and English, are underpaid. The rise of prices, and in general the greatly increased cost of living in India since 1857, have made salaries just one-third less than they were. A useless and expensive establishment like the Bengal Board of Revenue may be abolished by entrusting its duties to the Commissioners, but any such gain as this will be in itself trifling, and be far from meeting the extra expenditure required by a redistribution of work.

And this brings us to what will probably be among the first of Sir Charles Trevelyan's duties,—an assimilation of the salaries of officials hold-

ing similar offices in the different provinces and presidencies. Mr. Ricketts did something towards this, but the work must be begun anew. Grievous, for instance, is the injustice which promotes boys not four years out of college to be magistrates or junior secretaries on Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000 a month in Bengal, while men, their superiors in service and ability, draw half their pay as assistants in the Punjab, and have no hope of promotion for years. Why should the Small Cause Judge of Jessore receive Rs. 1,500 a month, and his seniors in service in a similar position at Lahore and Hooshiarpore receive only Rs. 1,000 or even Rs. 750? Mere luck will not account for this, and if Government will regularise the outlying provinces it is bound to pay all officials of the same grade similar salaries. No difference should be allowed except that of personal grants to men who live in the Presidency cities, or in one Presidency where the cost of living is considerably greater than in another. Another task before the new minister is an honest inquiry into the Public Works Department. There is a sphere for his surplus energy. Major Chesney may have done much to correct some abuses, but the department has not yet been laid bare, like the armies of the three Presidencies and the civil offices of Northern India. That is now, and will continue to be for years, the most important department in India, and it becomes tax-payers to look to it. Lord Dalhousie began the work. Lord Canning left it untouched, because Colonel Balfour started back from it affrighted. Connected with this question of public works is railways. The present system of double control cannot be suffered to continue unimproved. Under inexperienced military engineers plunder has run riot on most of the lines, so that they have cost almost double what they ought. Colonel Beadle did a little to check the evil for a time, but the system is bad, and the public are sacrificed to disagreement between the railway and the Government authorities.

When Sir Charles Trevelyan enquires into the Financial Department and the Board of Revenue he will probably be led to see the necessity of a well-equipped statistical branch, such as Mr. Laing contemplated and the Statistical Committee, whose report is ready, have laid the basis of. This will form the nucleus of a Board of Trade which, united with the Customs under the new Bill, might discharge the strictly imperial duties now provided for so inefficiently by the Board of Revenue. We trust, too, the position of the Opium revenue on this side of India will early come under the new minister's eye, and that he will at once free the national conscience from that stain, improve the condition of the ryots, and add to the stability of our revenue, by introducing the Bombay plan into Bengal. As more purely financial duties there are the substitution of local taxation controlled by the local legislatures for the income-tax, and the management of the currency. Sir Charles Trevelyan, like his predecessor, is pledged to the introduction of gold as a circulating medium. Besides its intrinsic value, and the facility of its remittance, which recommend it especially to Asiatics, the state of trade caused by the large export of cotton and small import of manufactured goods is a new argument for its introduction as at least a subsidiary to silver, just as in England silver is subsidiary to gold. Thus Manchester would cease to grumble at the East draining Europe of silver, the roundabout purchase of silver by gold in France to remit to India would be diminished, and a supply of the precious metal might flow direct to India from Australia. Subsidiary sovereigns and half-sovereigns would not expose the State to the real difficulty of a double standard, while the price of silver would become less fluctuating. In addition to this we trust Sir Charles Trevelyan will throw off his predecessor's timidity, and invest the whole four millions of cash paid for currency notes in State securities, instead of only a miserable three-quarters of a million. Let banking also be encouraged, and the treasury balances be utilised, from Rangoon to Umritsur.

Of questions not financial the two most important are the Rent Difficulty in Bengal and

National Education. The former is still before the courts, but in the course of the year matters will be ripe for legislation to amend Act X. in such a way that land shall be left, like any other commodity, to the ordinary laws of supply and demand, as it was before Act X. was passed. This is a matter which will fall rather within the province of Mr. Maine, but Sir Charles Trevelyan's experience will be useful, and we believe that the question has a peculiar interest for him. That of national education, however, is all his own. We have appealed to Lord Canning and Lord Elgin to carry out Lord Stanley's despatch of 1850, as yet in vain. Sir Charles is not the man he was when a Bengal civilian and the friend of Dr. Duff, when a correspondent of the *Times* and the friend of the ryot, if he does not wipe out this reproach on our administration and help to teach the peasantry in their own vernaculars. In this he has a clear field for action, a noble sphere to gain a reputation that will link his name with Bentinck's. In this we will forgive him any amount of energy, for the work, so long neglected, demands the labours of a Hercules.—*Friend of India.*

SANITARIA IN CENTRAL INDIA.

By recent advices from Central India we learn that Sir Hope Grant was about to visit the Mahadewa and the Puckmurre hills, to decide on the most favourable locality for a hill sanitarium in Central India. Mutoor will probably be fixed upon. Nothing could be better than this transition from the unbearable climate of Kamptee to the cooler temperature of Chindwarra or Mutoor. No place could be better as a convalescent depot than either of those two localities. No place would, during the hot months, more thoroughly tend to renew the health of the soldier than a few months' stay at either of them. Only seventy miles from Kamptee, Chindwarra is within three days' easy march of it. Those who were there a year ago, and whose letters are now before us, give us the most favourable idea of the healthiness and peculiar adaptability of this hill station as a sanitarium. The thermometric observations throughout the year give, as the mean of two observations, 35 deg. as the minimum and 80 deg. as the maximum. In the winter, ice is easily procurable; in the summer, the heat is never very great. Throughout the year the days are cool, but during the lunations in June, and during some parts in May, high winds, though seldom hot, are experienced. During the rains the temperature lowers, and the daily variations in the thermometer are considerably less. The solar radiations are never marked, and in the rains there are none of those violent transitions from dryness to humidity, from heat to dampness, which make Kamptee so unhealthy, and which make the rains in other stations so disagreeable.

The one question which at this moment is more interesting than any other is, to find sanatoria for our British soldiers. The question has been repeatedly asked, How is it possible that English soldiers unmarried, with no sphere for activity beyond the routine of parade and barrack life, with idleness thus forced upon them, with no institutes, clubs, or libraries, with strong passions, with nothing literally to do, can be permanently located on the hot plains of India, massed together as they are in large but uncomfortable barracks? Inactivity here results in more evils than those which attend inactivity at home. Amongst masses, disease always has a tendency to lurk. No place is less suited for English soldiers than the neighbourhood of large native towns, than stations with a climate like that of Kamptee or Nagpore.

With so many growing European colonies, with so large a demand of English population, it will be impossible to supply India with fresh recruits in the proportion hitherto supplied. In Hyderabad, Kamptee, Benares, Delhi, Meerut, Lahore, and Umritsur, our troops have had in seasons of quiet painfully to battle against disease and mortality as terrible as that of the battle-field. There are more men who fall victims to cholera, dysentery, and fever than are slain in battle. It is almost as difficult an achievement to maintain an

army in peace as to lead it through a succession of victories in war. There would seem to have been a fatality in the selection of stations for the location of British troops. The hottest and often the most disagreeable stations are selected on account of their proximity to large native towns. This is an evil, but it is an evil which even now it is not too late to remedy.

One of the strange anomalies that we find in India is its varied capabilities, and the difference of the climate that we meet with in different parts. Not more than two hundred miles from the marshes of the Soonderbunds and of Calcutta, is the hill station of Darjeeling. The contrast from the pleasant climate of the hill retreats at Simla to the heat at Meerut and Delhi, is scarcely greater than the difference between the Neigherries and Madras. The Shevaroy hills are within easy reach of the Europeans in the Madras Presidency. The Puckmurre hills are of still nearer access to Jubbulpore, while they have scarcely yet been made use of. These hill sanatoria are now drawing attention, and it is a good feature in our administration that men like Sir Hope Grant should give so much of their time to questions of this nature.

When in July, 1861, the town council of Edinburgh met to present General Sir J. Hope Grant with the freedom of the city, honourable mention was made of the care he took of the troops under his command during the China campaign. The interests of the soldier are dear to Sir Hope Grant, and we understand that measures are now in operation for erecting convenient barracks at the stations of Chindwarra and Mutoor.—*Times of India.*

DURBAR CEREMONIAL AND ENGLISH HONOUR.

In a few days, Mr. Yule, C.B., of the Bengal Civil Service, who did much to civilise the Sonthals, who distinguished himself, though not a military man, in the mutinies, and who proved in Oudh that he possessed the qualifications of a first-class administrator, will present himself as resident at the durbar of our feudatory, the Nizam of Hyderabad. He did not seek the appointment; he is said to dislike it intensely. Like Sir George Couper, he deserved reward, but not reward of such a character. Still duty has ever been his watchword, and he is resident of Hyderabad, at a court where no English gentleman can appear, and yet maintain his self-respect, at a city which no Englishman of any kind can enter unarmed and unprotected by an escort from Salar Jung, in a country where, as in one vast sewer, nearly all the evils of Moslem fanaticism, Arab treachery, Rohilla anarchy, hate to the Christian, and disloyalty to the English, congregate and fester in undisturbed pollution. Only in Delhi, where the Punjab Government dare not trust a Sikh corps lest it be demoralised, and to whose fanatic intrigues Government has presented the Jumma Masjid, which was the property of the late king, can we find a parallel on a small scale to Hyderabad and the Deccan. The Mussulmans of that city, the same who in their correspondence with their brethren in Delhi gloated over the insult they had cast on the late Resident, look to Mr. Yule's first durbar as the occasion which will test the value of their former triumph. Has the Government of India instructed Mr. Yule how he is to act?

We would not again allude to the Star of India Durbar but for an occurrence during the past week. We are not permitted to publish the names of two of the eye-witnesses on whose testimony we based our remarks on that event. But we were personally waited on by the officer who of all others was most intimately associated with the late Resident—Captain Ramsay, who commanded his escort. Wherever the late Resident went, he was accompanied by Captain Ramsay, who was intimately associated with him in his daily life, and frequently remonstrated with him on the humiliating scenes at durbar. Captain Ramsay is clear in all his statements as to the events of that durbar; clear as to the late Resident's position on the floor, to reach which his attitude was that of crawling; clear as to the

Nizam's elevated position on his pillows, and evident disgust at the reception of the Star of India; clear as to the Nizam taking the star with his left hand and hastily thrusting it under his seat. We allude to this, not only in justification of our own accuracy, but because the event is likely to form the subject of a question in Parliament, and still more because we would have the Government of India do what all parties are agreed to as to the necessity of—issue a code of rules for durbar ceremonial. Not only have they not yet done so, but the mistake has been made of sending Colonel Phayre, after his diplomatic triumph, back to Mandalay with the ratified treaty, again to submit to the ceremony of *shiko*, instead of entrusting that duty to Dr. Williams, our new consular agent. In Lord Elgin's own case, as Ambassador to Peking, the task of exchanging ratified copies of the treaty most properly devolved on his brother, who was to act as permanent minister.

In India, as elsewhere, Englishmen keep to their national habit of blundering by degrees into a right course of action. Mistakes are made as in China, disasters arise as in the Crimea, garotting terrifies a capital as at present in London,—but at last the right remedy is adopted. So, in India, Lord Canning blundered into his Adoption policy, which at first he opposed. It was years after the close of the mutiny campaigns before our Government awoke to the fact that Queen Victoria held to the chiefs of India the same relation as Aurungzebe. Then new *munuds* were given, and the Order of the Star of India was instituted, while the whole machinery of our civil and military administration was imperialised. We have still one step to take—to recognise the fact that all our political agents and residents at native courts, all our envoys to foreign States, are the representatives of Queen Victoria as paramount sovereign, and not of a trading company. If Lord Elgin would not *kow-tow* at Peking or Yeddo, no more should Colonel Phayre be asked to *shiko* at Mandalay. If the Viceroy a few weeks hence, when he pays return visits to our feudatories, will not divest himself of his boots, or squat in a crawling position from very physical necessity, before chiefs who exist by the favour of the power he represents, no more should Mr. Yule be expected to do so at Hyderabad. It is not fair to our Residents and Political Agents for the Government of India to leave this responsibility with them. Government called for reports from our political officers six months ago, on the ceremonial at present submitted to by them. With the solitary exception of the Nizam, there is not a feudatory in India who would not be well pleased that so high an authority as the Viceroy should decide in what way her Majesty's representatives will act on occasions of State ceremonial.—*Friend of India.*

AN INSTANCE OF THE INDIRECT EFFECTS OF OUR RULE.

The vast region lying between Peshawur and Singapore belongs to Queen Victoria. It is an empire of which Alexander had no idea. Our acquisition of it has not been after the hurricane-like manner of the great warriors who have swept over the earth. The courage, perseverance, and tact of Englishmen are testified by the empire itself. The people inhabiting this immense area enjoy peace and independence to an extent which their perpetual subjection to oriental thralldom makes it difficult for them to realise. The direct good worked out by our armies, our statesmen, and our capital, is in itself a wonder. The moral effects of our rule are more so. Each succeeding generation is more Anglicised in the modes of thinking and acting. One fact to which attention has not yet been sufficiently directed is the ever increasing and insatiable desire of the natives to acquire a knowledge of English. The argument fondly urged by a certain class of conservatives against the spread of Christianity and education is, that though the people embrace the one or acquire the other, they are in practice not improved either morally or intellectually. Allowing that there are some unprincipled converts and many raw scholars, we cannot see that Chris-

tianity is morally, and education intellectually, a whit less beneficial for that. We are aware that our education has reared up a class of men who can think soundly on matters of great importance, and act with foresight and tact. We can point to individual instances near us, but we prefer taking a more distant one.

Madhava Rao, the Dewan of the Rajah of Travancore, presents the highest development of Hindoo intellect. On Lord Elphinstone's establishing the High School at Madras, he entered it while still very young. Mr. Powell, then fresh from Cambridge, and a stranger to the *ennui* of an Indian climate, was able to devote the best years of his Indian life to the training of a batch of young men, of whom Madhava Rao was the most conspicuous. His scholastic success can be judged of by the fact that he acted in the High School for Mr. Powell during a temporary absence of that gentleman. After obtaining a proficient's degree he entered our service as a clerk in the Accountant-general's office at Madras. Just at this time the late Rajah of Travancore was advised by General Cullen to provide his nephews, the future rulers of the State, with a competent English tutor. At the strong recommendation of Mr. George Norton and Messrs. Chamier and Montgomery, General Cullen named Madhava Rao to the Rajah, who approved of the arrangement. This is one of the few redeeming points in General Cullen's career. Madhava Rao was only too glad to accept the offer, and serve a State in which his father and uncle had distinguished themselves as Dewans. Ambition is as much an inherent quality in a Maharratta as fragrance is in the rose. The words "My Uncle" could not have inspired Louis Napoleon more than they did Madhava Rao. From the first he looked to the Dewan's signet. Under his tutorial care were placed the young princes of Travancore, among them the present Rajah and heir-apparent. As to his success, no better proof is needed than that one of these princes was made a Fellow of the Madras University a year before his own nomination to that distinction.

About four years after he entered the Rajah's service he was made a deputy of the then Dewan, an officer who, had he been half as jealous in domestic matters as he was officially, would not have served as a butt to so much merited censure. The nature of the administration was centralisation with all its evils, but without vigour or ability in the head. In times of anarchy men possessed of ambition combined with foresight always prefer being at a distance from the seat of the mock Government, and wait till the pear be ripe. Madhava Rao fought for the division of administration, and backed by his own high character for integrity—which never fails to awe Asiatics—he succeeded. In a short year he made the southern districts placed under him a model province, and won the approbation of all. Hardly a couple of years elapsed ere the wretched Dewan fell a victim to his own excesses, when a correspondence was busily going on between Calcutta and Madras as to the adoption of effective measures to ameliorate the general state of Travancore. At a time when salaries had fallen into arrears for several years, when taxes were levied in anticipation, when monopolies in their worst features were spreading demoralisation, when officials were preying on the people, when pampered courtiers were supporting those officials, when crimes were committed with perfect impunity, when the treasury was empty, when loans were contracted, when a formal request was made through the Resident for a temporary reduction of the subsidy, when the contingency alluded to in the fifth and sixth articles of the treaty between our Government and the Rajah had plainly occurred, annexation would have been simple justice, not to say a blessing to the people. Oudh did not present a worse picture, and had not Lord Dalhousie been compelled to retire by illness before directing his attention to Travancore fully, that little State would long ago have been a Collectorate. The death of the Dewan, the sepoy mutiny, and the natural disinclination of Lord Canning to extreme measures turned the tide. Madhava Rao, who had already

gained a name for high administrative capacity, was, strongly backed by the resident, raised to the ministerial post.

With a conservative Rajah and a still more conservative Resident, he found it little better than impossible to inaugurate great reforms. However, he managed to draw Travancore out of the miserable quagmire in which he found it. He mercilessly swept away the official locusts sent to the districts by the former administrator. Public revenue thus found its way to the treasury, and no longer to private pockets. At the risk of no little unpopularity, he applied his shears to the overgrown extravagance in expenditure, the result of his predecessor's carelessness and effeminacy. He accomplished it with a courage shown only by Colonel Balfour. All great administrators, whether a Pitt, a Wellesley, or a Dalhousie, have evinced the power of organising and training up a staff of able subordinates. On however small a scale, Madhava Rao has exhibited this quality. With the help of some of these assistants he converted the police from an engine of oppression and terror into one of protection and peace. The treasury was full; salaries were regularly paid; there was no fear of a failure in paying the subsidy; crime decreased; the pests in the shape of petty public servants disappeared; and, in short, there was a change as complete as in a dissolving view. In a letter, dated 23rd March, 1859, the Madras Government, writing to that of India, says, "It is further to be noted that, subsequently to the receipt of the Honourable Court's orders of 30th April, 1856, and of the applications from this Government to that of India of 15th August, 1856, 23rd February and 13th May, 1857, the Dewan Krishna Row, to whose mal administration the evils which afflicted the Travancore state were mainly ascribed, has died. His successor, Madhava Rao, has received a liberal English education, is able and intelligent, and the complaints to Government of oppression and misrule in Travancore have greatly decreased since his assumption of office. Thus we see how the simple fact of Madhava Rao's coming to power turned the tide of affairs. It will be interesting to know how much Madhava Rao has enjoyed the confidence of independent men. When the Shanars in South Travancore rose *en masse* against the barbarous prohibition of the use of the shoulder-cloth among their females, and when the disturbance was at its height, a memorial signed by six of the London Society's missionaries was addressed to the Rajah. They concluded by saying, "We have, therefore, to entreat that your Highness will be pleased to grant the Dewan, with as little delay as possible, that increase of power which the present emergency calls for." Sir C. Trevelyan, who succeeded Lord Harris, was a terror to old Indians. General Cullen was compelled to retire, and Mr. Maltby was appointed Resident. How matters have proceeded since General Cullen's retirement and the late Rajah's death we lately described. How Mr. Maltby appreciated Madhava Rao's services will be perceived by the following passage in his farewell letter:—"You have had the opportunity at an unusually early age of doing important service to the State of Travancore, and more than this, of benefiting your countrymen far beyond the limits of Travancore, by the reputation which you have earned of administrative ability and uprightness of conduct. Go on as you have begun, and you will do incalculable good to the cause of education and civilisation among your countrymen."

It is our interest to encourage and support such natives in native states. They fully comprehend the superiority of Englishmen. They act in conformity with improved ideas, and counsel their chiefs to do so. We need not anticipate disloyalty from chiefs advised by a Dinkur Rao or a Madhava Rao. Nay, we may expect much benefit, commercially and otherwise. Our Government has shown wisdom in recognising the merits of Dinkur Rao, Salar Jung, and others, and we shall wait with hope to see what it will do for Madhava Rao. Even such a title as Ra-Bahadur would have immense effect in the State he serves.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATNA, Jan. 20.—The visit of the Lieutenant-Governor has put us all on the *qui vive* at Bankipore. His Honour being expected on Sunday last by the ordinary up-train, all the official residents were in attendance at the railway station, a body of mounted police being drawn up in front of the portico as a guard of honour. Punctuality, they say, is the politeness of kings; but, alas! who shall describe the politeness of the East Indian Railway Company? The train arrived at last, being only two hours behind time; and the Lieutenant-Governor, with his staff, drove at once to his camp, which had been pitched in the centre of our race-course. Yesterday, at noon, a levee was held in the durbar tent, at which all the European officers were introduced, and his Honour entered into conversation with many of those present. After the levee private interviews were accorded to all who sought them. Immediately after, his Honour visited the Civil and Criminal Courts, and not only inspected cutcherries and record rooms, but quietly sat down in the courts of the judge, magistrates, and deputy-magistrates in succession, and spent two or three hours in watching the progress of whatever cases happened to be called on. However nervous the presiding officers may have felt in the presence of so distinguished an auditor, it must have been pleasant to them to see his Honour entering thus into the details of their work.

DELHI, Jan. 15.—A telegram has arrived here ordering the 1st Bengal Cavalry head quarters to proceed at once to Meerut. No reason is given for this move, which is rather unexpected, though for some time I believe the General has been "agitating" the measure, upon the grounds, I suppose, of it being injurious to the regiment to have it in detachments. Mr. Assistant Commissioner Saunders has gone to Goorgoon, I believe, to allow the officer there to leave for a few days. Mr. Berkeley, the judge of the Small Cause Court, "does" the *kotawallee* work during Mr. Saunders' absence—rather a strange arrangement to my thinking for a civil judge to exercise criminal powers, and this without Government orders! If some of our sharp lawyers in the North-West and Punjab are properly remunerated, they might make something out of every sentence passed by the acting city magistrate, or I am much mistaken. The weather is what is termed "raw cold," but no rain has yet fallen in or about Delhi. Clouds come and go without affording any, and the crops really require it now. The artillery (Grey's battery) are out under the walls of Selimgurh for practice, and the infantry are busy every morning and evening. There have been two accidents caused by falls from horses lately. Our brigadier got rather a severe one, but happily no bones were broken; not so another gentleman, a civilian, who got such an awkward spill that one leg was broken in three places; he is, however, I am glad to say, doing well. A private of the 82nd shot himself last week; no cause for the rash act is known.

RELIEF FOR LANCASHIRE.—The Lieut. Governor of the North-Western Provinces has asked each of the Commissioners to convene a meeting of the European and native residents of each station, as he visits it in the course of his cold weather tour, for the purpose of making known the great distress which prevails in Lancashire, and soliciting assistance in its relief. A meeting has been held at Meerut, at which Mr. Williams, the Commissioner, presided. The officers and men of the 8th hussars have subscribed a day's pay all round.

JHANSI, Jan. 7.—The Maharajah Scindiah was present at a grand field day lately, and expressed himself very much pleased. All the troops were out. He is expected to leave in a few days. The brigadier from Morar is expected every day, and he will remain here, report says, some twelve days, to have the brigade out. Weather better than usual; troops in good health; thermometer in the evening at 70 degs. No further news of the Commander-in-Chief has reached us. I will inform you of the movements of Scindiah. I suppose he has done all he wanted with his ryots here.

HOWRAH.—The rising town of Howrah, the Surrey side of Calcutta, was crowded by native and English visitors of all classes to attend the Fancy Fair held on the plain. Omnibuses, breaks, and all sorts of conveyances were pressed into the service of the crowds who poured into town from Calcutta and the vicinity. The day was unusually hot, and the roads far from creditable to the authorities, but the fair was most successful. The Dog Show was a great attraction, while "Aunt Sally," "Richardson's Show," the Gymnasium, and wondrous exhibitions of monstrosities, gave a very English aspect to the scene. The stalls, presided over by fair ladies, were almost cleared of their contents by the afternoon. A sum of no less than Rs. 15,000 was realised, of which Rs. 12,000 may be looked upon as gain. Government will contribute Rs. 10,000 more, and the whole will be devoted to the good work of building St. Thomas's School, under the energetic chaplain, Mr. Spencer, for the Christian boys and girls of this first of railway towns in India.

DALHOUSIE SANITARIUM.—Dr. Pemberton has sent in to Government an interesting report on the Himalayan Sanitarium of Dalhousie in 1862. The previous season was most unusual, being characterised by a series of storms of great severity during the months of April and May, and by a long continuance of the periodical rains, with a rain-fall probably about double the average. During the monsoon continued rain fell at Chini, in Spiti, in Lahool, and even in Ladak; whilst at Bara Bangal, where the rainy season is usually marked only by dense mists, rain fell steadily for two months. The rainfall was heavy in 1862 also in a tract which is often rainless. The mean fall was 73½ inches. From 3rd to 5th July rain continued to fall without intermission to the extent of sixteen inches. The Ravee river, consequently, was swept by the greatest flood ever known. The average number of European residents during the season was in the station 110, of whom rather more than half were children. An experience of two years convinces Dr. Pemberton that, owing to its low temperature, its exposure, the purity of its water, and its comparatively small rainfall, Dalhousie possesses in itself all the elements of a *bona fide* sanitarium for cases of debility produced by whatever cause, provided that no organic disease of the viscera exists. The extension of the rail ways to the foot of the hills renders the question of sanitarium one of general interest to all Indian residents.

BRANCH RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY COMPANIES.—Sir Charles Wood has condescended to express his approval of the arrangements made by the Government of India with the Indian Branch Railway and Tramway Companies, and writes thus patronisingly:—"The further development of this important subject I commit with confidence to the care of your Excellency's Government. By the course which it is proposed to adopt, great inducements will be held out to the investment of capital in the undertakings in question, and I trust that the success of the first experiments will be such that at no distant time contractors may be found ready to bear a larger proportion of their cost, and that private enterprise may thus become a most valuable assistance to Government in the improvement of the internal communications of India." In such details as these the Government of India is much better able to judge of what is right than Sir C. Wood, who so long and vexatiously opposed both the Branch Railway and Orissa Irrigation Companies.

NAGODE, Jan. 8.—The Commander-in-chief has been here and gone away again. He arrived on the evening of the 5th, and on the following morning, at six o'clock, inspected most minutely the 11th Regiment N.I. Several officers were called out. Sir Hugh Rose expressed himself greatly pleased with the regiment; the men were out until nine, so you may well imagine that it was not a formal inspection. In the afternoon, at 4.30 the 12th B.C. here were looked at, and the chief seemed greatly pleased with their very fine appearance. In the evening his Excellency dined with Colonel Watson and the officers of the 11th N.I. On the fol-

lowing morning the two companies of H.M.'s 97th Foot were inspected, and his Excellency expressed himself very much pleased with all their manoeuvres. After this the chief and his staff went to see the men of the 12th B.C. go through the customary games irregular cavalry are so famous for. The officers on the chief's staff joined in these sports, and proved themselves first-rate horsemen. This was the *finale*, and his Excellency left the station for Rewah at two in the afternoon.

COLONEL PRIESTLEY.—It is most extraordinary that this instance of Colonel Priestley's should have been fixed upon for agitation, when repeated courts martial are held, not only on the rank and file of the army, but on officers as well, for the use of insubordinate language spoken *privately*. Two memorable instances in point occur to us just now. The first is one which took place in a gallant regiment of the Light Division during the Crimean campaign. Two men were heard one day to speak disparagingly of the degree of courage of which their captain was possessed; they were confined, tried, found guilty, and *flogged*! Their crime was of the same stamp as Major Fitzgerald's, but as they were simply private soldiers, it is to be inferred they had no business to pass injurious reflections behind their superior's back; the privilege of speaking ill of people in this way with impunity being evidently conceded to gentlemen and officers only! The second case we wish to cite illustrates the working of the rule which, in the Fitzgerald affair, it is contended, should not be applied. A couple of years ago Captain Pym, in H.M.'s 75th at Allahabad, was brought to trial for telling a brother officer on his way to the parade ground what a shame it was, or (as military indictments say) "words to that effect," that there should be drill for the regiment on a Saturday, which in the station, we believe, was held as a holiday. This remark was reported to Colonel Ratcliffe, who commanded the regiment, and the captain was tried for having uttered it, on the ground that, if overheard, it was calculated to spread disaffection among his younger brother officers! If we recollect aright, the Captain was found guilty, and sentenced to be reprimanded. If Captain Pym had said the same thing at the mess-table or in a club-room, instead of in the street, he would have been equally amenable to trial, because his words were a comment upon the acts of his superior officer, and tended to make his authority odious and abhorrent; and why Major Fitzgerald should be deemed guiltless and at liberty to comment in a most offensive and *insubordinate* tone upon the head of the army in India is something, in the face of this circumstance, which we cannot understand.—*Our Paper*. Cannot understand! Our cotemporary ought to be ashamed to acknowledge that he cannot see through the motives of the onslaught against Sir Hugh Rose.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE DEB RAJAH OF BOOTAN evidently needs a lesson. Letters recently received from Gowhaty inform us that that mighty potentate treated the messenger sent to him by Government, to demand an inquiry into certain outrages committed by the Booteahs, with the utmost contempt, and said publicly that he did not wish to entertain any Envoy. He promised, certainly, to inquire into the aggressions complained of, but qualified the promise by expressing his belief that they had never occurred. In conclusion, he said that he would send his agent to the agent of the Governor-General of the North-East frontier during the course of the current month, when all quarrels could be settled. If the above be a specimen of this wretched little potentate's style of addressing the Government of India it would be as well to let the settlement, as far as he is concerned, be of a decisive character. It is bad enough to have to allow such miserable puppets as these semi-monarchs to hold any power without having to put up with insolence into the bargain.—*Englishman*.

THE MEDICAL EVIDENCE ON LIEUT. JACKSON'S TRIAL.—(To the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette*).—DEAR SIR,—Your Mooltan correspondent's account of the medical evidence given in the case of the native who died subsequent to a flogging

administered by Lieutenant Jackson must have surprised not a few of the profession. A human being is flogged to such an extent that the medical man first called in to see him "anticipated danger from sloughing of the integuments," "his back being covered with marks of stripes." The *post mortem* examination describes the back to have been covered with the "marks of blows, scabs, and scars," so that at all events ulceration must have occurred, if not sloughing. The immediate cause of death is allowed on all hands to have been bronchitis, and the only question to be solved by the medical officers examined was, "Was the bronchitis the direct effect of the flogging?" Both Drs. Sheehy and Burnside, who attended on the deceased, declared their belief that it was; the former even stated that on the first inspection of the sufferer he anticipated danger from "the supervention of bronchitis." So far so good; but now we come to the most unaccountable portion of these officers' evidence, elicited on cross-examination. Dr. Sheehy states that he could not explain why he anticipated the "intervention of bronchitis," and Dr. Burnside contents himself with a bare adherence to his expressed opinion that the flogging and the bronchitis were cause and effect, while at the same time admitting that he knew of no well authenticated case in which bronchitis had followed as an effect of flogging. I hope, Mr. Editor, for the sake of our profession that your correspondent has omitted some portion of the evidence of Assistant-surgeons Sheehy and Burnside, but if not the ends of justice have not been served by their appearance in the witness-box, and their ignorance has resulted in misleading the members of the Court. It can scarcely be supposed that neither of these officers were ever taught in the schools, if not by observation, that "when the functions of a large portion of integument are suddenly suspended the healthy balance between them and those of the lungs is destroyed; the latter become with other internal organs greatly congested," and the way is at once opened for bronchitis or pneumonia to supervene. It may be quite true that Surgeon Macintire and Surgeon Bacot have neither of them seen in their extensive experience bronchitis succeed to flogging. Such negative evidence is beyond the question. Have Surgeon Macintire or Surgeon Bacot ever seen a human being's back covered with marks of blows, scabs, and scars, and disease of the lungs not supervene? Neither is it enough to say, that because the native had diseased kidneys, and because bronchitis often accompanies such a condition, that the fatal attack to which this man fell a victim was caused by an affection which must have had its abode for a long period in his frame, and not by the cruel flogging, which at once suspended the functions of the skin of so large a portion of his frame, destroyed the healthy balance of his system, lighted up disease in his lungs, and hurried him to the grave. The finger of scorn has been long pointed at the uncertainty of medical evidence, and the ease with which contradictory or exceptional cases may be squeezed out of medical witnesses by legal experts, but it is not often, I am thankful to say, that medical ignorance interposes between the law and the criminal.—I am, yours, &c., AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

AMUSING ACCIDENT.—A disastrous but still amusing accident took place on Christmas evening last, at Shahagunge, a place situated within walking distance from the railway terminus. To celebrate the great day, a Baboo invited a few friends to dinner, in honour of the festival, and when all the guests assembled, the dinner was held, and bottles passed round. In the course of a short time all who were present on the spot became quite elated with wine, and the host, in order to heighten the degree of amusement, and not sufficiently gratified with the admiration with which his guests spoke of him, begged of the audience to pay attention, and to allow him to show them an experiment of his which led to a recent discovery. Saying this, he retreated into a dark room in the house, and after having washed his face with brandy, he came out and requested one of his friends to light his face with a lucifer,

which he held in his hand. This person, anxious as he was to find an opportunity of returning the obligation which he received from his host, unhesitatingly complied with his request, and the unfortunate victim of the flames is now under medical treatment. The face particularly of this wonderful chemist is seriously burnt and disfigured, and it will leave an indelible mark, should he survive the danger. This sad occurrence will, it is hoped, be a lesson to that portion of "Young Bengal" which represents the "hard drinkers," and imitates the vices of the Europeans, instead of their good qualities. We need scarcely say anything to the unhappy sufferer in the way of advice, as he will gain wisdom by experience, and be better able in future to understand the moral of the proverb that a "Burnt child dreads the fire," which his parents seem to have so incautiously neglected inculcating on him in his childhood.

THE TERMINI AT BENARES AND ALLAHABAD.—A few days ago we announced that orders had been issued for the construction of a pukka road from the Tonse river to Allahabad for the convenience of dawk carriages in bringing passengers when the train will run to that river. The subject has since come before the Lieutenant Governor, who, we are happy to say, has devoted some attention to the matter. His Honour has suggested to the Supreme Government, what must strike every one as a superior convenience to all parties, the formation of a tram road, or rather the running of carriages of a light description on the rails laid down for the future railway—such carriages to be propelled by coolies or horse power. There cannot be a doubt that the proposal is a good one. The expense of making a road, through so much swamp, would be something very great; and when completed would probably be of use only for a very short time, the completion of the bridge and the appearance of the iron horse on this bank of the river rendering such road entirely useless, and the money expended as sunk without a proper return. The proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor has gone up to the Supreme Government, and we doubt not will be sanctioned, which will greatly facilitate the formation of the rail to Allahabad.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MEERUT, Jan. 1.—H.M.'s 104th marched out of the station yesterday *en route* for Bareilly; and H.M.'s 90th marched in this morning from Allahabad. Colonel Birch, of the 104th, met with an accident on parade, his horse falling with him and hurting him severely. We have had a meeting here in favour of the unfortunate Lancashire operatives, at which I am glad to say Rs. 2,000 were realised; and I believe it is estimated that collections in the neighbouring towns and villages, and the different collectorates, will ultimately swell the amount to not under Rs. 8,000. Similar meetings are being held in other large stations, of whose benevolent proceedings and results in this good cause you will doubtless hear as their labours progress. No other news, as the station is very quiet and dull.

SUEZ CANAL.—On the 18th November was the performance of another act in the farce of the Suez Canal. On that day M. de Lesseps, accompanied by the Sheik Islam, the Ulemas, the Catholic Bishop of Alexandria, and all the employes of the company that could be spared, admitted the water of the Mediterranean into the Lake Timsah through the narrow ditch, which he has spent half the capital of the company in cutting, pronouncing at the same time the following formula, in which Said Pasha and the Almighty are mixed together in a spirit as latitudinarian, to say the least of it, as that which employed both the Ulemas and the Catholic priests to bless the work:—"In the name of his Highness Said Pasha I command that the waters of the Mediterranean be let into the Lake Timsah, by the grace of God." Since the invention of iron-clad ships, and Armstrong and Whitworth guns, combined with our possession of Aden and Perim, have rendered Egypt of little importance as a step towards India, the French Government seems to have lost their interest in the Suez Canal, and it is remarked that on the occasion of the above ceremony not a

French flag was displayed. Even the Pasha seems to have doubts as to whether he is altogether wise to spend such enormous sums solely on the word of M. de Lesseps, and he has invited Mr. Hawkshaw, a famous English hydraulic engineer, to inspect the site of Port Said—the Mediterranean entrance of the canal—and to report upon it.—*Mr. Forbes's Letter to the "Herald."*

SIR HUGH ROSE.—Sir Hugh Rose's forced retirement from public life, if indeed it be determined on, will be only temporary. In war, should England be unhappily involved in such a calamity, the country will not afford to lose the services of one of the best general officers in the British army, and in peace his experience in the details of military organisation and discipline will be eagerly sought for in the councils of the War Department. As is not unfrequently the case, the malcontents and the party concerned in destroying the popularity of Sir Hugh Rose, and undermining his public and official character, have been the loudest in their clamour. The blustering of these gentlemen, and the rabid animosity of the *Friend of India*, may have misled some into the belief that Sir Hugh Rose is as unpopular in the army as he is represented, but we have good reason to know that this anti-Rose party by no means comprises the majority of the whole army. Indeed, considering Sir Hugh Rose's persevering efforts to improve discipline, and to force officers to make themselves acquainted with their duty, it is not to be wondered at that he is unpopular in many quarters. It would have been strange if he had not been. But when he goes, he will carry with him the regrets of a very large proportion of the officers of both services, and of by far the greater number of the soldiers, for whose welfare and best interests he has consistently and conscientiously striven.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE CITY OF CALCUTTA does not yet enjoy the privileges of the meanest little country town of Italy under Roman rule 2,000 years ago. The English politicians, who are ever jabbering about freedom (for themselves), seem as stingy in allowing it to others as the Czar Nicholas was. The bureaucratic class of India, the civilian oligarchy, cannot trust outsiders with the smallest exercise of power. Three and three are not six, in fact, unless one of the privileged class sits by and nods assent. The Municipal Bill for Calcutta has been withdrawn for the present, in order to introduce a new one providing for the presence of a Government servant amongst the members, and this reason is assigned for rejecting the present Bill, by no meaner authority than the Earl of Elgin himself, a ruler whose character is founded on his liberality in assisting self-government in Canada! Surely, the English system that succeeded so well in America would answer here, or, at least, must be deserving of a fair experiment. The new Viceroy must be completely under the influence of the "traditional" members of his Council, or he would never have uttered such a sentiment as that attributed to him.—*Hills.*

UNCOVENANTED ASSOCIATION.—As many of our readers are interested in the scheme for the Uncovenanted Association Fund, they will, perhaps, be glad to know that the fund is progressing very favourably, and that great hopes are entertained of its complete success. The number of subscribers actually enrolled at this date amounts to two hundred and twenty, drawing salaries in the aggregate of 18,000 Rs. per mensem. Of this number twenty are residents of Lucknow, eleven of the Punjab, and the rest of Allahabad. Among the names appear men of the railway, the education, and the police departments; there are also a few merchants. The most singular feature, however, of the scheme is the fact that more than one-third of the subscribers are natives. If it be remembered that the prospectus has yet been circulated to a very limited extent, the degree of success attained may be said to be very encouraging. It is in contemplation, we learn, that, as soon as the number of subscribers may warrant such a measure, application shall be made to Government for aid to the extent of the gratuities paid annually to uncovenanted servants on abolition of office; and that subscriptions be deducted

from the monthly pay abstracts, as in the case of the pension fund, and 6 per cent. interest allowed on all deposits. No claimants for relief have yet appeared, and it is to be hoped that time will be allowed for the consolidation of the fund.—*Delhi Gazette.*

NANKIN.—It is said to be General Burgerine's intention to attack Nankin before another month has elapsed. He has about five thousand well-armed and disciplined Chinese, a good park of artillery, including some rifled cannon, and a considerable number of Chinese gunboats—that is junks armed with English guns, and armed river steamers available for the purpose. The attempt will be a bold one, as the rebels are very numerous both there and in the surrounding country, and the city is surrounded by a triple wall. He will not be aided by either the English or French.—*Englishman.*

SIR CHARLES WOOD.—The native community, led on by the British Indian Association, intend forwarding an address to the Secretary of State for India, expressive "of the satisfaction and gratitude with which the people of India contemplate the wise and beneficent policy which has distinguished his administration and control of Indian affairs, with special adVERTISEMENT to the just and enlightened principles which breathe through his despatches on the breaches of contract, and the sale of waste lands, and the extension of the permanent settlement."—*Phoenix.*

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—The heartfelt groans which are forced from the public by the unearthly hour at which the train leaves Agra, necessitating a broken night's rest, a rising at three A.M., a bitterly cold drive, and all the horrors of making good one's departure amid the gloom and confusion that invest the railway station at Agra with all the characteristic features of Erebus, are enough to pierce the stony hearts of the railway Philistines into whose hands we have fallen. All sorts of plans have been devised to escape the intolerable inconvenience unhappy travellers are subjected to, but none of them have been equal to the emergency. Some recommend passing the night in a tent in the neighbourhood of the station. Another favourite plan is to go to bed the night before in the railway carriage. There is risk in the latter, for the chance is great that you go to bed in the wrong carriage, and wake up in the morning to find yourself cold and uncomfortable in a carriage that has not been limbered up at all—if that is the right phrase to use—to the train. One gentleman we heard of, bound for Etawah, tried on two successive mornings to start, but on each occasion was just in time to be too late. Determined to hit it off the third time, he went down the night before, and slept in a carriage; but this plan succeeded too well, for he slept so soundly that he did not wake till the train reached Cawnpore! It is a question for the railway company's legal advisers to decide whether a ticket from Agra to Allahabad entitles the holder to a whole night's rest in a carriage previously. We should think not, and should not be surprised to hear that the station-master had been directed to put a stop to the practice, by playing a trick upon the night lodgers, putting them to bed comfortably in a carriage that was not destined to go at all. The safest place to sleep in would be the luggage van; but there, if you oversleep yourself, you are liable to be rudely awakened by having a portmanteau thrown in (as they know how to throw things into a luggage-van at Indian railway-stations), and alighting on your head.

MR. LAING has replied to an address from the Bombay Association, which, in its heartiness of tone, contrasts strangely with the conduct of the British Indian Association. The Bombay natives say:—"Although at a distance from the scene of your recent labours, we were by no means unobservant witnesses of the numerous and eminent services which you rendered to the State during your short tenure of office. The change which you have wrought in the financial position of the British Indian Empire within the short period of three years from your assumption of office is wonderful, and, indeed, unprecedented." They express the deepest regret at Mr. Laing's resignation.

In his reply Mr. Laing shows that native and English interest in India are identical, a great truth the Bengalese have yet to learn. He speaks in strong terms of the "imminent bankruptcy" which stared the empire in the face on his first arrival, and acknowledges the great assistance rendered by Sir B. Frere. He justly says:—"There is nothing in the common origin of the race or in the faculties given by nature, and there will soon be nothing in outward circumstances and in material appliances, to prevent India from rising to a level with other great nations of the Indo-European family. But a high standard can only be attained by great efforts; and the action of a Government, however wise and paternal, goes but a little way to supply the place of individual action and example." The *Times*, in an article on the address and reply, gently apologises for its former attacks on Mr. Laing.

LADY ELGIN.—From a Malta letter in the *Englishman* we observe that Lady Elgin, during her short stay in the island, was the guest of the Governor, with whom Prince Alfred was living at the same time. Sir Charles Trevelyan when at Malta visited the new market, recently erected at a cost of £19,000. It is said to be the most perfectly adapted for the purpose of any in Europe, and yields an annual rental of £3,000. The new market of Calcutta is, we fear, too far advanced to profit by the design.

THE JEWS OF SOUTH INDIA.—The *Cochin Courier* publishes some interesting details regarding the Jews of South India. In 1854 there were 114 in Travancore, of whom 22 were children; and in 1849 there were 1,277 in Cochin, of whom 424 were children. These figures are said to represent the number of the community at the present day. In Cochin 200 of the Jews are white. A few of the latter are prosperous, but, as a body, they are extremely poor, without any regular or profitable occupation. At one time the white Jews imported muslins, millinery, and perfumes from Calcutta; but this trade has passed into other hands, and they now employ themselves as coopers, dealers in hides, and bookbinders. At the age of eight days the child is circumcised, and at thirteen years he assumes the phylacteries. At eighteen he usually marries, having been betrothed some six or twelve months previously to a girl, perhaps five years his junior. Before taking a house, he nails on to the door post, or scoops out a groove therein and inserts, a small tube in which he has placed some portions of Scripture inscribed most carefully upon fine leather. He and all his friends, on entering and leaving the house, are bound to kiss the tube, or Mazuzah, either with the lips, or through the instrumentality of the fingers; and on relinquishing his tenancy he is forbidden to remove it, unless he knows that a Gentile is to succeed him. He employs either poor Hindoos or Christians as domestic servants, on account of the inability of anyone of his own faith to prepare food on the Sabbath; and if not able to procure this assistance he uses a quantity of vinegar in making the Saturday's provision on Friday afternoon, and thus preserves it.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 19. Guiding Star, Smail, Boston.—20. Gipsy Bride, Murphy, Demerara; Mattapan, Robinson, Melbourne; Catherine Glen, Purly, —; Toffcombs, Seymour, Liverpool; Ellenborough, Withers, London.—21. Holmsdale, Ferrio, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Guiding Star.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Amanda, R. Johnson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. Mansell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Savre, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Scott, Rev. P. Wilson, Miss E. C. Porteous, Miss S. E. White.

Per Catherine Glen.—J. K. Berkerton, Esq.

Per Toffcombs.—Mr. Batterbury.

Per Gipsy Bride.—Mrs. and Mr. Murphy, Asst. surg. A. Cumming.

Per Holmsdale.—Capt. and Mrs. Longden, 77th Regt., Mr. Maling, 89th Regt., Rev. Mr. Stewart, Mr. and Miss Sturmers, Mr. Sharpley, Mr. Cook, Mr. Palmer, 19th Regt., Mr. Downward, C.E., Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Miss Detamore, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wines, Mr. Heron, Mr. Daley, Mr. Ship, Mr. Lawder, Mr. Watkins, Mr. and Miss Martins, Miss Goddard, Mr. and Miss Cleghorn and five children, Mr. Rochfort and two daughters, Mrs. Smith and three daughters.

DEPARTURES.

Conflict, Angela Burdett Coutts, F. C. Clarke, Fort William, Phyllis Barry, and Sarah Palmer; strs. Reiver and Burnah.—Jan. 22. P. and O. str. Nubia, —, Succ.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per St. Lawrence.—For the CAPE.—Col. T. C. and Mrs. Blugrove, Capt. C. Bailey, late 17th N.I.—For LONDON.—Col. M. K. and Mrs. Atherley and four children, Mrs. Col. W. Maxwell and three children, Miss Maxwell, Capt. and Mrs. W. Ramsay, Madras Army, Mrs. Norman Cheves and three children, Col. and Mrs. J. W. Carter and two children, Capt. and Mrs. J. Begg, Mrs. Hannah and four children, Mr. Taylor and three children, Mrs. Simpson and one child of Dr. Brown's, Dr. C. M. Henderson, Maj. J. S. Donbar, Bengal Staff Corps, Mrs. Col. J. W. Cox and five children, Mrs. Duncan and four children, Miss Newton, Mrs. H. W. Wood and three children, Lieut. B. V. Arbuckle, Royal Art., Lieut. M. M. Rind, I.M. 107th Regt., Dr. J. Reid, 20th Hussars, Lieut. G. D. Stainforth, 4th Sikh Inf., Mrs. Anderson and two children, Lieut. F. S. Brand, late 41st N.I., Mr. H. H. Brakspen, Lieut. Richards, I.M. 94th Regt., Mrs. Furner, Mrs. Piotrowski's two boys, Mrs. Mayes and child, Miss Currie.

Per str. Nubia.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Manderson, Mr. J. O. Pierce, Mr. T. B. Brower, Mr. D. Carson, Mr. Pullin, Mr. Campbell, For GALLE.—Mr. F. A. Tilton, For BOMBAY.—Mr. Hahn, His Highness Meer Hussein Ally Khan and suite. For Suez.—Mr. Curdia, Mr. Ralli, Mr. O. von Ernsthausen. For MALTA.—Mr. W. H. Smolett, For MARSAVILLAS.—Capt. Mayne, Lieut. Morris, Capt. and Mrs. de P. Felonnet and family, Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler and family, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. C. F. White, Mr. Ruxton, For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Sharpe and infant, Mrs. O. Wats and infant, Mr. C. W. Gale, Master Doveton, Dr. and Mrs. Smith and family, Mrs. Knight.

Per strs. Australian and Tubal Cain.—Col. J. B. Dennis, Capt. A. Gary, Capt. Sinclair, Lieut. Parleton, Lieut. Sartorius, Lieut. W. B. Stirke, Surg. maj. Walthe, Asst. surg. McLean, Capt. Ollershaw, Lieut. Bethune, Stace, and Metcalf, Vet. surg. Corterell, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Gilmore, Lieut. Alston Gardner, Vet. surg. Lambert, Asst. surg. Harbridge and Allera.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 23, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent.	Sa. Rs. 89 14	
New Comp'y's Rupees 4 do.	94 8 to 94 12	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	92 4 92 8	
Public Works 5 do.	104 4 104 8	
Ditto 5 do.	104 12 105 0	
New 5½ do.	112 2 112 4	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Government Paper	5½ per ct.
Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On Deposit of Goods, &c.	7½ per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 011-16 2 0½
Ditto with Documents, do.	2 013-16 2 0½
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0½ 0 0
Navv Bills, 3 days' sight	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	

RATES OF ADVANCE.

per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	100 " 76
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 76
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 95
5½ ditto ditto	" 100 " 95
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	At Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000	8450 to 8475
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	900 to 920
Oriental Bank	£25	No sales.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10	13 to 15
Hooghly	1000	950
Delhi Bank	500	590 to 600
Commercial Bank	£250	No sales.
Calcutta and Burmah	£500	None available.
Mercantile Bank	£1000	1000
Sinla Bank	£500	550
People's Bank	75	Par.
India General Steam	1000	1270 to 1280
Ganges Company	500	500 to 510
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) ..	1000	1830 to 1850
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) ..	600	890 to 895
Hooghly (Eastern)	1000	1380 to 1400
East India Coal Company (Limited) ..	100	60 to 65
Bengal Printing Company (Limited) ..	100	130 to 135
Bengal Tea Company	100	160 to 162
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited) ..	200	Par
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	730 to 735
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1280 to 1300
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10	16 to 17
Central Assam Tea Company	100	110 to 112
Assam Tea Company	200	49 to 500
East India Railway Company	218	222 to 223
East India Copper Co. (Limited) ..	1000	11 dis.
East India Tea Company (Limited) ..	100	105 to 106
Do. do.	40	41 to 42
Calcutta Auction Company (Limited) ..	75	12 to 15
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	1500 to 1520

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 8½ to 10 4½
Doubloons	32 6 to 32 0
Madras Gold Mohurs	15 2 to 16 0
Old Gold Mohurs	30 4 to 30 0
New Gold Mohurs	16 8 to 16 3

China Gold Bars	per sioca wt. Rs. 16 5 to 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia)	15 15 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..	"
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 234 0 to 235 0
Mexican ditto	" 230 8 to 231 4

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2 10s. 0d. to £3. 12s. 6d. per ton.
To Liverpool, £2 to £3. 0s. 0d.

MADRAS.

THE RESTORATION OF MYSORE.

It is well known that for many years past the aged Rajah of Mysore has earnestly desired the restoration of his kingdom. Sixty-three years ago, when the lion-hearted Tippoo, preferring death to deposition, met his death sternly within the walls of his beloved capital, and his Empire came to be dismembered, we took the present Rajah of Mysore, the descendant of the old Hindoo Princes deposed by Hyder, and then an infant, from the poverty and obscurity to which that adventurer had consigned him, and seated him securely on the throne of the present Kingdom of Mysore, with a revenue exceeding that of the ancient Hindoo Kingdom. In siding in the establishment and administration of the new kingdom, Colonel Wellesley first fully manifested those great abilities, both civil and military, which led him by successive steps to the crowning glory of Waterloo. Subsequently, however, the administration of the country fell into the hands of the Brahmins, and the wily Priesthood thought more of the interests and aggrandisement of their caste, than of the prosperity or advancement of the kingdom. Priestly misrule is a matter of very ancient date, and of universal notoriety. The peculiar training of a priesthood seems to unfit its members wholly for the duties of Government. They are essentially a bigoted, narrow-minded, and exclusive class in all countries, and their system of Government, whether we seek an example of it in Mysore, Rome, or Geneva, has invariably proved equally corrupt and intolerant. We need not be surprised then to find that under Brahminical influence the administration of Mysore was inefficient and oppressive, though probably not more so than that of the Native States. The fact is, that evils, considerable as they were, which attended the Rajah's rule, were greatly exaggerated, and that Lord William Bentinck lived to admit that he had acted rashly in taking the administration of the country out of the hands of the Rajah. The reports of the Commission subsequently proved that the misgovernment of the Rajah had been magnified beyond measure, and that though there was much requiring and capable of amendment, probably half the Native States of India at that time furnished equal reasons with Mysore for the assumption of their Government by us. A rumour worthy of more than ordinary attention has within the past week been in circulation, that the Rajah's wish for the restoration of his kingdom is about to be gratified. We cordially hope that the report will prove correct, and that the pledges under which we assumed the administration of Mysore will thus be faithfully carried out. The Rajah has an indisputable right to the restoration of his kingdom, he of course offering us such guarantees for the future good government of the country as shall be considered ample to justify us in returning it to him. We have duties and responsibilities as well towards the people as towards the Prince of Mysore, and we should be slow indeed to recommend that the former should be sacrificed to the latter. But if ample evidence can be procured to show that our assumption of the country was intended merely as a temporary expedient for reforming the administration and putting it on a secure footing for the future; that that end has been now fully and successfully accomplished; and that the Rajah is prepared to offer us an adequate guarantee for future good government, we should be neglecting our duty as impartial journalists, and be false to that policy which amid much odium and overwhelming odds we have consistently, earnestly, and we may add successfully advocated, if we did not record our conviction that the Rajah of Mysore has a sacred and indefeasible right to have

his wishes complied with, and that such an act of restitution, demonstrating as it would plainly do the unselfishness, justice, and reality of the new policy inaugurated by Lord Canning, and the *bond fide* character of the great Proclamation, would contribute more to the future power and prestige of England in the East than a dozen violent usurpations or than many a brilliant victory.

The right of the Rajah to his kingdom, in the happy condition it has now been brought into under the administration of British officers, is placed beyond a doubt by public documents. The assumption was intended to be simply an expedient for reforming the administration, and placing it on a sound foundation for the future. The Court of Directors, in 1835, expressed themselves as being anxious to adhere as much as possible to native usages in the temporary administration of the country, and not to introduce a system which could not be worked by native agency, when the country should be restored to the Rajah; and again in 1856 the Court of Directors signified their commands "that the administration of the Mysore territories shall continue on the same footing, until the arrangements for their good government shall have been so firmly established as to be secure from future disturbances." It would not, doubtless, be beyond the ingenuity of a Dalhousie to explain away these allusions by stating, as in the case of the Carnatic, that they might be taken as intimating an intention of restoring the kingdom, but that they confer no right on the Rajah to have it back; but those in whom the zeal of ambition and the corrupting influences of despotic power, widely and successfully wielded, have not blunted the sense of right and dimmed the capacity of comprehending plain English, will be slow to put any construction on those words of the Court of Directors other than their evident meaning. They show satisfactorily to any one, save some rampant annexationist—if any such there be now in existence—that the assumption by Lord William Bentinck of the Mysore territory was intended only as a temporary measure, and that the kingdom was to be restored to the Prince, to whom we originally gave it, so soon as due provision had been made for the good government of the people.

That provision has now been made. Close upon a crore of rupees, the accumulated surplus revenues of many years past, lies in the Government treasury, to the credit of the Kingdom of Mysore. It is a nice little sum, and offers great temptations to appropriate it. A great deal of good could be effected with it, and it has been saved through British instrumentality. Its existence is certainly due to our interference. It is, without doubt, sad that we should have to refer to the simple yielding up to a man what is his own, as a creditable act; but to abstain from wrong-doing under great temptation, and when it is so easy of accomplishment, demands no ordinary virtue either in individuals or nations, and our declining to take advantage of our power, and our preference of our pledged promise to a fertile territory and an immense treasure, will be viewed throughout India as a splendid instance of British good faith and punctilious national morality.

The guarantees offered by the Rajah are most acceptable. He offers, we believe, to allow the system of administration and the officers who administer it to remain as at present, so that the change will be little more than nominal; and the Rajah having already suffered for his sins of government, and having by experience learned the benefits of British administration, will be slow to set himself in any way in opposition to the advice of his Ministers. It was under purely native management that the evils which led to the assumption of the country arose, and under British management, which has already proved so successful, we need be under no apprehension of their renewal.—*Athenæum*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDERABAD, Jan. 5.—I ought to have told you before that the intention of substituting an English superintendent of police and constabulary for the present Kutwalee department as constitu-

ted in the cantonment of Secunderabad had been relinquished. It appeared that the proposed measure had not been contemplated from any necessity of the case, or with a view to improving the department, but was simply a measure of economy. Some sort of necessity for the removal of two native regiments from this station subsisted, and as this diminution of the force would have brought a pressure upon the remaining for the discharge of the usual duties of the cantonment, a police was to be substituted to relieve it in some part. It is now found to be necessary to remove but one regiment, and the change proposed in regard to the police is relinquished. Of course, if a hope had been before formed of a remodelling of the Courts of Requests it is now that the motive for the contemplated change in the police department is understood. His Highness the Nizam has acquired a taste for European commodities. I am glad of it. Everything in this shape is progression. He has given a large commission to be executed at our Presidencies or in England. This is a right course. Heretofore the natives have restricted themselves to purchasing second-hand goods at auction sales at high prices. His Highness has bought many carriages in this way, which, I believe, the *élite* of your society in Calcutta—I should have said fashionables—would not condescend to use. His Highness's present commission is for chandeliers and candelabras. Hunt and Monnet, apparently enterprising men, have established themselves here in business. I wish they may have encouragement to import some of the curious mechanisms occasionally advertised in Calcutta. The Nizam's bounties are on an excessively liberal scale. I could wish to see the current of his profusion directed to another channel; it cannot be better employed than in introducing into Hyderabad samples of the European arts. It is not too far-fetched to say that, from his Highness's taste for European commodities, we may see that he is free from the prejudice and bigotry of some of his countrymen, of whom it has been reported that they have objected to sitting in chairs because of its being an infidel custom. We are all anxiously expecting Mr. Yule; he brings golden opinions with him from all quarters, private and public. I suppose, however, there will be some change in our *régime*; I have seen ten Residents here; every successor brought fundamental alterations to the administration of his predecessor, with the exception of Mr. Bushby in the following of Colonel Low. Colonel Davidson's administration was good, quite sufficient to the day—a day of so much difficulty as to give to my expression "good" what I have not meant—a signification of damning with faint praise. But there is nevertheless much room for improvement; where is there not? And it is not at all likely that Hyderabad, a native State, can be exempt from a common condition.

NEW JOINT-STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—We lately stated that Colonel Ouchterlony, of the Madras Engineers, was about to visit England, with the approval of his Government, to establish a company for undertaking Government as well as private works in India. A prospectus is accordingly published of the "Indian Contract Building Company, Limited," with a capital of £250,000, in shares of £10 each. The company propose ultimately to extend their operations to Ceylon and the rest of India. A list of Government works ready to be carried out is published, and Government has given land, with a siding into the railway terminus, for the company's depot of building material. They propose, in all cases, to use machinery, where practicable; to keep such a stock as to enter on remunerative "time contracts;" to engage the most skilled workmen; and to establish a strict audit of accounts. A depot will be established on the Neilgherries, and at each large railway station, while mills will be set up in the Teak forests. The prospectus mentions as works to be afterwards undertaken, the Bas's Lighthouse off Ceylon, the granite, shell, and lantern of which are lying at Galle; a Lighthouse on the Lacondives, where the *Colombo* was wrecked; a tramway and incline from Coimbatore railway station

to the summit of the Neilgherries, at the cost of a quarter of a million sterling; and the old project called "Blackwood's Harbour," by forming on the submerged sand-bank called "the Armogaum shoal" a wave screen on iron screw piles, which it is believed would afford in all weathers a perfect shelter to the extensive anchorage between the bank and the main land, and admit of the resort thither for refuge or for trade of a large fleet of merchantmen and war vessels. If this were accomplished, the entire commerce of the Coromandel coast would resort to "Armogaum." We hope Colonel Ouchterlony will succeed, but he should associate with himself really practical as well as scientific men.

THE "JASON."—The wreck of the magnificent screw steamer *Jason* is fast being dismantled. The whole of the dry and perishable cargo has been saved, with the exception of a few cases, one of which contained combustibles. A portion of the cargo saved has been forwarded to Calcutta on board the *Queen of the South*, while the bulk of it has been sent in the ship *Glen Isle*. Everything which could be taken out of her has already been removed; the less bulky articles, such as knives, glass-ware, wines, &c., have been brought down to Madras, where they will be sold by public auction. The mizen-mast, which is of very large size, has been removed, and the other two will be taken out so soon as the heavy portion of the cargo has been brought up. There are still in the vessel about seventy-five tons of copper, two hundred tons of spelter, and about five or six hundred tons of patent fuel, all of which, it is expected, will be got out of the hold within the next few days. There will be some difficulty, however, in the matter, as the high surf which was running on the 11th and 12th of January damaged the vessel, and caused her to settle down considerably in the sand, so that at the present moment she has about fifteen or sixteen feet of water in her hold, and the various compartments are no longer water-tight. The Government, with much liberality, has placed a European diver at the disposal of the agents for the underwriters (by whose aid it is hoped that the metal and fuel will be saved), and should his efforts prove successful, the underwriters will be saved from a loss of about a lakh and a-half of rupees. After the metal has been brought out, an attempt will be made, by means of two large rotatory pumps, lent by Government, to clear the vessel of water, in order that the engineers may be enabled to remove the engines, which are worth a large sum of money. As the vessel was well supplied with ships' stores and cuddy stores, it is more than probable that some portion of them will be saved, if the water can be pumped out of her. After the ship was given up to the agents for the underwriters, Captain Hurst offered his own services and those of his crew to the agents, for the purpose of assisting in saving as much as possible from the wreck, and by their efforts much valuable property has been rescued, which otherwise would have been lost. The manner in which the crew have acted since the untimely disaster happened, shows that the discipline on board the *Jason* must have been almost perfect; not a single instance of drunkenness has occurred amongst the men, while officers and crew have vied with each other in doing all they could to serve the interests of all concerned in the vessel. Too much praise cannot be given to them all, and we are glad to learn that the master attendant is using his best endeavours to assist the men in obtaining employment on board other ships. The official inquiry had not terminated when the mail left Madras.—*Athenæum*.

CHARGE OF MISSIONARY KIDNAPPING.—The *Madras Times* reports a case in which the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of the Wesleyan Mission, was charged with kidnapping under the Penal Code in the police court. Section 361 declares that "whoever takes or entices any minor under fourteen years of age if a male, or under sixteen years of age if a female, or any person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such guardian, is said to kidnap such minor or person from lawful guardian."

ship." Coopa Row, a lad who declared himself to be above sixteen years of age, is the son of Sathoo Row, Gomastah in the Moonsiff's Court at Manargoody, in Tanjore. Coopa had been for two years in the habit of visiting the Rev. Mr. Simpson for instruction, and one day did not return home. The father sued Mr. Simpson before the Moonsiff, who issued an attachment against the boy that he might not lose his caste. The father alleged that his son was under fourteen, and was acting contrary to his orders, declaring at the same time that "asserting his own religion to be a damnable one he prefers Christianity to be the one that could give him salvation; and that he already discontinued the performances of certain portions of his daily ceremonies." The Moonsiff made the boy over to a Receiver under Sec. 92 of the Civil Procedure Code till the suit should be decided, but did so without giving notice to the defendant, because "the boy appeared to be so desperate as to make himself useless to his father, by breaking his caste if he had sufficient opportunity." Mr. Simpson then petitioned the Civil Judge for a removal of the attachment, and was ready to prove the boy's majority. The judge referred the case to the Sudder Ameen, but the boy returned to the father, who asserts that Mr. Jenkins sent him postage stamps to pay the boy's railway fare to Madras. The case was then brought against Mr. Jenkins, in the Madras police court. The boy himself, on being questioned, said that he preferred being sworn on the Bible to being affirmed as a Hindoo, and very intelligently showed he knew himself to be more than sixteen; his father had told him he was sixteen a year before, when he went to the Mission school. The old man here, in great anguish, exclaimed, "The boy talks like a madman—he is infatuated, and under persuasion." The boy had previously returned to his father from pity, and to see his wife. Dr. Porteous examined the boy, and had no hesitation whatever in giving it as his most decided opinion that he was over, rather than under, sixteen years of age. The magistrate, Colonel Colbeck, on summing up the evidence, dismissed the case, on the ground that there was not a tittle of proof of any enticing or taking away on the part of Mr. Jenkins—and that the boy was upwards of 16, and had a perfect right to do as he pleased. "The law had named 14 as the age at which boys ceased to be minors, an age which the magistrate thought fair towards all parties—and it would be hard indeed when a boy came to years of discretion that he should not be allowed to judge for himself as to the true means of saving his soul." The father declared he would appeal to the High Court. The missionaries seem, in this matter, to have acted most discreetly, and as they were bound to do. The conduct of the boy proved his right to act for himself in so vital a matter. This is the first case of the kind under the Penal Code. It must be observed that even if the boy had been under 14, Mr. Simpson had not enticed or taken him from his father, who himself placed him at the Mission school for two years.—*Friend of India.*

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 11.—The 12th Regt. M. N. I. marched out of the cantonment en route to Kamptee. H.M.'s 180th Regt. of Foot came into the cantonment, all right. The 3rd Regt. L. C., which arrived at this station en route from Bellary to Kamptee, halted here and moved from its encampment on the 12th inst., about five miles out of the cantonment. The regiment, it is believed, will not reach Kamptee before the 20th proximo. All's well up to date.

RURAL MISSION.—The Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, a native missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, has founded a new rural mission in the Decan, selecting, as the scene of his labours, the town of Indapur and the surrounding villages. Indapur is the largest town between Poona and Sholapore, and a good deal of inland trade is carried on there. It is about twenty miles distant from Deksal, but the two places are, eventually, to be connected by a tramway. One of the principal reasons for choosing Indapur was, that for the past twenty-five years the Gospel has been more or less preached in the place and surrounding districts, and that, at one time, the Rev.

James Mitchell had a European catechist stationed there, with a number of schools under him. The missionaries of the Free Church have ever been ready and successful in their endeavours to forward the cause of native education, wisely perceiving that, as the leaven of instruction tells upon the mass, their minds will be fitter to receive, and digest, the all-important truths of Christianity. That this is manifest, the spirit in which the natives have received measures, suggested by a real interest in their welfare, and a sincere desire to promote their interests, is clearly proved. Thuggee, dacoity, infanticide, suttee, and Merriah sacrifices have been put down, the civil rights of religious converts secured, and the re-marriage of widows legalized; but from the mass these benefits drew forth no cry or feeling of gratitude; on the contrary, they were regarded with hostility and suspicion. Sunk in an abyss of ignorance the most profound, and slaves to the most degrading superstitions, the natives will never leave the idolatry which has existed for ages, until education, the handmaid of true religion, spreading through the length and breadth of the land, exerts its beneficial tendency. With it will come the spirit of inquiry, and the claims of the Bible to be considered as the revelation of God's will to men, be largely investigated. Meanwhile, let us wait and hope, for if the progress is slow, at least it is sure. Contributions for the educational department of this mission, or any other objects connected with it, will be thankfully received by Mr. Narayan Sheshadri at Indapur, by any of the Free Church missionaries, in Bombay or Poona, or by the editor of the *Bombay Guardian*.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 21.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7. *Nemesis*, Allen, Negapatam; *Erymanthe* str., Macaire, Calcutta.—8. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Nemesis*, Weston, Suez; *Euryome*, Haussel, Glasgow.—12. *Galant* Neil, Bews, Soucha.—13. P. and O. Co.'s str. *Bezal*, Henry, Calcutta; *Renown*, Hight, Calcutta.—14. *Pennang* str., Milville, Greenock; *Queen of the South* str., Thornhill, London; *Kinnere*, Graves, Sunderland; *Cheroot*, Henderson, London.—19. *Erymanthe*, Macaire, Galle.—20. H.M.'s str. *Sydney*, Hodge, Kang on; *Lily*, De Sambos, Pondicherry.—23. *John Ledgett*, Gamole, Glasgow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Renown*.—Maj. Cookson, Miss Francis, Mr. Francis, Dr. Muschamp, Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. Beeby, Col. and Mrs. Boucher, Mrs. Ledler, Mrs. T. MacLagan, Mr. Hume, Mr. Campbell, Capt. Fenru, Mrs. Cain.
Per str. *Queen of the South*.—Capt and Mrs. Edgecome, Maj. and Mrs. Saunders and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Dobree, Mr. and Mrs. Lilly, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Rev. Johnstone, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Horsburgh, Ens. Moore, Capt. Morris, Lieut. Sanderson, Mr. R. Pargeter, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Beynum, Mrs. E. Baldry.
Per str. *Sydney*.—Maj. Harris, wife, and six children, Capt. Jenkins, wife, and four children, Mrs. Browne, Lieut. Fitz Patrick, Lieut. Lugard, wife, and two children, —Minchin, Esq., Lieut. Gosling, Lieut. Farrer, Lieut. Cubitt, Mr. French, Mrs. Graham, Capt. Tottenham, Lieut. Welch, Dr. Cashman, Asst. apoth. Phillips.
Per *John Ledgett*.—Mrs. Gumbie and child.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Nubia*.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Manderson, Mr. Price, Mr. Bruwer, Mr. Palin, Mr. Carson, Mr. Campbell, Col. Pattan.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Nemesis*, Weston, Calcutta.—12. Col. Burney, David, Port Blair.—14. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Bezal*, Henry, Galle, Aden, and Suez.—19. *Nemesis*, Allen, Calcutta via Masulipatam; str. *Erymanthe*, Macaire, Calcutta.—22. *Galant* Neil, Bews, Gopaulpore; *Tralgar*, Taylor, Penticottah and Bimbatam; *Meggie*, Naughton, Amherst; The Lord Warden, Conant, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Nemesis*.—To CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Mallett, Mr. and Mrs. Donovan, Maj. M. R. Foster, Lieut. Blagby, Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, Dr. Gillespie, Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Mr. Dolorata, Mr. Penton, Mr. F. Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. and Mrs. Rees, Mr. J. Liddell, Mr. Gordon, Miss A. Page, and Miss E. Page, Miss Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Harvett, child, and inf. Mr. and Mrs. Palin and two inf. Mr. and Mrs. Pavy and two inf. Mrs. E. Dean, Mr. Shultworth, Col. Gutterie, Mrs. Logies and child, A. C. Kennedy, Esq., R. M. Aitken, Esq.
Per P. and O. str. *Nubia*.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTH AMERICA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner, Mrs. Allardice and two children, Mr. Longley, Maj. A. Cannon, Mrs. Bean and two inf. Lieut. E. S. Fitzpatrick.
For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Dakeyne, Lieut. Irving.
For GIBRALTAR.—G. Gordon, Esq.
For POINT DE GALLE.—E. Andra, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Jan. 28, 1863.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities ... 8 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 5 per ct.

Discount on Government Bills ... 4 per ct.
Ditto on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 10 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1
Credit to 6 months	2 1½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	2 0½
" " " at 3 months	1 11½
" " " at 1 month	1 11½
" " " at sight	1 11½
H.M.'s Treasury Bills	None.
Bank of England Post Bills	Par.
Mauritius Government Bills	Nominal.
Ceylon ditto	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None.
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	Par.
Ditto on Bombay	Par ½ to dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

½ per cent. Loan	1859 ...	12 p.c. pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ...	
5 per cent. ditto	1853-54 ...	
Ditto	1855-56 ...	4½ dis.
Ditto	1854-55 ...	
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt	No transactions.	
Tanjore Bonds	4 per ct. dis.	
Bank of Madras Shares	84 per cent. pm.	

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes	95 per ct.
Ditto 5 ditto ditto	90 per ct.
Ditto 4½ ditto ditto	75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto Stock Receipts	75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto Promissory Notes Sica	75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto ditto Company's	75 per ct.
Ditto 3½ ditto ditto	— per ct.
On Tanjore ditto ditto	96 per ct.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-6.

FREIGHTS.

To London £1. Os. 6d. to £3. 2s. 6d.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gossip.—Unlike the native population of her sister Presidencies, that of Bombay conforms a great deal to English manners and customs. The Baboo of Bengal, who may have degreed at the University as B.A., still keeps his wife in the Zenana. The rich natives of the N. W. P., Oude, and the Punjab, holding, as they do, mercantile communications with London and Paris, continue to live in muddy, dingy, tumble-down looking houses. But on the Bombay esplanade you meet with the Parsee ladies taking their morning and evening drives, and in the city and its suburbs you meet with palatial residences inhabited by Parsees, whose style of living might well vie with that of the Governor. They are making rapid marches in civilisation and fortune, they own great mercantile firms, cotton screws, &c., and bid fair in a short time to shove their European rivals to the wall. Their home is here, and their wealth remains with them, and in doing good to the State they benefit themselves. In the case of the European it is different. The moment he makes a little money that will serve to keep him in easy, if not affluent, circumstances at home, the European winds up his business, and goes to his native land. This state of affairs cannot but be a damage to the Indian commonwealth, and something ought and must be done to induce Europeans to make India their home.—The work of reform and reduction is going on silently but surely here. Compared with Oude, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that Bombay stands unexcelled. In the latter, when I left it, earnest work was going on, but in a very extravagant style. Fancy a Commissioner at Lahore, and thirty-two miles away, at Umritsur, with a rail communication between the two cities, where is another Commissioner; again, separate from the Commissionership, lying at the base of the Simla hills, is a Commissioner for Simla! In fact, every fifty or sixty miles you go you meet with a Commissioner, with the usual office establishment and "contingencies." Then look at the Punjab frontier; there are actually now more men keeping that line than were necessary to preserve peace along it during the mutiny. And yet the border is turbulent. Not long ago a raid was committed near Kusmore, in which some lives were lost, and something like three hundred camels stolen.—The head-quarters of the Indus Flotilla have by this time been

removed to Sukkur, and Mittenkote has been deserted. Now they will require an additional post there, and at the same time be compelled to keep the flotilla at Sukkur. It cannot be denied that the steamers did something towards keeping the peace, by simply lying at anchor there, and I would not at all wonder to hear of raids near Mittenkote, now that the steamers have been removed. The police chowkies are unable to keep the border in peace at this place even with the help of the force at Asnee. Suddenly they descend, the Belooches, Murrees, and Wuzeries, rob the inhabitants and flee to their hilly retreats, across a swamp that skirts the base of their hills, by roads and ways known to none but themselves. Their horses are animals that know no fatigue, at a swinging gallop they come thirty and forty miles, and after a little rest, during which their riders rob a village, they go back the same distance without being much distressed. It is now about fifteen years since the work of police reform was first commenced, and three years since first the actual remodelling of the force took place, yet it is not all right. In 1848 it was considered that to render the police an efficient body, it was necessary to separate it from the judicature and revenue—for, reasoned the heads of Government, it is natural for a man to pursue that line in which fame and fortune await him, and if we make a man a police as well as a revenue officer, or a magistrate, the man will neglect his police duties, or attend more to his revenue and judicial duties, which will give him a name, and of course a fortune; so they resolved to separate the departments, and sought to make the police a department by itself, subject to the magistrate, yet independent of him in the details of its working; and how have they done this here in Bombay? Why, Mr. Editor, I'll simply make a statement founded on fact, and leave you to judge if the reform has made any great progress. We have in the Bombay Presidency Revenue Commissioners who are Commissioners of Police as well, and who always have on hand more of revenue matters than they can go through, and then we have joint magistrates and police officers, whose salaries are shared under the heads of "Police" and "Law and Justice." The Bore Ghaut Works are nearly finished. His Excellency the Governor, with Colonel Bruce and the staff, lately paid a visit to the place. They left Parell by an early special train, and came in late in the evening. I think it is a remarkable fact, and one well worth mentioning, that a lady after her husband's death took up the contract and executed the work, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, specimens of civil engineering in India.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Jan. 15.—The chief news of the fortnight refers to the Imperial force of drilled Chinese, and the dismissal from his command of General Burgevine, who was Ward's successor. As this incident in some measure illustrates the relations of the Ward force to the Mandarins, and shows the genius of Chinese rule, the facts of the case may be given at length. Ward's force, as it is called, has for some time been stationed at Sunkiang, holding itself in readiness for the time when a general attack upon Nanking should be deemed advisable. It was indeed reported that the force had been so ill-advised as to contemplate attacking Nanking without any further assistance, and it was supposed that an inordinate desire for loot had prompted the rash determination. It was not so, however; the seeming haste to attack Nanking was owing to the urgent pressure of the (late) Taouté of Shanghai, who, as nominal commander of the force, came under the operation of the Chinese law compelling every force drawing military pay to lose no time in proceeding to action. With native fatuity he had

written to Peking, intimating in boastful language his intention of immediately attacking the Taipings in their stronghold. He was congratulated upon his intelligence, and felt bound to justify his promises. His nominal second in command, however, General Burgevine, was not prepared to throw away the lives of his men in any such rash attempt; if he did not intend doing so, the remonstrance of the British military authorities at Shanghai restrained him. The Taouté was in a different position. After promising to besiege Nanking, and continuing to draw pay for the force that was to do it, he was liable to lose his head if he remained longer inactive. With a view of stimulating Burgevine to move from Sunkiang, the pay of his troops was allowed to fall into arrears, and the usual discontent among the soldiers began to appear. After six weeks' arrears the discontent broke almost in the form of mutiny. Burgevine was told that unless the men's pay could be had at once, they would sack the town and rob the banks. Proclamations were posted up calling upon the soldiers to give no further obedience to their officers until the pay was forthcoming. Burgevine saw that a crisis was at hand, and that he had not deserved such treatment from the Chinese authorities. The money had been repeatedly promised, and at last a letter was received from the native banker at Shanghai, Ta-kee by name, saying that he apologised for past misunderstandings, and was now prepared to give the money to anyone authorised to receive it. The necessity of the moment was so urgent, that Burgevine called together his non-commissioned officers, and stated the case to them. He then immediately embarked on board the *Confucius*, and proceeded with a body-guard to Shanghai. The banker, Ta-kee, on Burgevine's appearance, began to abuse him, which led to recrimination; the latter, thinking he had already put up with too much, was goaded into striking the Imperial banker; he then took the dollars, which lay already packed, and returned to Sunkiang. The troops were delighted, and rushed about, calling out joyfully that they had good food. The authorities at Shanghai, however, at once issued a proclamation, deposing Burgevine from his command; they also requested the English commandant at Shanghai to appoint a successor. Colonel Jebb accordingly appointed Captain Holland to the temporary command.

From Peking the only intelligence refers to the highly amicable relations which subsist between the foreign and native authorities. A project has been conceived to have a line of railway between Tient-sin and Peking; the ordinary daily traffic is large; coal is cheap and good, if properly wrought; the country between Tient-sin and the capital is flat; and the imperial authorities are ready to give their consent to the scheme. The project will do to lie in this state for a dozen of years. From the Northern ports there is no news of consequence.

From Japan, in addition to scraps of political news that have appeared in the *Yokohama* newspaper, we are favoured with ponderous reports of the proceedings of a court of inquiry into the salvage in the case of the brig *Guinea*, wrecked in Japan. The importance this wreck has assumed in the eyes of our traders in Japan may be estimated by the fact that an extra number of the *Japan Herald* is frequently required to travel over the disputed ground. It seems as if our people there had had nothing to do until fate sent them this wreck to pounce upon as a common subject of contention. Meanwhile, we are told that Colonel Neale has been warned by the Mayor of Kanagawa that some new danger is imminent. The Japanese authorities are certainly indomitable as alarmists, the periodical recurrence of these warnings being now set down at three months, an assassination following every third warning. It is, perhaps, to be feared that this policy on the part of the Japanese may goad England into bold measures of hostility; but so long as the determination of the native authorities leans in its present direction, the old state of affairs will be resumed after any war we choose to make. Our rulers should give the subject their most serious attention.—*Overland China Mail*.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Jan. 19.—No. 466.—Appointments.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appt. and prom. in the police of the Central Provs., viz.:—

Mr. F. H. C. Cox to be asst. dist. superint. in Sumbulpore.

Lieut. R. Forbes, officg. asst. dist. superint. of the 1st class, to offic. as dist. superint. of the 2nd class, v. Capt. C. L. Pereira, with effect from the date of Capt. Pereira's quitting the dist. on m.c.

Jan. 20.—No. 467.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to attach Mr. M. S. Howell, of the C.S., rep. qualified for the public service, to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude.

No. 468.—Rev. R. Henderson, of the Bengal ecclesiastical estab., has been granted, by the Right hon. the Sec. of State, an ext. of leave, on m.c., for 6 mo.

Foreign Dept., Jan. 20.—No. 121.—Lieut. P. W. Bannerman, officg. 1st asst. to the agent, Gov. gen. for Central India, res. charge of his duties on the 8th inst.

No. 122.—Maj. R. Ranken, asst. gen. supt. for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity, has priv. leave for 2 mo. from the 30th ult.

No. 123.—With reference to G.O. dated Oct. 28 last, No. 2,043, Asst. surg. W. Eddowes assumed med. charge of the Joudpore agency on the 26th ult.

Financial Dept., Jan. 20.—No. 11g.—Mr. R. C. Tulloh, chief asst. to the civil paymaster, Fort William, received charge of the office of asst. civil paymaster from Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, on the forenoon of the 13th inst.

Military Dept., Jan. 9.—No. 52.—The undermend. officers have reported their return from England:—

Major G. Faithfull, of the Bengal staff corps, dep. comr., Akyab, Jan. 12.

Capt. H. L. Campbell, of the Bengal staff corps, Jan. 12.

Maj. W. R. Forster, (unattached) comdt. of the 13th (the Shekharwattee) regt. N.I., Jan. 12.

No. 53.—With reference to the notification issued by the Govt. of Bengal dated 15th inst., the services of Lieut. F. Henderson, officg. adjt. of the Kamroop regt., are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. *Jan. 20.—No. 54.*—The undermend. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Surg. C. M. Smith, of the med. dept., civil, Lahore, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Asst. surg. E. Taylor, of the med. dept., in med. charge of the 40th (the Shahjehanpore) regt. N.I., for 1 year, under new regs.

No. 55.—The foll. promotion is made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Ens. C. S. Morrison, gen. list, to be lieut. from Jan. 8, v. Lieut. H. Carter, H.M.'s 104th foot (late 2nd E.B.F.), dec.

The undermend. officers have been ordered by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., to join the art. depot in this country on the dates specified, viz.:—

Maj. C. V. Bowie, Oct. 13.

Second Capt. G. O. Ryhot, Oct. 15.

Second Capt. A. D. Dennis, Oct. 1.

Second Capt. T. Present, Nov. 17.

Lieut. R. R. Franks, Nov. 10.

Lieut. A. Donie, Dec. 1.

Capt. J. Cockerell, 20th hussars, has been ordered by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. to join the depot of his regt. on Dec. 28.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Dec. 29.—No. 233.—Appointments:—

Mr. W. S. Atkinson to be a member of the Bethune School Committee.

Jan. 5.—Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke, officg. asst. comr., to the charge of North Cachar.

Mr. L. Ingels, extra asst. comr., is transf. from North Cachar to Nowgong.

Mr. R. Finney to be register of deeds, temp., in Chittagong, under Act IX. of 1862.

Jan. 7.—Mr. A. J. Elliot to officiate as controller of salt chowkies, and to exercise the powers of a salt agent within the limits described.

Jan. 9.—Mr. A. H. James to be asst. superint. of police of the 3rd class in Assam.

Jan. 7.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. R. C. Birch, dep. comr. of Lohurdugga, for 2 mo.

Capt. C. D. S. Clarke, district superint. of police, Behar, for 2 mo. under orders of Govt. dated Feb. 22, 1856, in ext.

Mr. A. Blandford, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshedabad, for 1 mo.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 6.—No. 5.—Mr. J. McMillan, asst. engr. of 1st class, in executive charge of the Mahanuddy div., with the permission of the Govt. of India, public works dept., resigned his appt. in the engr. estab. of the public works dept. in Bengal on Dec. 31 last. The superint. engr. of the Cuttack Circle will take up the executive duties of the Mahanuddy div., as a temp. measure, in addition to his own.

Nov. 24, 1862.—Appointments.—Dr. R. F. Hutchinson to be registrar of deeds in Shahabad.

Jan. 7.—Lieut. G. C. DeLatour to be an extra asst. comr. in Chota Nagpore, to be stationed at Maunbhoom, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class.

Jan. 8.—Mr. J. F. K. Hewett, asst. mag. at Sas-seeram, is vested with the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in Shahabad.

The foll. officers in Chittagong are respectively vested with the judicial powers of a superint. of salt chowkies:—

Mr. P. A. Humphery, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. Mr. W. Sarson, dep. mag.

Dr. R. Panbury to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Behar.

Dr. J. G. French to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Mysensing.

Lieut. C. Hayter, asst. comr., Kamroop, is vested with the powers described.

Mr. C. G. D. Betts, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Diamond Harbour, is transf. to Beerbhoom, in which dist. he will exercise the full powers of a mag.

Jan. 10.—Maj. W. A. Thompson to be a member of the municipal committee at Berhampore.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Behar, to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd cl.

Mr. H. Clark to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Bancoorah, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd cl.

Mr. J. J. Livesay to be asst. to the mag., coll., and salt agent of Pooree, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd cl.

Jan. 13.—Mr. H. Woodrow to be inspr. of schools, central div.

Capt. C. Reay to be comdt. of the Shahabad volunteer rifle corps, v. Mr. Lambert, resigned.

Mr. E. Doveton, asst. supt. of police, is transf. from Shahabad to Bancoorah.

Jan. 8.—Leave of absence.—Mr. R. Abercrombie, judge of Dacca, for 1 mo., making over charge of the current duties of his office to the principal sudder ameen.

Jan. 10.—Mr. W. B. Buckle, of the C.S., reported his return to the Presy. on the 8th inst.

TOUR OF THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Jan. 13.—The Lieut. gov. being about to visit Patna and some of the adjoining dists., and intending to leave Calcutta for that purpose on the 17th inst., the following general directions are notified for the guidance of authorities who correspond directly with the Govt.:—

As a general rule, all communications are to be sent, as usual, to the sec.'s office, at Calcutta; but communications of importance, which can be made so complete in themselves, as not to require reference to papers in the office, are to be sent direct to the sec., with the Lieut. gov. at Patna, if they are likely to reach him sooner at that place than if sent to the office at the Presidency. On this point officers will exercise their discretion.

The Lieut. gov. expects to return to Calcutta on or about Feb. 10.

The above orders will remain in force until further notice.

Jan. 12.—No. 8.—Leave of Absence.—Dep. coms. J. Brooke, sub engr. of the 1st class, attached to the Ramghur div., for 15 days, on m.c., in addition to the leave of absence granted to him in the notification from this dept., No. 204 of Dec. 5.

Jan. 7.—No. 479.—Appointments:—

Mr. J. G. Moffet to be asst. to the superint. of salt chowkies, coll. of customs, and conservator of the port of Chittagong.

Mr. W. G. Black, asst. to salt agent, Balasore, is prom. to 6th class.

Jan. 13.—Mr. J. Tweedie to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Chittagong, and to exercise powers of a subord. mag. 1st cl. in that dist.

Mr. H. Beveridge, joint mag. and dep. coll., is transferred from Nuddea to Midnapore.

Mr. C. D. Field to charge of sub. div. of Chooandah, and to exercise powers of a subord. mag. 1st cl. in Nuddea. Mr. Field is also empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or by the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Jan. 14.—Maj. N. R. Sneyd, offic. canton. jt. mag., to be canton. jt. mag. and superint. of Abkarry at Barrackpore.

Jan. 15.—The services of Lieut. F. Henderson,

offic. adjt. of Kamroop regt., are placed at disposal of Govt. of India in military dept.

Jan. 13.—No. 392.—Appointments:—

The following deputy magistrates and deputy collectors are promoted:—

To the First Class.

Mr. W. R. Davies, Bhaugulpore.

Mr. C. P. Caspersz, Soonderbuns.

To the Second Class.

Mr. J. T. Worsley, Nowadah.

Mr. T. A. Donough, Titalyah.

Mr. W. Heysham, 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. A. N. Cole, Barrh.

Mr. W. H. Ryland, Kooshteen.

To the Third Class.

Mr. W. O'Reilly, Sewan.

Mr. W. Sarson, Chittagong.

Mr. W. Davey, Survey Dept.

Mr. C. W. Wilmot, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. T. Tweedie, Narail.

Mr. M. Little, Burdwan.

Mr. E. G. Man, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

To the Fourth Class.

Mr. H. Davies, Monghyr.

Mr. W. G. Deare, Magoorah.

Mr. J. A. Ricketts, Purneah.

Mr. J. Scott, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. E. Howell, Tirhoot.

Mr. W. Clementson, Diamond Harbour.

Mr. A. D. B. Gonness, Soonderbuns.

Mr. F. J. R. Walker, Serajgunge.

Mr. H. M. Reilly, Comercolly.

Mr. E. F. G. Lingham, Moorshedabad.

Mr. S. C. Hampton, Raneeunge.

Mr. E. B. Godfrey, Madareepore.

To the Fifth Class.

Mr. A. Blandford, Moorshedabad.
Jan. 14.—Mr. R. O'Connor to officiate as medical officer of Nowgong.

Jan. 15.—Lieut. J. Gregory to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Seebasgur.

Mr. J. Boxwell to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Mysensing.

Jan. 16.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. T. J. C. Grant, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Midnapore, for 2 mo.

Mr. R. Fryer, civil asst. surg. of Bancoorah, for 3 mo., on m.c., under financial notification dated Feb. 22, 1862.

Jan. 19.—Mr. F. L. Beaufort reported his return to the presidency on 13th inst., and of his having assumed charge of the office of superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs on the forenoon of that day.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 16.—No. 13.—Transfer.—Mr. E. V. Vernon, 2nd class asst. engr., from the presy. to Berhampore division.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Police Dept., dated Allahabad, Jan. 3.—No. 2a.—Notifications.—Erratum.—In the notification No. 958a, dated Dec. 19, 1862, for "Mr. C. T. Castle, district superint. of police of the 5th grade," read "Mr. C. T. Castle, district superint. of police of the 4th grade."

Revenue Dept., dated Allahabad, Dec. 29.—No. 1,457a.—Mr. D. L. Sandford, offic. dep. coll. under reg. 9 of 1833 in the district of Etah, is placed in charge of the Treasury of that district.

General Dept., dated Allahabad, Dec. 27.—No. 3,417a.—Fifteen mos. leave on m.c., under sec. 6 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. C. B. Thornhill, from March 15 next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same, together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

The leave to the same officer, in orders of May 28 last, No. 1,439a, is to be considered as cancelled.

No. 3,426a.—The Hon. Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to appt. Asst. surg. A. Fitzgerald, late offic. civil asst. surg. of Etah, to be civil asst. surg. of Moradabad, from Dec. 25, 1862, the day on which the appt. was vacated by Asst. surg. How.

No. 3,429a.—Rev. J. Robinson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Punjab Govt., is apptd. to offic. as chaplain at Allahabad in the room of the Rev. W. C. Bell, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the home dept., in the notification No. 3,137a of the 12th inst.

Public Works Dept., dated Allahabad, Dec. 29.—No. 1,752.—Appointment.—Lieut. F. J. Home, 2nd class asst. engr., is apptd. to take temp. charge of the Boolundshuhur Branch Ganges Canal, v. Lieut. A. H. Bagge, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept.

Jan. 2.—No. 3.—Appointment.—Mr. W. A. Basevie, civil divl. engr., Benares div., is apptd. as civil divl. engr. of the Benares district.

Jan. 5.—No. 27.—Promotions.—The following promts. to the grade of overseer are made in the dept. public works, N.W.P., with effect from Nov. 1, 1862:—

Mr. W. T. Mills, asst. overseer, attached to the Bareilly div. public works.

Serg. P. C. Caernarton, asst. overseer, attached to the Eastern Jumna Canals.

Judicial (Criminal) Dept., dated Allahabad, Jan. 9.—No. 12a.—The services of Capt. G. H. P. Gill, cantonment joint mag. at Benares, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the mil. dept.

Police Dept., dated Allahabad, Jan. 8.—No. 12a.—Three mos. leave on m.c., under sec. 5 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. R. Waddington, asst. district superint. of police in the Goruckpore district, from Dec. 10, 1862, or from the subsequent date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

No. 13a.—Mr. H. B. Good, asst. insp. gen. of police in the Benares div., is apptd. to offic. as asst. district superint. of police in the Goruckpore district during the absence on leave of Mr. R. Waddington.

General Dept., dated Allahabad, Jan. 6.—No. 37a.—Fourteen mos. leave of absence on m.c., to Eur., is granted to Mr. H. Morris, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Azimgurh, together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from Dec. 15, 1862, or the subsequent date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

No. 52a.—Mr. W. S. Halsey, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade at Benares, is apptd. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, with effect from the date of the death of Mr. F. F. Hogg.

Jan. 8.—No. 55a.—Asst. surg. R. Moir, m.d., late in med. charge at Nynee Tal, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is appointed to be a superint. of the central prison at Benares.

Dr. Moir is vested with the powers of a mag. as described, to be exercised within the precincts of the jail.

Jan. 9.—No. 64a.—With the consent of the officer comdg. at Jhansie, Capt. C. C. Dandridge, of the 84th regt. N.I., is apptd. to offic. as cantonment joint mag. at that station, in addition to his other duties, as a temp. arrangement, with effect from Dec. 27, 1862.

Jan. 10.—No. 68a.—Mr. W. Blunt, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, in the Banda district, is transferred in the same capacity to the district of Mirzapore.

Mr. B. F. Hall, of the civil service, who has reported his return from the leave of absence on private affairs, granted to him in orders No. 2,794a, dated Nov. 2, 1861, is apptd. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, and is posted to the district of Banda.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 14.—No. 22.—Powers.—In continuation of No. 967, dated Dec. 24, 1862, the hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to vest the underment. officer with the powers described:—

Mr. R. E. Egerton, dep. comr., Goordaspore.

General Dept., Jan. 16.—No. 99.—The priv. leave granted to Capt. H. B. Urmoston, dep. comr. of Goojranwalla, (see Gazette order, No. 1,799, dated Sept. 20 last) is cancelled from Oct. 21, 1862.

Jan. 17.—No. 100.—Transfer.—Mr. W. B. Jones, asst. comr., from the Jhung to the Kangra district.

Military Dept., Jan. 16.—No. 15.—The Bunnoo station order, dated 15th ult., by Maj. J. Hood, comdg., directing Asst. surg. A. Verchere, 4th Punjab inf., to afford mod. aid to the 6th Punjab inf., during abs. of Asst. surg. Sheehy, is confirmed.

No. 16.—The Bunnoo station order, dated 31st ult., by Maj. J. Hood, comdg., directing Asst. surg. R. Rouse, 3rd Punjab cav., to afford mod. aid to the civil estab., jail, dispensary, and police, is confirmed.

General Dept., Jan. 2.—No. 3.—Leave.—The Rev. A. Robinson, asst. chap. of Dera Ismail Khan, has obtained leave of absence for 2 mo., prep. to applying for sick leave to Eur., with effect from the date which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 4.—Transfer:—

Lieut. F. C. Bewsher, Asst. comr., is re-transf. from the Mooltan to the Dera Ghazee Khan district.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 24.—No. 5,507.—Leave:—Asst. surg. J. C. Penny, in med. charge of the Baree Doab Canal estab., at Madhopore, is allowed 1 mo. priv. leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

General Dept., Jan. 6.—No. 44.—Transfer:—

Mr. W. P. Woodward, extra asst. comr., from the Sealkote to the Umritsar district.

No. 45.—Appt.—Mr. J. A. E. Miller, to offic. as extra asst. comr., in the room of Mr. Vaughan, proceeding on sick leave; Mr. Miller is posted to the Sealkote district.

Jan. 8.—No. 61.—Surg. T. Farquhar to offic. as civil surg. of Lahore, and professor of medicine, med. college, during the absence of Surg. C. M. Smith, proc. on sick leave to Eur.

No. 62.—Leave.—Capt. F. R. Pollock, dep. comr., has obtained leave for 8 weeks, with effect from March 1 next, prep. to leave to Eur. for 6 mo.

Jan. 10.—No. 68.—Mr. P. Egerton, dep. comr., Kangra district, has obtained priv. leave for 3 mo., with effect from the date of availing himself of the same.

No. 69.—Gen. H. C. Van Cortlandt, c.a., dep. comr., Mooltan, has obtained leave to Eur. for 6 mo., with the usual prep. leave from March 13 next.

Military Dept., Jan. 8.—No. 6.—The regtl. order, dated 22nd ult., by Lieut. F. J. Keen, in temp. com. 3rd Punjab inf., directing Lieut. and Adj. G. N.

Money to act as 2nd in com., and Lieut. C. K. MacKinnon, doing duty officer, to retain charge of the adjt.'s office, until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 7.—Leave of absence.—Lieut. L. H. S. James, doing duty officer, No. 8 Punjab battery, from 11th to 15th Nov., 1862, in ext. of the leave granted in Punjab order, No. 228, dated Oct. 14 last, to enable him to rejoin.

No. 8.—To Punjab order, No. 278, dated 16th ult., app. Lieut. H. S. Jarrett, doing duty officer, to act as adjt., 8rd Punjab cav., add in addition to his other duties.

The foll. orders are confirmed:—

No. 9.—By Lieut. col. W. T. Hughes, com. at Dera Ghazee Khan, dated Dec. 11, 1862, directing Asst. surg. S. Courtney to receive over med. charge of the civil station dispensary and irreg. levies, from Asst. surg. Fairweather.

By Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green, c.n., com. at Dera Ismail Khan, dated 7th ult., directing hon. Asst. surg. J. R. Deane, 8rd Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to No. 2 Punjab light field baty.

By Lieut. col. J. L. Vaughan, com. a detachment proc. to Kohat, dated Nov. 30, 1862, directing Asst. surg. F. Parsons, 5th Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to No. 8 Punjab baty., with effect from the 25th idem.

General Dept., Jan. 13.—No. 84.—Leave:—Surg. C. Hathaway, M.D., ins. gen. of prisons and dispensaries, has obtained 6 weeks leave of absence, from March 23, or from the date of his availing himself thereof, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur.

Jan. 14.—No. 88.—Mr. L. Berkeley, judge Small Cause Court, Delhi, has obtained leave of absence for 6 mo., on urgent private affairs, to Eur., with effect from March 1 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof, together with the usual prep. leave.

No. 89.—Capt. H. P. Babbage, asst. comr., has obtained gen. leave for 30 days, with effect from Feb. 7 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, under the mil. rules.

No. 91.—Maj. R. R. Adams, dep. comr., has obtained leave for 8 weeks, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., with effect from such date between Feb. 14 and March 1 next as he may avail himself of the same.

Revenue Dept., Jan. 13.—No. 23.—Appt.:—Mr. R. Perreau to be an asst. patrol, Indus line, in the room of Mr. Gouldsbury, dec.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 10.—No. 5,804.—Asst. comy. E. J. Smith, sub engr., 1st class, offic. as exec. engr. of the Sealkote div. from July 22 to Oct. 31, 1862.

No. 5,805.—Mr. W. B. Harrington, asst. engr., 1st class, received charge of the Mooltan div. on Dec. 27, 1862, from Mr. S. Hanna, app. exec. engr., civil works, Mooltan dist.

General Dept., Jan. 3.—No. 11.—Transfers:—Capt. F. J. Millar, asst. comr., from the Loodiana to the Simla dist., and to be posted to Kussowlee.

No. 12.—Lieut. J. Havelock, asst. comr., from the Simla to the Hissar dist.

Marine Dept., Jan. 3.—No. 1.—Appt.:—Mr. J. L. Scholey is app. m.a. in the *Napier*, from Dec. 17 last, on probation, consequent on the prom. of Mr. Hooper to the com. of a flat.

No. 30.—Leave:—Lieut. R. H. Huddleston, asst. comr., has obtained priv. leave for 28 days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Military Dept., Jan. 7.—No. 2.—Lieut. W. S. Brooke, doing duty officer, corps of guides, from Dec. 20, 1862, to Feb. 20, 1863, on urgent private affairs, to visit Jubbulpore.

No. 3.—The Kohat station order, dated Oct 31 last, by Lieut. col. S. Browne, c.b. and v.c., app. Lieut. J. B. Slater, 2nd Sikh inf., to be station staff officer in room of Lieut. R. Campbell, 2nd Punjab cav., proc. with his regt., is confirmed.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 24.—No. 5,537.—Appt.:—Gunga Sahai is app. sub overseer of the 3rd class 3rd grade, and posted to the Delhi and Goorgaon irrigation works, with effect from July 1, 1862.

Jan. 3.—No. 5,574.—Leave:—Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, exec. engr., 8th div. Grand Trunk Road, is allowed 6 mo. leave of absence, on private affairs, to visit Eur., under sec. 7 chap. 3 of the Unconvenanted Absentee Rules, from April 1 next, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

ERRATA.—In G.O. 14th ult., permitting Lieut. Plowden, gen. list, inf., to do duty with the Lahore light horse, for "E.H.C." read "T. J. C." Plowden.

Adj. gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 8.—Head Qrs., Camp Hingona, Nov. 22.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following proms. and appts., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

13th Foot.—Lieut. W. Williams, to be capt., without purchase, v. King, dec., Sept. 24, 1862.

Ens. A. C. Cunningham, to be lieut., without purchase, v. Williams, prom. Sept. 24.

35th Foot.—Lieut. C. G. M. Skinner, to be capt., by purchase, v. Lee, who retires, Nov. 22.

71st Foot.—Brev. maj. A. C. Parker, to be major, without purchase, v. Loftus, dec., Nov. 3.

Lieut. C. J. H. Howard, to be capt., without purchase, v. Parker, prom., Nov. 8.

Ens. E. F. Brownlow, to be lieut., without purchase, v. Howard, prom., Nov. 3.

74th Foot.—Ens. C. H. Dougherty, to be lieut., without purchase, v. Jameson, dec., Oct. 8.

93rd Foot.—Capt. F. W. Burroughs, to be major, without purchase, v. Middleton, dec., Oct. 22.

Capt. E. S. F. G. Dawson, to be major, without purchase, v. Macdonald, dec., Oct. 30.

Lieut. A. O. Tabuteau, to be capt., without purch., v. Burroughs, prom., Oct. 22.

Ens. W. Forbes, to be lieut., without purchase, v. Tabuteau, prom., Oct. 22.

102nd Foot.—Lieut. J. Duncan, to be adj.

105th Foot.—Lieut. C. F. Bond, to be adj.

The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ens. H. M. L. Innes, of the 1st batt. 4th foot, has been accepted by the C. in C., subject to approval by her Majesty.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. J. R. Manderson, A. batt. 5th royal horse brig., to visit Cannanore and Bombay, and proceed thence on furl. for 8 years, with the sanction of Govt., under the old rules.

The following Gwalior dist. order is confirmed:—

Directing Asst. surg. T. G. Skardon, doing duty with the 18th foot, to join H.M.'s 20th hussars.

The following Benares div. orders are confirmed:—

Directing Ens. J. Butler and J. A. McNeale, gen. list, inf., now attached to the 77th foot, to join and do duty with the 13th regt. N.I.

Directing Asst. surg. H. Cayley, civil asst. surg. of Goruckpore, to receive med. charge of the 18th regt. N.I., and 17th Bengal cav. from Asst. surg. H. S. Smith.

Head-quarters, Camp Jhansie, Dec. 13.—Maj. F. S. Roberts, deputy asst. qmrm. gen. of the army, will take charge of the Sudder bazaar of the army head-quarters camp, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 6th ult.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

41st Regiment N.I.—Lieut. E. M. L. Marriott, gen. list, inf., and doing duty with the 31st regt. N.I., to be paid doing duty officer.

44th Regiment N.I.—Capt. D. S. Buist, staff corps, officiating sub asst. comy. gen., to be 2nd in comd., v. Scott, deceased.

Dec. 15.—Maj. R. W. H. Fanshawe, invalid estab., is permitted to reside at Dinapore, and to draw his pay through the Presidency Circle of payment.

Brev. maj. J. P. Sheriff, late 85th N.I., is appointed to do duty with the Landour depot during the hot season of 1863.

Capt. F. P. Bailey, late 6th Eur. regt., is appointed to do duty with the 10th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

Lieut. F. J. Craigie, late 21st N.I., officiating adj. to the 1st regt. N.I., is appointed permanently to the situation.

Asst. surg. T. G. Skardon, doing duty with H.M.'s 20th huss., is posted to that regt., v. Asst. surg. J. Reid proceeded on furlough.

The following orders are, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Fyzabad brigade order, dated Oct. 2 last, appointing Maj. J. S. D. Tulloch, staff corps, to be interpreter, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. B. Smith, late 5th Eur. regt., transferred to the commissariat dept.

Dec. 16.—Appointments:—

31st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. E. D. Smith, officiating paid doing duty officer, is confirmed in that appt.

Lieut. A. W. Graham, gen. list, inf., officiating paid doing duty officer, is confirmed in that appt.

41st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. V. W. Tregear, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the 19th regt. N.I., to be adj.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 24th ult.—Directing the following officers to hold themselves in readiness to join the Kamroop regt. proceeding on service:—

Capt. J. E. L. Willows, late 10th N.I.

Lieut. W. G. Maitland, late 39th N.I.

Lieut. T. M. Sandys, late 73rd N.I.

Lieut. E. Molloy, gen. list, inf.

Dated 2nd inst.—Directing Lieut. W. T. A. Thain, gen. list, inf., to do duty with the 16th regt. N.I. at Alipore.

Dec. 17.—Orders confirmed:—

By Maj. W. J. F. Stafford, staff corps, comdg. the 22nd regt. N.I.:—

Dated Oct. 31st last.—Appg. Lieut. L. Wavell to officiate as quartermaster, v. Lieut. A. Tulloch, on duty at Shanghai.

Dated 2nd inst.—Appg. Lieut. L. Wavell, staff corps, paid doing duty officer.

Fyzabad brigade order, dated 4th inst., directing Lieut. col. B. Patton, H.M.'s 107th regt., to assume command of the station, v. Col. S. Wells, c.b.

ERRATUM.—In G.O.C. of 20th ult., granting leave to Lieut. col. C. T. E. Hinde, for late "62nd" read late "65th" N.I.

STATION OF THE 25TH BRIGADE R.A.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 16.—Head Qrs., Camp Hingona, Nov. 22.—No. 180.—With the sanction of Govt., the head qrs. of the 25th brigade R.A. will remain at Agra, instead of moving to Delhi, as directed in G.O. R.A. dated Oct. 24 last.

Surg. A. Barclay, M.D., H.M.'s 43rd L.I., will, in addition to his other duties, assume medical charge of the depot hospital, Kidderpore, as a temporary measure, v. Staff surg. Wodsworth.

Head Qrs., Camp Morar, Nov. 29.—No. 181.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appts. until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

7th Drag. Guards.—Capt. A. G. B. Martin, from 92nd foot, to be capt., v. Murphy, who exch.; Nov. 29, 1862.

92nd Foot.—Capt. J. C. Murphy, from 7th drag. guards, to be capt., v. Martin; Nov. 29, 1862.

The following officers are app. to the detachment of invalids proceeding to England on board the *Hotspur*:—

60th Foot, 3rd Batt.—Capt. A. J. Fitzgerald, to command.

38th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Pope, to do duty.

77th Foot.—Lieut. W. M. D. Alderson, to do duty.

52nd Foot.—Asst. surg. H. A. Gogarty, to medical charge.

The following officers are app. to the detachment proceeding to England on board the *Adamant*:—

77th Foot.—Capt. J. M. Daly, to command.

94th Foot.—Lieut. G. J. Teevan, to do duty.

92nd Foot.—Asst. surg. D. S. Skinner, to medical charge. (Asst. surg. Skinner is proceeding his regt. to England.)

That portion of the leave granted to Lieut. col. Buller, 94th regt., in G.O. No. 172 of 1862, subsequent to Nov. 27 is can. at his own request.

Orders confirmed:—

Pres. div. order of Nov. 26, appg. Asst. surg. Ironside, 71st regt., to proceed to Dinapore in medical charge of a party of recruits and return thence to Chinsurah.

By Capt. Cameron, 79th regt., comdg. a detach. of invalids proceeding towards Kurrachee from Peshawur, appg. Lieut. A. N. Clay, 79th regt., acting adj. and qmrm. to the detachment.

Allahabad brigade order, directing Asst. surg. A. Maclean, D. batt. 14th brig. R.A., to afford medical aid to G. batt. 22nd brig. R.A.

Leave of absence:—

101st Foot.—Capt. R. J. Hickey, to Bombay, for 2 mo., prep. to furl. to England. Lieut. W. S. Jervis, to Kurrachee, prep. to applying for furl. to England.

At the recommendation of the officer in charge of Insp. gen.'s office, H.M.'s hospitals, Staff asst. surg. T. Maunsell will do duty at the latter.

Lucknow division order, dated 14th ult., appointing Ensign C. E. Grigg, gen. list, inf., attached to H.M.'s 34th foot, to do duty with 39th regt. N.I.

Sirhind division order, dated 15th ult., directing Capt. J. C. Hamilton, late 6th Bengal Eur. inf., to do general duty at Umballah.

Mooltan garrison order, dated 16th ult., directing Lieut. W. P. Fisher, late 4th Eur. regt., to do general duty at Mooltan.

By Lieut. H. C. Cattley, comdg. 19th Bengal cav., dated 23rd ult., appointing the following officers to act as paid doing duty officers:—

Lieuts. W. W. Biscoe, gen. list, cav.; Keppel, lat 6th Eur. regt.; and Campbell, late 10th N.I.

Leave of absence:—

Late 1st Eur. L.C.—Capt. G. A. Galloway, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 18, in extension.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. L. H. J. Maclean, from Feb. 15 to April 15, to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to leave to sea, on m.c.

Late 4th Eur. Cav.—Major R. T. Snow (late offic. comdnt. 5th Bengal cav.), from Nov. 14, 1862, to Feb. 14, 1863, in ext., to remain at Nynce Tal, m.c.

Late 3rd Eur. Regt.—Lieut. M. A. D. Orchard (doing duty 2nd Goorkha regt.), from Nov. 23, 1862, to Jan. 23, 1863, to proc. to Calcutta, m.c.

Asst. surg. Hoysted, 77th regt., from Hazareebagh to Simhal, to assume charge of a detachment 38th regt.

Asst. surg. Quinlan, from Moradabad to Allahabad, as directed in G.O. No. 139, of Sept. 25 last.

Brev. Lieut. col. Browne, c.b., 44th regt., having rejoined his corps on the 19th ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in G.O. No. 150 of Oct. 24 last, is cancelled at his own request.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, G.C.B., permitting Brev. major Grant, 5th lancers, A.D.C. to H.E., and Qmrm. Garland, 17th lancers, to proceed to England, m.c.

Granting 6 mo.'s leave to England, from date of embarkation, to Lieut. Beames, 69th regt.; and extending the leave of Asst. surg. Kelsall, 1st batt. 20th regt., until Dec. 23, 1862, to remain in the Neilgherry Hills, on m.c.

Head Quarters, Camp Jhansie, Dec. 13.—Major F. S. Roberts, v.c., deputy asst. qmrm. gen. of the army, will take charge of the Sudder bazaar of the army head quarters camp, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from 6th ult.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

41st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. E. M. L. Marriott, gen. list, inf., and doing duty with 31st regt. N.I., to be paid doing duty officer.

44th Regt. N.I.—Capt. D. S. Buist, staff corps, offic. sub asst. commissary gen., to be 2nd in command, v. Scott, dec.

Dec. 16.—31st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. E. D. Smith, offic. paid doing duty officer, is confirmed in that appt. Lieut. A. W. Graham, gen. list, inf., offic. paid doing duty officer, is confirmed in that appt.

41st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. V. W. Tregear, gen. list, inf., doing duty with 19th regt. N.I., to be adj.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 24th ult.—Directing the following officers to hold themselves in readiness to join the Kamroop regiment, proceeding on service:—

Capt. J. E. L. Willows, late 10th N.I.

Lieut. W. G. Maitland, late 39th N.I.

Lieut. T. M. Sandys, late 73rd N.I.

Lieut. E. Molloy, gen. list, inf.

Dated 2nd inst.—Directing Lieut. W. T. A. Thain, gen. list, inf., to do duty with 16th N.I., at Alipore.

Head Quarters, Camp Girthan, Dec. 26.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

13th Regt. N.I.—Capt. H. King, offic. comdnt., is confirmed in that appt., v. Major W. R. Forster.

16th Regt. N.I.—Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, doing duty with 10th regt. N.I., to do duty.

17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. G. Smith, gen. list, inf., to be paid doing duty officer.

80th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. T. D. Madden, offic. adj.

31st regt. N.I., to be paid doing duty officer.

The following orders are, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Presidency division order, dated 10th inst., directing Asst. surg. O. Byrne, returned from furl., to proceed to Buxar at the public expense, and relieve Asst. surg. J. L. Bryden, m.d., whose services are placed at the disposal of the office, principal inspector general, medical department.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Major G. Holroyd, commanding 6th regt. N.I., dated 6th inst., directing Lieut. R. H. Inglis to offic. as qmtr., v. Capt. W. Q. Pogsou, there being no qualified officer available.

Meerut division order, dated 22nd inst., directing Lieuts. A. T. Davis and A. F. Jones, doing duty with 104th foot, to proceed and do duty with the 6th regt. N.I., at Ferozepore.

Head Quarters, Camp Oorgie, Dec. 27.—The C. in C. is pleased to appoint Capt. J. J. O'Brien, staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in command of 16th regt. N.I., during absence of Major N. R. Sneyd.

The appt. of Lieut. A. D. C. Inglis, late 18th N.I., to be paid doing duty officer of 14th regt. N.I., notified in G.O.C.C. of Sept. 29 last, is to be held to take effect from 1st idem.

The C. in C. is pleased to appoint Asst. surg. C. Cameron, doing duty with 79th highlanders, to H.M.'s 21st hussars.

Head Quarters, Camp Atta, Dec. 29.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

9th Regt. Bengal Cav.—Lieut. R. C. Clifford, late 38th N.I., to be paid doing duty officer.

16th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. H. Thomas, gen. list, inf., to be paid doing duty officer.

18th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. C. Toker, attached to 88th foot, to be paid doing duty officer.

24th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. M. Trotter, gen. list, inf., to be paid doing duty officer.

28th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. F. Dodsworth, doing duty 12th regt. N.I., to be paid doing duty officer.

29th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. G. Logan, doing duty 101st foot, to be paid doing duty officer.

32nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. Scott, doing duty 19th foot, to be paid doing duty officer.

34th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. H. Thomson, doing duty at the Nynce Tal convalescent depot, to be paid doing duty officer.

39th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. St. G. Kirke, doing duty 7th foot, to be paid doing duty officer.

2nd Goorka Regt.—Lieut. E. B. Cox, late 3rd Eur. regt., to be paid doing duty officer.

Head Quarters, Camp Calpee, Dec. 30.—Lieut. D. W. Wise, Bengal staff corps, is apptd. to do gen. duty at Benares.

The undermentioned officers have completed a course of instruction in musketry at Hythe, and have received 1st class certificates:—

Lieut. H. H. Stansfeld, late 6th Eur. regt.

Lieut. R. W. Elton, late 74th N.I.

Lieut. S. C. MacTier, late 15th N.I., is transferred as paid doing duty officer from 19th regt. N.I. to 34th regt. N.I., with effect from the date of his joining the latter regt.

Asst. surg. M. H. Lackersteen, m.d., was declared on May 5 last by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, to possess such acquirements as entitle him to a certificate of "high proficiency" in Bengalee.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 20th inst.—Directing Lieut. E. A. Vine, gen. list, inf., to do duty with 48th regt. N.I., at Gohatty.

Dated 23rd idem.—Directing Lieut. P. Drummond, Bengal staff corps, to do duty with the 9th Bengal cavalry.

Dated 27th idem.—Directing Lieut. W. L. Samuells, doing duty with the 2nd Goorka regt., to do duty with the 40th regt. N.I., at Alipore.

Head Qrs., Camp Deeg, Dec. 31.—With the sanction of Govt., Lieut. R. T. Hare, royal art., is permitted to count as service the period of his leave on m.c. from June to Oct. 15, 1858, under the operation of G.O. No. 1,113 of Sept. 1, 1857.

Major W. M. Cafe, V.C., late 56th N.I., permitted to do duty at the Landour depot during the ensuing season, with effect from the 1st prox.

Appointment:—

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. R. M. Clifford, late 60th N.I., to offic. as paid doing duty officer, v. Lieut. T. B. M. Glascock, proceeded on leave.

Capt. W. Metcalf, late 35th N.I., is permitted to continue to do duty at the Darjeeling convalescent depot till Dec. 15.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Peshawur brigade order, dated 26th ult., directing Asst. surg. A. P. Holmes, m.d., to join the 4th batty.

24th brig. royal art., to do duty with the art. div.

Regtl. order by the offic. comdnt. of the 12th regt. N.I., dated 15th inst., appg. Lieut. J. W. A. Michell, paid doing duty officer, to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. J. C. Millar.

Head Qrs., Camp Jhansie, Dec. 17.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By Major W. J. F. Stafford, staff corps, comdg. the 22nd regt. N.I.:—

Dated Oct. 31 last.—Appg. Lieut. L. Wavell to offic. as qmtr., v. Lieut. A. Tulloch, on duty at Shanghai.

Dated 2nd inst.—Appg. Lieut. L. Wavell, staff corps, paid doing duty officer.

Fyzabad brigade order, dated the 4th inst., directing Lieut. col. R. Patton, H.M.'s 107th regt., to assume com. of the station, v. Col. S. Wells, c.b.

ERRATUM.—In G.O. of the 20th ult., page 461, granting leave to Lieut. col. C. T. E. Hinde, for late "62nd" read late 65th N.I.

Head Qrs., Camp Jhansie, Dec. 18.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Peshawur station order dated Oct. 13 last, appg. Asst. surg. C. Cameron to do duty with No. 4 batty.

19th brig. royal art.

Landour station order dated Oct. 30 last, directing Asst. surg. H. F. Paterson, m.d., of No. 6 batty, 11th brig. royal art., to remain at Mussoorie and hold himself in readiness to assume med. charge of a detachment of recovered men about to proceed to Meerut.

Peshawur brig. order dated Oct. 30 last, directing the following med. arrangements:—

Directing Asst. surg. C. Cameron to assume med. charge, and offic. Asst. apothecary J. J. Bartlett to accompany a detachment of invalids proceeding to Mooltan.

Appg. Asst. surg. L. H. Lees, m.d., to the med. charge of the depot at Cheerat, temp., v. Asst. surg. C. Cameron.

Roorkee station order dated the 20th ult., appg. Lieut. and adjt. J. G. Jebb, 54th foot, to be station staff, v. Lieut. M. W. E. Gosset.

Head Qrs., Camp Barra, Jan. 1.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Peshawur brig. order dated Oct. 31, 1862, directing Surgs. A. White, m.d., 37th, and D. McDonald, m.d., 14th regt. N.I., the former to afford med. aid to the 20th N.I., and the latter to assume med. charge of the Bengal cav., in addition to their other duties, during the temp. absence of the asst. surg.

Leave of absence:—

H.M. 94th Foot.—Lieut. P. Richards (Fort adjt., Attock), from Nov. 6, 1862, to Feb. 6, 1863, to proc. to Calcutta on m.c.

General List, Cav.—Lieut. J. Colledge (doing duty 20th hussars), from Nov. 20, 1862, to Feb. 20, 1863, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Head Qrs., Camp Cawnpore, Jan. 3.—Appts.:—

East Indian Regt.—Lieut. A. W. Cripps, staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. C. H. Griffin, proc. on m.c. to Eur.

32nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. H. G. Marsh, gen. list, inf., to be paid doing duty officer.

Lieut. B. N. Smith, adjt. 34th regt. N.I., is directed to do duty with the 80th foot, until further orders.

The app. of Lieut. D. Adamson, to do duty with the 26th regt. N.I., is cancl., and he is permitted to remain with the 39th regt. N.I.

Lieut. F. H. Williams, gen. list, inf., attached to the 104th foot, is directed to do duty with H.M.'s 2nd drag. gds.

Orders confirmed:—

Hazareebagh station order, dated the 9th ult., directing civil Asst. surg. S. Delprat to assume med. charge of A. baty, 14th brig. royal art.

Dinapore brig. order, dated 20th ult., appg. Asst. surg. J. Fawcus, D. baty, 16th brig. royal art., to assume temp. med. charge of the 16th regt. N.I.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. C. Lever, from Sept. 21, 1862, to March 26, 1863.

34th Foot.—Lieut. A. Walker, from Oct. 6, 1862, to April 8, 1863.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. and Adj. Gaffland, from Sept. 30, 1862, to July 3, 1863.

46th Foot.—Lieut. Estridge, in ext., from Sept. 19 to Dec. 19, 1862.

48th Foot.—Lieut. P. Bowlby, in ext., from Sept. 30, 1862, to Feb. 4, 1863.

80th Foot.—Capt. Rowland, from Sept. 18, 1862, to March 24, 1863.

90th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. Tinling, from Sept. 18, 1862, to March 19, 1863.

92nd Foot.—Ensign Troup, from Oct. 3, 1862, to April 3, 1863.

93rd Foot.—Paymr. Blake, from Sept. 14 to Dec. 17, 1862.

94th Foot.—Major Lyster, from Oct. 6, 1862, to Oct. 11, 1863.

And to the underment. officers:—

19th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. Sweeny, from Sept. 30, pending his retirement from the service.

34th Foot.—Capt. Dunbar, from Sept. 2, pending an application to the C. in C. in India for leave of absence.

Sirhind div. order, dated the 23rd ult., app. Asst. surg. T. W. Sheppard, F. baty, 2nd royal horse brig., to the med. charge of a party of recovered men under com. of Capt. A. Nicholas, of the 46th foot.

Appt.:—

Landour Convalescent Depot.

Lieut. col. C. Beamish, of the 35th foot, to be comdt., v. Deacon, dec.

The following transfers and promotions in the barrack dept. are ordered:—

Capt. J. P. Cambridge, barrackmr. at Subathoo, to Rawulpindee, in the room of Capt. E. G. Langmore, proc. on leave.

Ens. J. Smith, V.C., barrackmr. at Peshawur, to Subathoo, v. Cambridge.

Capt. B. Soady, 2nd class barrackmr. at Jullundur, to Peshawur, as 1st class barrackmr., v. Smith.

Head Qrs., Camp Barragong, Dec. 20.—The following presy. div. orders are confirmed:—

Dated the 11th inst.—Permitting Lieut. V. J. Hodson, late 4th L.C., to proceed and do duty with the 17th Bengal cav. at Segowlee.

Dated the 18th idem.—Appg. Lieut. W. Cabell, late 62nd N.I., to do duty with the 16th regt. N.I.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Cheera Poonjee station order dated the 4th ult., appg. Lieut. W. Campbell, late 71st N.I., to be station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. E. Lightfoot.

By Major J. I. Murray, comdg. the 14th Bengal cav., dated the 14th inst., directing Lieut. A. J. T. Welchman, gen. list, inf., to offic. as paid doing duty officer.

Head Qrs., Camp Mote, Dec. 22.—The underment. officers of the gen. list, inf., at present attached to H.M.'s 80th foot, are directed to do duty with the 34th regt. N.I.:—

Lieut. E. A. Pemberton; Ens. W. E. Gowan.

On de div. order dated the 4th inst., transferring Lieut. W. B. Craigie, doing duty with the 5th, to the 8th Bengal cav.

Jullundur brig. order dated the 12th inst., appg. Asst. surg. G. A. Watson, 5th regt. N.I., to the med. charge of the detachment 4th Bengal cav. and detail of the 23rd regt. N.I., v. Surg. maj. J. H. Littler.

Agra garrison and station order dated the 15th inst., directing Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald to do duty with the arty. div. at Agra.

The underment. officers have leave of absence:—

Late 39th N.I.—Lieut. W. F. Bartleman (doing duty 43rd N.I.), from Dec. 10 to Feb. 10, in ext.

Late 44th N.I.—Lieut. F. S. S. Brind (offg. major of brigade, Gwalior district), from Dec. 14 to Feb. 12, to presy., prep. to Europe, on m.c.

Head Qrs., Camp Panchoo, Dec. 23.—Capt. G. Allgood, Bengal staff corps, is apptd. to act as major of brigade at Gwalior, in room of Lieut. F. S. S. Brind.

Lieut. R. E. Wilmot, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the 19th hussars, passed the prescribed colloquial exam. on the 15th inst.

The following order is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Saugor district order dated Sept. 15 last, directing Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, m.d., to rejoin his battery at Nagode.

Leave of absence:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Maj. W. J. F. Stafford (commanding the 22nd N.I.), from Jan. 20 to Feb. 9, to visit Calcutta, prep. to Europe; and Lieut. T. B. M. Glascock (doing duty 17th Bengal cav.), from Dec. 1 to Dec. 30, to Calcutta, prep. to Europe, on m.c.

H.M.'s 89th Foot.—Lieut. G. F. Dowdeswell (doing duty 11th Bengal cav.), from Oct. 15 to Dec. 31, to visit Agra.

Late 21st N.I.—Lieut. W. B. Birch (doing duty 22nd N.I.), from Dec. 5, 1862, to March 6, 1863, to remain at the presy., for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Medical Department.—Surg. maj. C. M. Henderson (H.M.'s 107th foot), from Dec. 7, 1862, to March 7, 1863, to proceed to the presy., prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 30.—Head Qrs., Camp Jhansie, Dec. 17.—No. 192.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. D. Smith, of the 4th foot, is accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Dec. 19.—Under the instructions from the Horse Guards, Brev. Lieut. col. Gawler, capt. 73rd regt., offic. dep. adjt. gen. H.M.'s forces in India, will return to England, for the purpose of joining his regt., where his services are required.

Colonel Gawler's services are available for charge of invalids.

Lieut. col. H. D. Torrens, 1st batt. 23rd foot, asst. adjt. gen. H.M.'s forces, to offic. as dep. adjt. gen. H.M.'s forces in India, v. Lieut. col. Gawler.

Capt. C. H. S. Scott, Bengal staff corps (with the sanction of Govt.), to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. H.M.'s forces.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presy. div. order of Dec. 3, directing Asst. surg. Corbitt, royal art., to the med. charge of a party of artillery proceeding to the Upper Provinces.

Benares station order dated Nov. 15, 1862, directing Staff asst. surg. F. R. Wilson, at the recommendation of the offic. dep. insp. gen., to do duty with the 1st batt. 20th foot, and relieve Asst. surg. W. Creagh.

Agra station order dated Nov. 30, directing Lieut. W. W. Sherlock, H.M.'s 35th regt., appd. to do duty with the detachment of invalids, proceeding to the presy. under the com. of Major T. T. Boileau, in room of the late Ensign E. A. Windsor, H.M.'s 48th regt., deceased.

Lan'our station order appg. Lieut. E. H. Macnaughten, 20th hussars, to the com. of the detachment of convalescents proceeding towards Meerut.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. G. Bonchier, c.b., 5th royal horse brigade, to England, for 20 mos., on m.c., doing duty with troops during the voyage.

92nd Foot.—Ensign P. B. Williams, to precede his regt. to England.

101st Foot.—Capt. R. J. Hickey, to England, for 2 years, with the sanction of Govt.

107th Foot.—Ensign J. R. Royle, to England, with the sanction of Govt., for 20 mos., m.c.

At the recommendation of the insp. gen. of H.M.'s hospitals, Staff asst. surg. C. Kirwan, in med. charge of the 3rd battery 11th brig. royal art., at Meerut, on being relieved by Asst. surg. Corbitt, royal art., will proceed to Delhi and report himself to the officer comdg. the 82nd foot for duty with that corps.

Nagode station order, dated Nov. 19 last, directing Surg. maj. H. B. Hinton, 11th regt. N.I., to afford med. aid to the detach. of the 97th foot, 12th Bengal cav., and detail of late Alexander's horse, in addition to his other duties.

Nowong station order, dated Nov. 20 last, app. Asst. surg. F. J. Pettingall, attached to the 97th foot, to med. charge of a wing of the 30th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties.

By Maj. J. C. Curtis, com. the 4th Bengal cav., dated the 27th ult., app. Lieuts. P. P. W. Freeman, staff corps, and C. W. Babington, gen. list, inf., to act as paid doing officers of the regt.

Jhansie station order, dated the 28th ult., directing Capt. C. C. Dandridge, 2nd in com. 34th regt. N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

Late 9th N.I.—Lieut. H. G. Oldham (doing duty 12th Bengal cav.), from 1st to 20th Jan., in ext., prep. to furl. to Eur.

Late 2nd Eur. Cav.—Lieut. G. C. Jackson (doing duty 11th Bengal cav.), from 17th to 21st Nov., in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

Head Qrs., Camp Nababganje, Jan. 7.—To G.O. of the 4th ult., app. Lieut. C. O'Donel adjt. of the 31st regt. N.I., add "with retrospective effect from date of joining."

The foll. art. regtl. orders are, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 30, 1861.—App. Lieut. C. Sheridan, asst. director, to act as director of the depot of instruction as a temp. measure.

Dated May 10 last.—App. Lieut. C. Sheridan, veteran estab., to act as director of the depot of instruction as a temp. measure.

Dated Aug. 25 last.—App. Lieut. C. Sheridan, veteran estab., to act as director of the depot of instruction, as a temp. measure.

Benares div. order, dated Oct. 16 last, directing Lieut. col. J. Gordon, doing duty at Dinapore, app. president of a general court martial, assembled at Hazarebauch to proceed to, and return from, that station at the public expense.

Regtl. order by the officer comdg. the 11th Bengal cav., dated Nov. 1 last, app. Lieut. H. M. Buller to act as paid doing duty officer, with effect from Oct. 15 last.

By the officer comdg. the 12th regt. N.I., dated 23rd ult., app. Lieut. W. F. Dodsworth to act as paid doing duty officer, with effect from the 15th idem, v. Lieut. J. W. A. Mitchell, app. acting adjt.

Delhi brigade order, dated 24th ult., app. Asst. surg. W. E. Caird, 12th regt. N.I., to be garrison asst. surg. in addition to his other duties, from the 15th idem, v. Asst. surg. W. H. Muschamp.

Leave of absence:—

Late 65th N.I.—Lieut. R. F. Firth, (adjt. 10th N.I.), from Dec. 11, 1862, to Jan. 11, 1863, to visit Calcutta.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Capt. A. A. Bruce, (adjt. 17th N.I.), from 1st to 31st March, to visit Calcutta, prep. for furl. to Eur.

Head Qrs., Camp Buntheera, Jan. 8.—With the sanction of Govt., Major J. Marquis, 2nd in com. of the 17th regt. N.I., is permitted to count as service, under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 1,113, of Sept. 1, 1857, the leave granted him from Sept. 20, 1857, to March 10, 1858.

Under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 585, of Sept. 24, 1852, Lieut. C. E. Shepherd, gen. list, inf., doing duty at the Allahabad convalescent depot, is permitted to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

The following Cawnpore brigade orders are confirmed:—

Dated 17th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. J. N. Shipton, 2nd drag. gds., to receive med. charge of the staff of the station, in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. W. Venour.

Dated 31st ult.—Directing Asst. surg. A. C. Main-gay, m.d., 22nd regt. N.I., to receive med. charge of the staff of the station, in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. J. N. Shipton, 2nd drag. gds.

Dated 1st inst.—Directing Asst. surg. A. C. Main-gay, m.d., 22nd regt. N.I., to receive med. charge of the left wing of 15th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. W. Venour.

Leave of absence:—

Late 41st N.I.—Lieut. H. Inglis, from Dec. 1, 1862, to March 1, 1863, in ext., to remain in the Hills north of Dehra, on m.c.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Jan. 3.—Head Quarters, Camp Mote, Dec. 22.—No. 2.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieuts. T. T. Simpson and T. F. Swinford, 98th foot, will, after arrival of the corps at Umballah, proceed to England, for duty with the regimental depot.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. Fitzgerald, 3rd drag. gds., in G.O. No. 164 of Nov. 7, 1862, is cancelled at his own request.

The leave of absence granted to Surg. J. O'Neil, 51st L.I., in G.O. No. 133 of Sept. 11, 1862, is cancelled at his own request.

H.R.H. the General commanding in chief has been pleased to grant leave to Lieut. R. Wingfield, 52nd foot, from Oct. 6, 1862, to April 10, 1863, m.c.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, g.c.b., C. in C. Madras, granting leave to the following officers to proceed to England, on m.c.:—

1st Drag. Gds.—Asst. surg. E. L. McSheehy, m.d.

74th Highlanders.—Lieut. F. Pavy.

By the Officer commanding at Jullundur, dated Nov. 1, 1862, directing Asst. surg. J. Wallace, 94th foot, to assume med. charge of, and proceed to, Ferozepore with No. 4 battery 25th brigade R.A., v. Surg. major S. A. Homan, who proceeds with the head quarters of the 22nd brigade R.A. towards Gwalior.

By the Officer commanding at Landour, dated Nov. 25, 1862, appg. Asst. surg. Patterson, R.A., to med. charge of a detachment of recovered men proceeding on 30th idem towards Meerut.

By the Officer commanding 7th hussars, dated June 13, 1862, appg. Cornet H. A. Bushman to act as adjt. in the room of Lieut. and Adj. Mould, on leave in India, on m.c. This cancels the regimental order of Oct. 14, which was confirmed in G.O. No. 172 of Nov. 29, 1862.

By the Officer commanding 48th foot, dated Nov. 9, 1862, appointing Lieut. W. L. Barr to act as qmrr. during the illness of Lieut. Wilkinson, or until further orders, with effect from 10th idem.

By the Officer commanding 54th foot, dated Nov. 15, 1862, appg. Ensign Tarleton to act as qmrr, v. Qmrr. Hipkin, proceeding on leave to England.

By the Officer commanding 79th highlanders, dated June 6, 1862, directing Lieut. Jones to perform the duties of adjt., during the absence of Lieut. and acting Adj. Hume.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. C. W. Maynard, B battery 5th royal horse brigade, to Calcutta, for 3 mo., from date of departure, prep. to applying for leave to England; Lieut. G. A. Noyes, A battery 11th brigade, to Calcutta, from Dec. 1, 1862, to Feb. 1, 1863, m.c.; and Lieut. A. C. Cunningham, C battery 19th brigade, to Rawul Pindee, from Sept. 9 to Dec. 10, 1862, on m.c.

4th Foot 1st Batt.—Lieut. C. E. B. Breton, to England, for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

13th Foot 1st Batt.—Lieut. M. J. Bell, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from date of departure, and to England, for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

44th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. J. Hackett, to Madras, from Dec. 15, 1862, to Feb. 14, 1863.

54th Foot.—Capt. J. J. Gordon, to Nynee Tal, in ext. from Dec. 15, 1862, to Oct. 15, 1863, on m.c.

80th Foot.—Lieut. J. B. Ridout, in ext., to Nov. 29, 1862, or date of arrival of his regt. at Jhansie.

94th Foot.—Lieut. R. Stewart, to England, for 17 mo., from date of embarkation, doing duty with in-

valids on the voyage; Lieut. P. Richards to remain at Rawul Pindee, until able to travel, and from the date of his departure, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c.

95th Foot.—Lieut. col. Hon. F. A. Thesiger, to England, for 15 mo.

107th Foot.—Lieut. M. McN. Rind, to Calcutta, from Dec. 7 to March 7, prep. to applying for leave to England, m.c.

Staff asst. surg. N. Ffolliott, at present in med. charge of a detachment rifle brig., Jutogh, will proceed to Ferozepore and take med. charge of the batty. roy. art., where his services are much required to enable Asst. surg. Wallace, 94th foot, to rejoin his own corps.

Asst. surg. Wallace, 94th foot, on being relieved, will proceed to Jullundur and rejoin his own regt., where his services are urgently required, there being but one medical officer at hd. qrs.

The officer comg. 42nd highlanders will detach a medical officer to relieve Asst. surg. Ffolliott at Jutogh.

Head Qrs., Camp Morar, Gwalior, Dec. 2.—Staff asst. surg. W. John, and Asst. surg. P. C. Baxter, m.b., of the 98rd, and at present attached to the 79th highlanders, are, with the sanction of Government, directed to proceed, the former to Nowshera, for duty with the latter regt., and the latter to rejoin his corps at Peshawur, at the public expense.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following medical arrangements:—

Surg. maj. J. Bowhill, m.d., is posted to 2nd roy. horse brig., of which he is at present in charge, v. Surg. W. F. MacTier.

Surg. maj. J. H. Jones is transferred from the Peshawur art. div. to 19th brig. roy. art., v. Surg. maj. G. S. Cardew.

Surg. H. Cape, f.r.c.s., is transferred from 16th regt. N.I. to 24th brig. roy. art., v. Surg. maj. C. B. Chalmers, proceeding on furlough.

Surg. T. Maxwell, m.d., is transferred from 19th to 25th brig. roy. art., in place of Surg. maj. R. Whittall, about to resign the service.

Surg. J. Hilliard, m.d., is transferred from the Gwalior to the Allahabad art. div.

Surg. T. Hastings, f.r.c.s., 9th regt. N.I., is posted to Lucknow art. div.

Surg. H. Stewart is transferred from 38th regt. N.I. to Saugor art. div.

Head Qrs., Camp Girtham, Dec. 26.—The following officers are appointed to the detachment of invalids proceeding to England on board the *Newcastle*:—

Indian Estab.—Maj. C. St. G. Brownlow, to command.

54th Foot.—Qmrr. T. Hipkin, to do duty.

80th Foot.—Lieut. W. P. Mortimer, to do duty.

51st Foot.—Lieut. H. Chambers, to do duty.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. S. L. Pidsley, to do duty.

94th Foot.—Asst. surg. E. E. McGrath, in med. charge.

With the sanction of Govt., Maj. gen. E. Garstin, royal engns., is perm. to reside and draw his pay at Ootacamund, in the Neilgherries.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Lieut. N. V. Arbuckle, to Calcutta, from Nov. 14, 1862, to Jan. 14, 1863, prep. to applying for sick furl. Lieut. G. G. Gordon, adjt., Rawulpindee art. div., to Calcutta and Madras, with the sanction of Govt., for 3 mo., from Dec. 15, prep. to applying for 1 year's leave to China without pay.

89th Foot.—Lieut. R. B. Baldwin, to England, under new rules, via the Cape of Good Hope, m.c.

94th Foot.—Lieut. P. Richards, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.

107th Foot.—Lieut. M. M. Bind, to England, for 15 mo., m.c.

7th Hussars.—Lieut. and Adj. J. Mould, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.

Royal Art.—Lieut. B. V. Arbuckle, comdg. 4th and 5th companies H.M.'s sappers and miners, to England, for 20 mo., m.c.

92nd Foot.—Ensign P. B. Williams, to precede his regt., to England, m.c.

Asst. surg. Langstaff, 23rd royal Welch fus., at present in charge of B baty. 11th brig. royal art., at Lucknow, will hand over charge to Surg. Rhys, royal art., and will proceed to join his own corps.

Asst. surg. McGrath, 84th foot, will proceed immediately to Calcutta for the purpose of taking charge of invalids to embark on the ship *Newcastle* for England.

By the C. in C., Bombay, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directing Lieut. Huskisson, 56th regt., to proceed to England and join the regtl. depot; and permitting Capt. T. B. Fanshawe, 33rd regt., to proceed to England on m.c.

By the officer comdg. at Benares, dated Oct. 18 last, directing Asst. surg. Creagh, No. 4 batty. 14th brig. R.A., to do duty temp. with the 1st batt. 20th regt., and Asst. surg. Sutherland, A batty. 2nd royal horse brig., to take temp. med. charge of No. 4 batty. 14th brig., in add. to his own duties.

Rawul Pindee station order of Oct. 20 last, directing Asst. surg. Archer, 98th regt., to assume med. charge of the depot of the 21st hussars in add. to his other duties.

By the officer comdg. 2nd drag. guards, dated Feb.

1 last, appg. Lieut. H. J. Barton, acting interpreter to the regt.

By the officer comdg. 21st hussars, dated Aug. 9 last, appg. Qrmer. serg. C. Edwards, to act as qrmr.

By the officer comdg. 51st regt., dated Oct. 16 last, appg. Lieut. Lewes, qualified, to act as asst. instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Carter, proceeding on leave.

By the officer comdg. 90th regt., dated 24th ult., appg. Major Rattray, President of the Committee of Pay Mastership, v. Capt. Deverill, who becomes a member of the committee in place of Capt. Rogers, v.c., proceeding on leave.

By the officer comdg. 101st regt., dated 10th ult., appg. Unattached ens. T. Bird to act as paymr. on the responsibility of the committee, of which Capt. Hickey is president, and Lieuts. Wallace and Partridge are members.

By the officer comdg. 107th regt., dated Oct. 25 last, appg. Lieut. Rind qualified asst. instructor of musketry.

Leaves of absence:—

2nd Drag. Guards.—Capt. F. G. Powell, in ext., from Oct. 15 to Nov. 7, 1862, on m.c.

6th Dragoons.—Capt. Hedley, to England, from Feb. 12, 1863, to Feb. 11, 1864, on private affairs; Capt. Curtis and Lieut. Bennett, to Simla, from July 15 to Oct. 8, 1862, on private affairs.

4th Foot 1st Batt.—Lieut. Billing, in ext., from March 20 to June 19, 1863, on private affairs.

19th Foot 1st Batt.—Lieut. H. A. Wells, to Calcutta, from Nov. 14, 1862, to Jan. 13, 1863, to appear before a med. board.

27th Foot.—Lieut. Caine, to England, for 17 mos., from date of embarkation, on private affairs, and to do duty with invalids on the voyage; Lieut. Desborough, for 2 mos., on private affairs, in ext. of the leave granted to him in G.O. No. 176, of Nov. 28, 1861.

83rd Foot.—Lieut. Worthington, to England, for 15 mos., from date of leaving the regt., on private affairs.

48th Foot.—Lieut. Marshall, in ext., from Oct. 14 to Dec. 1, 1862, to remain at Murree on m.c.

51st Foot.—Capt. G. H. Best, to Calcutta, for 2 mos., from date of leaving the regt., and to England, for 8 mos., from date of embarkation.

52nd Foot.—Capt. Simpson, to Calcutta, from Nov. 20 to Dec. 19, 1862, to appear before a med. board; and Lieut. Pidsley, to England, for 17 mos., from date of embarkation, and to do duty with invalids on the voyage.

Staff Surg. maj. Dempster, with 23rd fus., will proceed to Calcutta and take charge of the Lower Orphan School Hospital, v. Surg. Wodsworth, reported sick and unfit for duty.

Staff Surg. W. Stewart, in charge of the G. baty. 11th brig. royal art., will proceed to Agra and relieve Surg. maj. Dempster of the med. charge of the 23rd royal Welch fus.

Head Qrs., Camp Jhansie, Dec. 19.—With refer. Asst. surg. W. H. Price, of the 89th foot, is directed to assume med. charge of the Kussowlie depot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Debrooghur station order, dated 28th ult., app. Lieut. J. F. Cookesley, No. 5 baty. 24th brig. royal art., to do duty with the Assam local art., and to receive charge of the company and the Upper Assam magazine on the departure of Maj. J. I. Gibbs on m.c.

Sirhind div. order, dated 29th ult., directing Capt. W. Q. Pogson, of the 6th regt. N.I., to do duty with H.M.'s 94th foot, at Jullunder.

Fyzabad brig. order, dated 5th inst., app. Surg. M. McMahon, of the 107th foot, station provost serg., v. Serg. W. Brown, proceeding with his regt. to Agra.

By Maj. H. S. Obbard, comdg. 41st regt. N.I., dated 10th inst., app. Lieut. A. D. Anderson, late 61st N.I., to offic. as adjt. v. Lieut. H. S. Simeon.

Gwalior district order, dated 14th inst., app. Lieut. G. B. C. Simpson, 14th Bengal cav., to act as maj. of brigade, v. Lieut. F. S. S. Brind, proceeding on sick leave.

Head Qrs., Camp Burrigong, Dec. 20.—Maj. H. Nicoll, Maj. of brig. at Delhi, is app. to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of the Sirhind div., on the departure on leave of Lieut. col. D. S. Dodgson.

Head Qrs., Camp Sucheyndee, Jan. 2.—Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. J. Gordon, comdg. 10th regt. N.I., dated 11th ult., appg. Lieut. H. M. B. Burlton, late 5th Eur. inf., doing duty with the regt., to act as adjt., during the absence of Lieut. and adjt. R. F. Firth.

Mooltan garrison order, dated 12th ult., directing Capt. C. Batchelor, offic. 2nd in com. of 7th Bengal cav., to do gen. duty at Mooltan, on being relieved by Capt. W. J. Ward.

Oude div. order, dated 31st ult., appg. Ens. E. N. D. LaTouche and A. J. Stead, gen. list, inf., attached to the 48th foot, to do duty with 11th regt. N.I.

Leaves of absence:—

89th Foot.—Capt. De Vio Valpy, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from Nov. 20 last, on m.c.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. W. S. Mackenzie, to Kurrachee, for 2 mo., from date of leaving the regt., on m.c.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Batt.—Brev. lieut. col. J. Ross, in ext., from Nov. 10 to Dec. 31 last.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 26.—Head Qrs., Camp Morar, Dec. 21.—No. 187.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following promotion, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—43th Foot.—Ens. W. R. Vandeleur to be lieut., without purch., v. Wilkinson, dec.; Nov. 29.

Lieut. E. H. Kennard, 7th hussars, passed in the Vernacular, at Umballah, on Nov. 15.

Head Qrs., Camp Umbabah, Dec. 10.—Lieut. W. H. Wilkins, R.A., passed a creditable exam. in surveying and civil engineering; and having obtained a college certificate of high proficiency, is entitled, by G.O. C.C. Feb. 14, 1855, to T.C. opposite his name in the Official Army List.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Capt. T. P. Smith, A batt. 2nd R.H.B., to England, on 2 years' furl., with the sanction of Govt., under new rules, and Lieut. G. A. Noyes, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, on m.c.

19th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. H. A. Wells, to England, under new rules, on m.c.

51st Foot.—Lieut. H. Chambers, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, on m.c.

At the recommendation of the Inspector gen., H.M.'s Hospitals, that part of para. 6 No. 172, G.O. H.M.'s British Forces, directing Staff surg. Stewart to assume charge of H.M.'s 104th foot, is cancelled.

Staff surg. Sinclair, in medical charge of Kussowlie depot, will proceed to Meerut and report himself to the officer comdg. for medical charge of H.M.'s 90th L.I.

At the recommendation of the officer in charge of Inspector gen.'s office, H.M.'s Hospitals, Asst. surg. Corbett, R.A., will take medical charge of drafts, R.A., about to leave Chinsurah, and proceed with them to the Upper Provinces; reporting himself for further instructions to the Inspector gen. H.M.'s Hospitals, Army Head Qrs. Camp.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, Jan. 22.—W. Beaumont, esq., 1st asst. superint., at present acting for Capt. T. Pratt, dep. superint. rev. survey, to act as dep. superint. during the absence of Capt. W. Hessey, or until further orders.

J. Wright, esq., 1st asst. superint., at present actg. for Capt. W. Hessey, dep. superint. rev. survey, to act as dep. superint. during the absence of Capt. T. Pratt, or until further orders.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 23.—The leave of absence for 1 mo. granted to Mr. F. S. Child, civil and sess. judge of Cuddapah, and notified under date Nov. 21, is cancelled.

Revenue Board Office, Jan. 21.—The Board of Revenue have granted 2 mo. priv. leave to Mr. A. D'Monte, dep. coll. in charge of the salt dept., Tanjore, from March 2.

Rev. J. Tanner, minister of the Colonial and Continental Church Society at Kurnool, has been appd. by the Right rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras to be a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licenses in this diocese.

Central Office of P. W., Chepauk, Jan. 22.—The chief engr. has granted Capt. A. D. Clay, 1st asst. dist. engr., Salem, 10 days' priv. leave of absence, for the purpose of visiting Madras.

Appointment.—Lieut. F. Kilgour, of the late 52nd regt. N.I., doing duty with the 4th regt. N.I., to be instructor of musketry to the Madras volunteer guards.

Military Dept., Jan. 21.—No. 20.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Govt. of India, to permit Lieut. col. G. Allan, inf., to retire from the service from Dec. 31, 1861, on the pension of a lieut. col., with the additional annuity of £200, under the provisions of G.O.G.G. No. 807, dated Sept. 12, and G.O.G. No. 364, dated Oct. 18, 1861. [This cancels his prom. to lieut. col., regimentally, from Jan. 1st, 1862, in G.O.G. No. 6, dated Jan. 7, 1862.]

Jan. 23.—No. 21.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. proms. and alterations of rank, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.

Lieut. col. G. S. Dobbie to take rank from Jan. 1, 1862, v. G. C. Hughes, and I. V. Hughes, ret.

44th Regt. N.I.

Major R. Western and Capt. D. G. S. St. J. Grant (capt. in the staff corps), to take rank from Jan. 1, 1862, in succession to Dobbie, prom.

Infantry.

Sen. major F. F. Warden, from the cadre of the late 2nd European L.I., to be lieut. col. in succes. to Browne, prom. to maj. gen.; date of commission, April 6, 1862.

Cadre of the late 2nd European L.I.

Major G. A. Fulton, Capt. H. D. B. Smith (capt. in the staff corps), and Lieut. E. D. Way (ensign in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), to take rank from April 6, 1862, in succes. to Warden, prom.

Sen. capt. W. G. Stoll (major in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), to have the position of major, Sen. lieut. C. H. Beddek (capt. in the staff corps), to have the po-

sition of capt., and Ensign J. W. Davill (ensign in H.M.'s 105th foot), to have the position of lieut., in succes. to Pearce, dec.; dates of commission, May 22, 1862.

28th Regt. N.I.

Sen. lieut. W. G. F. A. Hutchison (capt. in the staff corps), to have the regimental position of capt., v. Broome, ret.; date of commission, Jan. 22, 1862.

Infantry General List.

Sen. ens. A. M. Black to be lieut., v. Rowlandson, 10th regt. N.I., prom.; date of commission, Dec. 30, 1862.

Sen. ens. C. W. Blenkin to be lieut., v. Mackenzie, 41st N.I., dec.; date of commission, Jan. 5, 1863.

Lieut. A. W. L. Anderson, from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Grant, 44th N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. F. Taylor, from Jan. 18, 1862, v. McNeill: 13th N.I., dec.

Lieut. R. C. Hutchinson, from Jan. 22, 1862, v. Hutchison, 28th N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. P. Wood, from Jan. 25, 1862, v. Bowyer, 14th N.I., transf. to the invalid pension list.

Lieut. A. S. Tolmache, (ensign in H.M.'s 10th regt. of foot), from Jan. 31, 1862, v. Lake, 3rd L.I., dec.

Lieut. C. J. Dyke, (ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), from Feb. 28, 1862, v. Homan, 50th N.I., dec.

Lieut. A. C. Williams, from March 15, v. Yorston, 26th N.I., ret.

Lieut. H. W. A. Willins, (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from April 1, 1862, v. Shelley, 31st L.I., cashiered.

Lieut. W. McD. Robinson from April 21, 1862, v. Crossman, 41st N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. H. G. Hands, from April 26, 1862, v. Halhed, 52nd N.I., dec.

Lieut. A. Erskine, (ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), from May 7, v. Ryves, 19th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. J. Nicholls, from June 1, v. Underwood, 46th N.I., res.

Lieut. J. E. Whitehead, (ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), from June 10, 1862, v. Stephenson, 44th N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. G. R. D. Macneill, from July 31, 1862, v. Wyse, 34th L.I., prom.

Lieut. H. A. A. Prior, from Aug. 1, 1862, v. Palmer, 22nd N.I., dec.

Lieut. F. W. Graham, (ens. in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), from Aug. 6, 1862, v. Worsop, 21st N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. Blair, (ens. in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot), from Aug. 15, 1862, v. Rowley, 3rd M.F.R., ret.

Lieut. E. S. Skinner, from Aug. 30, 1862, v. Stuart, 30th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. R. B. Birch, Sept. 1, 1862, v. Munro, 6th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. Hole, Oct. 31, v. Cotton, 4th regt. N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. Nicholson, Dec. 10, 1862, v. Adams, 37th gra., dec.

Lieut. col. W. H. Welch, 26th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Bombay, Western Coast, and Neilgherries, for 4 mo., from date of departure, the first 60 days being privilege leave.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on m.c., for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras:—

Capt. H. F. Dakeyne, staff corps, doing duty sappers and miners.

Lieut. A. B. Irving, staff corps, doing duty sappers and miners.

Lieut. F. S. Fitzpatrick, 42nd regt. N.I., acting superintendent in charge of Rangoon police.

The leave to Europe granted to Capt. J. I. Benwell, staff corps, is extended to Dec. 27, 1862, the date of his arrival at Madras.

The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty, by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—

2nd class Asst. surg. J. Ross, M.B.; arrived at Madras Jan. 19.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

With reference to the movements ordered in G.O. No. 289, July 21, 1862, the destinations of the undermentioned corps are altered, as indicated below:—

2nd regt. N.I., from Tonghoo to Madras, instead of Cannanore.

40th regt. N.I., from Singapore to Cannanore, instead of Madras.

Jan. 23.—No. 23.—The following G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council are re-published:—

Fort William, Jan. 8.—No. 21.—The underment. officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. A. C. Gordon, Madras staff corps, dep. comr., Narsingpore; date of arrival at Fort William, Sept. 10, 1862.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 27.—Mr. R. J. Melville, acting judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittur, assumed charge of the court from Mr. H. Morris on 23rd inst.

Mr. J. R. Boyson, Govt. solicitor, returned from England per steamer *Candia* on 26th inst., and resumed charge of the office on that date.

Revenue Board Office.—The Board of Revenue have granted 8 mo. priv. leave to Mr. A. McC. Webster, head asst. coll. of S. Canara.

Revenue Settlement Office, Jan. 24.—The Officiating

Director of Revenue Settlement has granted Capt. E. O. Leggart, asst. director of revenue settlement, Trinopoly, priv. leave of absence for 3 weeks, from date of quitting his station.

Central Office of Public Works, Chepauk, Jan. 27.—The Chief Engineer has granted Lieut. Montgomerie, 2nd asst. district engr., Upper Godavery, 30 days' priv. leave, in ext. of that sanctioned in *Port St. George Gazette* of Nov. 18 last.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the full promotion and appt. in the Madras volunteer guards:—

Lieut. J. Miller, of No. 5 co., to be capt., v. Upshon, res.

Lieut. F. J. James to be qmrr.

The underment officers of the Madras volunteer guards are granted leave to Europe:—

Capt. T. Greenfield, for 13 mo., from Jan. 28.

Lieut. J. V. Agnew, for 1 year, from Dec. 29, 1863.

NEW BAZAAR STATION.

No. 24.—H.E. the Gov. in Council, with reference to Reg. VII. of 1832, is pleased to declare Wellington, on the Neilgherries, to be a military bazaar station.

No. 25.—Appointments:—

Major F. Young, staff corps, to be military joint mag. of Wellington.

Major A. K. C. Kennedy, staff corps, to be mil. jt. mag. of Cannanore.

Capt. G. N. Johnstone, staff corps, to be mil. jt. mag. of Bellary.

The foll. alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry General List.

Lieut. H. W. Bairnsfather to take rank from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Grant, 44th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. W. L. Anderson to take rank from Jan. 3, 1863, v. Braddish, 15th regt. N.I., prom.

N.B.—The above cancels the alteration of rank of Lieut. Anderson, published in G.O.G. No. 21, dated Jan. 23, 1863.

The leave for 2 mo. to Ceylon, granted in G.O.G. No. 366, dated Sept. 16, 1862, to Capt. C. H. Beddek, staff corps, in charge of pensioners at Chicacole, is altered to leave for 40 days, the first 23 days being priv. leave.

Capt. H. E. Ryves, 19th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for 3 years, under old regs.

Returned to duty, without prejudice to their rank:—

Capt. R. P. M. Crewe, 14th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras, Jan. 26.

Lieut. P. Salter, 4th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras, Jan. 26.

The services of Lieut. W. F. Grey, royal Madras art., are placed at the disposal of Govt. of India, for appt. to Hyderabad contgt.

Fort St. George, Jan. 27.—No. 27.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in G.O.s:—

Foreign Dept., Fort William General, Jan. 13.—No. 50.—Lieut. P. B. P. Gough, asst. supt. 1st class, in the Mysore commission, is appt. to officiate as dep. supt., 3rd class, at Cudoor, v. Capt. J. Puckle.

No. 51.—Capt. M. Lloyd, dep. comnr., 3rd class, Toungoo, British Burmah, made over charge of the Toungoo treasury to Mr. extra asst. comnr. W. deC. Ireland, on the 6th ult.

Jan. 20.—No. 122.—Maj. R. Ranken, asst. gen. supt. for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity, has obtained priv. leave of absence for 2 mo. from the 30th ult.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 12.—Leave of absence.—Leave from 16th to 28th Feb., 1863, is granted to Col. E. Lawford, chief engr., Mysore, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe on m.c., under new regs.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOV. OF BENGAL.

Jan. 8.—Lieut. C. Hayter, asst. comnr., Kaimroop, is vested with powers.

Jan. 9.—No. 4g.—Mr. H. A. Mangles, 1st asst. dep. auditor and acct. gen., Madras, to officiate as civil paymaster at that presy.

No. 5g.—Mr. J. L. Lushington as dep. auditor and acct. gen., N.W.P., to officiate as dep. auditor and acct. gen., Madras, until the return of Mr. F. Lushington.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Jan. 20.—The following removal is ordered:—

Lieut. T. W. Gilchrist, late 50th N.I., doing duty 34th regt. L.I., to do duty 40th regt. N.I.; to join on arrival of the corps at Madras.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. A. Jenkins, 2nd regt. N.I., to presy., m.c., to obtain final m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. F. Smalley, inf. gen. list, doing duty 36th regt. N.I., from Jan. 13 to April 10, to Ongole and Eastern Coast, m.c., subject to provisions contained in para. 5, page 290, general regs. of the army.

Lieut. W. MacD. Robinson, inf. gen. list, doing duty 27th regt. N.I., from March 1 to Aug. 31, to

Madras, under provisions of G.O. No. 116, April 24, 1855.

Ens. R. H. T. Hill, gen. list, doing duty 35th regt. N.I., from Feb. 1 to May 31, to Bangalore, m.c.

Jan. 24.—The following removals are ordered:—
Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. C. McLeod (staff), 14th regt. N.I., to 1st regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. G. S. Dobbie, 44th regt. N.I. (doing duty 14th regt. N.I.) to 14th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. F. F. Warden (late promotion), doing duty 34th regt. L.I., to 34th regt. L.I.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated 20th inst., Lieut. T. W. Gilchrist, of the late 50th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with the 2nd instead of the 40th regt. N.I.; to join on arrival of the regt. at Madras.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated Aug. 29 last, Ens. H. C. Hamilton, gen. list, is app. to do duty with H.M.'s 1st batt. the royal regt., instead of with H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish.

The underment officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. E. G. Dixon, 10th regt. N.I., Jubulpore, qualified as adjt. under para. 8, G. O. C. C., July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Ens. C. W. Blenkin, inf., doing duty 28th regt. N.I., Rangoon, passed the examination prescribed for officers of companies.

Jan. 26.—Lieut. F. H. Mathias, inf. gen. list, doing duty 15th regt. N.I., is directed to join the survey class, with reference to G. O. C. C. No. 94, dated Dec. 31 last.

Jan. 27.—Lieut. J. Markham, riding master 1st regt. L.C., has leave of absence in ext. till Feb. 28, to Bangalore.

BIRTHS.

ANDREE, wife of J. M., daughter, at Cuddapah, Jan. 19.

BEAVER, wife of Capt. J. N., vet. batt., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 11.

BERTRAM, wife of J. W., daughter, at Chougutcha, Jan. 16.

BULLOCK, wife of Lieut. Stanley, Madras cav., son, at Secunderabad, Jan. 17.

CARLIER, wife of D., son, at Camp Nundoor, Dec. 16.

CLERK, wife of S. W., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 12.

CRAKE, wife of W. H., son, at Madras, Jan. 7.

CROSS, wife of Capt. R. C., 2nd in com. Bhopal Levy, daughter, at Schore, Jan. 1.

FALCONNET, wife of Capt. G. de P., R.E., son, at Thuyetmyo, Burmah, Nov. 21.

GRAY, wife of J. J., daughter, at Malda, Jan. 18.

LEMONS, wife of P. L., daughter, at Girgaum, Jan. 8.

LILLEY, wife of Capt. A. C., Hyderabad Contg., son, at Hingolee, Jan. 10.

MARSHALL, wife of J. G. Madras Art., son, at Mercara, Jan. 6.

MERRETT, wife of H. A., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 16.

NELSON, wife of Capt. F., son, at Ragedrapoorun, Kurnool, Jan. 18.

PALMER, wife of Capt. W. C., daughter, at Trinopoly, Jan. 7.

PATTERSON, wife of A. G., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 20.

RUSSELL, wife of Robt. H., daughter, at Midnapore, Jan. 17.

SCOTT, wife of H. F. G., daughter, at Mazagon, Jan. 3.

SIMPSON, wife of Dr. B., daughter, at Alipore, Dec. 17.

THOMSON, wife of Edmd., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 5.

TWENLOW, wife of W., son, at Moulmein, Jan. 10.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE, John Frederick, C.S., eldest son of Robert, 103, Gloucester Place, Portman-square, to Florence J., youngest daughter of William Thomson, Esq., Deputy Inspector General Bengal Medical Service, at Dacca, Jan. 7.

CRICHTON, Lieut. H. McN., to Marian, daughter of Major Sparks, at Rangoon, Dec. 29.

FORGEN, J., to Jessie, daughter of G. Lovett, at Coimbatore, Jan. 15.

LINDQUIST, W. H., to Maria, daughter of Capt. J. Dyer, at Calcutta.

REPTON, E. P., to Maria G., daughter of Lieut. col. S. J. Stevens, at Bombay, Jan. 3.

SANDEMAN, D., to Julia A., daughter of J. Dyer, Jan. 12.

SHORTLAND, Lieut. D. V., to Jessie C., daughter of the late Lieut. col. Evans, at Malacca, Dec. 2.

STREET, C. W., to Katherine L., daughter of Major F. Harris, at Rangoon.

DEATHS.

ADAMS, Francis, at Jeypore, aged 26, Dec. 10.

BOLTON, Charles at Calcutta, aged 33, Jan. 17.

CHAMIER, Elizabeth, wife of T. A., at Bangalore, aged 58, Jan. 2.

DAVIDSON, Lascelles E. A., inf. son of A. A., at Trevandrum, Jan. 9.

FERGUSON, inf. son of D., at Calcutta, Jan. 20.

GORMAN, Mr. J. R., at Chatterpore, Dec. 24.

GRANT, Grace M., widow of the late W., at Bellary, Dec. 24.

HUMPHREYS, Henry, aged 60, Jan. 16.

JUDAH, Rosetta B., daughter of the late L. W. Judah, at Calcutta, aged 17, Jan. 11.

STRAWBRIDGE, Lucy A. L., inf. daughter of Rev. A., at Benares, Jan. 8.

WATKINS, George, inf. son of W. H., at Calcutta, Jan. 18.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 17.

10th Foot.—Maj. gen. Sir S. J. Cotton, K.C.B., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. T. Burke, dec.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. F. J. G. Hill to be 2nd capt., v. Balfour, prom.; Lieut. R. C. W. Campbell to be 2nd capt., v. F. S. Maude, dec.; Qmrr. serg. J. Vignaux to be qmrr., v. J. Cass, retired upon half-pay. The first Christian name of Lieut. Fielden is Haughton, not Houghton, as stated in *Gazette* of 6th instant.

Feb. 20.

2nd Drag. Gds.—W. St. Le Malet, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, v. G. T. Morris, whose transfer from 38th foot has been cancelled; Feb. 20.

3rd Drag. Gds.—Maj. T. L. Mayne, from half-pay, late particular service, to be maj., v. F. Chaplin, transferred to 4th drag. gds.; Feb. 20.

Royal Art.—Staff asst. surg. A. Chester to be asst. surg., v. J. F. Longhead, who resigns; Feb. 20.

7th Foot.—Lieut. J. Dooley, from 100th foot, to be lieut., v. Langworthy, who exchanges; Feb. 20.

20th Foot.—Lieut. J. C. Cox to be capt., without purchase, v. S. Sharpe, who retires upon full pay; Ens. Z. Macaulay to be lieut., without purchase, v. Cox; Feb. 20.

35th Foot.—Lieut. T. Lloyd to be capt., by purchase, v. R. C. Lee, who retires; Ens. W. Tolson to be lieut., by purchase, v. Lloyd; Ens. H. M. M. Wood, from 38th foot, to be ens., v. Tolson; Feb. 20.

72nd Foot.—Capt. and Brev. maj. C. Rice to be maj., by purchase, v. T. C. H. Best, who retires; Lieut. R. St. John to be capt., by purchase, v. Brev. maj. Rice; Ens. D. J. B. Hebdon to be lieut., by purchase, v. St. John; Ens. H. Musgrave, from 37th foot, to be ens., v. Hebdon; Feb. 20.

88th Foot.—Capt. J. E. D. Hill, from half-pay, late 97th foot, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. J. G. Crosse, seconded on being appointed district inspector of musketry; Feb. 20.

95th Foot.—Capt. F. E. Medhurst, from half-pay, late 43rd foot, to be capt., v. J. N. Cresslock, seconded on being appointed district inspector of musketry; Feb. 20.

10th Foot.—The second Christian name of Lieut. Beville is "Sperling," and not "Spelling," as previously stated.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces, consequent on the deaths of—

Lieut. gen. T. Marrett, Madras inf., on Sept. 5.

Lieut. gen. W. Cullen, Madras art., on Oct. 1.

Gen. G. B. Brooks, Bombay inf., on Oct. 4.

To be General.

Lieut. gen. D. Barr, Bombay inf.; Oct. 5.

To be Lieut. Generals.

Maj. gen. G. R. Pemberton, Bengal inf.; Sept. 6.

Maj. gen. D. Macleod, Madras cav.; Oct. 2.

Maj. gen. S. D. Riley, Bengal inf.; Oct. 5.

To be Maj. Generals.

Col. R. A. Bayly, Bombay inf.; Sept. 6.

Col. D. Simpson, Bengal inf.; Oct. 2.

Col. J. A. Barstow, Bengal inf.; Oct. 5.

The undermentioned promotions to take place, consequent on the deaths of—

Gen. D. Barr, Bombay inf., on Nov. 21.

Maj. gen. J. D. Stokes, Madras inf., on Dec. 11.

Gen. T. Shubrick, Bengal cav., on Jan. 5.

To be Generals.

Lieut. gen. T. H. Paul, Bengal inf.; Nov. 22.

Lieut. gen. F. Farquharson, Bombay inf.; Jan. 6.

To be Lieut. Generals.

Maj. gen. C. Godby, C.B., Bengal inf.; Nov. 22.

Maj. gen. C. D. Dun, Madras inf.; Jan. 6.

To be Maj. Generals.

Col. E. A. Cunberlege, Bengal inf.; Nov. 22.

Col. J. Macdonald, Bengal inf.; Dec. 12.

Col. A. Rowland, Bombay art.; Jan. 6.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

To be Lieut. Colonel.

Maj. G. E. Ford, Bengal inf.; Feb. 20.

To be Majors.

Capt. T. Spencer, Bengal inf.; Feb. 20.

Capt. E. Van H. Holt, Bengal inf.; Feb. 20.

Dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals W. G. Davidson, retired on full pay from H.M.'s Indian Military Forces, to have the honorary rank of inspec. gen. of hospitals; Feb. 20.

The commission of Brev. maj. H. G. Delafosse, as published in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 21, 1862, has been antedated to June 22, 1861.

COUNTRY AGENTS.—
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brixton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, February 26, 1863.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES IN CALCUTTA.

SINCE the Queen of England has become Empress of Hindostan great efforts have been made by the British authorities to Anglicize India and Londonize Calcutta. Amongst the minor improvements partaking of an English character, is the proposed introduction of a system of cabs in place of the rickety kranchee, the poor man's hackney coach, and the old ticka gharree, or palanquin carriage, which could formerly be hired only for an entire day, or at least for half-a-day, and sometimes after a prodigious deal of bargaining and great delay, each carriage owner acting entirely with reference to his own pleasure and convenience, and not seldom refusing, in the most wilful, capricious, and provoking manner, to take any engagement at all at certain hours, or under particular conditions of distance or weather. But public conveyances and their drivers and owners in Calcutta are soon to be subjected to regulations as stringent as those which are applied to the London cab system. The Calcutta cabs are to be divided into three classes:—first, second, and third. The fee for a driver's licence is fixed at two rupees. A table of fares has not yet been drawn up, but it is supposed that six annas a-mile or twelve annas an hour will be the charge for second-class cabs, which are the ones that will be most in requisition by middle-class Europeans and well-to-do Natives. There is, apparently, an unreasonable disproportion between the time rates and the distance rates.

THE PUNJAB MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

THE Punjab Missionary Conference, of six days, must always be regarded by the religious world as an event of considerable interest, though not of great importance, for it was chiefly mere *talkee, talkee*; and though there was upon the whole a very Christian spirit of unity and brotherhood amongst the speakers, there was also a great diversity of opinion as to the best means of advancing their common object—the conversion of the heathen. One gentleman was in favour of having the Bible printed in the Persian character in preference to the Arabic; another advocated the Arabic; a third was in favour of the Roman character, and observed that English was already a *lingua franca* in India. Letters addressed in the English character, he said, were safely delivered, whereas constant mistakes occurred with letters addressed in the Persian character. The English character was the cheapest to print, and native feeling was in favour of it. The Persian character was, at least, as foreign as the Roman.

One of the speakers, the gallant and pious Sir Herbert Edwardes, read an essay, in which, after stating that all Indians were more or less polygamists, he maintained that no polygamist should be admitted into the Church by baptism. He should be required to put away all his wives but the first one, who in the eyes of God was his only true wife. He did not ignore the difficulties attendant on this question with reference to legislation, and acknowledged that the highest Indian legal authorities (Sir James Colville, Sir Charles Jackson, the late Mr. Ritchie, and others) had differed greatly on the subject, and that Lord Canning had evaded any immediate decision in council, by asking for further information from local officers all over the country. Inquiries were instituted in all directions, and the results obtained were most conflicting and perplexing. Sir Herbert Edwardes himself expressed a very decided opinion that the safest course was to abide by the Scriptures on both questions, the legal one and the religious one. The Rev. Mr. Hadow also read an essay on the same subject, in which he differed widely from Sir Herbert. He thought polygamy before conversion should be no impediment to admission into the Christian Church. Even he, however, thought a baptised convert who is a polygamist, though he should be entitled to the sacramental ordinances of the Church, should not be allowed to hold office as a minister, deacon, teacher, or catechist. The meeting generally seemed extremely unwilling to place any avoidable impediment in the way of conversion, and Sir Herbert was plied with objections and queries from all sides. Mr. Cust said he looked upon marriage as a contract, and it was a bad beginning for a man who embraced Christianity to repudiate all his former contracts. Is there no such thing, asked Sir Herbert, as an immoral contract? Mr. Cust replied that contracts founded on immemorial custom could hardly be called immoral. Major Jones asked "some very pertinent questions" regarding the case of Jacob, who married Rachel after he had already married Leah. What is to be done with a Hindoo wife who, remaining faithful to the religion of her ancestors, refuses to live with a husband (however much he may love and value her) who has separated himself from his immediate kindred and embraced the religion of the Feringhees? Mr. Cust thought that he must let his wife take her own way, bear his hard fate as well as he could, and not by any means to be allowed to remarry in the life-time of his Hindoo wife. Mr. Herron remarked that the question of polygamy was similar to that of slavery. The latter was undoubtedly in existence in Scripture times, and not positively forbidden, and such, too, was the case with respect to polygamy; and the Mormons defended their system of numerous wives by examples drawn from Biblical history.

One of the greatest difficulties with which missionaries have to contend is the obtaining of some means of procuring honourable employment for native Christians, for it is a sad thing to find that when they have been separated from their families, and deprived of their hereditary employments, they should be compelled to lead a life of entire dependence upon their Christian friends in the shape of a monthly pittance that looks too much like a

charitable donation. We quite agree with those who think that until native converts can have some definite footing, and an independent home of their own, Christianity in India will continue to be but a hot-house plant. It was suggested at the Conference that the missionaries should qualify their converts for such respectable honest employment as would secure them independence; but many of them said that they had too many other engagements more directly professional to teach trades—besides, they would first need to be taught themselves. But Government might be applied to for assistance in this matter, and all native Christians might be granted free admission to any of the schools or institutions of art and science, or of general literature, already established in different parts of India. Waste lands might be granted to those native converts who would undertake to cultivate them. By not sufficiently attending to the worldly wants of the natives dependent upon them the missionaries had created a feeling of hostility towards them, which was very earnestly and loudly proclaimed on one of the earliest days of the Conference, and they had not much, we regret to say, to offer in their justification. In fact, in a spirit of Christian meekness and candour they admitted, in general terms, the truth of much that had been advanced against them, so that it is to be hoped that they will turn over a new leaf, and not confining themselves exclusively to the spiritual welfare of their flocks, endeavour to give them a more respectable, a more comfortable, a more honourable position in the eyes of the world, for at present it is not to be denied that these native Christians, as a body, are by no means much respected by any class of people. They look too much like the outcasts of all society. Both the missionaries and the Government should do their best to elevate them from so mean a condition if they wish the cause of Christian conversion to prosper in the East.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF LORD REAY.—The Right Hon. Alexander Mackay, eighth Lord Reay in the peerage of Scotland, expired at his residence in Windsor-terrace, Plymouth, on the 18th instant, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. His lordship, who was the third son of the late Hon. George Mackay, third son of the third Lord Reay, by Anne, daughter of the Hon. E. Sutherland, and grand-daughter of the third Lord Duffus, a Scottish title formerly attainted, and since regranted, though not assumed by its present possessor. The late peer, who was born in 1775, and succeeded to the honours of the peerage at his brother's death, in 1847, was for some years barrack-master at Malta. He married, in 1809, Marion, widow of David Ross, Esq., of Calcutta, and daughter of Colonel Gail, formerly private secretary to Warren Hastings, when Governor-general of India, by whom he leaves surviving issue three daughters, the Hon. Mrs. Aylmer, the Hon. Mrs. Drever, and the Hon. Elizabeth G. Mackay, and also a son, Eric, Master of Reay, who was born in 1813, and who now succeeds to the peerage as ninth baron. The Mackays, according to the "County Families," are one of the oldest and most distinguished of Highland clans, but they were not raised to the peerage until the reign of King Charles I.

SUICIDE OF AN EAST INDIAN MERCHANT.—Dr. Lancaster held an inquest on Saturday, at No. 72, Kensington-gardens-square, on the body of Mr. Frederick Matthey, aged forty-one, the late proprietor of that mansion, and an East India merchant, who destroyed himself by leaping from one

of the upper windows of his house, on the morning of Wednesday week. Mr. C. Matthey, brother of the deceased, said he saw him last alive on Tuesday, when he seemed very much depressed on account of some business speculations he had entered into. He had been unable to sleep; and on Sunday, the 15th, he became so much depressed that it was deemed necessary to send for Dr. Vinning, the family attendant, who prescribed for him. The evidence of Ellen Mency, Caroline Miller (servants to deceased), and other witnesses, went to show that on Wednesday morning Mrs. Matthey suddenly missed him from her bed-room, and on inquiring of the servants whether they had seen anything of their master, they replied in the negative. A search, however, took place, and on going into the backyard the body of the deceased was found lying on the flag-stones; blood had issued from the nose and ears. Dr. Taylor, of the Queen's-road, Bayswater, was sent for, and pronounced life extinct. Dr. Vinning gave it as his opinion, from the interview he had with deceased on the previous Sunday, that he was in that state of mind to be almost unaccountable for his actions; and Dr. Taylor deposed that death had resulted from fracture of the base of the skull, no doubt caused by the fall from the window. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

LOSS OF ANOTHER INDIAN STEAMER.—Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's from their agent at Alexandria communicating the loss of another steamer belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, called the *Burmah*, 777 gross tonnage, which appears to have taken place on the 21st of last month, on the coast of Pullicat, to the northward of Madras. The telegram states that the steamer left Madras on the previous day for Negapatam, with passengers and a general cargo, and her going ashore at the place mentioned is attributed to a strong current setting in towards the coast. It is feared she will become a wreck. The *Burmah* was an iron-built steamer, 229 ft. long, 29 ft. beam, and 26 ft. depth in hold; her engines 160-horse power. She was built at Greenock in 1858, under special survey, and was classed in Lloyd's register as A 1 for twelve years.

INDIAN PRIZE-MONEYS.—Since the day when Sir Robert Walpole's Government were defeated in Parliament, in their attempt to partly appropriate prize-money to the expenses of the war, few questions of the kind have engaged a larger share of public interest than the division of the Banda and Kirwee booty, which has now been under the consideration of the authorities for several years. The troops under Sir George Whitlock have certainly some reason to complain of the long delay which has occurred, as they have not as yet realised a shilling of prize-money. The force from the Western Presidency, commanded at first by Brigadier Stuart, and afterwards by Sir Hugh Rose, has been more fortunate. The prize of Dhar has been distributed a few months back to those troops only which were present at the capture. The treasure of Jhansi oozed away before division. The booty of Banda and Kirwee has not been divided, because the Bombay troops have claimed to share in this, in addition to their own captures. They urge that their division, and that which Sir George Whitlock commanded, were in some sense, either in fact or in intention, associated, that no single division could have achieved its successes single-handed, and that these victories had some effect in intimidating and causing the surrender of the Chief of Kirwee. On the other hand, the Madras troops contend that the plea of association is disproved, that Whitlock held an independent command, that the advance upon Kirwee was made under the personal orders of Lord Canning, that the operations of the two columns were not only in distant territories, but essentially distinct, and the Madras column was not leaning on the Bombay force in any sense of the term. These points, however, have all, we believe, been submitted for the judgment of the law officers of the Crown, and we have reason to expect that the Government will soon pronounce in accordance with their opinion.—*Spectator*.

DEATH OF COLONEL ROBERT RAMSAY.—We have to record the death of Colonel Robert Ramsay, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 74th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and Deputy Military Auditor-General at Calcutta. The gallant officer, who was 59 years of age, died at Ipswich, on Saturday last. His commissions bear date as ensign, Jan. 8, 1825; lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1825; brevet-captain, Jan. 8, 1840; captain, March 17, 1841; brevet-major, Nov. 11, 1851; major, July 14, 1853; and lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 18, 1857.

COLONIAL MILITARY CHARGES.—The Army Estimates include charges amounting to £3,020,526 for military purposes in the colonies, exclusive of the cost of arms, accoutrements, and barrack, hospital, and other stores to be supplied from this country. But rather more than a fourth of this charge is incurred in respect of the Mediterranean and other stations not properly colonies. The year's expense in respect of Canada is estimated at £702,115, and in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, £180,695; the West Indies, £291,525; New Zealand, £347,209; China and Hong Kong, £334,789; West Coast of Africa, £77,438; Labuan, £4,500; Western Australia, £28,368. From all these colonies no repayment is expected. The cost for the Cape of Good Hope is put at £200,384; and Natal, £50,693, but they will contribute £13,500 in aid of the extra allowances of the troops. For New South Wales and Queensland the charge is £28,140; for Victoria, £24,767; for Tasmania, £30,214; and for South Australia, £6,829. New South Wales and Victoria pay the expense of one battery of garrison artillery, and these Australian colonies pay special allowances to the troops, but the amount of these is at present under discussion; New South Wales and South Australia also defray the cost of barrack buildings. The charge for the Mauritius is £150,995, and for Ceylon, £89,534, but the former contributes £10,000, and the latter £24,000, and both make allowances to the officers, Ceylon also bearing its commissariat charges and expense of barrack buildings.

EAST INDIA REVENUES.—A return was issued on Tuesday of all stocks, loans, debts, and liabilities chargeable on the East India revenues at home and abroad, up to the latest period of time to which such return can be made out, viz.:—England, Dec. 31, 1862; India, April 30, 1861. The return for England is as follows:—East India Bonds, £3,640,017; East India Debentures, £13,003,000; India Five per Cent. Stock, £15,720,100; owing for exports, £55,761; War office demands, Admiralty claims, &c., £326,129; capital of Indian railways and other guaranteed companies remaining in the home treasury, after deducting sums (partly estimated) drawn by them in India, £3,007,946; bills of exchange, £2,331; miscellaneous, £322,725; total, £36,077,902. The similar return for India is as follows:—The return distinguishes the amounts for the various presidencies, but we take the totals for the whole of India. Registered debt, £62,307,028; loans, £2,502,736; Treasury notes, £1,364,695; service funds, £3,453,891; bills payable, £3,581,838; deposits and miscellaneous, £11,257,880; total, £80,467,963.

AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.—At the half-yearly meeting on Tuesday of the Agra and United Service Bank, a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of £1 per share, were ordered to be paid, making a total distribution of twelve per cent. for the past twelve months.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19. Conference, Newlands, Shanghai: Ann Holzberg, McGuire, Calcutta. — 20. Lady Jocelyn str., Kerr, Calcutta. — 21. Eclair, Howes, Ceylon. — Bengal, Clarke, Mauritius. — Si. — 22. Smith, Winterthur, Seaward, Calcutta. — Celestial, Enmure, — Bombay: G. F. O. Heyn, Robinson, Calcutta; St. Louis, Tension, Mauritius; Jabez Snow, Ginn, Manila. — 21. Geelong, Wright, Shanghai; James Vinnicombe, — Whampoa; Helen's Bank, — Manila. — John Ritson, — Ichaboe; alcon, O'Sullivan, Manila. — 21. Mauritius str., Smyth, Royal Vindicator, Jones, Edendale, McGregor, Star of England, Newell, City of Perth, Grierson, Caines, Watson, St. J. Mitchell, — Calcutta; Hero, Ingle, Cape Good Hope. — Captain Cook, — lower, Futuoreen; Briton, Byford, Pading, Pokoolum, Grate, Swatow; Aristides, — Manila; British Queen, Nott, Maulmain; Nile, — Osprey, — Shanghai; Gauntlet, —

Hong Kong; Chalmers, Binton, Foo-chow; Clive, Fenwick, Madras; Electric, Sprott, Heatherbell, — Clarendon, Mauritius; Alexander, — Kurrachee; Charlotte Ann, Madras; Daphne, — Manila. — 24. Tinto, McDougall, Calcutta; Fortuna, Bartlett, Cape Good Hope; Lady McDonald, — Saldanha, — Manila; Swanley, Craig, Florence, Nightingale, Winslow, Mauritius; Janet Cowan, McKirdy, Tutuoreen; Cambrian, — Alcoa Bay; Lady Valiant, Cruikshank, Mauritius; Marion, Canerow, Calcutta; Emma, —, Mauritius. — 25. Ercya, Major, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route. Feb. 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. H. Crawford, Miss Crawford, Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Marriott, Miss Peere, Capt. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Tharburn, Mr. G. C. Craig, Miss Reiden, Mrs. Humble, Capt. Hawthorn.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)
March 1.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson, Lieut. Trevenen, Mr. F. Davidge, Miss Anderson, Mr. G. Schmeitzer, Mrs. Foster and infant. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Walhouse and infant, Lieut. Colonel Selby, Mr. H. D. Phillips. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. Leechman, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. King. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. J. Bryans, Mrs. Pauncote and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lay and infant, Mr. R. Coen, R.N. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cook. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. King, Mr. T. Watters, Mr. C. F. R. Allen, Mr. N. B. Denys, Mr. E. Solbe.
March 12.—For BOMBAY.—Col. Welby, Mrs. A. A. Dennis, Capt. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Peniston, Mr. H. A. Knop.
March 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. B. Riddell, Capt. F. J. Ellis, Staff surgeon M. B. Galloway. For CEYLON.—Rev. C. C. and Mrs. McArthur and infant, Mr. H. Durand, Mr. L. Carey, Mr. S. Dobree, Mrs. Saboulaire. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Despard, Mr. W. Keswick. For SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. J. Burn. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. Lloyd, Mr. T. W. Walker.
March 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Howell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. S. Stead.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOILEAU, the wife of Lieut.-col. A., Royal Madras Engineers, of a daughter, at 10, Haddington-terrace, Kingstown, near Dublin, Feb. 21.
HATHAWAY, the wife of A., Madras C.S., of a son, at Hastings, Feb. 22.
KINGSFORD, the wife of the Rev. F. W., late Chaplain H.E.I.C.S., of a daughter, at Upper Clapton, Feb. 19.
RIMINGTON, the wife of M., of Calicut, Malabar Coast, of a daughter, at Torrington, Devon, Feb. 21.
WHITE, the wife of Capt., Bombay Engineers, of a daughter, at Paignton, Feb. 10.

DEATHS.

EVANS, the infant daughter of Thomas M., at Westhill, Wadsworth, Feb. 19.
MANGLES, Harriet, the wife of Ross Donnelly, at Stoke-park, Surrey, Feb. 22.
MONTGOMERY, Andrew, late Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Bombay Army, at 19, Marlborough-buildings, Bath, aged 69, Feb. 16.
PATON, James, formerly of Cawnpore, at Kelvinbank-house, Kilsyth, N.B., Feb. 14.
RAMSAY, Colonel Robert, Retired Bengal Army, late Military Auditor-General, Calcutta, at Ipswich, aged 59, Feb. 21.

India Office,

Feb. 24, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon J. T. Glover, Med. Estab.; Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. F. A. Brooking, 13th N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. N. Tresidder, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. Bruce, late 28th N.I., 3 mo.; Asst. surg. C. Stewart, Med. Estab., 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. C. P. Crossman, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. B. Revell, 31st N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. W. B. Swinton, 8th L.C., 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. J. Daubeney, Med. Estab., 3 mo.; Capt. J. Barras, 15th N.I., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major F. W. Lambert, late 56th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. A. Ellis, 8th N.I.; Lieut. C. S. Blair, 18th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. A. Hawkins, Staff Corps.

INTERPRETERS.—Government have ruled that, when the services of an interpreter are absolutely necessary with a regiment and no qualified interpreter is available, an officer who has only passed in Hindoostanee may be appointed to act on half the staff salary appertaining to the situation. But it must on all such occasions be clearly shown that the appointment is absolutely needed, and that there is no qualified officer available in the same station for the duty.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.	60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.
Calcutta	2s. 0l.	2s. 0½d.	Singapore	4s. 7½d.
Madras	2s. 0l.	2s. 0½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 7½d.
Rombay	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	Shanghai	—
Colombo	2 p.u.	2 ½ p.u.		

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	227 to 230		
India 5 per cent.	103 to 104½		
India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	94½		
India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	104½		
India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	112½		
India Stock Debentures, 1858	95½		
India Stock Debentures, 1859	108½		
" " " 1863	100		
" " " 1864	103½		
" " " 1864 or 1866	104		
India 5 percent. for account...	108½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½		
India Bonus (£1,000)	12s. to 16s. pm.		
Ditto (under £1,000)	10s. to 12s. pm.		
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	104 to 105	
New	2	to 1 pm.	
Ditto E Shares	5	to 1	
Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	103 to 105	
Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	105½ to 106½	
East Indian	all	105½ to 106½	
Ditto G. Extension	5	to 1½ pm.	
Ditto H. Extension	2	to 1 pm.	
G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	105 to 105½	
Ditto New ditto	12	to 1 pm.	
Ditto Jan. 1862	6	to 1 pm.	
G. I. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	102 to 104	
Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	93 to 95	
Ditto 5 per cent.	100	103 to 104	
Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	96 to 99	
Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	9 to 7 dis.	
Scinde 5 per cent.	100	105½ to 106½	
Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	98 to 100	
Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	103 to 104	
Ditto	2	to 1½ pm.	
Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	103 to 104	
Do. g. 5 p. ct.	15	to 1½ pm.	
BANKS.			
Agria and United Service lim.	50	97 to 99	
Australasia	all	80 to 82	
Bank of Egypt	all	25½ to 26½	
Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	21½ to 22	
Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	48 to 50	
Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	24 to 2½ d	
Oriental Bank Corporation	all	56 to 58	
Ottoman Bank	all	40 to 41	
Do. New	2	7½ to 8½ pm	
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	to 1½ pm.	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Gas	1	½ dis to par	
E. I. and London Shipping B.	all	3 to 6	
E. I. Cotton Agency	3½	dis to par	
East India Irr. & Canal	2	dis to 1½ pm.	
Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 2½ pm	
Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4 xd.	
Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	to 1½ pm.	
Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½	
Do. New	½	to 1½	
Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	7½ to 8	
P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	71 to 73	
Ditto New	30	13 to 15 pm	
Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1858	all	21½	
Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½	
Ditto Registered	all	to 1½	
Ditto	all	5 to 7	
Telegraph to India	1	½ to 1 dis.	

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren., July 1, 1867	5	105½ to 106½	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	103 to 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	4½	103 to 105	—
Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
*Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	101 to 105½	—
*Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	104½ to 105½	—
Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860	5	—	—
Ditto ditto, April 1, 1866	5	107 to 108	—
*Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866	5	104½ to 105½	104½
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ to 106½	—
Ditto Jan. 1, 1870	4½	106½ to —	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	103 to 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	101 to 103	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	104 to 106	—
*Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	104½ to 105½	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103½ to 104½	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic ... £40
 Daily Boarders ... 20
 Daily Pupils ... 14
 Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each ... 4
 Do. do. do. by a Master, each ... 8
 German and Italian, each ... 8
 Dancing and Calisthenics, each ... 4
 Laundry, Four Pounds.

Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.

A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, DRESDEN, GERMANY.

French, English, and German taught, with all the other branches of instruction requisite for a refined education. Music and drawing by professors of eminence and of the highest class.

Prospectuses with references sent on application to the proprietress, Mrs. DUKEL, Struve-Strasse, 7, Dresden, Germany; or to her London agent, Mr. ALSOP, 22, Brunswick square, London, W.C.

A LADY, the wife of a Clergyman in Warwickshire, will be happy to take CHARGE of ONE or TWO CHILDREN of Parents residing in India, to be Educated with her own Daughters, under the care of a competent Governess.

Address A. T., care of Messrs. DAWSON and SONS, 74, Cannon-street, City, London, E.C.

THE REV. E. A. CLAYDON PREPARES PUPILS for the Universities, for the Civil Service, and for the Competitive Examinations for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Line. References are permitted to EDGAR CORRIE, Esq., 26, Lombard-street, E.C.

Address 4, Church-terrace, Lee, S.E.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo place, S.W.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for MARCH, 2s. 6d.

CONTAINS—

My Wanderings in West Africa—A Visit to the Renowned Cities of Wari and Benin. By an F.R.G.S. Part II.—The Renowned City of Benin.

A First Friendship.—A Tale. Conclusion. Law and Lawyers in England and Scotland. Mountaineering in 1861.

A Chapter on Innocents. Lawrence Bloomfield in Ireland. Part V.—The Bad Parish. Theology in Holland.

The Two Thursts. Victor Hugo. March. By Astley H. Baldwin.

Italian Poetry and Patriotism. Part I. The Japanese Martyrs.

London: PARKER, SON, and BOURN, West Strand, W.C.

A LADY can strongly recommend an EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT, who is accustomed to the care of children, and who wishes to RETURN to Calcutta about the end of April, or in May.

For further particulars apply to C. W. H., care of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, London, E.C.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfect & secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at ½, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office. J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMEN-

TARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2s. 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas; also single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammers, all the recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.

Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. TENNANT, at 149, Strand, W.C.

THE BEAUTIES of the EAST.—All that

can preserve and enhance the charms of woman, youth, and beauty.—Madame RACHEL begs leave to inform the nobility, aristocracy, and her lady patrons that she has just received a costly consignment of ARABIAN PREPARATIONS, which render the hair, teeth, and complexion beautiful beyond comparison; and the choicest Arabian perfumes—'ac simile of which was presented in golden vases by the ladies of Paris to the Empress Eugenie, and have gained for her the patronage of royalty.—Can be selected at, or forwarded from, her Drawing-room Saloon, 47a, New Bond-street.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS

CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Cabinet Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, and General House Furnishers, beg very respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Public in general, that they have recently made very extensive ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their spacious SHOW ROOMS and MANUFACTURING PREMISES, which has enabled them very materially to increase their hitherto extensive stock, and rendered it practicable for the more prompt execution of the numerous orders consequent on their large and increasing business, and they take this opportunity of most respectfully soliciting a continuance of past favours, and kind recommendation of those to whom the house is favourably known, calling special attention to the very important fact that, regardless of distance, all goods are delivered

CARRIAGE FREE.

R. L. and Co. invite all parties intending to furnish to supply themselves with their "Illustrated Furnishing Guide," containing about two hundred and fifty well-executed designs, which will be forwarded on application postage free.

January, 1863.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s BEDSTEADS, in Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. Full size Iron Bedsteads, 6s. 6d.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

The Paragon Couch ... 3½ guineas.
 The Prince of Wales Couch ... 3½ guineas.
 The Prince's Easy Chair ... 30s.
 The Eugene Easy Chair ... 25s.
 The Vienna Easy Chair ... 35s.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Prices of every article required for completely furnishing a House of any class, post free. This is the largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World.—145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. M A P L E and C O.

for CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
 Good Stout Brussels, at 2s. 4½d. per yard.
 Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES

to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HONX, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 33, Regent's-circus, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

Published on the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th of each month,

THE HOME NEWS.

PRICE 6d.

A JOURNAL SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO INDIAN TOPICS AND THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

The HOME NEWS contains a Summary of the Principal Events of the Week—Parliamentary Intelligence, with Full Reports of all Indian Debates—East-India House Reports—Foreign Intelligence—Opinions of the Press—Literature—Law and Police Courts—Political, Clerical, and Miscellaneous News—Arrivals and Departures of Ships from and to the East—List of Passengers Outwards and Home—Army and Navy Promotions and Changes—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Commercial, &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year ... £1 4s. 0d.
 Postage on 48 Numbers ... 0 4 0

HOME NEWS OFFICES, 55, Parliament-street; and 124, Bishopsgate-street.

Subscribers to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Agency, 24s. per annum in England, are entitled to receive the HOME NEWS free of cost, except for postage, in addition to the use of their Reading Rooms, &c.

ENGRAVED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AN ATLAS of INDIA, on a scale of four miles to an inch. From Trigonometrical Surveys made for the purpose, being intended to form a complete Map of the whole of India, on a uniform plan, the Sheets being issued separately as they are completed, at 4s. each, or on cloth, in cases, 7s. each.

The following Sheets are published, viz. :—

4. Legur, Kooram River.
14. Attok, Peabawur, Jelalabad.
15. Kalabagh, Bunnoo.
24. Bassein, Dumaun.
25. Bombay.
26. Junjeera, Rutnagheriah, Vixia-droog.
- 27 & 41. Goa, Dharwar, Belgam.
38. Aurangabad, Nasik.
39. Poona.
40. Satara, Bejapoor, Meerut.
41. Goa.
42. North Canara, Mysore, &c.
43. South Canara, Coorg, &c.
44. Part of Malabar.
45. Chamba, Lahoul.
47. Himalaya Mountains.
48. Dehra Doon, Sirhind, and Upper Doonab.
49. Delhi, Meerut, &c.
50. Agra, Bhurtpoor, Jeypoor.
54. Nurnulla, Gawilghur.
55. Maiker, Jaulnah, Bassein.
56. Nandair, Kowla, Beder.
57. Sholapore.
58. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Nizam's Dominions.
59. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Mysore Dominions.
60. Mysore Dominions.
61. Coimbatore, Neigherry Hills, Malabar.
62. Travancore, Cochin, Hindigul.
63. Tinnevely and Travancore.
65. Himalaya Mountains.
66. Gurhwal, Kumaon.
67. Moradabad, Bareilly.
68. Furruckabad, Etawah.
69. North Bundelcund.
70. South Bundelcund.
73. Nagpoor.
73. Wyrghur, Chandah.
74. Nirmul, Mullangoor.
75. Hyderabad.
76. Guntoor, Kurnool, &c.
77. Cuddapah, Nellore, &c.
78. Madras, Arcot, &c.
79. Salem, Trichinopoly.
80. Ramnad, Tanjore.
81. Tuticorin.
87. Lucknow, Oudh.
88. Allahabad.
89. Rewah, part of Mirzapoor.
94. Rajahmundry, Elloor, Coringa.
95. Masulipatam, Mouths of the Kistna.
102. Khatmandu, Ghoruckpoor.
103. Ghazepoor, Dinapore.
104. Sherghotty, Palanow.
107. Ganjam, Goomaur.
108. Ganjam, part of Vizagapatam.
109. Part of Vizagapatam.
111. Nathpoor, Bhowareh.
112. Bhagulpoor, Purneah.
113. Soory, Raughur.
114. Midnapoor, Chabassa.
115. Cuttack, Balasore.
116. Chilka Lake, Pooree.
124. Lower Assam.
125. Sylhet.
129. Upper Assam.
130. Upper Assam.
131. Munnipoor.
138. North-East part of Assam.

* * A small Index Sheet may be had GRATIS, on application.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS, &c., for the Navigation from England to India and China, and throughout the Eastern Seas, viz. :—

1. North Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
2. South Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
3. Anchorage at Gough's Island, 1s.
4. Bird's Islands and Duddington Rock, 1s.
- 5 and 6. Cape of Good Hope, two sheets, 8s.
7. Indian Ocean, 6s.
8. Arabian Sea and East Africa, 7s. 6d.
9. Hindoostan Coast and Islands, 6s.
10. Bombay Harbour, 5s.
11. Goa Road and River, 6s.
12. Maldiva Islands and Channels, 2s.
13. Bay of Bengal, 5s.
14. Peninsula of India, East of Bengal Bay, 7s.
15. West Coast of Sumatra, 5s.
16. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, one sheet, 6s.
- 17, 18, and 19. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, three sheets, 15s.
20. Strait of Sunda, 5s.
21. Straits of Banca and Gaspar, 7s. 6d.
22. Caranota Passage and Borneo, West Coast, 6s.
23. Straits of Rhio, Durian, Langin, and Singapore, 6s.
- 24 and 25. China Sea and Coasts adjacent, two sheets, 12s.
26. Canton River and Channels, 6s.
27. East Coast of China, 7s. 6d.
28. Bashee Islands, 2s.
- 29, 30, and 31. Eastern Passages to China, three sheets, 21. 1s.
32. Passages through the Barrier Reefs, 2s.

THE INDIAN DIRECTORY; or, Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the interjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Compiled chiefly from Original Journals of the Honourable Company's Ships, and from the Observations and Remarks resulting from the Experience of Twenty-one Years in the Navigation of those Seas. By JAMES HORSBURGH, Esq., F.R.S., &c. Seventh Edition, 2 vols. 4to., cloth lettered, 24. 6s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Two Volumes, Octavo, with a Portrait of LADY MORGAN, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also a Portrait of SIR CHARLES MORGAN. Price £1. 16s.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, DIARIES, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY MORGAN'S CORRESPONDENCE INCLUDES, AMONG MANY OTHERS, LETTERS FROM

King Jerome,
Madame Patterson Bonaparte,
The Duke of Devonshire,
Duchess of Devonshire,
Duke of Leinster,
Marquis Wellesley,
Marquis of Anglesey,
Marquis of Abercorn,
Marchioness of Abercorn,
The Earl of Aberdeen,
The Earl of Carlisle,

Lord Melbourne,
Lady Caroline Lamb,
Lord Cloncurry,
Lady Stanley,
Lord Darnley,
The Countess of Cork and Orrery,
Lady Leitrim,
Lord Duncannon,
Lord Maccall,
Lord Erskine,
Joseph Hume,
Daniel O'Connell,

Sheil,
E. Jenner,
Lafayette,
Byron,
Countess Guiccioli,
Moore,
Douglas Jerrold,
Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,
Thomas Campbell,
Mrs. Hemans,
Rev. Sidney Smith.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, in 3 vols. 8vo, cloth lettered, price £1. 12s.

THE NATIONALITIES OF EUROPE.

By DR. R. G. LATHAM.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

HINDUSTANI WORKS,

BY

DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES IN KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

I.—IN THE ROMAN OR ENGLISH CHARACTERS.

1. HINDUSTANI MANUAL; containing a Compendious Grammar, Exercises for Translation, Dialogues and Vocabulary. Price 3s. 6d.
2. THE BAGH O BAHAR; or, "Adventures of Four Derrishes," a celebrated Tale, by MIR AMMAN, of Delhi; with a complete Vocabulary. Price 5s.
3. A DICTIONARY: HINDUSTANI-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-HINDUSTANI. Price 36s.
4. A SMALLER HINDUSTANI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Price 12s.

II.—IN THE ORIENTAL CHARACTERS.

1. HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR, with Specimens of Writing in the Persian and Nagari Characters, Reading Lessons and Vocabulary. Price 10s. 6d.
2. THE BAGH O BAHAR, in the Persian Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Price 12s. 6d.
3. THE TOTA-KAHANI; or, "Tales of a Parrot," in the Persian Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Price 8s.
4. THE IKHWAN US SOFA: or, "Brothers of Purity," in the Persian Character. Price 12s. 6d.
5. THE BAITAL PACHISI; or, "Twenty-five Tales of a Demon," in the Nagari Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Price 9s.
6. ORIENTAL PENMANSHIP; a Guide to Writing Hindustani in the Persian Character. Price 8s.
7. A HINDUSTANI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY in the Persian Character, with the Hindi Words in Nagari also; and an English-Hindustani Dictionary in the Roman Character; both in One Volume. Price 42s.

GRAMMAR of the PERSIAN LANGUAGE. To which is added a Selection of Easy Extracts for Reading; together with a Vocabulary and Translations. Price 12s. 6d.

GRAMMAR of the BENGALI LANGUAGE. To which is added a Selection of Easy Phrases and Useful Dialogues. Price 12s. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., and Sold by all Booksellers.

12mo, cloth, price 1s. 6d., or by post, 1s. 7d.

HOW TO SPEAK HINDUSTANI; being an easy Guide to Conversation in that Language. Designed for the use of Soldiers and others proceeding to India.

By E. M. ROGERS.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.

THE BENGALI READER: consisting of Easy Selections from the best Authors: With a Translation and Vocabulary of all the Words occurring in the Text. A New Edition, thoroughly Revised and Corrected. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S GLOSSARY.

GLOSSARY of JUDICIAL and REVENUE TERMS, and of useful words occurring in official documents relating to the Administration of the Government of British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya, Marathi, Gujarathi, Telugu, Karnata, Tamil, Malayalam, and other languages, compiled and published under the authority of the hon. the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company. By H. H. WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., &c. 4to. cloth, 23. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, 12mo, roan, 5s. 6d.,

SANSKRIT MANUAL;

Containing—

Part I.—The Accidence of Grammar, chiefly in Roman or English Type.

Part II.—A Complete Series of Progressive Exercises.

By MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A., of University College, Oxford, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, &c., &c.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Post 8vo., price 8s.,

ADVICE TO OFFICERS IN INDIA.

By JOHN MCCOSH, M.D., late of the Bengal Medical Staff.

"To young officers going out to India, Dr. McCosh tenders the most salutary advice."—Leader.

"He is well qualified to be a mentor to the uninitiated."—United Service Magazine.

"He is always a firm, friendly, and practical adviser."—Edinburgh Courant.

"On all matters handled in it, the young officer may gain some valuable hints."—Athenaeum.

"The work is a little encyclopaedia of information on miscellaneous subjects."—Edinburgh Medical Journal.

"McCosh's book is one which no cadet should be without."—Caledonian Mercury.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN AND CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

AN INQUIRY into the THEORIES of HISTORY.—CHANCE, LAW, WILL, with Special Reference to the Principles of the Positive Philosophy. 8vo cloth, 15s.

"This is both an able and an interesting book; for the writer, while an accurate and in some respects an original thinker, has also the command of a clear and animated style. The general scope of the book is the refutation of that naked positivism of which M. Comte is the apostle. . . . Of the whole work we can confidently say that it is one to be read by every man interested in these questions. It is a weighty treatise, and an important contribution to philosophy."—The Press, August 16, 1862.

"Written to combat certain opinions which have lately been gaining ground with some classes of thinkers, this treatise is well-timed. With no more boldness than is proper, the author claims that the views of wise men in former ages shall not be disregarded without good reason, and that nothing new and improved shall be accepted simply because of its impudence. His own language throughout is moderate and logical. A Conservative on principle, it is a part of his conservative belief in the steady progress of mankind to seek for the development of new thoughts in every age of human history, and ready to accept all that bears the stamp of truth. In a book full of argument, and occupying just that border-land of metaphysics which is harder to tread than the defined circle of metaphysics itself, it would be easy to discover discrepancies of thought and contradictions of terms; but the faults are few, and the merits many."—Examiner, Aug. 16, 1862.

A SHORT TRIP in HUNGARY and TRANSYLVANIA in the SPRING of 1862. By Professor D. T. ANSTED. Post 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d.

"Professor Ansted's descriptions are written with a neatness attesting the accuracy of a scientific observer's eyes. His volume is one both of value and entertainment: a book calculated to turn the thoughts of tourists down the Danube."—Athenæum, Aug. 16, 1862.

"Many a tourist this autumn will have cause to thank Professor Ansted for introducing them to a new and comparatively unknown country. . . . It would be difficult to find a more agreeable companion for a tour than the author of this interesting volume."—The Press, Aug. 9, 1862.

THE SCIENCE of HOME LIFE.

By ALBERT J. BERNAYS, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and of Practical Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical and Surgical College (late Lecturer on Chemistry and Practical Chemistry at St. Mary's Hospital), &c., &c. Illustrated by several cuts. Post 8vo, cloth, 6s.

MEMORABLE EVENTS of MODERN HISTORY. By J. G. EDGAR. Author of the "Boyhood of Great Men," &c., &c. With Illustrations. Post 8vo, cloth, 6s. 6d.

"A practical writer, with a high sense of his obligations as an instructor of children. Mr. J. G. Edgar never makes a contribution to juvenile literature that does not deserve a certain measure of commendation. We can conscientiously recommend it ('Memorable Events') as a work at the same time entertaining and useful."—Athenæum, March 6, 1862.

"Mr. Edgar's style is clear, vigorous, simple, and unaffected, and from the first page to the last the reader is instinctively conscious of standing in the presence of a gentleman and a scholar. Though writing for the benefit of the rising generation Mr. Edgar possesses the enviable talent of attracting at the same time the attention of young men and grey-heads, and of so describing events as to suggest many a topic for grave reflection. His last ('Memorable Events') is certainly not his least work, and not only confirms but enhances his previous reputation as an earnest, agreeable, high-minded, and reliable chronicler of human achievements and human follies and failures."—Spectator.

"A most acceptable present for the youth of both sexes."—Observer.

THE FORESTS and GARDENS of SOUTH INDIA. By HUGH CLEGGHORN, M.D., F.L.S., Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency. Post 8vo., with Illustrations, price 12s.

"Full of valuable information and thoroughly reliable in all its statements."—Daily News.

THE HISTORY of CHESS: from the Time of the Early Invention of the Game in India till the Period of its Establishment in Western and Central Europe. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D., 8vo, cloth, 15s.

"This volume will be a welcome addition to the library of every lover of the noble game of chess. Our author makes a stout fight for the Hindus as the inventors of the game, and adduces many cogent proofs in support of his opinion. He shows how the game is played in other countries, how it has been modified both in the names of the pieces and the names of the game by the peculiarities of the country or the national temperament of the inhabitants; and then traces the steps by which it has arrived at its present place of honour in civilized and intellectual Europe. The book is, therefore, full of curious lore that is on other and higher subjects than chess-playing, for it involves dissertations on ethnology, comparative zoology, the dispersion and settlement of nations, and the manners and customs of different countries, to a degree that would not be at all anticipated by a person who contented himself by reading the title-page. All this information is given, not in any dry, repulsive, or even technical style, but easily, clearly, and in an animated manner—the style that would naturally be adopted by a gentleman and man of the world."—Herald.

SIN: its Causes and Consequences. An Attempt to Investigate the Origin, Nature, Extent, and Results of Moral Evil. A Series of Lent Lectures. By the Rev. HENRY CHRISTMAS, M.A., F.R.S. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s. 6d.

"These lectures are learned, eloquent, and earnest, and though they approach the 'limits of religious thought,' they do not transgress those limits; and they present the reader with a comprehensive review, based upon revelation, of the nature, extent, and consequences of moral evil or sin, both in this world and in the world to come."—Civil Service Gazette.

A COURSE of ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS, for the Use of Candidates for Admission into either of the Military Colleges; of Applicants for Appointments in the Home or Indian Civil Service; and of Mathematical Students generally. 2nd Edition. In one closely printed 8vo. volume. Pp. 648. Price 12s.

"In the work before us he has digested a complete Elementary Course by aid of his long experience as a teacher and a writer; and he has produced a very useful book. . . . Mr. Young has not allowed his own tastes to rule the distribution, but has adjusted his parts with the skill of a veteran."—Athenæum, March 9, 1861.

"Mr. Young is well-known as the author of undoubtedly the best treatise on the 'Theory of Equations' which is to be found in our language—a treatise distinguished by originality of thought, great learning, and admirable perspicuity. Nor are these qualities wanting in the work which we are reviewing. . . . Considering the difficulty of the task which Mr. Young has undertaken to discharge, and the extent of useful knowledge he has succeeded in imparting accurately and lucidly in so small a compass, we can without hesitation commend this work to the public as by far the best elementary course of mathematics in our language."—The London Review, April 6, 1861.

THE RUSSIANS at HOME: Unpolitical

Sketches, showing what Newspapers they read; what Theatres they frequent; and how they Eat, Drink, and Enjoy themselves; with other matter relating chiefly to Literature, Music, and to Places of Historical and Religious Interest in and about Moscow. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Esq. 2nd Edition, with Illustrations. Price 10s. 6d.

"It is a book that we can sincerely recommend, not only to those who are desirous of abundant and reliable information respecting the social economy of the Russian people, but to those who seek an entertaining volume, that may be perused in any part with both profit and amusement."—Edinburgh Evening Courant.

"This is not only one of the most amusing books that we have read for a long time, but also the best and most reliable account of Russian life and manners which has hitherto been given to the public."—Spectator.

"The tone is so genial, the descriptions are so vigorously touched, and the author's perfect acquaintance with his subject is so marked throughout, that his sketches are sure to delight any one into whose hands they may fall."—Literary Gazette.

HISTORY of the BRITISH EMPIRE in

INDIA, by EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., containing a copious Glossary of Indian Terms, and a complete chronological Index of Events. The whole in one closely-printed 8vo. volume, price 12s.

Students who have to pass an examination on the History of India will find Mr. Thornton's the best and cheapest volume to consult, for whilst it is a complete and comprehensive History, the style is lively and interesting, a great contrast with all other Histories of India.

A GAZETTEER of INDIA compiled from

Documents at the India-office, and other official returns made in India. By EDWARD THORNTON, Esq. In one large closely-printed 8vo volume, with Map, price £1. 1s.

THE LIBRARY EDITION of the above

Work in four vols. 8vo, with Maps showing the acquisitions of the British at various periods. Notes, and marginal References, may still be had, price £2. 16s.

THE INDIAN ARMY and CIVIL SERVICE LIST for January, 1863. Issued by order of the Secretary of State for India. 12mo, sewed, 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.; bound copies, 7s. 6d.; or by post, 8s.

The Indian Army and Civil Service List is issued on the 1st January and 1st July in each year.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT, Lady Companion to the Princess

Charlotte of Wales, with Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote Books. Fourth Edition, 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, £1. 6s.

"Why we should turn to these volumes as among the most interesting of the recent season, will be sufficiently evident as we indicate their contents."—Times.

"Of the popularity of these volumes, on account of their historical as well as gossiping merits, there can be no doubt whatever."—Athenæum.

THE HISTORY of the OPERA, from

MONTEBERDE to DONIZETTI. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. Second Edition, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, price £1. 1s.

"Completely master of his subject, and possessing a ready and pleasing pen, Mr. Edwards in these volumes gives us an exceedingly interesting history of operatic performances."—Herald.

"It is one of those treasures of amusing anecdote that may be taken up and laid down at a minute's notice."—Times.

THE REPUBLIC of FOOLS: being the

History of the State and People of Abdera in Thrace. Translated from the German of C. M. von Wieland. By the Rev. H. CHRISTMAS. 2 vols., post 8vo., cloth, 18s.

"As a prose satire, 'The History of the Abderites' yields only in breadth of humour, and pungency of wit, to Dean Swift's immortal travels of Captain Lemuel Gulliver and of works of that class we know of none in any language that can compare with either of the two."—Observer.

"There is enjoyment for many a Christmas to come, for many thousands of English boys, and many thousands of English men and women. Unfortunately for the world Pisistratus Caxton departed this life without having made any contribution towards the great history of human folly, save, indeed, by the records of his own. Mr. Christmas has given us something even better in his translation of 'Wieland's Abderites': and in the simplest, most racy, and vernacular English, has enriched our literature with another character of the family dear to mankind, of the Quixotes, Gullivers, and other human foils of human self-love and vanity. If the addition to our shelves of a book to delight the young and instruct the old overflowing with wit, fun, drollery inexpressible, wisdom depth, and knowledge is an achievement deserving of national thanks, we undertake to convey our share to Mr. Christmas, fearing only lest we should not have thanked him sufficiently."—London Review.

THE CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE:

An Act passed by the Legislative Council of India on the 5th September, 1861. 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

MANUAL of MILITARY LAW for all

Ranks of the Army and Militia: together with an Abstract of the Volunteer Acts. By Colonel J. K. PIPON, Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters, and J. F. COLLIER, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 2nd Revised Edition, pocket-size, 3s. 6d. — By post, 3s. 8d.

"This Manual, which is approved by the Commander-in-Chief, is portable in form, and should be in the hands of all soldiers and riflemen."—Athenæum.

PRECEDENTS in MILITARY LAW;

including the Practice of Courts-Martial; the Mode of Conducting Trials; the Duties of Officers at Military Courts of Inquests, Courts of Inquiry, Courts of Requests, &c., &c.

The following are a portion of the Contents:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Military Law. | 8. Precedents of Military Law. |
| 2. Martial Law. | 9. Trials of Arson to Rape. (Alphabetically arranged.) |
| 3. Courts-Martial. | 10. Rebellions. |
| 4. Courts of Inquiry. | 11. Riots. |
| 5. Courts of Inquest. | 12. Miscellaneous. |
| 6. Courts of Request. | |
| 7. Forms of Courts-Martial. | |

By Lieutenant-colonel W. HUGHES, Late Deputy Judge-advocate-general, Bengal Army, and Author of several Works on Courts-Martial. In one thick 8vo. vol., price 25s.

"It would be impossible to over-estimate the utility of this work to members of the military profession as a comprehensive exposition of the law especially applicable to them, and to the practice of military tribunals; and it would be difficult to speak in terms of commendation, too high of the manner in which it has been executed."—Morning Chronicle.

A HANDBOOK DICTIONARY for the

MILITIA and VOLUNTEER SERVICES; including an Epitome of the Duties of all Ranks, and of the Interior Economy of a Regiment of Artillery Militia; Regulations for Organising the Officers' Mess; Definitions of Military and Technical Terms applied in Fortification and Artillery; Qualifications Tactical and Legal, Required of Officers on Appointment to, and Promotion in, Regiments of Artillery and Infantry Militia; with a variety of other useful Information on Military Subjects, compiled from works published under official and other competent authority. By Lieut-Colonel PERCY SCOTT. Price 3s. 6d., bound and clasped; or by post, 3s. 8d.

TREATISE on FORTIFICATIONS and

ARTILLERY. By Major HECTOR STRAITH, revised and rewritten by THOMAS COOK, R.N., and JOHN T. HYDE, M.A. late of Addiscombe College. Seventh Edition. Illustrated by numerous Plans and Cuts. Royal 8vo. Cloth, £2. 2s.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES of FOR-

TIFICATION. By JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., late Professor of Fortification and Artillery at Addiscombe College. Plans; two Cuts. Royal 8vo., 10s. 6d.

PRINCIPLES of GUNNERY. By JOHN

T. HYDE, M.A., late Professor of Fortification and Artillery, Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe. Second Edition revised and enlarged. With many Plates and Cuts, and Photograph of Armstrong Gun. Royal 8vo., 14s.

Contents:—Laws of Matter—Air, Resistance of to Moving Bodies—Projectiles, Rotation of, Deflections of, Eccentricity—Rifle, Principles of—Shot, Laws of, Penetration of, Examples of Actual Penetration of—Gunpowder, Theoretical Investigation of Composition and Combustion of, Manufacture of Proof of—Gun Cotton, Composition of, Manufacture of, Manufacture of, Proof of—Carnages—Dynamite—Ammunition, Description of, Manufacture of, Rise of—Guns, Management of—Rifles, General Principles of, Considerations affecting Rate of Twist, Form of Projectiles, Size of Bore, Pattern of Killing, Whitworth, Turner, Henry, Ingram Rifles—Enfield Rifle—American Government Rifle—Breech-loading Rifles—Lancaster Guns and Rifles—Revolvers—Armstrong Rifled Gun—Description of, Construction of, Projectiles used with, Time Fuse, Concussion Fuse, Sights, Tables of Ranges, Deflections, &c., &c.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION

(Limited).
Joint-Stock Wine Company.
Commanding Capital, £500,000.
Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.
Registered in May, 1854.

The following are duty-paid prices:—
Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 55s.
Ports from wood, 22s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 48s., 54s., and upwards.
Champagnes—Epernay, 39s.; Imperial Sillery, 48s. and 54s. E. Chiquot's, 58s.; Moet's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.
Clarets.—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s.
Clarets.—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.
All other French or German Wines in proportion.

For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent street.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY

AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day.
55, Parliament-street, S.W.

•• Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month, and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

PASSAGES AND OUTFITS TO INDIA.—

Plans and prices of accommodation of all Ships sailing for INDIA may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., and Passages, Overland and via the Cape, negotiated without charge for Commission.

CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c.—Every article of OUTFIT, Camp, and Cabin Furniture supplied on the shortest notice, at the Outfit and Supply Branches. Complete Lists, showing the total expense of military and personal equipment in all branches of the Service, may be obtained, with every information relative to India, of

GRINDLAY and CO.,
EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENTS,
55, Parliament-street, S.W.

•• Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—

OVERLAND ROUTE.—Officers and Civilians returning from furlough, or joining on first appointment, can receive their passage through Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY and Co.'s (late Waggon) West-end Office, 23, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurances effected. Files of the latest news in the reading-room.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS

STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA, by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belonging to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).

The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship *INDIANA*, 2,365 tons, 300-horse power, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 15th of APRIL, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 10th of APRIL, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent ship, built expressly for the India trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess.

The average passage of the last eight steamers has been seventy-one days to Madras; the *Calcutta* performed the voyage in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.

For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Broker, ALFRED BREIT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Minster-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary,
East India and London Shipping Company (Limited),
9, Minster-lane, E.C.

CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS to or from INDIA.—

THE ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited) undertake to CONVEY PARCELS between ENGLAND and the principal places in the INTERIOR of INDIA. The Company's vessels ply on the Ganges, between Calcutta and Allahabad; and on the Indus and Sutlej, between Karachi, Moultan, and Feroz-pore, taking goods also for the Upper Indus, in correspondence with the new line of the Punjab Government. The Company carries at through rates, by road and railway, as well as by river. For tariff of charges apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Office, 9, Billiter-street, London.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1816, and its present income is £130,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.
LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C.,
and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street

DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.

GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street,

has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

FIRE! THIEVES! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Clintwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Morison, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.
Old-chance, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

•• Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA.

Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per pound. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

J. McCALL and Co.,

PROVISION STORES, 137, HOUNDSDITCH, N.E.

•• Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour is retained.

RUPTURES,—by ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite retaining power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

MR. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 53s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 6d.

An Umbilical Truss—32s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.,

&c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, STRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 38, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS,
Corner of Spring-gardens.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S

GURRY OR MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

CHUTNIES and INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

PAYNE and Co., BELATEE BUNGALOW, CALCUTTA beg to inform their Indian constituents and the public that their

FAMOUS INDIAN CONDIMENTS

Can be obtained in London in the same perfection as at their Establishment at Calcutta, which branch of the business has been successfully carried on for forty years, and stands pre-eminent for INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND DELICACIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

They may be obtained from Payne and Co., Regent-street, London; C. Stembidge, Oriental Warehouse, Leicester-square, London; Crosse and Blackwell, London; A. Cobbett, Pall Mall, London; and most Italian Warehousemen and Grocers in the City, and West End. The following Condiments are much appreciated in Europe:—

Bengal Club Chutney.	Chilli Vinegar.
Lucknow ditto.	Essence of Chilies.
Pindare ditto.	Tapp Sauce.
Cashmere ditto.	Mofusil Sauce.
Tamarind ditto.	Bamboo Pickle.
Pickled Mangoes.	Guava Jelly.
Curry Powder.	Mango Jelly.
Curry Paste.	Pine Apple Preserve.
Cayenne Pepper.	Preserved Mangoes.
Pickled Lemons.	Mulligatawny Paste.

Agents for the sale of their Condiments required in the large provincial towns of England and Scotland, and the Australian Colonies. Priced Lists sent free on application.

PAYNE and Co., Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta; Established in 1821.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGES)

ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its Purity, and marked superiority, daily prescribed by the Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, Affections of the Liver, Constitutional Debility, Attenuation of Body, as an Alternative Medicine at the Changes of the Seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of Mercury.

In India and the Colonies it is extensively used to prevent taking complaints incidental to Tropical Climates, and as a renovator of the system after Sickness invaluable.

"A superior preparation, that may always be relied on."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medica Review.

"Latterly, in consequence of much debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used 'Bridges's Sarsaparilla' myself, with complete benefit and success."—J. Poett, F.R.C.S.

Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter pints. One pint is equal to eight pints of the ordinary preparations.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against cheap preparations of Sarsaparilla, which, instead of being what they profess to be, are nothing but a decoction of common herbs, sweetened with molasses, and flavoured with American Winter Green. The genuine has "Thos. Wilkinson (late Bridges and Co.), 270, Regent-street, London," engraved on each bottle.

AGREEABLE SEIDLITZ POWDER in one bottle, protected by a case with measure and spoon included. This preparation is highly recommended, not only as a Mild Aperient, but to allay Fever, Thirst, &c.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINIDINE for the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria. No person exposed to the influence of or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria. Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson (late Wilkinson, Bridger, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

CORYZINE.—This invaluable, non-sternu-

tative POWDER, employed like Snuff, affords instantaneous relief in incipient cases of cold, influenza or Coryza, the sense of suffocation with excessive secretion supervening, being in both cases effectually removed. To those subject to this distressing complaint it is confidently recommended as a sure remedy.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 13d. and 3s. 9d.; post free, 1s. 3d. and 3s. 1d. in stamps, by MARSHALL and MELLIN, English and Foreign Chemists, 16, Tichborne-street, opposite the County Fire Office, Regent-street.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS

stand unequalled for restoring vigour to weak and relaxed constitutions, and have been proved to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. To those who are suffering from languor and exhaustion occasioned by a residence in hot climates, these Pills will be found particularly beneficial. They give energy to the muscles and nerves, strength to the stomach, and completely renovate the system, so that the patient is astonished at the effects produced.

Prepared by W. PRICHARD, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—

EFFECTS OF COLD.—In many periods of the year almost every current of air is pregnant with sore throats, influenza, and a similar host of disorders. All may be readily subdued by rubbing Holloway's Ointment externally over the affected parts, which quickly penetrates any diseased or disordered part of the body; and whatever or wherever the seat or nature of the malady may be, searches out its cause, and safely effects the precise remedial action required, without weakening the system, or leaving behind any particle of the disease. Holloway's Pills greatly assist this curative action. The sick of all nations have voluntarily borne testimony to the extraordinary cures performed by these medicaments.

Now ready, price 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.

THE INDIAN ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE LIST.**JANUARY, 1863.**

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 18, Waterloo-place, S.W., Publishers to the India Office.

This Day is published, in One Handsome Octavo Volume, with Seventy-two Illustrations on Wood, by VIZETELLY, LOUDAN, NICHOLLS, and HART. Also, with a Map. Price £1. 6s.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

CONTAINING—

PART I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The Channel and Channel Islands—Alderney, Orkney, and the Casquets—Island and Coast of Guernsey—Islands and Rocks near Guernsey—Jersey and adjacent Rocks—Chausey Archipelago and the Minquiers—Climate, Meteorology, and Sanitary Condition.

PART II.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Vegetable Productions Natural to the Islands—Animals in the Islands and adjacent Seas—Geology and Mineralogy, Ancient Formations, Modern Destruction and Renovation—Fauna and Flora considered in reference to their Physical Geography and Geology.

PART III.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Pagan and Legendary Period—German Period—Norman Conquest to the beginning of the Civil Wars—Civil Wars—Accession of William the Third to Present Time—Antiquities and Archaeology—Language and Literature.

PART IV.—ECONOMICS AND TRADE.

Agriculture—Horticulture—Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures—Constitution and Laws—Manners and Customs—Principal Public Institutions—Hints to Tourists—Money, Weights, and Measures—Statistics.

BY DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

AND

ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

The Illustrations drawn on Wood expressly for the Work, by PAUL J. NAFTEL, Member of the London Society of Painters in Water Colours.

"The 'Channel Islands' is an excellent book of its class—well conceived, well written, well illustrated, well printed. It is the produce of many hands, and every hand a good one. Nearly every thing which a man can desire to know about Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark—about their history, Geography, and natural history—Professor Ansted and Dr. Latham have contrived to tell. Altogether the contents of the volume are as varied and interesting as a well-sustained drama; and to this drama no more graceful and picturesque scenery could have been furnished than we find in the illustrations so profusely given by artists worthy of the subject and equal to their worth—Paul Nafel and M. Petere Le Lièvre. The result is not a merely handsome volume of the old 'Kerpsake' style, made to sell and be looked at, but a book of rare merit and value, made for instruction and delight, to be read with pleasure and to be referred to with profit."—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 15, 1862.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,

WALL LIGHTS AND MANTEL-PIECE LUSTRES FOR GAS AND CANDLES.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 27. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £2.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad street.

Established 1807.

CHANDELIERS FOR DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Porcelain, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO.,**BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS**

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

FOR "EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP" HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

TOULMIN AND GALE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING AND TOILET BAGS,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANCIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

AT THE MANUFACTORY, SISE LANE, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE, AND 7, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1735.—Illustrated Catalogues Free.

AGENTS.—I. HIGGINBOTHAM, MADRAS, AND CROSSLEY AND CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON.—Printed by RICHARD KINDEZ, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES FRASER ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.—February 26, 1863.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

THE COURT CIRCULAR—the Leading Fashionable Journal—is published, price Fivepence, every Saturday Morning, by JOSEPH BRUTON, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE COURT CIRCULAR contains the fullest and most Authentic Particulars respecting the Prince of Wales's Marriage, and all Court News and the latest movements in the *beau monde*.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, though a Class Paper, varies its contents with Politics, Literature, Public Amusements, Tales, Essays, and Reviews of Books. Books for Review to be sent early in the week.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, since it has come under the New Management, has more than TREBLED ITS SUBSCRIPTION LIST, which is rapidly increasing with every new number. It is, therefore, an excellent medium for Advertisements intended for the upper classes.

N.B.—A Supplement will be issued on Saturday, the 28th of Feb., to include a full list of the names of all who were present at the Prince of Wales's Lecer on Wednesday last.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.
TO EXPORTERS OF STATIONERY, &c.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, and CO.,
BRAND-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the superior quality of their

PRINTING INKS,

which have obtained the highest approval in all the Foreign and Colonial Markets. All Inks adapted specially to the climate for which they are intended, and full export discount allowed.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

GARDNERS'**LAMPS**

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the

PUNKAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM ~~£2.~~ 2s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

GARDNERS,

By Special Appointment, Manufacturers

TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS.

ESTABLISHED

1752.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

Vol. XXI.—No. 572.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	185
BENGAL:—	
Addresses to Sir C. Trevelyan	186
The Countess of Elgin's Ball	188
The East Indian Railway	188
Calcutta	189
Miscellaneous	190
Shipping and Commercial	191
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	195
BOMBAY:—	
Appeal to the English Nation on Behalf of the Indian Army	195
Miscellaneous	196
Shipping and Commercial	197
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	198
DOMESTIC	201
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Port Dues at Singapore	205
A Roman Ruin in London	205
Sale of Waste Lands	205
The late Lord Canning's Papers	205
New Colombo Periodical	205
Burmese Prize Money.—Treaties with Indian Princes	205
BOOKS	206
CORRESPONDENCE	206
HOME:—	
New Route to India	207
Miscellaneous	207
Shipping and Domestic	208
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	208
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	208

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Feb. 4	Burmah (Rangoon)	Jan. 15
Madras	" 6	Bombay	Feb. 12
Agra	" 3	Ceylon	" 10
China (Hong Kong)	Feb. 1.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 14th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 4 oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d. | 1 lb. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 4 lb. 4d.; under 4 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 1 lb. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each;—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suva, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 4 oz. 0s. 9d. | 2 oz. 1s. 9d. | 4 oz. 3s. 3d. | 1 lb. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 2s. 0d. | 5 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 4 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 4 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton. 4 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d.

Via Marseilles.

4 oz. 1s. 8d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 3 oz. 2s. 8d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

The Governor-general was to leave Calcutta for the Upper Province on the 5th of March, and great preparations were being made for his departure.

Addresses have rained down upon Sir Charles Trevelyan in great abundance. Three representative associations in Calcutta have welcomed him warmly, and expressed their confidence in his ability and good intentions—the Chamber of Commerce, the British India Association, and the Trades' Association. The addresses and replies will be found at full length in another column.

Sir Charles Trevelyan was robbed of every article of value, in the shape of plate and jewellery, while he and his lady were at the Government-house fancy ball. Sir Charles is now very busily engaged in visiting all the public departments in Calcutta.

It is very generally understood in India that Sir Charles Trevelyan will try to abolish the Income-tax, which is peculiarly odious to the natives of India, who are never disposed to reveal the exact amount of their pecuniary property even to their most intimate friends.

It is now settled that Allahabad is to be the seat of Government of the North-west Provinces. We give a prominent place to the despatch on this subject from Sir Charles Wood.

Jan. 19.—No. 355.—The following despatch from the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

No. 45 of 1862.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India-office, London, Nov. 29, 1862.

My Lord,—I have had before me in Council your letter No. 58 of Sept. 5 last, and its enclosures, regarding the proposed construction of public buildings at Allahabad, in consequence of the removal thither of the seat of Government of the North-west Provinces.

2. Capt. Peile, Executive Engineer at Allahabad, has been instructed to prepare revised designs without loss of time, taking care to keep the estimated outlay within sixteen lakhs of rupees. For this sum it is expected that the office establishments of all the Civil Departments of Government may be located in substantial, commodious, and handsome buildings, arranged so as to allow of easy communication with each other, and with Government House, which last edifice is to be provided for by a separate estimate.

3. I approve the orders which you have given.—I have, &c., C. Wood.

By order of his Honour the Lieut.-governor, North-western Provinces.

W. E. MORRIS, Lieut.-col., Sec. to Govt., N.W.P., Public Works Dept.

THE Indian papers assert that the new rules for the uncovenanted service were known in India, and give particulars as to the retiring pensions. We more than doubt their accuracy; and believe we shall not be far from correct when we say that the new rules provide for the retirement of members of the

uncovenanted service are very nearly as follows, viz.:—After fifteen years' service, on medical certificate of incapacity, one-third of salary, provided it does not exceed Rs. 3,000 per annum; after twenty-five years' service on medical certificate one-half of salary, provided that it does not exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum; but after thirty years' service the medical certificate is dispensed with, the pension being Rs. 5,000, or half salary if less than Rs. 5,000.

On the 7th a grand dinner was to be given at Benares by the East India Railway Company to commemorate the opening of the line in that city. The Viceroy was to be present.

All sorts of speculations appear in the Anglo-Indian papers respecting the Indian Medical Service, and all, we think, are more or less erroneous.

We have some reason to believe that it will not be long before the new and final measures to be adopted respecting the Indian Medical Service will be made known in India. The present Indian Medical Service will, in all probability, be declared part of the British Medical Service; but they will not be liable to be sent anywhere on service out of India, except with their own free consent. They will have a preference claim to all appointments with the native army, and to all medical-civil appointments. No new appointments to the Indian Medical Service will be made; the present service, as a separate body, will therefore gradually pass away or die out. The present rules respecting the retiring pensions will, probably, not be materially altered.

An Irishman, of the name of Denis Hely, after having been detained in custody for some months on the charge of murder, after a three days' trial has been acquitted without being called upon for his defence. This case has excited much public attention in India amongst both natives and Europeans. It appears that in Nov., 1861, on a Sunderbund estate, called Morellunge, of which, under the owners, Messrs. Morell and Co., Mr. Hely was the chief superintendent, some misunderstanding had arisen between the ryots of Morellunge and those of a neighbouring property in the village of Boorackally. Mr. Hely accompanied his own people. In the fray that ensued a native of the name of Robewoolah was wounded, first in the leg, and afterwards in the breast, the latter shot proving fatal. A score of natives swore that Mr. Hely took deliberate aim at the unfortunate Robewoolah through a breach in a matted enclosure, within which the man was quietly seated. Some witnesses swore that he shot Robewoolah with a doubled-barrelled gun

others swore that it was with a musket with a bayonet attached. One man asserted, in the spirit of Falstaff, that he saw the Sahib very distinctly in the morning light, but it was so dark that he could not see whether he carried a gun. For it was so dark, Hal, that you could not see your hand. One witness swore that in his fright he had lost his senses, and another said, "I am an illiterate man, and how can I tell what happened so long ago?"—which is in the style of the *non mi recordo* of the witness on Queen Caroline's trial. The jury saw at once that no man's life ought to be sacrificed on such testimony as that of the native witnesses against Denis Hely, and at the close of the prosecution said they did not require the prisoner's counsel to proceed with the defence. Mr. Hely had distinguished himself greatly by his gallantry at the time of the mutiny; but on hearing of the charges against him by so many witnesses he took fright and ran away from his employers, and concealed himself for some time, and when he was at last captured he was so reduced in spirit by severe sufferings that he burst into tears. The native newspapers are fiercely opposed to him, and contend that he has been permitted to escape the clutches of the law merely because he is a white man; and that no European cares anything for the destruction of a black one. The editors of the English papers in India take a different view of the matter, and dilate upon the perjury and corruption of native witnesses.

The accounts from the North-east frontier continue to be very unsatisfactory, and the disaffection seems to be spreading. It is feared that the revolt will not be suppressed before the commencement of the rains.

The labours of the Calcutta Commissariat Commission have been brought to a close. The inquiry has cost the Government about a lac of rupees. It has ended in a triumph for the Commissariat Department. All the suspicions and grave rumours against it are pronounced unjust and unfounded.

It appears that Prince Gholam Mahomed, the grandson of Hyder, has announced an "at home," to which he invites the members of the Calcutta community to meet the Governor-general and Lady Elgin. Some of the local papers are indignant at his presumption. We are not told whether the Governor-general and his lady have accepted the invitation. The *Calcutta Englishman* is especially severe upon his Highness; and, in fact, goes so far beyond ordinary limits in its criticism upon the Mysore family, that we should not be at all surprised to learn that the Prince had commenced an action for libel against that paper. Of the truth or untruth of the charges against these princes we offer no opinion.

The British India Company's steamer *Burmah* is said to be totally lost about forty miles north of Madras. No lives were lost, but no part of the cargo was saved. The passengers reached Madras in the ship's boat. H.M.S. *Sydney* had been despatched in vain to the assistance of the distressed vessel.

The Governor of Bombay was still at the Presidency; but Lady Frere, it is said, is about to return to England for a year.

There is a rumour in India that Sir Robert Napier is to be nominated Secretary at War, and that the office of the Commander-in-Chief

is to be abolished, and a separate commander appointed for each Presidency. This would be a way to get rid of Sir Hugh Rose without a recall; but there is not the least foundation for the rumour.

Sir William Mansfield was at Nusserabad on the 28th of January.

The Bishop of Calcutta consecrated the Memorial at Cawnpore on the 11th of February, in the presence of the Viceroy.

The Thakore of Bhownager has sent 10,000 rupees to the Bombay Government as a contribution to the Lancashire Relief Fund.

The rebel leader, Desput Sing, has been slain in Central India by a party of sepoys after a desperate resistance. In the struggle he is said to have slain six men with his own hand.

The Jynteah rebel chief has been tried by martial law, and sentenced to death.

Government has strongly recommended all newly-appointed chaplains to study the native languages, and they are encouraged by promises of pecuniary reward.

The contract for the Delhi Railway has been given to Sir Morton Peto and Co.

There are some most elaborate attacks in the Indian newspapers, especially in the *Times of India*, on the character of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The accuracy of their accounts is very severely called in question.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 26.

Mr. Holland has been appointed to the command of the late General Ward's contingent.

The French contingent has been defeated at Chowising, near Ningpo. Lebrethon, the commander, was killed.

The treaty of commerce between Prussia and China has been ratified by the Emperor.

It is stated to be the intention of the Chinese Government to issue medals to all the officers who have served in the Taeping campaigns.

There is a probability of a civil war in Japan between the Tycoon and the Daimios. The latter were disbanding their followers.

Preparations are being made for the reorganisation of the expedition against Nankin.

Grey shirtings quiet. Silk unchanged. Total export to date, 62,750 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 24d. Freights higher.

CANTON, Jan. 31.

Shirtings higher. Tea firm, but little doing. Total export to date, 88,125,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 83d.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The *Pera* and *Euxine* left Alexandria with the above mails on the 6th inst., at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. respectively.

The *Euxine* may be expected at Marseilles about the 14th, and the *Pera* at Southampton about the 19th inst.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Dr. W. Bozie, Bengal Medical Service, at 19, Bluckett-street, Edinburgh, March 1. Dr. J. G. Stuart, H.E.C.S., at 34, India-street, Edinburgh, March 2. Capt. Henry R. Corfield, 9th Bengal N.I., at Morar, Jan. 24.

MADRAS.—Col. G. C. Armstrong, comdt. of 3th Sikhs during the last Burmese war, at the Vicarage, Willesden, aged 66, March 4. Lieut. Col. J. S. Freshfield, late of the 1st Madras Cav., Feb. 24.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. James R. Kidball, 72nd Highlanders, at Mhow, aged 35, Jan. 30.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Borradaile, Rev. Mr. Finch, Mr. Tucker, Capt. Huley, Col. and Mrs. Montgomery, Lieut. F. J. Innes, Lieut. A. Arbuthnot, Capt. Spence and son. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Horuby, Mr. Lightfoot. FROM MALTA.—Mr. Schritmus, Mrs. Basil Hall, Mr. Murgatroyd.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ellora*, March 15th.—From BOMBAY.—Rev. A. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mr. C. Newton, Mr. C. Scott, Lady Gordon, Maj. Davidson's two children, Mr. and Mrs. Penney and inf., Brig. and Mrs. Williams and two children, Lieut. G. Angus, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Call, 15th Royal Irish, Mr. Jno. Stevenson, Mr. Andrew Gibb.

BENGAL.

ADDRESSES TO SIR C. TREVELYAN.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At noon, on the 27th of January, Sir Charles Trevelyan was received by a deputation of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce at their Chamber, when after a few preliminary remarks, the President, Mr. J. N. Bullen, read the following address:—

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Calcutta, 27th Jan., 1863.

TO THE HON. SIR C. E. TREVELYAN, K.C.B., Member of the Council of the Governor-general of India.

HON. SIR,—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce desire, on your arrival in Calcutta, to offer you their congratulations on your appointment as a Member of the Council of the Governor-general.

2. Advocating, as they invariably have done, the policy of entrusting the Department of Finance to a statesman whose administrative experience has been acquired in the conduct of public business in England, the Chamber of Commerce regard with satisfaction this further recognition of that policy, and an appointment by which, on the regretted resignation of Mr. Laing, the high responsibilities of that office are committed to one so eminently qualified as yourself to exercise them for the public good.

3. Though, happily, the finances of the empire are now restored to a sound and prosperous condition, and the necessity for devising new taxation no longer exists, much remains to be done in perfecting the reforms inaugurated by your two immediate predecessors, which requires the controlling supervision of an experienced financier.

4. Should the progressive improvement which, it is believed, is taking place in the financial position of the State enable you to recommend to his Excellency, the Governor-general in Council any reductions in the taxation imposed during the last few years, the Chamber of Commerce feel confident that you will impartially weigh the claims of all classes, and administer relief where it may appear to be most needed.

5. All measures having for their object the development of the commerce of the country, and the legitimate encouragement of enterprise in promoting its agricultural industry, will, the Chamber feels sure, have your warm advocacy.

6. The Chamber are equally sure that all well considered schemes for public works, whether to be undertaken by the State or by private capitalists, will have your hearty support.

7. In conclusion, the Chamber desire to repeat the assurance, conveyed in similar addresses to your two predecessors, of the gratification it will at all times afford them to communicate with you personally, whenever it may seem desirable to you to avail yourself in that way of the practical experience of any of their number.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient faithful servants, for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

JOHN N. BULLEN, President.

WILLIAM MAITLAND, Vice-President.

In reply, Sir Charles said—

GENTLEMEN,—I accept with pleasure the congratulations you have so kindly offered me on my appointment to the Council of the Governor-general.

The assurance you give me that you regard my appointment with satisfaction, and that you will be at all times ready to give me the advantage of the practical experience of any of your number, is gratifying and encouraging to me. The interests of the Government are identical with those of commerce, and this truth will, I hope, be exemplified in our cordial co-operation.

You justly remark that the main work of the restoration of the finances of India has been already accomplished by my two immediate predecessors—the organic changes have been made, and what remains for me is the humble but useful task of perfecting these great improvements, and of carrying the well-tried principles of English finance through every department of income and expenditure. If this good work receives the sup-

port I expect it will, Anglo-Indian finance will soon settle down into a well-regulated system, requiring only ordinary care to maintain it in an efficient state, and Anglo-Indian credit will be placed in the high position to which it is entitled by the substantial foundation on which it rests.

But, gentlemen, the limits of what can be accomplished by the best financial arrangements are much narrower than is generally supposed. The fund at our disposal for works of improvement is only what can be spared out of the produce of the taxes after providing for the primary objects of Government. The agency at our disposal is confined to what can be directed and superintended by a single head. The hands of the Anglo-Indian Government have not been "torpid," but they have been overburdened; and the popular aspiration by which every desired object is sought to be obtained by an indefinite development of the Department of Public Works is a pure delusion.

You have, therefore, properly adverted to the great importance of calling the principle of private enterprise to the aid of the principal of Government administrations. The inexhaustible capital and the multiform agency of England are elements of enormous power; and when India shall have been once fully accepted as a field for English investment and English activity, she will enter upon a new career, the future of which I do not venture to predict. Lord Elgin's Government adopted from the first this policy, and measures have been already commenced in this sense which it will be my duty to explain at the proper time.

Let us pray that God may give us all the blessing of united counsels, and that future generations may have no reason to be ashamed of any of the men who guided the destinies of India through the great crisis of her affairs.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

On the 27th of January, at noon, Sir Charles Trevelyan received at his residence a deputation from the British Indian Association. After the exchange of a few complimentary expressions between Sir Charles and the gentlemen of the deputation, Rajah Radhakant Bahadoor, the President of the Association, read the following address, prefacing it by observing:—

HON. SIR,—As President of the British Indian Association, I respectfully beg leave to discharge my duty of reading this welcome address from our society. I thank the great Dispenser of all events, who has preserved my life so long, to have the honour of performing this highly pleasing task towards one whose early career I had witnessed with admiration, and whom I beheld again a matured statesman crowned with years and fame, and entrusted with one of the highest functions of the State.

TO THE HON. SIR C. E. TREVELYAN, K.C.B., Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c.

HON. SIR,—We, the members of the British Indian Association meeting in this metropolis, representing various classes and interests of the Native Indian Community, crave leave to tender you, on behalf of the Association, our respectful and cordial welcome upon your return to this city, and to express the gratification we feel at your assumption of the important office of financial member of the Government of India.

Your past career in this country, marked as it was by singular ability, untiring zeal, and earnest desire for reform, and a keen appreciation of, and thorough sympathy with, the wants, wishes and feelings of the native population so signally exhibited in your brief but beneficent administration of Madras, is associated in the minds of our countrymen with the memory of services which will not be soon obliterated.

Since the time you quitted this part of the country there have been momentous changes in the system of administration and the condition of the people. Those of us who remember your early Indian career have not forgotten the important part you took in those times in furthering the cause of native advancement under the beneficent influence of the presiding genius of those days, the great and good Lord William Bentinck,

a name which will ever remain engraved in the hearts of the natives.

Your broad and enlightened views regarding public policy, finance, taxation, and administration of the country generally, tested and matured by long and varied experience, are too well known, sir, to call for special remark. These will, we are persuaded, find a legitimate field and an ample scope for operation in the Supreme Council of India. Under your able guidance of the Finance Department, aided by other members of the administration, particularly its illustrious chief, the country will, we feel confident, experience a material and financial prosperity, such as not only to allow it relief from extraordinary and oppressive taxation, but to give the utmost freedom of action for improvement and reform in all branches of the State, and thereby to secure the happiness and contentment of the teeming millions of the Empire.

Occasions frequently arise when we feel it our duty to approach the Government with our humble suggestions and solicitations on questions intimately affecting the wants, wishes and feelings of the native Indian population; and we earnestly solicit, for such representations, your kind and indulgent consideration as a member of the Administration.—We have the honour to be, hon. sir, your most obedient servants,

(Sig.) RAJAH RADHAKANT BAHADOOR,

President, on behalf of the Association.

British Indian Association Rooms, No. 1, Lar-kin's lane, Jan. 27, 1863.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, before reading the reply, observed that it was a solemn thing for him to receive this address from the native community, among whom he had spent some of the happiest days of his early manhood. Many of those with whom he was connected before in official and friendly relations have passed away, but he saw among the gentlemen of the deputation two gentlemen (pointing to Rajahs Radhakant and Kalikrishna) who formed the connecting link between the past and present generations. He thanked God for giving him health and energy to devote to the service of India. He then read the following reply:—

MY FRIENDS,—I sincerely thank you for the cordial manner in which you have welcomed me back to India after an absence of twenty-five years.

Your partial kindness has greatly overrated my merits, but this qualification I will not deny, that I have a true affection for your country, and strong sympathies with both the great races, English and native, which possess it.

I have now to make the acquaintance of a new generation. A very few familiar faces remind me that we lived with Bentinck, Metcalfe, Ramnath Rai, Dwarkanath Thakur, Horace Haymen Wilson, James Prinsep, David Hare, and other remarkable men of that day. May God enable me to combine this knowledge of the past with a just appreciation of the wants of the present, so that I may duly perform what remains for me to do.

The confidence you express in Lord Elgin's Government is not misplaced. It is a great satisfaction to me to be able to take a subordinate part in an administration which has the interests of all classes entirely at heart.

The position you hold as representing the wishes and feelings of a large portion of the population of Lower Bengal is certain always to obtain a respectful and attentive consideration of any representations you may think proper to submit. For my own part, it will always gratify me to confer freely with you about any matter in which you are interested.

After some observations on the subject of popular education, the deputation retired.

THE TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Calcutta Trades' Association waited upon the Hon. Sir C. Trevelyan yesterday at twelve o'clock, and having met with a cordial reception from the Minister, the Master, Mr. F. Jennings, read the following address:—To the Hon. Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., Financial Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

HON. SIR,—As the representatives of a large

section of the community, we are anxious to give expression to our gratification at your appointment to the important position of Financial Minister for India. Your long connection with this empire, and the prominent position previously held by you in this presidency, and subsequently as Governor of Madras, afford us strong grounds for the confidence felt by all that the interests of India will continue to be as heretofore, the paramount aim of your administration. Whilst placing the highest value on the important services rendered to this Government by your predecessors in office, we feel, sir, that however great the improvement in our finances, the empire is as yet only entering upon the vast progression of which it is capable, and we rejoice that our Gracious Queen has made choice of a statesman whose public career, marked in the past by a wise, liberal, and comprehensive policy, gives the best guarantee for the continuance of that policy so necessary in the rapid development of enterprise and industrial arts now taking place around us.

The community which we represent have ever cheerfully borne the taxation which Government has thought necessary to impose upon it; however heavy and direct those imposts may have been, feeling sure that they would be continued only so long as the exigencies of the State demanded.

As citizens of the capital of India, we feel especial gratification in welcoming you to Calcutta, knowing well how efficient and beneficial has been your action in municipal matters in the sister Presidency; and at this time, when the Bengal Government have this subject before them, we are sure your counsel will not be wanting in suggesting measures for the improvement of this city.

We earnestly desire for you, health, and the encouragement of full success to sustain you in the arduous duties of office; assured, that from your proved energy and wide experience will result such measures as will strengthen and secure the good government of India, and promote the civilisation and true happiness, as well as add to the wealth and material prosperity of the people.

For the Committee and Members of the Calcutta Trades' Association,

F. JENNINGS, Master.

Sir Charles replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I accept with gratitude the expressions of personal kindness and confidence with which you have honoured me, but the expectations you have formed of what may be accomplished by me for the public good give me real uneasiness. My position is not what my predecessor's was. In their case circumstances were urgent, and it was generally felt that the salvation of the State depended upon a trusting acquiescence in their proposals. Now the crisis has passed, and ordinary feelings have resumed their influence, the interest which each individual has in the public good too often seems to him small, compared with any personal sacrifices he may be called upon to make. To many a zealous public officer the maximum efficiency of his own department is the paramount consideration, without regard to cost, while other departments are pointed out by him as proper subjects of economy.

Nevertheless, I have great faith in the good sense and public spirit of Englishmen. We are all interested in the suppression of useless expenditure, and in the firm establishment of an orderly and well-regulated administrative system, because it is important to us all that the resources and credit of the State should be on an undeniably high footing, and that we should have a sufficiently large surplus to be able to do real good. To obtain a useful result all must co-operate, and then all will benefit.

You dwell with affection on Calcutta, its projected improvements and the development of its municipal administration. Gentlemen, your city is deserving of all the pains that can be bestowed on it. Having visited many celebrated places during my long absence, I was proud to find on my return that Calcutta does not suffer by a comparison with any of them. The European portion of the city was originally laid out according to a comprehensive, noble plan, which has

of late years been embellished by the addition of many handsome houses, and by long lines of brilliant gas-lights.

But there are several desiderata: the first of these is a system of sewerage, in which a beginning has been made; the next is the quaying of the rivers; and, considering the great trade carried on by the Hooghly, and the remarkable facilities for the alignment of its banks, it is surprising that nothing has yet been done.

But the great object of all, which comprehends and subverts almost every other, is the promotion of a proper municipal organisation. It would be a waste of time to recapitulate the manifold advantages of such institutions, or to explain how much of her present advanced position Europe owes to them. In my opinion Calcutta contains social elements which, properly handled, might be formed into a municipality which would be an example and model of self-government to the rest of India.

After some further conversation with several of the members, the deputation withdrew.—*Englishman*, Jan. 30.

THE COUNTESS OF ELGIN'S BALL.

The ball in the Town-hall last night, given by the European inhabitants of Calcutta in honour of the Countess of Elgin, could not but be most gratifying to his Excellency the Viceroy, as an evidence of the high appreciation in which his liberal hospitality and genial promotion of social enjoyment are held in Calcutta. No pains had been spared to make the occasion worthy of the honour done to the promoters of it, in his lordship's acceptance of their invitation. The Town-hall had been for days in the hands of the decorators, who were successful in giving effect to the grand proportions of the ornamentation, which was throughout made indicative of the spirit of the welcome accorded. The great pillars were converted into spirals of red, white, and blue, and between each pair were disposed the flags, apparently of all nations, and a few invented for the occasion. These were surmounted with coloured Chinese lanterns, whilst above all the sunlights threw down their floods of light through a roseate medium which took off the pale glare complained of by the ladies on their first introduction. At the end of the room, opposite the throne, were Lord Elgin's arms displayed, whilst all round the walls were emblazoned his cipher, and the names of Japan, Canada, Jamaica, and China, where Lord Elgin had ruled or treated; and beneath emblems of war and trophies of arms were blue and gold banners bearing the uncouth names of battles fought and cities taken in his Excellency's China expedition. About five hundred of the givers of the ball awaited the arrival of the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin, who entered the room shortly before ten o'clock. Gay as Calcutta has been this season, thanks mainly to the Viceroy, nothing more harmonious or more enjoyable has been seen than this acknowledgment of the general debt due to him. In the hall below an excellent supper was provided by Mr. Brown, to which the guests, in the good old style, sat down. Lord and Lady Elgin, with about a dozen of the Governmental circle, occupying the centre table, to which they descended from the ball-room about twelve o'clock. The excellent arrangements of the supper left nothing to be wished for, either in appearance or substance; nothing, in fact, except that rarity at public suppers, good wine. At the close of the repast Sir Robert Napier rose and proposed the standard toast, "The health of the Queen;" and immediately after again rose, and, in well chosen terms, congratulated himself and his hearers upon the gratifying duty which now fell to his lot, being sure that his own sentiments were those of his hearers upon this happy occasion. They would pardon him that, even amid the prevailing gaiety of the hour, he must make allusion to a sad time—a time in which among many friends lost to them, was one whose privilege it had been theirs to call so, distinguished by virtue, grace, and station, whose loss had been felt as a personal one by all. In that sad hour the Viceroy had arrived, and the gloom was

even deepened by more sad news from England. But higher praise could not be given than that no gloom could long resist the genial light reflected from the influence of the noble host in those halls, wherein the guests were not only welcome, but where their best acknowledgment of that hospitality was that they should join easily in the enjoyment of the hour, upon a social equality. They must have been well satisfied had they not known that there was one grace left, which the arrival of Lady Elgin had so well supplied. They had desired to see by his side that one source of relief from the burden of state, from every sting of care, and he was sure that he spoke for all present, and for many more, when he tendered their congratulations to the Viceroy and their hearty welcome to Lady Elgin. The gallant general, in terse terms, alluded to the mutual advantages of a thorough knowledge of each other by rulers and the ruled, and how many apparent causes of anger and mis-understanding were thus avoided. He alluded to the necessity of the approaching departure of Lord Elgin, not only on the ground of health, but of the necessity of seeing and knowing for himself the people over whom he was called to rule. India knew not yet her debt to England, and would only learn it in history. Their guests this evening had upon them no common claim. The earliest admirations and aspirations of boyhood gathered round the name of Bruce, and the lady they met to welcome was a daughter of the house of Grey, the "house that loves the people well." Sir Robert closed his telling speech amid loud cheers of "health and welcome" to the Viceroy and Lady Elgin.

His Excellency the Viceroy at once rose, and, with his usual fluency, left us the deep regret that the arrival of the small hours and the necessities of our daily publication must put any attempt at full report of his speech out of the question. He begged on behalf of Lady Elgin, and himself, to return their grateful thanks for the cordial welcome now offered them in such flattering terms, as well as for the sumptuous entertainment with which they had been received. In all his experience he had never seen more taste displayed, nor a ball more brilliantly filled; and though he last saw his fair friends representing in a most effective manner the costumes and changing styles of various ages, he could not refrain from expressing his satisfaction in meeting them again wearing their own faces and looking their best, as themselves. Allusion had been made to his efforts to promote their social pleasure—he took no credit to himself, for that course afforded him the most real pleasure, and his sincere hope was that there would be plenteous opportunities of becoming yet better acquainted. He alluded to the reasons of State which made his tour necessary. They would believe him that he should not forget Calcutta, which he held in highest respect, and would here, or elsewhere, at all times be glad when he could with propriety meet their wishes. On his return he hoped, with the assistance of Lady Elgin, to improve upon the imperfect endeavours he had hitherto made to promote their enjoyment. They were not proceeding up-country to escape from Calcutta, but from the indispensable necessity that a governor should take early opportunity of making himself acquainted with things and people beyond the limits of the seat of government. No charge so fatal to a ruler as that he knew nothing beyond what was immediately around him. He could only say that it would be the highest compliment he could pay to Simla if he should not there regret the pleasant days in Calcutta. In bidding them, as he now did, a cordial farewell, he asked them to join him in a bumper to their next happy meeting; and he sat down amidst most enthusiastic cheering. Their Excellencies shortly after retired, and at the time of our going to press the dancing was being kept up with unflagging spirit, and would, from all appearances, be likely to continue beyond the shortest hours of morning.—*Englishman*, Jan. 28.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

In a few days his Excellency the Governor-general and Viceroy will leave the Presidency

for Benares, on his tour to the North West. The recent opening of the East Indian Railway from Monghyr and Jumalpoore to Dinapore and Benares, will enable his Excellency to perform this portion of his journey by a special train in a few hours. As public interest will be more than usually awakened by this opening of the line to Benares by the Viceroy, we have taken an opportunity of visiting the line and noting the progress of the works along it, as well as its general features and working. The public opening to Rajmahal by the late Lord Canning, and his speech on the occasion, must be still fresh in the memory of our readers, and to this point the road needs no description. Beyond this, the line skirts the foot of the Rajmahal Hills. Leaving Howrah by the nine p.m. or mail-train, thanks to the coals supplied by the contractors, and which the engine-drivers inform us are so bad that they will not give them the requisite steam power to keep the train to time, the traveller passes the Teen Pahar junction (Rajmahal) about day-light, or two hours behind time. Of course he grumbles at the railway people, and calls the guard a dozen times in the journey to ask why the train is delayed. He next admires the pretty and varied scenery, past which he is driving at about twenty-five miles an hour. Colgong, Bhaugulpore, Sultangunge, and their intermediate and pretty stations, are passed successively, until the line of hills approaching the rail more closely at last cross it at nearly right angles, and the train bursts through the Monghyr tunnel. The tunnel is about a quarter of a mile in length, its outer extremes at each end arched in with brickwork,—the solid bare rock forming the roof in the centre. On the other side of the tunnel the rail curves round to Jumalpoore. This will be a most important station of the company. Already large workshops for the locomotive department have been constructed, and barracks for about 800 workmen. Pretty red brick houses, with arched roofs, for the chief officials, stud the plain between the rail and the contiguous range of hills which here form almost an amphitheatre round the station. The elevation of the range is not great, but the jungle and verdure-clad surface make it most attractive. The cold, crisp atmosphere at this season warns the traveller when he alights that the half-hour which the train stops here whilst the engine and carriages are changed may be profitably employed. An inquiry of the station people leads him to a comfortable room with a well-spread breakfast table, at which, for the moderate charge of Rs. 1-8, a good appetite is soon appeased. Mr. Kellner, of Burdwan hotel celebrity, is the good genius of the refreshment rooms. A large hotel is to be built here, and must prove a most attractive resort for invalids and pleasure seekers. The air is pure and fresh; the scenery is pretty, and Monghyr, with its hot springs and park, is close at hand; the surrounding hills abound with game of every description,—and within a twelve hours' ride of Calcutta we know of no spot so inviting as Jumalpoore will prove when every convenience for travellers is complete. From Jumalpoore upwards, the rail continues to skirt the hills for about fifteen miles; and then succeeds mile on mile of an unbroken scene of green fields well cultivated. The poppy luxuriates, linseed, rape-seed, and castor-oil plants alternate the view. The first engineering work of any magnitude after leaving Jumalpoore is the Knol-bridge. It is on the girder lattice principle, and about a third of a mile in length; it is light in appearance. Viaducts, stations and bridges succeed one another, until Dinapore is reached at about 3 p.m. Here again the apparently inevitable, but ever to the traveller welcome Kellner is found with a carefully cooked and good dinner. After changing engines, the whistle and the guard's "All right" soon take us again into the green fields, and to Arrah. On leaving this, every eye is anxious to catch a first glimpse of the bridge over the Soane River. Well does this great work repay the traveller for the fatigue of a journey to the locality. In approaching it by a succession of increasing gradients, the line attains a high level of about 60 feet, and from bank to bank, with its 27 piers, spreads out this noble

structure to the length of nearly a mile. The lattice girder principle is also employed here. The bridge is tubular. Carts and foot-passengers use the tunnel, or passage, and the trains pass over the upper surface, lined on each side by a light railing. Every one has read of, or is familiar with, the almost insurmountable engineering difficulties which have been so successfully overcome in carrying out this last work. When passing over it, and looking down on the swift and treacherous stream it spans, an Englishman may well feel pride and listen with pleasure to the almost childish expressions of wonder of the natives at the skill and triumphant energy which have completed this splendid bridge. On the return journey from Benares the traveller has the most advantageous view of it, as the rail for a distance of nearly two miles curves round to cross it, and when first seen from this direction the view is nearly a side one. The train does not stop to enable a closer inspection, but passes quickly on through a fresh and richly cultivated level. Glimpses of the Ganges are occasionally caught throughout the journey, and here and there a steamer paddling along reminds us of the tedious mode of river progression. Half-past five p.m. on the day after leaving Calcutta, or about twenty-five hours, brings us to Benares. Arriving at night, the view by sunrise of the town from the opposite bank of the river is missed. A well-constructed bridge of boats carries you over the native town, and a drive of about four miles to the European quarters. There are three hotels, each of them comfortable, and well kept. The charges are moderate, and the food plain and good. The city is peculiarly native in its narrow alleys and by no means pleasant smells, and in this last peculiarity reminds us strongly of Calcutta. Stone is largely used in house building and street pavement. It gives a more solid and cleanly appearance than is generally noticeable about Calcutta. The only buildings of interest are the Observatory, the Temples, and the Minarets. Our space does not admit of a detailed notice of any of them. The last named are about two hundred feet high, and the view from the top of the towers is extensive and pleasing. You see the cantonments of the European quarters, and the scattered residences of the civil and military staff. The church is a plain edifice, centrally situated. There is a well kept botanical garden, and an exceedingly fine bath-house, where good-folms swim; and, with *chota hazree* of a morning, must be an agreeable and healthy place of resort. Beyond its wealth and commercial importance, little more remains to be said of Benares under the description of a flying visit to it. We may add that the dust, both in thickness and quality, equalled anything we owe to the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta. Civility and attention are everywhere met with amongst the officials. The carriages are scarcely adapted to long journeys, but we believe new and more comfortable ones are in course of construction. The station buildings are large and commodious; but in some of them scarcely well enough supplied with conveniences for passengers. Beyond Teen Pahar it is evident that the line has been opened before, beyond the mere laying the rails, it is fit for public traffic. The stations are in many instances not even finished, and in no case did we find a roof on. All in a state of mere organization; but we must admit that whatever that organization may be, or by whom controlled, a wonderful facility for conquering difficulties, or at least adapting them to circumstances, is evidenced throughout. The line has been opened for the public, and this gives them the right of complaint. We do not, however, hesitate to say that it is prematurely opened; but we have seen the Soane bridge, and that alone would reconcile us to much of inconvenience. The distance through which the rail runs beyond Jumalapore is one of the richest in agricultural productions in India; and we noticed at almost every station that capacious goods warehouses were in a forward state for goods traffic accommodation. In the present state of the line (a single one) no care or foresight could enable the traffic of both pas-

sengers and goods to be carried on to the extent which must arise either satisfactorily or safely. We shall be only too glad to find that the caution and care, now evident along the line, result in that prevention of accidents which, with the material worked with of native station-masters and pointsmen, are by no means improbable, until a double line and longer training of the working officers render them at all events much less possible.—*Englishman*, Jan. 30.

CALCUTTA.

Compared with all other towns of English origin in the East, Calcutta is a city. They are mere camping grounds, with detached bungalows spreading over a plain or dotted along the ridges of hills, with here and there a street devoted to mercantile offices. But Calcutta makes a near approach to a European capital in the size of its private houses, the number and contiguity of its public buildings, and the regularity of its streets and squares, which the eye may take in almost at a glance. Yet Calcutta, the capital of an empire as large as all Europe except Russia, the political focus of two hundred millions of people, is not equal to a third-rate English town. Partly owing to the ever-fluctuating character of its English society, which changes root and branch every seven years, but due still more to its anomalous position as the seat of two separate authorities, like the Supreme and Bengal Governments, Calcutta has always been neglected. In a higher sense than London is said to be England, in the same sense as Paris is declared to be France, Calcutta embodies the political and commercial activities of English India. It reflects English supremacy just as Lahore, and Agra, and Delhi have successively marked Mogul dominion, and has Benares represents Hindoo wealth and superstition. Every great nation is proud of its capital, and lavishes imperial wealth upon it. But, though Calcutta is the first English city in the East, compared with what the capital of such an empire ought to be, it is contemptible, nay, disgraceful. In all that makes a great capital—public buildings, facilities of transit and trade, social conveniences, cleanliness and sanitary arrangements—the city has never been what it ought to be, and for years it has been steadily degenerating. At last a new era seems about to dawn upon it. It has been decided by Parliament, in spite of Mr. Grant Duff, that it shall continue to be the capital, and Mr. Beadon's administration promises to see the beginning of changes which will make it more worthy of its imperial position and commercial importance.

The first mark of a great capital is its public buildings. As if Government House were not ugly enough already, a flagstaff has been erected on its ungraceful dome, so short in length that the resemblance of the Viceroy's residence to a child's toy, or a sugar ornament on a Christmas cake, has now been completed. The true reform would be to turn the building into public offices, and erect a viceregal palace on a site near the present racecourse. But it is not likely that this will be done, and so the committee, which for more than a year has been drawing up plans for a new pile of public buildings, have recommended a different course. They propose to erect a building, very like a railway terminus, on the site occupied by the present "Writers' Buildings," where of old young civilians lived in glorious freedom. The edifice will occupy the whole of the street in front of that which it supersedes, and extend nearer the edge of the Tank than the present road does. All traffic will then pass behind the new pile, and to make up to the public for the loss of their road, the street behind it will be of double its present width. The road at the other end of the square will also be widened, the statue of Lord Hastings being removed elsewhere. We trust the offices accommodated in the new pile will be purely imperial in their character, and that Lord Elgin will insist on a more magnificent design than that proposed. Moreover, the stables and barracks which shut out Government House from the square should be removed either to Hastings-street or Cossitollah, when Government House would front the new buildings, which will

be flanked by the Dalhousie Institute on one side and the new Post-office on the other, while the new Agra Bank takes the place of Messrs. R. C. Lepage and Co.'s establishment. Calcutta would then have at least one square which might vie with the *places* of Paris and surpass those of London. The vicinity would be farther adorned by the new High Court, which it is proposed to build near the site of the late Supreme Court building. The improvement could be effected at little cost if part of the space thus gained were devoted to shops, which would fetch a high rent. Louis Napoleon would accomplish the whole in three years, and make it pay.

Next to public buildings we look for facilities for traffic in a capital. We are promised decent hack carriages at moderate fares. A street railway for light locomotives is about to be laid from Dhappa on the Eastern Canal. Passing under the Eastern Bengal line it will join the terminus of both that and of the Mutlah Railway at Sealdah, and there crossing the Circular-road will pass along by the Gas Company's premises down Muchooa Bazaar to the Hooghly at a point near the Mint. Thence it will run parallel with the river right on to Colvin's Ghaut. The work will probably be carried out by Mr. Wilson's Branch Railway Company. There is no reason why a bridge should not cross the Hooghly at Armenian Ghaut, and wet docks be made in the new land thrown up by the Hooghly above Bishop's College. The whole system of railways on both sides of the river would thus be connected, and in time the Assam tea planter might travel from Cachar to Bombay without changing carriages. This is no dream; it is a question merely of time. Such schemes may seem to be imaginary from their cost, but the most sober engineer and merchant will confess that capital wisely expended on them will give large returns, such is the crying want of facilities for a yearly increasing trade. A River Trust, like that of Glasgow, will adapt the river and bank improvements to these changes. Ships should be able to load and unload at jetties on which rails are laid, wagons conveying at once the produce of India to the ship and taking away the imports from the West to the interior. Merchants, no longer living in town, would be able to step into railway carriages at their office doors, and be conveyed in half-an-hour to those villas which are springing up on both sides of the lines for a radius of fifteen miles out of the city.

The rapidity with which these and similar improvements will be carried out must depend to some extent on the municipality which it is proposed to give to Calcutta. But even should the citizens show their usual apathy in the matter, we are glad to believe that Mr. Beadon is prepared to act the dictator, and make his administration remembered on a small scale as Louis Napoleon's will be. The proposed municipality will be found described elsewhere. Combining the principle of self government with official aid and supervision, so that when the former fails the latter may step in, the general outline of the plan seems to us unexceptionable. The forty or fifty justices of the peace, as a corporate town-council, under a salaried chairman, and a vice-chairman who will also be town clerk on not more than 1,200 rs. a-month, will virtually govern the city. The subordinate executive will consist of an engineer, surveyor, health officer and assessor, appointed and removed, with the vice-chairman, by the justices. The Lieutenant-Governor will appoint the chairman, but he must be removed on a requisition of two-thirds of the justices. The Bill thus gives a fair amount of self government as a beginning. More important than this is its provision for taking a periodical census of the population, and for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages—reforms for which we have so long called. At present the municipal income of Calcutta, with its share of the income-tax, is nearly £110,000 a-year. Another £10,000 will provide for all purely municipal works, but very nearly the whole of this sum will be required in addition, to meet interest on the loans for drainage and waterworks. A proper system of assessment is all that is needed to do at least much to make the wealth of Calcutta answer this demand; and if a fair at-

tempt to meet it is made, it would certainly be the duty of the Imperial Government to assist in beautifying the capital, as is done by all civilised States.

But health is more important than beauty, and we congratulate the Bengal Government on its promise of a census of vital statistics and a health officer. We trust the citizens of Calcutta will meet Mr. Beadon in the same spirit, and for a time spare neither purse nor energy, till Calcutta is made at least as healthy and as cool as Serempore, while it becomes an ornament to the empire and an exponent of our national power and character.—*Friend of India*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION have disavowed Mr. P. Modelliar as their agent in England, condemning some of his remarks on the British administration of India as "not only wholly untrue, but such as no intelligent or loyal native would endorse." They are about to forward an address to Sir C. Wood expressing the satisfaction with which they contemplate his policy, with special advertence to the Breach of Contract Bill and the Sale of Waste Lands, and the extension of the Permanent Settlement to all India.

SINDE.—In *Our Paper* of the 30th ult. we find the subjoined account of a mutiny of the "Gold Coast Corps," which our contemporary had received from a gentleman at Kurrachee, whose brother has the misfortune to be senior medical officer at Sierra Leone. The affair might have ended as tragically as did the military revolts in India during 1857, had the treacherous contrivers of it not prematurely betrayed their murderous purpose, and it unhappily remains yet to be seen whether it has not partially done so, notwithstanding the providential check sustained by them at Cape Coast Castle, to which station, our elder readers will remember, a melancholy interest attaches, on account of its having been the scene of the closing years of poor "L. E. L.'s" troubled though brilliant life, and most painful and mysterious end:—"On the 19th October the mail from Lagos and the Gold Coast arrived at Sierra Leone, and brought news that the Gold Coast Corps had mutinied; and had not one of the native chiefs come on with his men, and taken possession of the fort, the officers would have been murdered. The commanding officer of the corps, Major Brownell, and a commissariat officer, were in the mail on their way home on medical certificate, but have been detained at Sierra Leone to give evidence on the court-martial. A man-of-war was expected next day with eighty of the mutineers, and detachments from Waterloo have been called in to strengthen the garrison of Sierra Leone before the prisoners land. It appears that it was a preconcerted affair, and all the corps, which is distributed in small detachments along the Gold Coast, were to mutiny on a certain day. But fortunately they broke out at Cape Coast Castle two days too soon, just before the mail left, otherwise a month would have elapsed before it would have been known at Sierra Leone. All the officers at Cape Coast Castle have escaped, but nothing is known of the other stations. On the 20th October, when the mail left, the engineer department were busy constructing a prison to receive the mutineers, out of a spare barrack."—*Madras Athenæum*, Jan. 28.

BELGAUM, Jan. 10.—The medals for the late China war (which had been lying here for some time) were distributed last evening to the men of her Majesty's 44th Regiment, who had shared in the campaign. Early in the afternoon, while the sun was hot and oppressive, notwithstanding the protection of the helmet hats, all the troops in the station—consisting of two batteries of Royal Artillery, her Majesty's 44th Regiment, 2nd Grenadiers N.I., and the 24th Regiment N.I.—were marshalled before the band-stand. The sun very speedily affected several of the soldiers. One of the artillerymen was sent in a dooly to the hospital suffering from a sun stroke, and one or two of the 44th also succumbed. The spectators evinced a common expression of regret that so

interesting a ceremony should be thus marred. The distribution began at half-past four o'clock p.m., and lasted for upwards of an hour. The band-stand was decorated with evergreens, and the medals were laid upon a table, beside which stood the Brigadier, surrounded by his staff, who delivered a medal to each soldier as he passed before him. There were so many medals to deliver that I imagine the arm of the veteran must have been tired in the operation, however pleasing it may have been. Before, however, the Brigadier affixed the medals, he rode up to the men and spoke to them of the valour which had procured such an honourable mark of their country's regard, and made many eulogistic remarks. Colonel Browne then stepped forward, and thanked the Brigadier in the name of the gallant corps. Colonel Browne has a most soldier-like presence, and his empty dexter sleeve, pinned to his breast, proclaims that he has every claim to the distinguished position he holds among brave men. At the conclusion of this interesting ceremony the troops formed in column and marched passed the Brigadier, to the enlivening strains of martial music. The sun had now set behind the western range of hills, and the crowd departed, some to prepare for the ball, which is to be a full-dress one.

RUINED CAVALRY OFFICERS.—Our correspondent, "Sabretash," and his brother officers of the late Company's cavalry service, who have been thrown out of employ and lost their promising career by the abolition of that arm, would do us serious injustice were they to assume that we ever treated their cause with carelessness or neglected to urge upon the Government every fact and grievance which is noticed in the temperate letter in our correspondence columns. Not only have the Company's cavalry officers generally, with their brethren at large of the late armies, always received our best assistance and support against the injustice under which they have suffered, but, as far back as August or September, 1861, when the formation of the three new hussar regiments was pretty correctly known, we brought strongly to the notice of the Government and the Commander-in-Chief the fearful wrong that would be inflicted upon the Company's cavalry officers who could not be placed in those corps, and who consequently were, as soldiers, utterly ruined and thrown out of any suitable military career. So hearty and thorough-going was our advocacy of what we then felt, and still feel, to be a case of extreme hardship and undeserved ruin as regards these officers, and of apparent heartlessness and actual breach of faith on the part of the Government, that it is almost impossible for us to write anything in support of the former, or in appeal to the justice of the latter, that shall not be a repetition of our former remarks. So far from our correspondent having overdrawn the sketch of his own and his brother officer's case, the fact is that he has wisely and calmly under-coloured the picture, and so entitled his own and their cause to the temperate but strong advocacy of this and of every other Indian journal. Whilst the mass of the late Company's infantry officers, and artillery and engineers have suffered or benefited in different degrees by the ruin of their former Government and the subsequent amalgamation, the superfluous cavalry officers have been utterly and irrevocably ruined as regards their professional career and hopes, have suffered a very serious pecuniary loss as regards income, and have seen their regimental funds and other institutions, to the maintenance of which they had largely contributed, in the hope of ultimate return and benefit, utterly annihilated and swept away, without any hope of redress or compensation. All this is now irrevocable, and what has been swept away can no more be re-constituted or revived; but it is the duty of the Government, in common honesty and honour, and on every consideration of probity and good faith, to grant these unfortunate officers some compensation, and to dissolve, on creditable and liberal terms, a connection which can never again be advantageous or useful to either party. It is not asserted, it is not even hoped or pretended by the Government, that these cavalry officers can

ever again renew the career upon which they entered when they came into the service of the former Government; and surely it is the duty of that Government's successor, which annihilated their service, and cut short their career in its prime, to maintain the public faith towards them, and set them free to seek some other walk in the field of life. All that is wanted is a just and conscientious consideration on the part of the Government towards these officers; and we believe that, all things considered, they could in all cases be easily satisfied.—*Englishman*, Jan. 21.

THE "INDIAN MIRROR" states that Baboo Gour Dass Bysack, the deputy-magistrate of Moorshe-dabad, has been suspended for having made a fraudulent attempt to pass off as his own production an Oordu translation prepared by another person. The Baboo was for some time librarian of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 13.—The weather is beautiful here just now: the thermometer outside at sunrise 38 deg., and in the house at two p.m. 64 deg. The Commander-in-Chief's camp arrived here on the 9th inst., and his Excellency is expected about the 17th or 18th. All the military are preparing for his advent, and parades are incessant in every branch of the army. The Chutter Munzil amateurs have theatricals on the 22nd, and new pieces are being got up to be produced before his Excellency and staff. A most extraordinary case has been lately tried in the civil court. It appears that several natives, who were implicated in the murder of a European girl of 14 or 15, and a little child of 3 years old, have been hiding themselves for a long time. One of the culprits was caught a few days ago, but released on bail. Mr. Lightle, a clerk, escaped miraculously with his life during the rebellion; but his relatives, the victims above mentioned, were barbarously murdered by the Soodhas. He endeavoured for a long while to discover these miscreants, and at last found three of them. He furnished himself with a warrant from the magistrate, and, taking three or four servants along with him, proceeded in the afternoon to search for the house of one of them. On his way thither he met a policeman, from whom he inquired if he knew where that individual house was; he replied in the affirmative, and then ran away. Mr. Lightle sent a couple of his servants to the thannah for assistance; but they had not been gone long when he was surrounded by a crowd of men, who immediately commenced abusing him, and forcibly dragged him to the man's house, where the villain met him with a drawn sword, and upon learning that he possessed a warrant for his apprehension, ordered his domestics to beat him with sticks. He was then pinioned, as well as his servants, and made over to the constables on a charge of criminal trespass. On being taken before the deputy superintendent of police, who is a Parsee, he showed the magistrate's warrant, and told him of the brutal beating he had received, when the villain who instigated the assault was taken into custody. I have not heard whether Mr. Lightle is likely to secure the conviction of the native or not.

THE BENGAL COMMISSARIAT.—The labours of the Calcutta Commissariat Commission, which circumstances have to a certain extent rendered famous, are at an end; and the members will return almost immediately to their respective appointments. Nothing now remains to be done further than the drawing up of the report of the commission, and whether that document will ever be published for general information, or will, like the report of the Cholera Commission, be consigned to apparent oblivion, we are unable to say. We may, however, mention that the result of the thorough and searching enquiry of the Commissariat Commission will be, should their report ever get publicity, to raise the Bengal Commissariat still higher in public estimation even than it has hitherto stood, and, in a few words, to make it take rank as the first Commissariat in the world. It is the fact that, after a most minute and laborious investigation by a commission of five officers from five different branches of the public service, and extending over nearly a year, the unanimous conclusion arrived at is, that, with a few exceptions of very trifling import

and of easy remedy, the Bengal Commissariat is something very near perfection, much nearer it, indeed, than any other department or branch of the public service or administration in India. Of course, every department has its weak points and defects, and in the case of the Commissariat these emblems of human construction and organisation were freely admitted, when proved, by the Commissariat member of the commission himself. But the aggregate of the faults or failings registered against the Commissariat is dwarfed into utter insignificance when compared with the excellent working, the honourable management, and the vast utility, power, and resources of that branch of the public service. With such complete triumph and credit has the Commissariat Department gone through, and come out of the inquiry which has just been brought to a conclusion, that, unless some wonderful and unforeseen change for the worse should come over that branch, it may be considered as a permanent institution of our military system, in which no changes of any moment will be required, beyond those which all human organisations demand, to keep them in equal progress with the improvements and reforms which come up so rapidly in these changing times. It appears to be proved that the suspicions and grave accusations of which the Bengal Commissariat was made the object were unjust and unfounded; and, consequently, it also appears that the expensive assembling and sitting of the commission, which has just closed its labours, were utterly uncalled for and useless, beyond the fact of placing the commissariat in a more advantageous and creditable position than ever, for which result, however, the public have paid dear. We believe that we are under the mark in estimating the cost to the public of this Commissariat Commission at something above Rs. 60,000, which sum, as far as any equivalent result or benefit is concerned, has been simply thrown away. Of the five officers who composed the commission, four were drawing the full pay of their primary appointments or commands, the Commissariat officer also drawing full allowances. For the four officers first referred to, four others were officiating in their appointments or commands, also receiving full pay and allowances; and in that way the sum above named, at the least, has been thrown away at a dead loss to the public. As far, then, as any necessity for this Commissariat inquiry, or any damage resulting from it to the department is concerned, the whole thing may be classed under the head of "frivolous and vexatious," and we congratulate the officers of the Commissariat on the gratifying manner in which they and their department have passed through the ordeal.—*Englishman*, Jan. 27.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR S. CORBET.—Every person acquainted with the events of 1857 will unite with us in the pleasure with which we announce that Major-General Sir Stuart Corbet, K.C.B., is the general officer selected to be brought upon the divisional staff in Bengal, and to succeed Major-General Campbell in his command at Benares, the term of which will shortly expire. Sir Stuart Corbet is the officer to whose wisdom, foresight, and energy the safety of the Punjab at the outbreak, and during the continuance of the rebellion, is mainly attributable; for it was he who, whilst others were drivelling about taking the percussion caps from the native troops at Lahore, when the news of the Meerut and Delhi atrocities reached that capital, boldly took the extreme measure of totally disarming the sepoys, and paralysed them by the decision and coolness with which he carried out his sagacious determination. Sir Stuart Corbet returned to India from England last year, and has since been residing in the hills awaiting his time for a divisional command in this presidency, which he has well earned by his eminent services, and which we hope he may long enjoy with the same esteem and popularity which he gained in his brigade command at Lahore.

THE ANTIQUITIES, &c., OF THE PUNJAB.—A meeting was held at the Reading Rooms on the 27th Dec., "with a view of devising some plan for collecting information regarding the antiquities, ethnology, climatology, arts, manufactures, &c., of

the Punjab, and adjoining countries." After a few preliminaries it was resolved:—1. That communications be opened out with all commissioners and deputy commissioners, and assistants in independent charge, inviting them to co-operate; and also with the following gentlemen:—Dr. Bellew, Rev. Isidore Lowenthal, Rev. H. A. Joesche, and Mr. Drew. 2nd. That the following gentlemen be asked to be members of the committee:—H. Stevens, Esq., Dr. Brown, Dr. Neil, and Pundit Munphool. 3rd. That Mr. Davies be requested to prepare a memorandum of the existing information, regarding the tribes, &c., inhabiting the Punjab and adjoining countries. 4th. That Lieut.-colonel Mac-lagan be requested to prepare a similar memorandum, regarding arts, and manufactures. 5th. That Dr. Cleghorn be requested to afford his aid in the same manner, regarding the Fanna and Flora of the Punjab. 6th. That Mr. T. H. Thornton be requested to prepare from local reports, and other memoranda, a list of objects of historical and antiquarian interest, concerning which further information is desired. 7th. That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, with an intimation that it is the desire of this provincial committee to co-operate with the Asiatic Society in the manner above indicated, or in any other way by which the objects of the society may be promoted, and that they will feel obliged by the society's guidance in the matter.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Now that efforts are being made by the colonists of the Straits Settlements to gain their separation from Indian rule, it may be well to give the revenue returns of its chief port, Singapore; these will serve to convince those (if there be any) who desire the retention of these outlying districts how unimportant the subject is after all:—

Land	Rs.	56,501
Excise	"	838,362
Judicial	"	54,957
Miscellaneous	"	94,281
Total Local	"	1,044,101
Add on account of Indian Government, Post Office, and jail manufactures, &c.	"	115,326
	Rs.	1,159,427

The expenditure during 1861-62 amounted to Rs. 1,059,530, consisting of—

Local residency charges	Rs.	645,286
Postal,	"	12,058
Convicts	"	131,249
Military	"	260,662
Imperial Government	"	10,275
Total	Rs.	1,059,530

While we are referring to these settlements, we would call the attention of our rulers and our merchants to the immense advantages derived from those ports that are known as "free ports." Here is Singapore, with imports valued at only 55,725,104 rupees, visited in one year by 1,052 sea-going vessels and 2,167 coasters. We wonder how the figures would have stood if such port charges existed there as we have in Calcutta. We would also call attention to the rapidly advancing increase in the exports from all places in the Straits; the figures which show those of Singapore are something wonderful, and whether the colonists remain under Indian rule or not we can never fail to watch with interest the increasing prosperity of these localities, destined as they are in the course of time to be of immense value to Great Britain. As yet they have happily enjoyed an immunity from vexatious tariffs, and a consideration of the results will do good to us all, and might even be worthy of the careful attention of our new Finance Minister. We sincerely trust the time is not far distant when India will be able to show equally well how capable her commerce is of expansion when freed from its present ridiculous trammels. There is no reason whatever why our ports should be subjected to such dues as are now levied on ships and goods. Our export duties are a disgrace to us: in the same proportion as they are levied they retard our progress and impede our trade. If such a form of taxation has invariably been found detrimental to British interests in every other quarter of the globe, why

should it have a peculiar value in India. When we see the exports of Singapore increasing in one year from Rs. 41,878,748 to Rs. 49,615,520, and find that each year shows a steady increase, we are forced to ask what might we look for in Calcutta if our tariff were but framed somewhat in accordance with the spirit of the age in which we live.—*Englishman*, Feb. 4.

COLONEL V. EYRE.—We hear that Colonel V. Eyre, C.B., of the Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, and at present officiating as principal inspector-general of ordnance, retires from the service almost immediately. It would appear that the new artillery retiring fund is in working order, as, if we are rightly informed, Colonel Eyre receives a handsome bonus from the artillery regiment to retire. We believe that we shall soon have other retirements from the top of the artillery list to chronicle.

THE INCOME-TAX is, happily for India, doomed. Our new Chancellor of the Exchequer has already directed his close attention to its operation. He has collected a mass of facts illustrative of the grievous oppression to which it has given rise, especially in the North-Western Provinces. These he proposes to submit to a conference of some of his colleagues in the Imperial Council which he has convened. Sir Charles Trevelyan's budget will exhibit a larger surplus than even his predecessor and rival could boast.—*Indian Field*.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER.—We learn from the *Daily Press* (Hong Kong) of the 14th Jan. that, "as the P. and O. steamer *Cadiz* was leaving the harbour for Shanghai, with the mails and a cargo valued at half-a-million sterling, she was discovered to be on fire in the fore hold. She ran on shore, was scuttled, and the fire extinguished. The sound portion of the cargo was transhipped to the steamer *Benares*, which sailed the day following. The damage to the cargo is trifling, but the vessel is seriously injured."

COMMISSARIAT COMMISSION.—We are informed, and on the very best authority, that in our recent remarks upon the Commissariat Commission, we much under-estimated the cost of its assembling and labours to the public, which, it appears, was not, as we stated, Rs. 60,000, but was something over Rs. 1,00,000. So much the worse. A lakh of rupees is a serious sum to throw away nowadays in the pursuit of phantoms and shadows. We shall be obliged to anyone who will furnish us with an estimate of the cost of the Cholera Commission.—*Englishman*.

MR. J. I. HARVEY.—We understand that Mr. J. I. Harvey, of the Civil Service, late Sub-Treasurer of Fort William, and at present officiating Auditor and Accountant General of India, has applied to the Civil Paymaster and the Accountant-General for the usual certificate of "No demand" preparatory to his retiring from the service on the 1st of May next.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF's camp leaves Lucknow on the 10th February. His Excellency goes to Cawnpore on that day to meet the Governor-general, then returns to Lucknow and overtakes the camp at Seetapore via Gondah. The stories that have been circulated about his Excellency's unpopularity are decidedly not verified by his reception at Lucknow, and the "cheer with nine times nine and one cheer more" does not testify to the "universal disgust" with which some Indian papers try to make people believe he is regarded.

THE 22ND REGIMENT PUNJAB N. I., Major Stafford's, recently returned from the north of China, and ordered in the relief to Cawnpore, has had its destination changed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and is ordered to continue its march to Umballah, at which station it will remain during this year. This is a considerate arrangement, as it places the men of the returned regiment nearer their homes, without at the same time breaking through the rule of dispersion of races, by which the distribution of our Native Army ought always to be regulated. A glance of the eye military at the map of this Presidency and at the stations occupied by Native troops, will show that this rule has been constantly, though quietly, kept in view; and we hope that it will never again be lost sight of.

ERECTION OF A GENERAL HOSPITAL AT DELHI.—We hear that the Punjab Government has sanctioned the entertainment of a proposal by the local authorities for the erection of a large general hospital at Delhi. This will be the first thing of the kind in Upper India proper, and with our knowledge of the thorough modernising this city is undergoing in the introduction of everything which is liberal and enlightened, it is with no surprise to us that the lead has once more been assumed in the present instance. It is to be on a very useful and liberal scale, capable of accommodating eighty sick natives, and of affording them the advantages of European medical skill in the manner best adapted for its successful operation. At the same time, by attention to the usages of the country, and to native conventionalities, it will become available for the afflicted of the higher classes of the community. The design of the building itself displays, we hear, great architectural taste, while in detail nothing has been forgotten to make it well adapted to the requirements of such an institution. There will be long corridors for the sick of the lower classes, while apartments completely shut off from each other, will invite the higher castes, whose sensitive feelings as regards privacy and seclusion will thus be respected. This institution will also become of inestimable value to the whole of Northern India, as well as to the city of Delhi itself, by the instruction and experience it will be capable of giving to natives who may be anxious to make themselves acquainted with our medical system, and who may be either unwilling or unable to go long distances down country to pursue their studies. Our dispensaries, most valuable though they be, are quite inadequate to afford accommodation to any but the lower classes, and being almost universally without private wards, none of the higher castes can avail themselves of the advantages they afford. Besides, when it is remembered that Delhi is a city containing a hundred thousand souls, one dispensary can only afford medical aid to an exceedingly small proportion of the sick, of whom there must be at all times from five to ten thousand within the precincts of the city, not taking into consideration those in the surrounding districts; we must consider, too, that this hospital will be a boon not only to the sick, but to those in health. Prevention is better than cure. It is incalculable what epidemics have been, and still may be engendered in the loathsome back alleys and unclean corners with which so large a city cannot but abound, where at present they cannot be reached, and where thousands are no doubt now allowed to die, unvisited by European medical skill. As a sanitary measure, then, this hospital will prove of priceless value; as it will mainly serve to protect the public health from the influence of certain epidemics, of insidious origin, which are apt to thwart all ordinary preventive measures upon which so much public money is expended. It may be thought by some that a city so large as Delhi should be capable of affording relief for its own sick, but in such a matter as this we feel convinced that Government patronage is indispensable, and past experience has proved that maladies are neglected, and that disease become incurable when left to the judgment and management of natives themselves, without the guidance of trained observation and science. Time, and the working of a well organised system will prove convincing to the natives themselves that disease to be properly treated must be detected early, and anxiously watched, instead of being left to the uncertain influences of chance and hope. The current expenses, however, of the Delhi hospital will be easily supported, partly by public subscription, and partly by a monthly moiety from the noble Octroi fund, the surplus income of which is Rs. 4,000 a month. The original outlay will be defrayed from Imperial and local funds. The Delhi Dispensary will continue its operations unaltered. There the main object is the mere dispensing of medicines to out-door patients. The General Hospital, on the other hand, will afford in-door accommodation to those who are prostrate from disease, or who require

the performance of serious surgical operations. In each one of the eighty apartments of the institution the inmate will be able to have around him his relatives or friends, male or female. In addition, there will be a verandah and a yard, in which cooking, and all other necessities of the patient, can be carried on in privacy. If necessary, a purdah will also be available to ensure as perfect seclusion as could possibly be enjoyed at the patient's own home. The above general outline is sufficient to indicate that the principle on which the treatment and comfort of the sick will be regulated is essentially in accordance with their own ideas of what medical philanthropy ought to be. We believe it is also intended to institute co-operative association between the native hakeem on the one hand, and the European physician on the other. The latter will learn that there is a system of Eastern medicine, trammelled with faults, perhaps, but still most valuable, towards which his thoughts have never before been sufficiently directed; whilst the hakeems will be brought to confess that exact science and refinements in practical pharmacy are preferable to incantations and charms, or even to the most expert empiricism. Thus European knowledge will be daily put in practice, whilst an ample field will have been obtained for the study and practical application of indigenous drugs, a subject of growing interest in its relations to the Medical Science of the Western world. Statistics obtained from the working of such a combined system will be of most essential value. The Government which gives to its people railways, telegraphs, flourishing commerce, education, modern science, and large public charities is, we may depend upon it, pursuing the surest method of securing happiness to its subjects and stability to its rule.—*Delhi Gazette.*

GROSS NEGLECT OF INVALID SOLDIERS.—Our attention has been drawn to the culpable neglect shown by those officials entrusted with the duty of superintending the removal of our invalid soldiers from the various Up-country depots to this Presidency, *en route* for England. Some gross instances of neglect and mismanagement have lately occurred; and in the case of two detachments of men who arrived here in flats from Allahabad only the other day a serious mortality occurred, owing to the entire absence, as we are credibly informed, of all those comforts and appliances so necessary everywhere, and in this country particularly, for invalids. We are not in a position to state where the blame or responsibility rests, but we are satisfied that the Government would not willingly countenance any instance of neglect. We are informed that instead of quartering these invalids at the Allahabad hospital temporarily, pending efficient arrangements for their removal, they were shipped on board of flats, without the slightest inquiry as to the accommodation available, and regardless of the most ordinary precautions for ensuring medical skill and comforts. The consequence has been that many poor fellows died on the passage, victims in many cases to the almost criminal neglect of those entrusted with the duty of seeing them properly cared for. We feel confident that the fact has merely to be brought to the knowledge of the Government to ensure a strict and searching inquiry.—*Hurkaru.*

EAST INDIA AND LONDON STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY.—The position of the East India and London Steam Shipping Company has from its first starting, about a year ago, been at best uncertain, we mean with respect to the prospect of its proving a remunerative investment for those interested. Alternate hope and fear must have actuated the minds of the directors from the first. If a rapid and in every way successful voyage was made one month, the succeeding one brought the news of a disaster that absorbed entirely any profits accruing. The other day we reported the total loss of the *sc. st. Jason* off Madras, we have now to notice the rapid homeward passage of the *Hydaspes*. Papers to hand by the last mail notice her arrival after a run of seventy-three days from Madras. Passengers all well, and highly pleased with the ship. We hope that a series of rapid and prosperous voyages will make

up for the extraordinary run of ill luck that this company have met with latterly, for we consider the public are very largely interested in the question of cheap passages to England. We fear that the wreck of the *Jason*, and other heavy losses occurring in such rapid succession, will cause a temporary interruption in the arrival and departure of these ships.—*Englishman.*

CONVERTS' REMARRIAGE.—Let no false covering of sentiment or expediency be thrown over the subject. Marriage is not a necessity to either sex, in any climate, or at any age. Many from choice, poverty, or not obtaining the one desired object, never marry. Many never remarry; many have partners separated by the sharp necessities of life from them for years; many have partners incurably invalid or insane, or (in this country) leprosy. No one could urge divorce on such grounds. We denounce the sentimental view of the case, that it is an intolerable hardship for a man not to have a wife, or a woman not to have a husband. This is very low ground to take, that marriage is necessary to prevent unchastity in the case of a new believer who has been taught by the Holy Spirit, or takes credit for having been so taught, to know Christ and his pure religion. If the case be further complicated by the converts during the life of their unconverted partners having become involved in an intrigue with another; if converts, themselves unmarried, connect themselves by unhallowed ties with persons whose lawful partners are still living; if pairs of dissolute Christians under such circumstances approach their pastor, and request permission to ratify at God's altar an adulterous contract on which they have already entered; if parties living in concubinage are received into the Christian flock, we cease to wonder that there is no blessing on our missions. The result which we conscientiously arrive at is, that no Christian converts can legally, or morally, marry, so long as the partners, to whom they were married according to the *lex personæ* of their faith, are living in chastity; the rule is the same for either sex. We can support neither the Bill of Sir Charles Jackson nor of the late Mr. Ritchie, which would give liberty to the converts to snap all the contracts made by themselves in good faith, and legalise adultery. St. Paul in his advice to the Corinthians on the mode of dealing with an unbelieving partner, says, 'Let him depart,' but he does not go on to say, 'Let the believing partner marry again.' This is the real point of the argument.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

THE FRACAS ON THE LAHORE RACECOURSE.—LAHORE, Feb. 2.—"In reference to the fracas (reported in *A.I.M.* Feb. 20) which took place on the Lahore racecourse between a member of the press and some officers and soldiers, about which I wrote you in a previous letter, I have managed to procure a copy of the letter addressed to the Brigade-Major at Meean Meer, and of that officer's reply, which may perhaps be sufficiently interesting for transfer to the *Delhi Gazette*:—'To Brigade-Major, Meean Meer,—Sir, I have the honour to state for the information of the officer commanding the [station], that I was assaulted yesterday in the most dastardly manner by a mob of artillery and infantry soldiers, the ringleader being a person in plain clothes, who, from his appearance, manners, and language I should not have suspected to have been an officer and a gentleman, as I have since been assured is the case. I am desirous of prosecuting this person and his accomplices in the Magistrate's Court at Lahore, the offence having been committed within its jurisdiction. I would add that the officer struck me after I had mentioned my name, and notwithstanding I was at the time supporting myself on crutches. Some of the other cowards who had joined in the attack upon one man, and that man a cripple, were in artillery uniform, and dismounted from their horses for the purpose of doing so. My object in writing is to request that inquiries may be instituted with the view of ascertaining the names of the parties, which I trust may then be furnished to me in order that I may take legal proceedings against them, as already indicated.' To the above letter the Brigade Major replied as follows:—"In reply to your letter, I

am directed to inform you that the officer commanding at Meen Meer will do all in his power to assist the civil magistrate in any proceeding he may take against officers and soldiers of the garrison accused of offence punishable by law." This evasive reply has led, I understand, to the matter being laid before higher military authority, whose attention has been drawn to the fact that the Artillery officer was struck over the head by the "cripple's" crutch, and that he has been designated as a coward without taking any steps to vindicate his character. How the matter will eventually end it is difficult to say, but it is quite certain that the fracas is not calculated to increase the good feeling between the military and civil members of the service.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 3.—General MacDuff's fancy ball was a great success. I cannot attempt to give you a detailed description of it, for which I refer you to the local papers. The Chutter Munzil rooms were most tastefully decorated for the occasion—the supper beautiful, and the dancing kept up with such spirit as to leave no doubt on any one's mind of the success of the ball. The Commander-in-Chief arrived at ten o'clock, and was received by General MacDuff and a guard of honour. Dancing commenced and continued until the small hours of morning. There were about ninety ladies and two hundred gentlemen present—the great majority in fancy dresses of every sort of description, from the time of the Flood up to the 19th century. Many of the dresses were superb, and a more brilliant scene has seldom been seen in Lucknow. At supper the healths of her Majesty and the Royal family were proposed and drunk with the usual honours. General MacDuff then proposed "Sir Hugh Rose and the strangers," which drew forth a perfect thunder of applause. The Chief's health was drunk with nine times nine and one cheer more, and it must have proved to him that the feeling towards him in this important part of the Empire is most warm. Indeed, Sir Hugh is a most popular man here with all ranks and classes. But I must not wander from my subject—the ball. The Chief returned thanks in a neat speech, and the happy dancers once more took possession of the boards, and kept up the ball right merrily. The Artillery gave a very nice ball in honour of the Chief on the 29th. It was most successful—arrangements good, and every thing done in right good Lucknow style. There was a very pretty *fete* on the following day, at Colonel Cambell's Commanding the 49th Regiment, to celebrate the giving away of school and garden prizes by his Excellency. All the *elite* of Lucknow were present and a *recherche* tiffin provided. The Commander-in-Chief distributed the prizes, addressing a few words of encouragement to each recipient.—*Delhi Gazette*.

MEERUT, Jan. 5.—A detachment of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade arrived here on Tuesday morning in charge of the married people belonging to the regiment. The head-quarters remain at Agra until the arrival of the Governor-general, when they will proceed with his Excellency to this station. The whole of the troops here paraded yesterday morning at half past six for brigade exercise, under command of Major General Wheeler; the usual field evolutions were gone through, after which the troops marched past, the cavalry and artillery at the trot, and the infantry in grand divisions in quick time, the whole returning to their quarters about nine o'clock with a good appetite for breakfast. A great many spectators were on the ground, the greater number consisting of the softer sex, whose appearance on horseback, wearing (generally) the sort of helmets (not steel) and plumes usually worn by the warriors of old, dashing, helter skelter here, there and everywhere, where danger appeared, gave the whole affair an animating appearance. Major General Wheeler appeared well satisfied with the soldier-like manner in which the different evolutions were gone through.—*Delhi Gazette*.

CUTTING OFF THE HEADS OF PETITIONERS.—The Rajah of Rewah and Dewan Deobund have ordered the heads of the following persons of Sohagpore, who went down to Calcutta to petition

the Governor-General for the restoration of their estates, to be cut off on their return:—Rugbheer Singh, Purhar; Jowahur Singh, Purhar; Luchmun Singh, Bughail; Lulla, Bughail; Hurbhujun, Brahmin; Goothoo, Mussulman. The dwelling houses, crops, and all other property of these unfortunate individuals have been confiscated by Deobund, who has ordered the Rewah policemen to hang them as soon as they are seen entering the territory. The order for their execution, and also confiscation of the property, was issued when the agency existed in Rewah.

THE WYNDHAM OF THE PUNJAB.—The great question of the day amongst the native community has been finally settled, and the estate of the late Rajah Tej Singh divided between his putative infant son and his cousin Sirdar Bhugwan Singh, son of Jemadar Khoosha Singh, whose claims to be the heir of his father have at last been equitably recognised by the Government. He is put in possession of all his father's property in houses, gardens, &c., obtains a separate jagher of 60,000 rupees a year, and for a payment of rupees 25,000 down, renounces all claims for usufruct, &c., against the Rajah's estate. He has not been inaptly styled the Wyndham of the Punjab. He has taken great interest in the railway here, is more frequently on the engine, which he has learnt to drive, than anywhere else, and if he attend to the admonitions of Sir Rob. Montgomery to conduct himself with propriety in other respects, may yet become a useful member of the native community, perhaps magistrate. Why not, after Tej Singh?

THE JYNTIAS.—Our Cherra correspondence, dated the 9th instant, records one or two brushes with the enemy, in which the rebel Jyntias showed that they were not despicable foemen. Possessing but the very rudest weapons of war, they made up for this disadvantage by the strength of their stockades and their personal courage. Our troops came up with a considerable party of them at Um-koi, where a stockade had been constructed on a summit of a hill most difficult of ascent. In the absence of a sufficiency of muskets, bows and arrows, and other projectiles mechanically contrived, they had recourse to stones and everything that could be seized and hurled down upon the troops. The mountain-train battery first had a try at the stockade, but their shot and shell were all wasted upon it; the stockade could not be reached. It was then determined to take it by assault, but here the troops encountered a much stouter resistance than they had calculated on. A number of sepoy's fell badly wounded. Colonel Richardson, who led them, is reported to have had a narrow escape from the blood-thirsty fury of a Jyntia, which charged upon him with a bamboo spike. At the critical moment a sepoy threw himself between his commanding officer and the Jyntia, and, receiving the spike into his own body, died instantaneously. Colonel Richardson was slightly wounded. After a good deal of most resolute climbing the troops carried the stockade; but when they reached it, it was found empty. Another stockade near Nonbaneh was burnt by the rebels, who were apprehensive of an attack. They have escaped to a third stockade, which is said to be very strong, and where they are now reported to be besieged by our troops. There is a rumour that a band of armed rebels has been seen between Cherra and the plains; but their destination is unknown. Altogether the country is in as unsatisfactory a state as it could possibly be, and we wish the authorities well out of their troubles.—*Dacca News*.

CIVIL CHANGES.—Mr. E. Brandreth, Commissioner of Rawul Pindie, has applied for leave to England for one year, and his place is to be taken for that time by Mr. P. S. Melvill, now officiating at Umritsur. Mr. R. W. Cust, returning to the latter division on Mr. Roberts's resignation of his office of judicial commissioner. We are further informed that Mr. R. H. Davies, Secretary to the Government, Punjab, is about to proceed to England on leave for six months, and that Mr. T. D. Forsyth, now Commissioner of Lahore, will officiate for Mr. Davies, and Captain Pollock, deputy commissioner, takes Mr. Forsyth's place as officiating commissioner.—*Delhi Gazette*.

LUCKNOW is to have a railway after all. The agent of the Indian Branch Railway Company has undertaken the construction of the railway from Cawnpore via Lucknow to Byram Ghat, or some other convenient spot on the Gogra accessible by steamers. This, it is thought, will establish regular steam navigation on the Gogra. It is also in contemplation, for the general convenience of Oudh and Rohilound, to run a line as direct as possible, passing from Buxar by Azimgurh, Fyzabad, and Seetapore, and thence to Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, and Moradabad, whence it would be prolonged through the Bijnora district to Seharunpore, and will be connected with the East India Railway by the two cross lines now proposed to be undertaken, viz., from Cawnpore to Byram Ghat, and from Moradabad to Koorjah. The East India Branch will have its terminus on the bank of the Ganges at Cawnpore, near to the old European infantry hospital buildings, and the Lucknow line will strike the same bank lower down near the Permit Ghat. It is apparently intended to have the termini of the two railways one on either side of the Ganges opposite to each other with a bridge connection between. Officers are to be deputed at once for the selection of sites.—*Delhi Gazette*.

SIR C. TREVELYAN.—Since his arrival Sir Charles Trevelyan has not been idle. There are few of the public offices and departments, including the Bank of Bengal, which he has not visited, merely for purposes of inquiry, reviving in some his own experiences as a young Bengal civilian thirty years ago. As was to be expected, he has directed his attention to the working of the Income-tax, having summoned to a conference some of the members, including a non-official, of the Legislative Council of India. But we warn native tax-payers not to jump too rapidly to the conclusion that the tax will be at once abolished. A million and a quarter sterling of revenue is not so easily surrendered at a time when almost every department of our civil administration, especially the judicial and public works, calls for improvement or extension, and when Manchester will agitate in Parliament for a further reduction of the import duties. There is little that is evil in the present Income-tax except its unfairness to the honest European, and he will be the last to urge the surrendering of revenue so important for such a reason. So long as the opium of Bengal rests on its present precarious footing, however much Stamp or Salt duties, or indirect taxation, may be increased, it will be premature to give up the Income-tax without substituting for it some well-considered plan for taxing the wealthy trader and banker. At present all is smiling, and April will see a larger surplus than Mr. Laing contemplated. But our civil administration is starved, and war and drought are always probabilities in India. Other two years of the Income-tax on its present footing will hurt no one, and give the empire breathing-time for further financial reforms.

BALL TO LADY ELGIN.—On Tuesday night Calcutta did a graceful act in welcoming Lady Elgin, and acknowledging the great social courtesy of Lord Elgin, by giving a ball in the Town Hall to her ladyship. Sir Robert Napier well represented the community in his remarks proposing the toast of "Their Excellencies," in which he insisted on the advantage of rulers and ruled meeting together and understanding each other. Lord Elgin, in his reply, told Calcutta that he left the capital for a time, not because he loved it less, but his duty more; for, he said, no mistake is so dangerous to a governor as ignorance of the empire he rules. We doubt not that, when the year of Lord Elgin's probation is past, he will add to his past reputation. He has certainly taken the first step to this, in forming a good understanding with all classes.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 29.

ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF C.-IN-C. OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.—A report, which we have been enabled to trace to an authentic source, was generally current in city yesterday, to the effect that Sir Robert Napier will be nominated Secretary at War, and that the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India will be forthwith done away with, and a separate Commander of the Forces

for each Presidency be appointed instead. We are at a loss to understand how this information was received, unless, indeed, the Government have been in possession of it for some days, and it has only now eked out. We give the rumour as we have it, without offering any opinion upon its reliability or otherwise. If correct it would certainly have the merit of getting over a difficulty in about as plausible a manner as can well be conceived, for the appointment of Sir R. Napier as Secretary at War would be virtually superseding Sir Hugh Rose without necessitating the disgrace of a "recal." Of course, his Excellency, in that case, would resign in disgust, and thus the "difficulty" would be got over without recurrence to the more serious alternative. It would certainly be a masterpiece of political and intriguing ingenuity, and to the million would no doubt answer all the purposes intended. But we are, of course, surmising that the rumour has its origin in truth. —*Hurkaru*, Jan. 22.

GENERAL VAN CORTLANDT.—It appears that General Van Cortlandt has applied for leave of absence to England, but that there is no precedent by which to regulate the conditions of his furlough, and the rate of pay, if any, which he is to receive during his absence from India. This officer, who was in the Sikh service, is locally, or by verbal courtesy or usage, a general; but he does not, strictly speaking, belong to the British military service, nor find a place amongst general officers in the army list. He has done very good service for the Government in very troublous times, and is now well advanced in years; and we hope that he will receive every indulgence and liberal treatment; and, as the treaty saying has it, "be placed upon a footing with the most favoured officers." —*Englishman*, Jan. 28.

MAJOR-GENERAL FARRELL.—We understand that Major-general Farrell is anxious to relinquish the command of the Mhow division of the army, and proceed to England. The General has had a trying time of it lately, and it is surmised that the unpleasant complications of the "Crawley and Smales" business may have expedited his departure, which, we believe, however, he had previously determined on. There are, we believe, two aspirants in the field for the expected vacancy, of them we may briefly say, Major-general J. Hobson is the senior, but Major-general R. W. Honnor, C.B., is the more distinguished officer. The latter officer, we notice, has only lately arrived from Aden, where he had been acting as political resident and commanding officer, in the place of Brigadier W. Coghill, who has resumed his appointment on arrival from furlough in England. Both of the generals we have named are, consequently, on the "unemployed list" of general officers.

SIR HOPE GRANT AND HIS LUGGAGE.—The following humorous incident took place at the railway station at Allahabad on the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief at Madras:—Sir Hope Grant was unattended, and passing as a private person, and had omitted, it appears, to provide himself with a necessary pass or receipt for his baggage at Cawnpore. On his arrival he wished to clear his luggage, but the guard refused to let it go. Sir Hope looked at the man, and, recognising him to have served under him in China, reminded him of it, and what he would receive if he had thus acted there, and again demanded his baggage, but it was useless—the guard politely informed him that if he were the Governor-General he could not allow his baggage to go without the necessary pass; and his Excellency was obliged to go to the station-master for the pass. Such men as guards are invaluable to the company. —*Delhi Gazette*.

INDIAN BANKS.—LAHORE, Jan. 24.—The intelligence received by the last English mail regarding the establishment in London of a bank denominated "The Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank," has created some sensation here, interfering as it must with the present banking operations of the province. It would seem, from what is known respecting it, that the new bank will be principally, if not entirely, under Indian railway interests, and it will therefore necessarily command the majority, if not the entire, railway

patronage throughout those parts of the country in which its branches will be established. This itself, though it may not actually prove a death-blow to existing private banks, must nevertheless place them in an inferior position to that they now occupy. Already have we four banking establishments in the province, viz., the Delhi Bank, the Agra Bank, the Simla Bank, and the Punjab Bank, the latter but recently established. The Agra is very popular, and monopolises the majority of the railway business, beside doing a good trade with the civil and military services. The Delhi is preferred by mercantile firms, especially by the native community, while the remaining two are not extensively known beyond the circle in which they exist, and their transactions are of a limited and local nature. The new bank, therefore, must when fairly started, with its influential directors, entirely eclipse two out of the four of the present institutions, and reduce the profits of the remaining two to a minimum. I don't think that any credit need be attached to the report respecting the late agent of the Punjab Railway being appointed the Indian manager of the concern; this gentleman, rumour says, has already been provided for with the agency of the Euphrates Valley Railway. It affords me pleasure to notice that during the present month charitable revivals have manifested themselves in many of the large towns throughout the Punjab in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund. At Jullundur, Peshawur, Ferozepoor, and many other places, large meetings have been held and considerable sums collected for this purpose. The military, with their usual generosity, have come forward very liberally; so also have the ladies of Lahore, who are occupied in various ways in the good cause. Still, after all, I don't think the Punjab has done all it might have done towards alleviating the large amount of misery at home; but the way in which the community has recently evinced its sympathy towards the Lancashire operatives, shows the desire to assist, if those in power would only take the lead.

ACQUITTAL OF DENIS HELY.—"The trial of Denis Hely was brought to an abrupt, but, to those who have watched the progress of this prosecution from first to last, not an unexpected termination. The case for the prosecution, after occupying two days, and the greater part of a third, terminated yesterday; and the jury, through their foreman, represented that, so far as they (the jury) were concerned, a determination had been arrived at, to the effect that the case for the Crown had signally failed. The Judge concurred in this view of the matter, and the prisoner was at once discharged. This case is a remarkable one, and we shall not fail to comment upon it on another occasion. To say that a Government prosecution which has taken nine months to elaborate, and has been conducted by the Advocate-general, should break down so lamentably that a jury consider it unnecessary to call upon the counsel for the defence to reply, discloses to our mind an instance of magisterial incapacity unequalled, and simply disgraceful. If a European can be imprisoned for nine months on such evidence as transpired during the trial of Hely all we can say is, that the position of our countrymen in the Mofussil must be insecure indeed. What a striking instance this case affords of the utter worthlessness of evidence taken in Mofussil Courts generally, and particularly in those presided over by officials apparently ignorant of the law, or careless of the way in which it is administered. The expense to the Government of this prosecution must have been considerable, whilst the signal failure of it is unquestionable. We do not envy the position of the committing magistrate, who has been so instrumental in bringing about this, to say the least of it, unwarranted prosecution. We speak, of course, with reference to the evidence as adduced at the trial, and there is no ground for believing otherwise than that this was a repetition of the testimony, originally adduced before the magistrate, and upon which this official based his determination to commit the prisoner for trial. When in possession of some details promised to us, we shall not fail in following up our before-expressed opinion upon the

present constitution of Mofussil Courts generally, and some in particular." —*Hurkaru*. This unfortunate has been kept in a state of suspense since, if we mistake not, the end of 1861. The native press has been loud in its demands for justice, &c., &c. And it ends in the acquittal of the man without his being called upon for a defence!

REDUCTION OF CAVALRY.—We have heard a rumour, not, as we believe, without significance, to the effect that a further cavalry reduction in this presidency is contemplated; and we would advise the officers of the still remaining Bengal Irregular Cavalry corps to guard against being taken by surprise, as we have reason to think that the financiers will soon again be abroad, prowling amongst our military establishments. —*Englishman*, Jan. 23.

THE FANCY BALL given by the United Service Club last night, was, as is usual with anything of the kind given by the members of that institution, a brilliant success. The invitations were necessarily limited to somewhere about five hundred, and the crowded room showed that few of the invited were absent. Of course the costumes showed but little change from those worn at Government House last week; the ladies looked lovely; the gentlemen were "full of dancing" as the sporting portion of them would have said; the supper was first-rate, and the wines matched it; in short, everything was exactly as it should be, and at the approach of the small hours the guests were still dancing with an evident intention of not going home, though it was morning, "till daylight did appear." —*Englishman*, Jan. 21.

A VIOLENT STORM AT MUSSOORIE.—"One of the most violent storms came on lately that we have ever experienced. The chief quarter of attack seems to have been the North, though the wind was not at all particular; boxing the compass with impartial ferocity. Serious damage has been done to several houses with thatched roofs. The Club Buildings came in for the chief fury of the gale, most of the thick upper thatching having been blown off, and huge pieces of it deposited on the roads some forty or fifty yards below. Servants' houses, generally so lightly roofed, have been very fairly maltreated also. But many houses close to the edge of the khuds, up which the storm raged, escaped with only a slight ruffling—something after the fashion of terriers going to battle. This comparative immunity, it is believed, is due to the fact that the chief fury of the storm must have been expended just a few feet too high to do serious damage. On the cessation of the storm we had more snow, to a depth of about six inches, on average."

DEAD SNAKES.—The Government of Bengal has curtailed the price of dead snakes from four to two annas! A considerable sum has been allowed annually for the destruction of those deadly, but mayhap not intuite reptiles. An expenditure for the purpose of Rs. 4,000 in the Bancoorah District alone has just been sanctioned. The average yearly expenditure by the Bengal Government under the heading "rewards for killing snakes" has been Rs. 20,000.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Feb. 6).—Shirtings.—Gray, 14 by 13, 7 lb. and 40 in., 7s. 6s. per piece; market very firm. Madapolams, gray, 13 by 11, 3 lb. and 32 in., 3rs. 12s.; market very firm. Twist mule, No. 40's, good seconds, 10s. per morah; market steady.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23. Gustave, Calicut, Bourbon; Pomona, Rudder, Penang; Raouel et Magdeline, Lancalet, Melbourne; Norma, Miller, Cape Town; Early Bird, Cook, Penang; Queen of the South, Thornhill, Gravesend; Beverley, Chase, Liverpool; Erymanthe, Macaire, Galle.—24. Coringa, Wilson, Sunderland; Chevalier, Johnson, Moolmein; Footsack Sawdoo, Platts, Bombay.—27. Pearl, McFarlane, Bombay; Marlborough, Middleton, Moreton Bay; Asteroid, Gardner, Hong Kong; Pius IX., Reguillet, Marseilles.—28. Hanover, Rich, Auckland; Faze Carrim, Hoosein, Bangoon.—29. Arracan, Sheikhur, Liverpool; Lightning, Taylor, Shanghai; Texian Star, Pike, London.—30. Caudia, Stewart, Suez; Zephyr, King, Liverpool; Blanche Moore, South, Melbourne; Crusader, Green, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Queen of the South.—Mrs. and Miss Drummond and child, Capt. and Mrs. Dowler, Miss Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Bolton and infant, Mrs. A. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beckett, Mrs. Slater and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Monckton and three children, Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. Bell, Miss

James, Miss De Pourtaume, Miss Watt, Miss Morgan, Capt. Briggs, Lieut. Wright, Lieut. Ward, Lieut. Capel, Mr. Smith, Lieut. Melville, Mr. Machell, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Towers, Mr. Norman, Mr. Stansfield, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Ferrar, Mr. McMinn, Mr. Boure, Mr. Lally, Mrs. McGrovy.
 Per Erymanthe.—Mr. and Mrs. Holroyd, Mr. Hoole, Mr. Lacampe, Mr. Feyerick, Mr. Bulan, Mr. Champetre, Mr. L. Bonaire, M. Desvacher, Rev. Gregory, Mr. Herskine.
 Per Asteroid.—Mrs. Gardner and fourteen children.
 Per Hanover.—Mr. P. E. Clarke.
 Per Lightning.—Mrs. Coclrane.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17. Rangoon, Lowen, Chittagong, Akrah, Rangoon, and Mouline; Newcastle, Benest, London, via St. Helena; Lepanto, Martin, Galle; Mary, Bridges, London; Anne Royden, Affleck, Liverpool; Vulcan, Stride, Hong Kong; Anna Decatur, Rickenning, London; Athlete, Potter, Trinidad; Calliope, Simmonds, Penang and Singapore.—18. Lady Canning, Spence, Bombay; Conflict, Kelson, London; M. B. Coutts, Candlish, Melbourne; James Guthrie, Hanson, Boston.—20. F. C. Clarke, Duncau, Mauritius; Sarah Palmer, Reid, Liverpool; Fort William, Wolfe, Liverpool; Reiver, Crockett, Penang; Burnah, Ashton, Madras and the Coast.—22. St. Lawrence, Toyner, London via Cape; Imperatrice Eugénie, Hochard, Bordeaux.—23. City of Moule, Cole, London; City of Shanghai, Smith, London; Lady Franklin, Gwyn, Bombay; Tubal Cain, Duncau, Bombay; Australian, Nebitt, Bombay.—24. Nubia, Gaby, Suez.—25. Susan Hinks, Atwood, Mauritius; Warrior, Queen, Henry, London; Rarer, Kennedy, Melbourne.—26. Fanny, Sinclair, Penang and Singapore; Canning, Sharp, Colombo; Ebbu Brahe, Littlepage, Mauritius; Rubens, Coppin, Dunkerque.—27. Middlesex, Cammell, London; Lady Charendon, Wilkie, Liverpool.—28. Shannon, Daniell, London.—29. East Indian, Hoyt, Mauritius; Hortensia, Nash, London; John Scott, Harrison, Hong Kong; Ophir, Miles, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Shannon.—For LONDON.—Col. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Allen and four children, Capt. Hunter's child, Capt. and Mrs. Channette and child, Mrs. Tuting and two children, Mrs. Maj. Ranken and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Caffary, Mr. and Mrs. Kamsam and child, Capt. and Mrs. Cant and child, Mr. J. Bonaud, Mrs. Cook and two children, Mrs. Major Parker and child, Mrs. Sanders and five children, Mrs. Shawwell and six children, Mrs. Col. Cox and four children, Col. Norman's child, Capt. Moore, Mr. Morris, Master Doyle, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard and four children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Parson and four children, Capt. Timbrell's three children, Mrs. Capt. Longmoor and three children, Mr. James Bonaud, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Strawbridge and three children.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOSS OF THE "BURMAH," "JASON," AND "COLOMBO."—The *Madras Times* says:—"We have three great steam companies trading to India—the P. and O., the Auxiliary Screw, and the British India—and, within three months, each has lost one of its finest vessels, on well known coasts, without stress of weather, and indeed with no apparent sufficient cause. The *Colombo*, *Jason*, and now the *Burmah*, have been irrecoverably lost under circumstances which would appear to be the most common in the art of navigation. We gave full particulars yesterday of the loss of the *Burmah*, from which it appears that in the short journey from the Northern Ports, a distance of forty miles was lost in the reckoning, or how could the captain think himself off Madras when he was still many miles the other side of Pulicat. A common fire on shore was mistaken for the revolving Madras light at the top of a high lighthouse; and then, supposing this were the light, the ship is steamed straight on shore, instead of somewhere in the roads. We hear that the report of the examination into the loss of the *Jason* is before Government, and though not at liberty to divulge its contents, we may say that we believe the public will agree with the opinion of the Court."

HYDERABAD, Jan. 14.—THE NANA.—The Rohillas are at their old work of plundering again. A few days ago a large party of them plundered several Government villages near Cameelpur, and publicly announced their intention of attacking Jughoput, which is in British territory. The resident has applied to the Minister to act against these men, and a detachment of the Hyderabad Contingent has been sent to the place. One of the Nizam's officers, named Dowlat Khan has been murdered on the racecourse, and two men suspected of the murder have been arrested, and are now awaiting trial. There is more news, too, about the Nana. Moodhoo Rao, who was arrested in Bombay by Captain Nuthall, is now awaiting his trial, and letters from the Nana are said to have been found in a bag left by him in the Temple of Siva, where he had hidden himself. In one letter the Nana instructs Moodhoo to excite the people at Hyderabad as much as he can, and to endeavour to induce the Nizam

to give him shelter in his dominions. In another letter the Nana describes how he escaped from Central India in the disguise of a dakh runner, how he visited Calcutta in the dress of a Cashmere brahmin, and how he even disposed of Government promissory notes for more than two lakhs to certain Burra bazaar merchants at a considerable discount. There are seven prisoners now in Hyderabad gaol charged with sedition. Great scarcity of grain is still felt, and the Nizam has forbidden the exportation of grain. In spite of this, however, wheat and grain are cheaper here than in any other part of India.

THE MONEY MARKET.—For the week ending the 14th inst. the return of the assets and liabilities of the Bank, compared with that of the 30th of December, shows the following more marked fluctuations, viz. :—

A decrease in the Government balances of	Rs. 14,87,843
A decrease in private deposits of	6,44,510
A decrease in Bank post bills of...	2,18,555
A decrease in loans on securities of	...
An increase in bills discounted of	3,98,047
An increase in bills discounted of	4,54,532
A decrease in Bank's reserve of...	8,42,032

The above return indicates no change of any great moment since our last report. Money continues easy, and in fair demand at former rates. A few private houses are lending on call at one-half per cent. under the Bank. Nothing can make more apparent to English readers the buoyant and elastic state of the revenue of India than the fact that, notwithstanding the large home demands on the Treasury by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and the heavy outgoings for local disbursement, the diminution in the gross amount of the cash balances is comparatively insignificant. One great source of past, as well as of prospective augmentation of the public revenue, is traceable to the opium sales. With an increase of nearly a thousand chests at each monthly sale, the drug continues to command the same price which it fetched when the smaller quantity only was brought to market. Thus in December two thousand four hundred chests realised somewhat over £350,000, while 3,300 chests sold in January returned nearly £450,000. Making allowance for the increased cost of cultivation and other necessary outlays, we have still a gain on the first sale for 1864 of £53,000, compared with that of the immediately preceding month. Nor is this all, for the December price was, be it remembered, nearly Rs. 300 per chest in excess of the Budget estimate by Mr. Laing. The rates of dividend declared by the three Presidency Banks for the past half-year on the respective paid-up capitals are as under, viz. :
 The Bank of Bengal, 12 per cent. per annum.
 The Bank of Bombay, 11 per cent. per annum.
 The Bank of Madras, 10 per cent. per annum.

It appears that the amended Currency Bill, shorn of the more dangerous principles which it contained when first introduced by the late Mr. Wilson, progresses satisfactorily. The policy of the directors in establishing a sound system of banking throughout India by the further extension of the Bank's branches, we, in common with our contemporaries, hail with approval, as meeting a want which no note currency, however sound, can, *per se*, ever supply.—*Madras Athenæum*, Jan. 28.

RELIEF FOR LANCASHIRE.—As befits the present season, gaiety has been the order of the day at the Presidencies and in the chief Mofussil stations of India during the past fortnight, but gaiety mainly devoted to a better purpose than that of the mere enjoyment of the participants in it. Charity has prompted European society to make its entertainments contribute handsomely towards the fund for the relief of the distressed Lancashire operatives. The amateurs of Madras have devoted their vocal and histrionic talents and accomplishments to the furtherance of that good object, and with marked success: ladies as well as gentlemen assisting in the concerts given. That which came off at the banqueting room on the evening of the 24th inst. was attended by a very numerous and distinguished audience, and proved a rare treat to all lovers of good music. Equally satisfactory in the dramatic line was the

performance of the amateurs of H.M.'s 69th Regiment in the College Hall on the night previous. All the performers acquitted themselves admirably, to the delight of the spectators, whose number would have been far greater than it was, had not the very limited accommodation furnished by the building prevented a large number of the ticket holders from gaining admission. It is understood that the gallant amateurs mediate another dramatic effort in support of the same philanthropic cause, and will, if possible, find a more commodious scene of action; but saving the banqueting hall, the fitting up of which would be a serious affair, even should his Excellency the Governor grant the use of it for the purpose, we know not where more suitable premises can be found. The Dramatic Society are likewise going to devote their energies to a performance of the same kind, early next month; but with a view of getting over the difficulty of narrow accommodation, they intend to perform two nights in succession, so as to give those who cannot find room on the first occasion liberty to take advantage of the second. Their plan is a good one, and we trust that they will command a double bumper. Our presidency has likewise been enlivened by the "Evenings at Home" of that distinguished vocalist and representative of character, Mr. Black, well known at home and in the colonies for his remarkable talent and finished musical cultivation. He came hither from Ceylon, and has now left this for Calcutta, where he will doubtless meet with a brilliant reception. That received here pleased him so well that he contemplates paying us another visit on his way back to Europe. The Madras races, which have partly come off within a few days past, must also be recorded as among the exhilarating sports of the fortnight. The City of Palaces has been indulging in festivities akin to those above mentioned, and, of course, on a much larger and more magnificent scale, especially since the arrival there of Lady Elgin, who entertained all the society of the city at a fancy ball the other night, which is said to have exceeded in splendour any previously given at Government-house.—*Madras Athenæum*.

BOMBAY.

APPEAL TO THE ENGLISH NATION ON BEHALF OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The extinction of the Indian Navy without a complaint, by the exhibition of a little generosity to its officers, furnishes a powerful illustration of the error in which the amalgamation of the armies was conceived. About the time this summary will arrive at home a final effort will be made in Parliament to obtain redress for the wrongs inflicted upon the army by that measure. Sir Charles Wood must himself be aware by this time that from the unworthy spirit in which it was conceived, very great injustice has been inflicted upon numberless officers of the old local army. It is unworthy of the Secretary of State to affect ignorance of a fact, that a little attentive consideration must make clear to every unprejudiced person. Under the ascendancy of counsels, happily thrown aside in the case of the Indian navy, the claims of the army, instead of being viewed in a spirit of indulgence, have been fought inch by inch, in the spirit of pettifogging attorneyship, to the disgrace of the nation and the disgust of every right-minded and well-informed man in this country. From the moment when it was determined to carry this scheme out, common sense and right feeling dictated that the most scrupulous and even chivalrous care should be shown for the interests affected thereby. Instead of this, and in open violation of express parliamentary guarantee, we have seen the claims of the army sifted, scanned, and denied, with a persistent dishonesty common enough in a low attorney's office, but happily seldom exemplified in the bureau of a Secretary of State.

Sir Charles Wood may honestly plead, as some excuse for this error, the past state of the Indian finances. We are disposed to allow full weight to that excuse, the more so that advantage has

clearly been taken of returning ease, to avoid it in the case of the navy; the abolition of which, as we have said, has been carried without a murmur, owing to the wise liberality with which the claims of its officers have been met. It is not yet too late for the Ministry to redeem the former error. Instead of opposing the formation of a committee, let the Ministry frankly join in recommending the House to institute it. Personally, Sir C. Wood must feel upon this subject as every other Englishman feels. If no wrong has been done, the fact can be made plain to the country; but if wrong has been done, the Secretary of State must himself, as an English gentleman, be anxious to see it redressed. The apologists of the amalgamation scheme insist that no injury has been inflicted upon, nor injustice sustained by, the army; at all events, no such injury as calls for redress. On the other hand, we are overwhelmed by complaints from those who, wearing the shoe, know where it pinches. The shoe fits to perfection, according to the Home Ministry, and in the opinion of H.E. Sir William Mansfield; and if Indian officers are so unreasonable as to complain that it hurts them, their murmurs, we are told, should be treated as "the grumblings of disaffected men." We protest, for the honour of our country, against so monstrous a course.

Unfortunately, the Indian army has not produced a single man able to give a clear and concise account of the manner in which the measure has interfered with the prospects of so many of its officers. And yet that great injury has been inflicted upon large numbers of these gentlemen, and in some cases absolute ruin, may be very clearly shown; and would certainly be made plain to the committee, which we trust to see appointed this session. What, then, are the grievances of which the local army complain? Passing over cases of special injury which probably could not be avoided, it will be found that nine-tenths of the complaints against the amalgamation are as follows:—

First, That whereas the old service was one of strict seniority, the formation of the staff corps leads to the wholesale supersession of senior officers by their juniors.

Second, That whereas the practice of purchasing promotion was expressly allowed and encouraged under the old system, it has been completely stopped under the new.

These are the grievances for the redress of which the old local army appeals to the Legislature, and to the exposition of which we shall now address ourselves.—*Times of India*, Feb. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S VESSELS being no longer allowed to call off Jubal, the Telegraph to India Company has closed its station at that place. The wire between Suez and Alexandria has been leased to Messrs. Glass, Elliot and Company (the lessees of the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph), who do not propose to continue the Eastern agencies. Under these circumstances no further messages will be received by their agent in Bombay. Merchants and others using the Egyptian wire in future will have to do so under an arrangement with Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co., making a deposit with the Bank of Egypt in London or Alexandria, from which the cost of telegrams will be taken. Such messages should be posted to Suez addressed to the Superintendent, Telegraph Station, Suez.—*Times of India*, Feb. 13.

JOODPORE, Jan. 10.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived here on the morning of the 17th inst., and *en route* was received with all honours by the Chief of Serohi, the Eripooora Irregulars, and at Pallee, the khalsa or Crown property of the Joodpore state—which town has grown up like a modern Palmyra, in the desert, in a sterile tract of Marwar. A few Parsees have established themselves there, and are making a deal of money in buying up cotton and wool, but chiefly by the latter, which is to be purchased in abundance, and of tolerably good quality. The Commander-in-Chief's *entree* in Joodpore was, of

course, made a deal of by the Maharaja, and in something after the manner of the kings of Europe in the olden time. First and foremost, at the head of some thousands of armed followers, Sir William was met by the Maharaja's four eldest sons, all fine looking young men, and who, in the true Rajpoot style, were belted and armed and mounted on prancing and showy horses, welcomed in the name of their father Maharaja Tukht Singh, his Excellency to Joodpore and Marwar; and then caracoling their steeds to the right and left, the Maharajah, seated on a richly caparisoned elephant, and followed by his officers of state, advanced and also greeted and welcomed Sir William Mansfield, and then together proceeded on to the city, where they parted company, the Maharaja to his palace, situated in the citadel which overlooks the town, and which is divided from it by a rampart on the brow of an ascent 870 feet high above the plain. The palace, however, overtops all other buildings, and its highest part is said to be some 454 feet above the level of the surrounding country. The Commander-in-Chief accompanied Major Nixon, the political agent, to the Residency. In the evening his Excellency made a state visit to the Maharajah, which was followed on the succeeding morning by the usual Meeaswani, consisting of some half a dozen trays of sweetmeats, fruit, flour, sugar, almonds, &c., to each of the Sahib-logue, and a pukka seer of metal to every native in the camp. On the 10th his Highness the Maharaja returned the Commander-in-Chief's visit, and in the course of the day the Maharaja, who is a great sportsman, took his Excellency out to his shikargur pig-sticking, when three fine sized boars hit the dust. Sir William, *en passant*, I may observe, is no novice at this kind of sport, for it is only a week ago that he and another gentleman chased and rode down a black buck to death with their spears. Tomorrow morning we leave for Ajmeer, where we expect to be about the 26th, and Nusseerabad the 28th inst., by a route taken by the 3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery in 1858, and shall always retain a pleasing remembrance of Joodpore, its Maharaja, and people, who one and all treated us with the greatest of civility and kindness.—*Bombay Times*.

DIVORCE COURTS.—It may be interesting "to those about to marry," as well as to those who are so committed, to notice that an Act is now passing through the Legislative Council of India to establish Divorce Courts in this country, upon the model for the most part of Sir Cresswell Cresswell's too-famous Court at Westminster Hall. We regret to see, however, that parties are not to have the option of having disputed facts decided on by juries, as is the case in England, and as it appears Sir Matthew Sausse recommended here. The reason given is the bad one that we have no juries in any civil cases in India. It is true we have not, but we ought. At least suitors should be entitled to the option of having them or not as they please. We are surprised to hear that a majority of the judges of the several High Courts of India are against allowing this option. Judges are generally but too happy to be rid of the responsibility of settling more than they must. But it seems that is not the way with the majority of the highest judges in India, or is it that they have so much contempt for the ancient "palladium of our rights," &c., &c.?

DEPARTURE OF THE "STAR OF INDIA."—This splendid frigate built ship left our harbour on Tuesday, the 29th ult., under novel and pleasing circumstances—novel as she was the first ship towed out of our harbour by steam, and the honour of doing so rested with the little prince of Lilliputs, the screw steamer *Pehlwan*, of only seventy-three tons, and she had the double honour of drawing her mighty sister out to sea. At two o'clock the little steamer got alongside, and soon made fast the stout hawser that linked the little cockle shell to her colossal consort. On board the *Star of India* were embarked two hundred and seventy soldiers of her Majesty's various regiments, ten women and twenty children, and eight officers with their families, proceeding to England. On board all were anxiety, especially when the tiny steamer shot ahead at 3.15 p.m. Gradually

the great ship moved and glided along, passing the light-house and inner light at 4.15 p.m. The little *Pehlwan* succeeded so far and so well as to get the *Star of India* abreast of the outer light ship; having got her so far to seaward, and all being now ready, and a small breeze blowing, the tow line was cast off. All on board crowded the bulwarks to bid a long farewell to the shores of India, where many of them deserving of well-earned honours left many a poor comrade behind, many for ever gone, and others to follow in their wake, India behind and England before. All were in the enjoyment of their best wishes, a safe return to their native land—"good old England." They have a fine ship, a skillful commander, and with such adjuncts we wish them a safe, a short, and prosperous voyage. Three cheers were given on parting, which was returned by the gallant crew of the little *Pehlwan*, and again returned and lost in the distance by the tide and wind that carried the good ship *Star of India*, her gallant commander, and her noble band of veterans. The *Pehlwan* was in command of Capt. J. M. Beck, under the special superintendence of Captain E. Gillett.—*Bombay Times*, Feb. 13.

LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—We gladly publish the following correspondence between his Highness the Thakore of Bhownuggur and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on the subject of the very handsome contribution of ten thousand rupees made to the Lancashire Relief Fund by the Thakore. This is the third contribution made by this enlightened prince and the members of his Court, to the relief of the suffering operatives of Lancashire. It is an example that we hope will be imitated by the other chiefs of Kattywar and Western India in general. To his Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B.—Your Excellency, I have heard with more sorrow than I can express of the severe sufferings entailed upon the workmen of England by the great war that is being prosecuted in America. My sympathy for these unfortunate men, who have sustained their sufferings with patient fortitude that has awakened the admiration not only of their own countrymen, but of the world, is enhanced by the reflection that my own country, and the subjects especially of my own dominions, are profiting largely by the event that has proved so disastrous to them. I take the liberty, therefore, of requesting that your Excellency will be pleased to receive through my agent in Bombay, Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, the sum of Rs. 10,000 for transmission to England in aid of the fund for the relief of this sad distress, as a contribution from myself and the members of my court. I am sure that your Excellency, who has taken but lately so prominent a part in the proceedings at Bombay in connection with this great charity, will excuse the trouble I am giving you.—Allow me to remain, your Excellency's most faithful friend, RAWUL JUSWUNTSINGEE, Bhownuggur, 8th Dec., 1862. To his Highness Thakore Rawul Juswuntsingee, of Bhownuggur. YOUR HIGHNESS,—I have received your esteemed letter dated the 8th December last, enclosing an order for the sum of Rs. 10,000, being a contribution on the part of your Royal Highness and the members of your court towards the relief of the lamentable distress now prevailing in the manufacturing districts of England. In reply, I beg to express the great gratification with which I have received this token of your Highness' generous sympathy with the sufferings of the working classes in Lancashire. Accept my best wishes for your continued happiness and prosperity.—Your sincere friend, H. B. E. FRERE, Bombay Castle, 20th Jan. 1863.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.—Mr. Tristram's Bill for preventing the burial, burning, or exposure of the dead, in Bombay, has been withdrawn. The native members are, of course, very strongly opposed to it, and many who approve the principle of the Bill think (as we do) that Mr. Tristram has been into great a hurry to introduce it. The subject is one which may be very usefully discussed in the newspapers; but it is not yet ripe for legislation. Mr. Tristram seems to have forgotten that, in making laws, some regard should be had to their consequences. If he has not done so, we should like to know by what means

he intends to have the dead conveyed out of Bombay at present. The *Indu Prakash* had a very good article on subject the other day, appealing to the Christians to discard their superstitious prejudices about burying the dead, and give up this abominably unwholesome practice, in order to adopt the cleanly Hindu fashion of burning dead bodies. The appeal is very reasonable. The Christian and Mahomedan mode of disposing of the dead is the worst that can be conceived—indeed, we much doubt if the custom would ever have prevailed among civilised beings if it had not, unhappily, received the sanction of religion.

ALBERT MEDICAL AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE.—We have been asked to congratulate the holders of participation policies in the Albert Medical and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company on the bonus now announced. We don't mind going in for a little bit of "puff" now and then; but we draw the line before coming to life assurance companies, whose business is of much too serious a nature to be trifled with. We want to see the directors of all these insurance companies take policyholders more into their confidence than they now do. Let them publish in full the reports of actuaries and auditors, and, above all, let us see their accounts in detail, so that we may know precisely what they are doing with the money entrusted to their keeping, upon the most solemn trust that can be reposed in men. We have long advocated this publicity of accounts, and as yet with small success; but we shall persevere, and when policyholders come to know their interests and their duty, they will join us, and at last right must be done.—*Bombay Times*.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider and report on a "Bill to promote the construction of Lines of Communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers, and Canals," have reported that, having compared the provisions of the Bill with those of a Bill for accomplishing the same objects which it is intended to introduce into the Council of the Governor-general of India, they find that all the essential parts of the Bombay draft have been embodied in the proposed general enactment. They, therefore, recommend the withdrawal of the present Bill, adding only an expression of their hope that the general enactment may be passed with the least possible delay.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN GALLE AND BOMBAY.—It may be hoped that the formation of a second line of telegraphic communication on such important routes as that between Galle and Bombay, will put an end to the frauds which have made the Electric Telegraph Department stink in the nostrils of the public. We are glad to learn that the intended reform is due to the energetic remonstrances of the Bombay Government.—*Bombay Saturday Review*, Feb. 7.

H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR.—It is stated that H.R.H. Prince Arthur has been appointed to a commission in H.M.'s 33rd Regiment, which leaves Bombay for Poonah early next month, and that he will forthwith join his regiment, and serve with it for three years. What lends probability to the rumour is that the Prince, [as godson of the Duke of Wellington, would very appropriately commence his military career as an officer in the 33rd, which is the Duke's own regiment. Should it be our good fortune to have a real live prince come amongst us, we may expect that the loyal society of Bombay will desert the island altogether for the favoured station of Poonah, and that, in consequence, rents will fall here, which will be a very agreeable result of the princely visitation.—*Bombay Saturday Review*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27. Str. Kurrachee, Bays, Kurrachee; Hydree, Crichton, Calcutta; Moreno, Whiting, Liverpool.—28. str. Bombay Castle, Wedge, Hong Kong and Singapore; str. Salote, Dundas, Suva; Boyne, Kepp, Hong Kong; str. Taptee, Ellis, Suva; Hornet, Pryn, London.—29. Dartagnan, Desce, Bordeaux; Edwin Fox, Madras, London; Herald, McGrath, Liverpool.—30. Washington, Mahand, Bordeaux; Greyhound,

Jackson, Melbourne; City of Delhi, Muir, London; Brunelle, Orkney, Liverpool; Caroline Agnes, Overstone, London.—31. Boston Light, Crowell, China; Naaroo, Bux, Zanzibar; str. Asoff, Williams, Galle and Minicoy Island; str. Coringa, Blackmore, Kurrachee; Indore, Wierland, Liverpool.—Feb. 1. Resolute, Wallace, Galle.—2. Belgravia, Pentecost, Liverpool; Japan, Henderson, Kurrachee, &c.—3. str. John Bright, Beetham, Hoag, Kon; Bussorah Merchant, Richards, Calcutta; Naaroo, Nacoda, Calcutta; Giscour, Pain, Penang.—4. str. Victoria, Chitty, Kurrachee; Cutch Merchant, Ashby, China; str. China, Carling, Hong Kong.—5. Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, London.—7. str. Maharaj, Kidder, Cochín; str. Australian, Neblett, Calcutta; Tubal Cain, Duncan, Calcutta; Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster, Liverpool; str. Dalhousie, Pengelly, Aden; Dawn of Hope, McKie, Melbourne.—8. str. Pioneer, Taunton, Kurrachee.—9. King of Algeria, Smellie, Melbourne.—10. str. Behar, Hyde, Suva; Forfarshire, Richmond, China; Noorut Shah, Minto, Moultain; Kareta Boodree, Nacoda, Cochín; str. Coronand, Etheridge, Aden; Lillies, Bell, Liverpool.—11. Bosphorus, Pendleton, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Kurrachee.—Mr. W. A. Birch, Dr. Gammie, Mr. C. Allen, Mr. F. Edmond, Mr. T. Handley, Mr. N. Phillips, Mr. A. Stewart, Capt. Wright, Mr. Moir, Maj. Davidson. Per C. M. S. N. Co.'s str. Bombay Castle.—Mr. J. Diehl, Per Edwin Fox.—Mrs. Bradley and two children. Per str. Coringa.—Mr. T. G. Newnam, Mr. R. J. Morris, Miss Willis. Per C. M. S. N. Co.'s str. John Bright.—Mr. D. P. Cama, Mr. B. R. Kuraner, Mr. R. S. Lungana, Mr. N. D. Catruchi, Mr. R. H. Unsky. Per Giscour.—Mr. Robert Deas. Per str. Maharaj.—Mrs. Campbell and four children, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Davidsen, Mr. Gassett, Capt. Baker, Mr. Tyndall, Capt. Wilson, Maj. and Mrs. Kemball and three children, two Masters Welsh, Mr. Campbell, Miss Brown. Per str. Pioneer.—Rev. M. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Gooch, Lieut. Marshall, Lieut. Swinford, Lieut. Angus, Rev. T. French, Lieut. Van Coterland. Per str. Dalhousie.—Maj. W. G. Cameron, Capt. J. Howby, Capt. A. G. Clerly, Lieut. T. Burridge, Ens. J. E. Sinclair, Asst. surg. Jenkin, Mrs. Cameron and child, Miss Litter, Mrs. Burridge. Per King of Algeria.—Mr. and Mrs. Drury. Per H. M. str. Coronand.—Capt. Stokes, Capt. Constable, Capt. Wilson, Capt. Kittoe, Capt. Hammond, H.M. 4th Regt., Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Kittoe, Mr. Howe, Midshipman, I.N., Mr. Dawes, Midshipman, I.N. Per Lillies.—Mrs. Bell and family. Per Bosphorus.—Mrs. Pendleton and three children, Mr. E. F. Sergeant. Per H.M. str. Australian, from Calcutta, &c.—Three batteries 14th brigade R.A., three Indian Navy officers. Per H.M. ship Tubal Cain, from Calcutta, &c.—Lieut. col. Hawkins, Maj. Oldenshaw, lady, and two children, Lieut. E. V. Stane, Mr. H. Metcalfe, Vol. surg. F. Cottrell and lady, Lieut. Gilmore, Asst. surg. E. Hardinge, Asst. surg. J. J. Altou and lady, Lieut. Gardner, Lieut. C. E. Bethune. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Salote.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Ens. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Thorp, Miss Sandeman, Mrs. Murphy, Messrs. C. Cooper, R. Bickering, R. Ryall, T. G. Sudbury, Messrs. Crossley, Hogg, Henningsway, J. Blackburne, S. Blackburne, White, J. Murry, W. Bakery, and W. Barnes. From MARSSEILLE.—Messrs. H. Greene, H. B. Maccolloch, Col. and Mrs. Tapp, Mr. F. Welch, Mr. Bradford, Mr. R. L. Crossley, Ens. C. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Gonne and infant, Dr. Reynolds, Miss Rayson, Col. J. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Mr. C. J. Shaw, Mr. H. Hadden, Mr. J. L. Hadden, Maj. Southey, Mr. Byrie, Mr. Dalhousie, Mr. B. Grimes, Mr. J. Davidson. From Suva.—Mr. Baetli. From ADE.—Maj. gen. R. W. Honner, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Burjorjee and three children, Mr. W. Hutchings. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Behar.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. Kern, Capt. Iremonger, Asst. surg. A. Fox, Miss G. Keith, Mrs. Rees and two children, Messrs. J. Campbell and Low, Mrs. Youngusband, Rev. A. Forbes, Miss Mainwright, Messrs. J. Fargie, J. Gorrell, Mrs. Ware and infant, Mr. W. Dye, Mr. A. J. Home, Messrs. J. Close, R. Shields, J. Wade, A. Smith, R. Haddock, J. Green, J. Shepherd, D. Young, H. Bullen, G. A. Gordon, W. M. Clushey, Jam. S. Houston. From MARSSEILLE.—Capt. and Mrs. Selton, Miss Cullman, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Messrs. J. Sigg, J. Mason, Wadey, and A. G. F. Hagg, Col. Leith, Capt. Hunter, Mr. F. E. Grimm, Dr. Buhler. From Suva.—Messrs. F. Bridgnell, F. Peterson, Miss Chichela.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27. Music, Klein, Batavia; Kurrachee, Clarke, Liverpool; Indian Queen, Jago, Liverpool.—28. Jeddo str., Browne, Aden and Suva; City of Carlisle, Penrith, London.—29. Agincourt, Pashly, Havre; Punjaub, Rice, Calcutta; Emen str., Beuno daon, China, &c.; Governor Higginson str., Calder, Kurrachee; Maharaj str., Kidder, Malabar Coast.—31. Coronand, Smith, Liverpool; Fair Robanee, Hugon, Calcutta; Brandon, Jolly, London; Shaw Allum, Clarke, Kurrachee; Clyde, Jordan, Liverpool; Shaw Allum, Fullock, Calcutta; Lizzie Bliss, Pear-on, Rangoon.—Feb. 1. Richard Cobden, Randall, Liverpool.—3. Bombay Merchant, Ellington, Calcutta.—4. Duke of Northumberland, Brown, Kurrachee.—5. Daniel Bankin, Mill-r, London; Ally, Robinson, Calcutta; Godavery, Ferand, Kurrachee; Le Japon str., Laportie, Aden and Suva.—7. Margaret Jane, Bousted, Persian Gulf; Bonnie Marie, Gravarian, Malabar Coast.—9. Tubal Cain, Duncan, Australian str., Neblett, Calcutta.—10. Euphemus, Profumes, Fair Allum, Keir, Shahshah, Gilham, Calcutta.—11. Coringa str., Blackmore, Kurrachee and Persian Gulf; Early Dawn, Norrie, Queenstown, Rosalie, Williams, Hyacinth, MacFarlane, Liverpool; Kurrachee str., Beys, Kurrachee.—12. P. and O. str. Orissa, Parah, Suva.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Maharaj.—Gen. Brice, C.S., Capt. Wilman, R.H.A., Lieut. Clarke, R.A., Mrs. Quail, Mr. Blair, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Grant, Mr. Hynes, Mr. Quaker, Mr. Lawson, Dr. Kennedy, Mrs. Cannon, Mr. Torie. Per Daniel Rankin.—Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby and three children, Mrs. Spencer and child, Dr. McDougall. Per str. Le Japon.—The French Consul and family. Per Ally.—Capt. R. Dibbs. Per Shahshah.—Mr. Barlay.

Per Rosalie.—Dr. T. P. Johnson. Per str. Kurrachee.—Mr. Byland, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. Wainwright, Mr. Kerin, Mr. Home, Capt. Iremonger, Miss Culeman, Maj. and Mrs. Maude, Col. Grimes, Maj. and Mrs. Trevelyan.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Orissa.—For MARSSEILLE.—Mr. Arbuthnot, Lieut. Innes, Rev. T. V. French, Col. G. Allau, Capt. Heddy, Mr. and Mrs. Borradaile and two children, Col. and Mrs. Montgomery. For MALTA.—Col. French, For SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. A. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mr. Geo. Newton, Mr. C. Scott, Lady Gordon, Maj. Davidson's two children, Mr. and Mrs. Penney and infant, Brig. and Mrs. Williams and two children, Lieut. G. Angus, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Call, 18th Royal Irish, Mr. J. Stevenson, Mr. A. Gibb.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Feb. 13, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. 96	
4 ditto Loan.....	1835-33	Rs. 98
4 ditto ditto.....	1835-36	Rs. 94
4 ditto ditto.....	1842-43	Rs. 94
4 ditto Co.'s Rs. Loan.....	1854-55	Rs. 94
5 ditto Loan (New).....		Rs. 104
5 ditto Co.'s Rs. Loan.....		111

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	83	pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 380 paid up.....	180	
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....	24	pm.
Central Bank of Western India.....	6	pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....	90	
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	76	pm.
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd. up.....	Rs. 22,000	
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China.....	300	15 pm.
Chart. Mercan. Bank of India, Lond., & China.....	115	81
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000).....	7,000	ditto
Hydraulic P. Company.....	4,000	ditto
Colaba Spinning Company.....	4,600	ditto
Colaba L. Company.....	10,000	ditto
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway.....	1,000	ditto
Bombay S.N. Company.....	500	ditto
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....	6,000	par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....	150	1,700
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,100	400 dis.
Throstle Mill Company.....	4,000	300 dis.
Manockjee Pity's Spinning and Weaving Company.....	550	800 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,500	400 dis.
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 235 prem. in England.....		par
Ditto New 220 Shares at 23 per share.—Rs.		5 dis.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. 18-16 for Doc. Bills.	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 1d. 11-16 for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	99½
Ditto at 30 ditto.....	99
Ditto at sight.....	99
On Madras, at 30 days'.....	99
Ditto at sight.....	99
On China, at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 320 per 100 dols.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10 4½ 10 4½
Bank of England Notes.....	10 3
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs. 240
Republic Dollars.....	ditto 213½
German Crowns.....	ditto 213
Sycee Silver.....	per tola, Rs. 16-8
Gold Leaf.....	106½ to 106¾
Bar Silver.....	232
Mexican Dollars.....	290
Carolus.....	

FREIGHTS.

To London—Cotton, £3. 10s. to £4; Seeds, £3.
To Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 10s. to £3. 15s.; Seeds, £3.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Feb. 12).—There has been a continuance of demand from up-country in the bazaar during the fortnight, under the influence of which prices have gradually hardened, and our quotations for Grey Goods are again, in almost all instances, considerably above those of our last. Within the last day or two there has also been some slight inquiry making by speculators. Certain descriptions of Shirtings, as 36-inch and 46-inch goods, are becoming scarce, and holders are, as a rule, indifferent about selling. The daily clearances from the native bazaar we have heard variously estimated at from 300 to 500 packages of Grey Goods a day, but in any case there can be no doubt that a considerable impression has already been made upon stocks, and as there appears to be every likelihood that during the remainder of the season there will be an equally healthy demand before the monsoon, we shall probably see a great scarcity of many descriptions of staple goods. Glasgow and other fancy goods within the last few days show signs of improvement, and as the hot weather approaches, are likely further to advance.

EXPORTS (Bombay, Feb. 13).—Cotton.—There were slight fluctuations in the prices during the fortnight, but the market closes firm, with a good demand, notwithstanding the adverse advices from Liverpool. Wool.—The limited stock has caused the dealers to ask for higher rates. Seeds.—Linedseed has been in more active demand at higher figures, the present quotations being Rs. 6-4 as to Rs. 6-4½. Rapeseed is in limited demand at Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-4. Other seeds are quiet and unchanged. Coffee.—Malabar is well supplied, and can be had on easier terms. Gums.—Benjamin is quoted higher; other sorts are lower. Furs.—These have participated in the general improvement, and have been in excellent demand at higher quotations for almost all counts. Metals.—The market continues dull.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, Jan. 21.—No. 514.—Mr. M. S. Howell, a junior civil servant, having passed in two languages (Persian and Oordoo) at the third general monthly examination after his arrival, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 800.

Jan. 22.—No. 515.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to reattach to the N.W. Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, C.S., who reported his return on the 12th inst. from furlough.

Jan. 23.—No. 541.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to reattach to the N.W. Provs., Punjab, and Oude, Mr. H. Monckton, C.S., who reported his return on the 21st inst. from furlough.

Foreign Dept., Jan. 22.—No. 23.—Revenue.—Capt. W. B. Thomson, supernumerary dep. comr., 4th class, central provs., is app. a dep. comr., 4th class, v. Maj. Impey, prom.

No. 140.—Lieut. C. W. Street, asst. comr., 2nd class, British Burmah, resumed charge of his duties at Nga-thoung-kyoung on the 11th ult.

No. 141.—Lieut. col. R. S. Tickell, dep. comr., 1st class, British Burmah, has 8 mo. leave of absence, on m.c., from date of departure of the first mail steamer leaving Akyab for Calcutta in Jan.

Financial Dept., Jan. 23.—No. 12g.—Mr. H. A. Mangles, offic. civil paymr., Madras, received charge of the office from Mr. W. J. Raynor on 10th inst.

No. 18g.—Appointment.—Mr. H. E. Oakeley, M.A., to offic. as 3rd asst. account. gen. to the Govt. of India during the absence, on priv. leave of Baboo Govind Chunder Dutt.

No. 14g.—Mr. W. Greenway, late bullion depot and assay mr., N.W.P., is app. to offic. as asst. comr. of department of issue of Govt. paper currency, Calcutta, during the absence on m.c. of Mr. J. Gibb.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 20.—No. 10.—Lieut. C. A. Sim, R.E., prob. asst. engr. [vide notification No. 186, dated Nov. 11, 1862], asst. engr., Central Provinces, joined his appt. on Nov. 18, 1862.

Jan. 21.—Mr. P. Caffery, special asst. engr., Benares div., is granted leave of absence for 12 mo., on m.c., to proceed to Europe.

Jan. 23.—No. 14.—Lieut. col. T. C. Blagrove, ret. list, executive engr., 4th class, Sutlej Canal Survey, is permitted to resign his appt. in the public works dept., with effect from Dec. 1 last.

No. 15.—Mr. W. R. G. Hickey, exec. engr., 1st cl., is transf. from the Central Provinces to Bengal.

Jan. 21.—No. 59.—The services of Lieut. T. E. Vander Gucht, of the Bengal staff corps, doing duty with the 7th N.L., are placed at the disposal of the home dept.

Jan. 22.—No. 60.—Appointment:—Brig. W. O'G. Haly, c.b., comdg. at Peshawur, temp. to the divl. staff, with the rank of brig.-gen., in room of Maj.-gen. Sir S. Cotton, K.C.B., whose tour on the divl. staff has expired.

No. 61.—The underment officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. C. Irvine, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. of the 27th (Punjab) regt. N.L., and Lieut. G. W. Manson, of the Bengal staff corps, dist. superint. of police, Punjab, date of arrival at Bombay Jan. 11. Capt. W. J. Hicks, late 22nd N.L., date of arrival at Fort William Jan. 12.

No. 62.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 80, the undermentioned officers will take rank from the 1st inst. instead of from the 2nd July, 1862, as noted in G.G.O. No. 1,068 of the 3rd ult.:—

Brevet.—Col. G. W. Hamilton, of the Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. S. R. Tickell, of the Bengal staff corps.

Maj. J. Daniel, of the Madras inf.

No. 64.—The G.G.O. No. 1,120 of Dec. 18, 1862, permitting Capt. E. M. Playfair, roy. art., canton. jt. mag., Kampree, to proceed to Europe on furlough, is cancelled, that officer having obtained permission to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on m.c. to Europe.

Home Dept., Jan. 27.—No. 589.—Notification.—The underment gentlemen app. by the Secy. of State for India members of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal estab., have reported their arrival per steamer *Nemesia*, which reached the Sand Heads on the 11th inst., viz.:—

Messrs. F. W. J. Rees, A. F. Millett, T. W. Rawlins, and C. Donovan.

No. 590.—In notification No. 515, dated 22nd inst., relative to the re-attachment to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude, of Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, of the C.S., for "12th inst." read 12th ult.

ABOLITION OF COTTON DUES.

Foreign Dept., Jan. 26.—No. 81.—Revenue.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the Jagheers of Paldeo and Dhoorwe have abolished all transit duties within their respective estates.

No. 83.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that the Rajahs of Jhaboos and Ali Rajpooor have abolished all duties on cotton within their respective states.

No. 85.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the Jagheers of Paharee and Logassee have abolished all transit duties within their respective states.

Jan. 27.—No. 158.—General.—Capt. R. C. Burn, asst. comr., 1st class, Martaban sub-div., made over ch. of his office to Tseetkay Mung Ngan on Dec. 1 last, and Lieut. W. W. Pemberton, asst. comr., 3rd class, Sittang sub-div., rec. charge of the Martaban sub-div. from Tseetkay Mung Ngan on the 18th idem. The duties of the latter sub-div. Lieut. Pemberton will perform in addition to those of the former until further orders.

No. 160.—With reference to G.O., dated Oct. 10 last, No. 1,944, the following promotions are made in the Commission of British Burmah, with effect from Dec. 1 last:—

Capt. F. N. Bayley to be asst. comr., 1st class.

Capt. E. B. Sladen to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class.

No. 162.—Major G. Verner, comr. of Arracan, British Burmah, has obtained 20 days leave of absence, on m.c., from the date on which he may avail himself of it, for the purpose of proceeding to Calcutta, with the view of obtaining furl. to Europe.

No. 164.—Maj. R. T. Leigh, asst. comr. 1st cl., British Burmah, has leave, m.c., for 28 days from 1st prox., to Calcutta, prep. to further leave to Europe.

No. 166.—With reference to notifications dated 9th ult. and 15th inst., Nos. 678 and 92, Maj. J. Reid received charge of office of secretary to the chief comr. of Oude from Mr. C. Currie on Jan. 1, on which date the latter assumed charge of his duties as settlement comr. in Oude.

No. 167.—Rev. M. R. Burge assumed charge of his duties as civil chaplain of Lucknow on 22nd ult.

No. 168.—Maj. E. M. Ryan, offic. dep. comr. 3rd cl., Martaban, British Burmah, made over charge of the Shoay Gyeen Treasury to Tseetkay Mung Shwe Doh on the 18th ult.

No. 28.—Lieut. J. Low, 1st corps, Central India horse, has priv. leave for 60 days from July 12 last, and gen. leave for 80 days, in extension.

Financial Dept.—No. 15g.—Mr. H. E. Oakeley, M.A., received charge of the office of 3rd asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India from Baboo Govind Chunder Dutt on 26th inst.

No. 16g.—Mr. J. L. Lushington received charge from Mr. H. A. Mangles of the office of acct. gen. to the Govt. of Fort St. George on 10th inst.

No. 66.—With reference to a notification issued by the Govt. of Bengal, dated 20th inst., the services of Asst. surg. G. M. Govan, civil asst. surg. of Ranchee, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

ERRATUM.—No. 68.—In G.O. No. 1,096, of 11th ult, for Lieut. G. A. Way, Bengal staff corps, "dist. superint. of police, Jhansie," read Lieut. G. A. Way, Bengal staff corps, doing duty with 1st regt. N.L. Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 70.—Lieut. G. Angus, of the gen. list, inf., is permitted to resign the service, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 71.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on m.c.:—

Capt. the Hon. J. H. Fraser, of the late 4th Eur. regt., comdg. local company, Eur. Inf., for 18 mo., under new regts.

Vet. surg. I. Bicknell, of the 2nd royal horse brig., for 15 mo., under new regt.

No. 72.—Appointment:—Maj. S. J. Hire, of the Bengal staff corps, offic. comd. of the 23rd (Punjab) regt. N.L., to be a brigade maj. on the estab.

STAFF TESTS.

No. 78.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State, no officer who had held permanent staff employ for less than a year on the 18th Feb., 1861, is to be admitted to the staff corps until he shall have passed the tests and have completed the period of probation to be prescribed.

The tests and periods of probation for staff employment will shortly be laid down.

Under the above decision, the admission of Lieuts. H. S. Jarret and W. Playfair to the Bengal staff corps, announced in G.G.O., No. 85 of Jan. 24, 1862, is cancelled.

The Sec. of State has further directed that no officer is to be gazetted as a probationer, and can only be admitted in the *Gazette* as appd. to the staff corps on fulfilment of all the required conditions.

Home Dept., Jan. 28.—No. 684.—Mr. H. G. Paynter, C.S., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furl., for 1 year, from date of embarkation.

Jan. 30.—No. 685.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. Watson and Mr. W. Robinson to resign the Bengal C.S.

No. 686.—The underment gentlemen, app. by the Sec. of State for India members of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal estab., have reported their arrival per *Queen of the South*, which reached the Sandheads on the 21st inst.:—

Messrs. T. Norman, R. M. Towers, M. L. Ferrar, E. F. T. Atkinson, C. W. McMinin, and F. H. McLaughlin.

No. 689.—Mr. G. T. Moberly, superint. of telegraphs, Madras Circle, has 12 mos. leave, on m.c., from 15th prox.; and Mr. W. H. St. Albin has been appd. to offic. for Mr. Moberly during his absence.

Foreign Dept., Jan. 30.—No. 182.—Mr. C. J. Brown, coll. of customs at Akyab, has obtained leave of abs. for one week in extension of the leave granted to him in G.O. dated Nov. 28 last, No. 2,300.

Mr. Brown resumed charge of his duties before noon on the 20th ult.

No. 184.—Mr. J. Dyson, asst. comr., Sultanpore, availed himself of the leave granted to him in G.O. dated Nov. 7 last, No. 2,126, on the 1st ult., and returned on the 8th idem.

With reference to G.O., dated 9th ult., No. 678, Lieut. W. E. Forbes assumed charge of his duties in the Lucknow dist. on the 1st inst.

No. 185.—Major G. Faithful, dep. comr., 2nd class, Akyab, British Burmah, reported his return from furl., on the str. *Nemesia*, on the 12th inst.

No. 186.—Asst. surg. H. King, M.B. and M.A., is app. civil asst. surg. at Baitool, Central Provs., with effect from June 24 last.

No. 187.—With reference to G.O. dated Oct. 24 last, No. 2,018, Major A. R. E. Hutchinson received charge of the Gwalior agency from Major J. A. Wright on the 20th inst.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 28.—No. 18.—Promotions in the public works dept., with effect from Nov. 1, 1862:—

To be 3rd Class Exec. Engineers.—Mr. R. C. Dobbs, exec. eng., Bangalore division, Mysore.

Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, exec. eng., Southern road div., central provs.

To be 1st Class Asst. Engineer, temporarily, while employed in British Burmah.—Mr. E. Hyde, 2nd class asst. eng., in charge of Pyne Kyun Creek works, British Burmah.

To be Overseer.—Mr. E. Haldwell, asst. overseer, North Astagam div., Mysore.

Accounts Departments.

To be 2nd Class Accountant.—Mr. G. Carpenter, 3rd class acct., Mysore.

To be 1st Class Asst. Accountants.—Mr. T. Davies, 2nd class asst. acct., Oude.

Mr. W. Newman, 2nd class asst. acct., Central Provs.

Mr. J. Ricks, 2nd class asst. acct., Central Provs.

To be 2nd Class Asst. Accountant.—Mr. E. D. Hamilton, 3rd class asst. acct., Mysore.

Mr. J. W. Wilson, 3rd class asst. acct., Oude.

Jan. 29.—No. 19. Mr. J. H. Harding, dep. controller and examiner, public works accounts, Hyderabad, is transf. to the Central Provinces, and placed in charge of the office of account for the Upper Godavery works, with the temp. rank of dep. controller and examiner, 1st class.

Ena. A. Monies, dep. controller and examiner of public works accounts, 3rd class, is transf. from Bengal to Hyderabad.

Mr. W. H. Pigott, acct., 3rd class, is transf. from Oude to the Central Provinces, for employ. in the office of account, Upper Godavery office, with the temp. rank of acct., 2nd class.

Mr. J. C. Oman, asst. acct., 2nd class, is prom. to the grade of asst. acct., 1st class, and transf. from Bengal to the Central Provinces for employ. in the same office.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

No. 20.—It is notified for general information that the head quarters of the superint. engr., Central Provinces will be fixed at Jubulpore, and that his scale of superintendence will comprise the following executive divisions:—

First div., Great Deccan Road.

Second div., Great Deccan Road.

Saugor div.

Sumbulpore div., including the stations of Jubulpore, Saugor, Nagoda, Nowgong, Dumoh, Seonee, Hoshungabad, Baitool, Nursingpore, Mundlah, and Sumbulpore.

The chief engr., central provs., in add. to his gen. duties, will be in the position of superintg. engr. of the remaining divs. of the central provs., viz.:—

Nagpore division,

Third division, Great Deccan Road,

Eastern road division,

Southern road division,

including the stations of Nagpore, Kamptea, Chindwara, Mohtoor, Bhundara, Raepoor, Belaspore Natchengaoon.

The stations of Sironcha and Chanda will be transferred from May 1 to the superintendence of the Upper Godavery works.

No. 22.—Appointment:—Mr. J. W. A. Henry is appd. a probationary asst. overseer in the public works dept., with effect as to rank only from Sept 15, 1862, and posted to British Burmah.

Jan. 28.—No. 74.—Under instructions from the Rt Hon. the Sec. of State the admission of Lieuts. O. M. Graham, late 6th European regt., and G. L. Keir, late 41st N.I., to the Bengal Staff Corps, announced in G.G.O. [No. 963, dated Oct. 23, 1863; No. 1,192, dated Dec. 27, 1861,] is cancelled, these officers not having duly qualified for the staff corps under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 501, of May 5, 1862.

Jan. 29.—No. 75.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave, on m.c. :—
Capt. W. Davison, of the late 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, for 2 years under the old regs.

No. 76.—The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. A. W. Capel, of the late 5th European L.C.,
Lieut. H. H. Stansfeld, of the late 6th European inf.,
Lieut. J. S. Melville (unatt.), Asst. surg. T. P. Wright, of the med. dept.; date of arrival at Fort William, Jan. 22.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, Jan. 30.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. A. McGregor, acting sub-coll. of Malabar, for one year, to Europe on furl., with prep. leave for one month from the date of quitting his station.

Capt. W. Barber, 88rd N.I., dep. superint., revenue survey, for 6 mos., for the purpose of studying Hindoostanee.

Public Dept., Jan. 30.—Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Madras C.S., has reported his return to the Presidency by the steamer *Canidia* on 26th inst.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 30.—Capt. J. N. Hunter, district engr., Vizagapatam, delivered over charge of the district to Capt. O. W. S. Chambers on Jan. 10.

The offic. director of revenue settlement has granted Mr. W. C. Stuart, acting deputy director of revenue settlement in the Colimbatore district, priv. leave of absence for 8 mos., from date of quitting his station.

Military Dept.—No. 29.—Promotions and alterations of rank, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

27th Regt. N.I.—Senior Lieut. C. J. Smith (capt. in the staff corps) to have the regtl. position of capt., v. Condy, dec.; date of commission, Dec. 30, 1862.

Inf. Gen. List.—Senior Ensign J. C. V. White (ensign in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot) to have the position of lieut. on the gen. list, v. Mackenzie, 41st regt. N.I., dec.; date of commission, Jan. 5.

Lieut. C. W. Blenkin to take rank from Dec. 30 last, in succ. to Smith, 27th regt. N.I., prom.

Maj. gen. M. Carthew, comdg. Pegu div., is perm. to proceed to Europe, on furl., under regs. of 1854, for 4 mo., from date of embarkation at Madras, under the provisions of G.O.G. No. 391, dated Nov. 5, 1861, with prep. leave from date of quitting Pegu div.

The underment. officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—

Maj. R. W. Campbell, staff corps; arr. at Madras on Jan. 26.

The underment. officers are perm. to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. A. Jenkins, 2nd regt. N.I., on m.c. for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. G. R. Hooper, 1st regt. L.C., on m.c., for 3 years, under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Surg. maj. H. Goodall is placed on the retired list, on a pension of £700 per annum, under the provisions of the orders noted in the margin. [Para. 3, Royal Warrant for the Indian Medical Service, Jan. 18, 1860, and G.O.G. No. 206 of June 18, 1861.]

The services of Lieut. W. Coningham, 26th regt. N.I., are temp. placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept., for employ. in the police of the Central Provinces.

Lieut. C. D. I. Lee, 37th grenadiers, is permitted to proceed to sea and Calcutta, on m.c., for 1 year, under old regs.

The first 60 days of the leave granted to Lieut. W. Bawlin, staff corps, in G.O. No. 142, April 4, 1862, is commuted to priv. leave.

ERRATUM.—The date of rank assigned to Lieut. A. W. L. Anderson, in G.O. 27th inst., No. 25, should be "Jan. 3, 1862," and not "Jan. 3, 1863."

Leave of absence:—

Judicial Dept., Feb. 3.—Mr. C. Collett, act. civ. and sess. judge of Chittoor, for 4 mo.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. H. A. Brett, member of the board of revenue, for 3 mo., to Neilgherry hills.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. J. Bean, dist. eng., Malabar, 2 mo. cumulative priv. leave from April 1 next.

Mr. E. E. Merrill, 1st asst. dist. eng. and act. superint. Dowlaishawram workshop, leave for 1 mo., to sea, m.c.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. M. Cross is app. judge of the Court of Small Causes in the zillah of Negapatam.

Mr. G. Ellis, civ. and sess. judge of Cuddalore, delivered over charge of the court to the principal sadder ameen on 29th ult.

Notification.—Capt. J. N. Hunter, roy. engra, 1st

asst. dist. eng., Vizagapatam, is to be considered as dist. eng., Vizagapatam, from Aug. 20 last to Jan. 9 next, the date on which he delivered over charge to Capt. O. W. S. Chambers.

Revenue Board Office, Feb. 2.—The Board of Revenue have granted 3 mo. priv. leave to Mr. W. F. Hathaway, head asst. coll. of Salem.

The leave granted to Mr. E. C. Caldwell, inspec. of schools, in notification dated 26th ult., is to take effect from 5th, and not 1st inst.

Audit Dept.—No. 67.—Priv. leave has been granted to Capt. H. S. Hill, superint. of police, Salem, for 60 days from date of depart.

No. 68.—Priv. leave has been granted to Lieut. W. L. N. Knyvett, asst. superint. of police, Cuddapah, for 60 days from date of depart.

No. 69.—Leave has been granted to Mr. H. Browne, inspec. of police, Madras dist., for 1 mo.

The examiner, pay department, has granted to Mr. D. L'Fleur, auditor of accounts, 30 days' priv. leave from Feb. 5.

No. 698.—With the sanction of the director gen. of the Post-office in India, the postmaster gen. has granted Mr. T. Rhenius, inspecting postmaster of Nellore division, leave of absence for one mo.

No. 7,170.—The commissary gen. has, under the provision of G.O. No. 77, dated March 24, 1857, granted privilege leave of absence to Maj. A. J. P. Ewart, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., for 10 days from date of quitting his station.

Board of Examiners' Office, Feb. 2.—The undermentioned gentleman has passed the prescribed examination in the vernacular entered opposite his name:—

Mr. J. H. Nelson, junior civil servant, Telegu; test, major reward of Rs. 1,600; date of passing, Jan. 15.

The undermentioned gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in the vernacular entered opposite their names:—

Feb. 3.—Lieut. A. R. Edgoome, roy. engra, Telugu; full test prescribed for officers of the D.P.W.; date of passing, Aug. 5, 1862.

Capt. G. Winscom, district engineer, Tinnevely, Tamil; colloquial test prescribed for officers of the D.P.W.; passed Dec. 9, 1862.

Capt. H. T. Rogers, royal engineers, Tamil; colloquial test prescribed for officers of the D.P.W.; passed Dec. 9, 1862.

Lieut. J. O. Hasted, acting 1st asst. dist. engineer, Kistnah district, Telugu; colloquial test prescribed for officers of the D.P.W.; passed Jan. 14.

Lieut. A. O. H. Clay, acting asst. superint. revenue survey, Telugu; test prescribed by G.O. July 8, 1862, No. 1,448 R.D.; passed Jan. 14.

Report of the Board of Examiners on the quarterly examination of the junior unpassed civil servants, held on Jan. 14 and 15:—
Telugu.

Date of Examination, Jan. 15.

Mr. P. L. Roberts, arrived Dec. 8, 1862; passed.

Mr. J. G. Horsfall, arrived Nov. 26, 1862; passed.

Mr. W. H. Comyn, arrived Dec. 8, 1862; passed.

Mr. F. Brandt, arrived Oct. 7, 1862; passed.

Mr. J. B. Pennington, arrived Nov. 26, 1862; passed.

Mr. W. Logan, arrived Nov. 26, 1862.

Mr. J. F. Price, arrived Oct. 25, 1862.

Mr. A. Cruickshank, arrived Dec. 8, 1862.

Mr. H. J. Stokes, arrived Dec. 8, 1862.

Tamil.

Date of Examination, Jan. 14.

Mr. J. W. Best, arrived Dec. 8, 1862; passed.

Mr. J. Hope, arrived Nov. 7, 1862; passed.

Mr. J. R. Daniel, arrived Dec. 27, 1862; creditable progress.

Mr. F. R. H. Sharp, arrived Dec. 27, 1862; creditable progress.

No. 34.—The following G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay is republished at this pres.:—

GENERAL ORDER BY H.E. THE GOV. IN COUNCIL.

Mily. Dept., Bombay Castle, Jan. 23.—No. 44.—

Capt. E. M. Playfair, of the Madras royal art., cant. jt. mag. at Kamptee, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Jan. 28.—

Leave of absence from his corps and station:—

Lieut. (and brev. capt.) G. H. Stiles, 4th regt. N.I., from date of departure till Jan. 21, 1864—Neilgherries, m.c.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. G. T. Dick, 8rd regt. L.I., from date of departure—presidency, m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to proceed to Europe.

Lieut. R. Taylor, dep. asst. comy. of ordnance, from date of departure for 2 years—Singapore, m.c.

Lieut. and adit. G. Stedman, 23rd regt. L.I.—pres. m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to proceed to New Zealand and Australia.

Lieut. J. Alves, 30th regt. N.I., in contin.—pres. m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to proceed to Europe.

Lieut. H. R. Shelley, gen. list, doing duty 6th regt. N.I., from date of departure till June 1—Neilgherries, m.c.

Lieut. C. J. T. Whitlock, late 8d Madras European regt., doing duty 31st regt. L.I., from date of departure for 3 mo.—Madras and Bangalore.

The underment. officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Ena. H. J. Beattie, inf., doing duty 8rd regt. L.I., Cannanore, passed the examination prescribed for officers of companies.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Military Dept., Fombay Castle, Jan. 22.—No. 40.—Capt. P. D. Marett, R.A., has a furl. to Eur. for two years, under the new furl. regs.

Jan. 23.—No. 41.—The foll. promotion is made subject to the approval of H.M.:—Surg. J. Vaughan to be surg. maj. from Dec. 31.

No. 42.—Capt. M. W. Willoughby, of the staff corps, and dep. asst. comy. gen., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo. on m.c.

No. 43.—Lieut. E. L. Ommaney, of the Bengal staff corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for 20 mo. on m.c.

No. 44.—Capt. E. M. Playfair, of the Madras R.A., cantonment joint mag. at Kamptee, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mo. on m.c.

Jan. 24.—No. 45.—Capt. B. R. Whittaker, cadre Bombay 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherries with leave for 2 years, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

No. 46.—The undermentioned officer having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from the date specified under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. J. H. Castell, Jan. 20.

Jan. 27.—No. 48.—The foll. promotion is made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

General List.—Ens. E. C. Jackson to be lieut. from Jan. 20, v. Lieut. G. E. S. Bell, staff corps, late 2nd grenadier regt. N.I., res.

No. 49.—The foll. promotion is made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Medical Establishment.—Senior Asst. surg. R. G. Lord, m.d., to be surg. from Jan. 7, v. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals D. Grierson, dec. on the 6th idem.

No. 50.—The underment. officer is admitted as probationer to the Bombay staff corps, subject to the conditions prescribed in No. 332 of 1861:—

Lieut. G. F. Bryant, general list, paid doing duty officer 80th regt. N.I., Jacob's rifles.

Political Dept., Jan. 28.—Lieut. H. N. Reeves has been app. asst. political agent in the Mahee Kanta.

Capt. S. C. Law, actg. asst. to the Resident at Baroda, and superint. of the Gulcoowar's contingent of horse, Kattywar, has been app. special asst. to the political agent in Kattywar.

Lieut. J. W. Watson, 16th regt. N.I., has been app. 4th asst. to polit. agent in Kattywar.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 28.—Capt. O. Probyn, super. of police, Khandaish, has passed the examination in Marathi as contemplated in the third rule for examination of the junior civil servants.

Capt. J. E. Thomas is confirmed in the appt. of superint. of police, North Canara, from May 16 last; Lieut. McGillivray in the appt. of superint. of police, Dharwar, from June 20 last; and Lieut. Davies in the appt. of asst. superint. of police, Ahmednugur, from July 5 last.

Mr. E. H. Percival, 1st asst. to collector of Ahmednugur, is vested with powers of a magistrate in the Ahmednugur zillah.

Revenue Dept., Jan. 28.—The following gentlemen of the civil service passed the departmental examinations noted against their names on the 10th inst.:—

1st Standard.—Messrs. C. B. Izon and F. Thelwall.

2nd Standard.—Messrs. G. M. Macpherson and W. Wedderburn.

Mr. W. T. Cole has been app. act. 1st cl. dep. coll. in the Hyderabad collectorate from Sept. 1 last.

Lieut. F. J. T. Ross has been app. act. 2nd cl. dep. coll. in the Hyderabad collectorate from Sept. 1 last.

General Dept., Jan. 28.—Asst. surg. H. Cook, m.d., is confirmed as civ. surg. at Sattara.

Asst. surg. J. Lumsdaine is confirmed as civ. surg. at Khelat.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 27.—Capt. Maunsell, R.E., to act as exec. eng., N. Canara.

Capt. Cotgrave, R.E., to act as exec. eng., Kurra-chee station and port, in addition to his duties as act. exec. eng., Central Scinde.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 19 of 1862-63.—In accordance with para. 1 of printed circular, No. 1,309, dated Sept. 12, 1860, and with reference to notification of this dept., No. 14, of Sept. 24 last, the following further orders of the Supreme Govt. relative to med. officers, is published for general information:—

From the Hon. E. Drummond, Secy. to the Govt. of India, financial dept., to the officiating civil paymtr., Madras.

Financial Dept., Fort William, Council Chamber, Jan. 8.—No. 167g.—Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1,411 of Oct. 8, 1862, inquiring with reference to financial resolu-

tion No. 391g of Sept. 4 preceding, which divides med. officers in civil employ into two classes,* whether officers attached to "public institutions," such as hospitals and infirmaries, should be placed in the 2nd class, and how the following appts. should be classified:—

1, presidency (dist.) surgs.; 2, physician of the general hospital; 3, surg. of ditto; 4, superint. of the eye infirmary; 5, superint. of the lying-in hospital; 6, zillah or civil surgs. in the provinces; 7, residency surgs. (political); 8, medical officers on the Neilgherries; 9, med. officers in charge of civil engr's dept. in the Godavery and Kistnah dists., 10, principal of the med. college; 11, professor of med. college; 12, chemical examiner.

2. In reply, I am desired to explain that the expression "officers attached to public institutions," &c., in the definition of the 2nd class was intended to distinguish officers employed in teaching the theory of medicine from officers engaged in the practice of medicine, who belong to the 1st class, and to state that all the appts. above mentioned belong to the 1st class, with the exception of numbers 10 and 11, which should be placed in the second.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) EDMOND DRUMMOND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 3.—Asst. surg. J. Davies performed the duties of port surg., Bombay, from Dec. 27, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1863, and Asst. surg. W. Dymock from Jan. 5 to the 24th, upon which latter date he was relieved by Asst. surg. W. Niven.

No. 4.—Surg. maj. D. Costello, M.D., assumed charge of the duties of Presy. surg., 1st dist., on the 26th inst.

No. 5.—Asst. surg. W. Dymock took charge of his duties in the Eur. gen. hospital on the 24th inst.

BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Nussurabad, Jan. 16. —Mr. E. Neale, dep. conservator and registrar, upper div., is appd. a member of the municipal commission of the town of Sukkur, to fill a vacancy.

Jan. 30.—No. 54.—Capt. J. Wanchouk, 24th regt. N.I., is transferred to the invalid pension list at his own request.

No. 56.—Officers proceeding to the Presidency from Sind or Aden on m.c. are entitled to free passage and table money.

No. 57.—Brigr. gen. C. Lucas is confirmed in the appt. of inspr. of art. under this Presy.

No. 59.—G.O. No. 27, dated the 19th Jan., permitting Capt. G. Hossack, R.A., to retire from the service, is cano.

No. 60.—Capt. G. Mannsall, H.M.'s 106th regt., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 2 years on private affairs, under new furl. rega.

No. 61.—The foll. officers are allowed furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. T. W. P. Johnston, via the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut. E. G. Sabben, H.M.'s 17th regt. N.I.

No. 62.—The foll. adjustments of rank and promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Adjustment of Rank.—Capt. W. H. F. Sykes, and Lieut. W. H. J. Stopford, to take rank from July 25, 1860, v. Capt. B. T. Wren, retired from the service from the 24th idem.

Promotion.

Lieut. S. W. O. Stevens to be capt., from Sept. 5, 1861, v. Graves prom.

Adjustments of Rank.

Lieut. C. W. Gabb (lieut. in H.M.'s 21st hussars), gen. list (cav.), to rank from Sept. 16, 1860, v. Lieut. Combe, 3rd regt. L.C., resigned the service.

Lieut. W. S. Peat, gen. list (cav.), to rank from Feb. 6, 1861, v. Lieut. Pyne, late 2nd regt. L.C., prom.

Lieut. D. G. Pitcher (lieut. in H.M.'s 21st hussars), gen. list (cav.), to rank from April 11, 1861, v. Lieut. LeGeyt, 2nd regt. L.C., prom.

Lieut. J. Fagan, gen. list (cav.), to rank from June 10, 1861, v. Lieut. Heath, 1st regt. L.C., prom.

Lieut. J. A. H. Arbutnot, gen. list (cav.), to rank from Sept. 5, 1861, v. Lieut. Stevens, 3rd regt. L.C., prom.

Lieut. B. A. Combe (ia H.M.'s 21st hussars), gen. list (cav.), to rank from Jan. 1, 1852, v. Lieut. Macnaghten, 2nd regt. L.C., prom.

Lieut. C. M. Erskine (lieut. in H.M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay fus.), gen. list (inf.), to rank from Oct. 30, 1862, v. Lieut. E. Bell, 1st gr. regt. N.I., retired from the service.

Lieut. C. F. Gleig (lieut. in H.M.'s 106th reg. of foot), gen. list (inf.), to rank from Nov. 11, 1862, v. Lieut. G. E. Keith, Cadre 31st regt. N.I., resigned.

Promotions.

Cornet R. C. Smith (in H.M.'s 21st hussars), gen. list (cav.), prom. to lieut. from Dec. 6, 1862, v. Lieut. Stevenson, 2nd regt. L.C., prom.

* 1st.—"Medical officers attached to civil stations or political agencies."

2nd.—"Medical officers attached to public institutions, such as the medical college, and to other civil staff appts."

Ena. J. Beeke, gen. list (inf.), prom. to lieut. from Dec. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. T. R. Lee, Cadre 30th regt. N.I., resigned.

Feb. 2.—No. 64.—The foll. officer, cadet of the season 1848, is promoted to the brevet rank of capt. from the date specified opposite his name:—Lieut. J. J. Elder, 6th regt. N.I., 29th Jan., 1863.

No. 65.—Asst. surg. H. Cook, M.D., has been confirmed as civil surg. at Sattara.

Asst. surg. J. Lumsdain has been confirmed as civil surg. at Kbelat.

Feb. 3.—No. 67.—The underment. officer having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj. from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. J. Black, Jan. 29.

Political Dept., Feb. 4.—Lieut. T. Kettlewell, adjt. of the Kolhapoor inf., has been allowed leave of absence for 3 mo. under sec. XII. of the civil absentee rules from March 1 next.

Asst. surg. G. E. Seward has been appd. surg. to the political agency at Zanzibar.

Judicial Dept., Feb. 4.—Mr. A. K. Nairne, acting senr. asst. judge and session judge of Ahmedabad for the detached station of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for 6 mo. to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs, under Sec. XIV. of the civil absentee rules.

Revenue Dept., Feb. 2.—Mr. H. Showell, asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, is allowed leave of absence for 1 mo.

Feb. 3.—Mr. J. King, of the civil service, passed the departmental examination according to the 2nd standard, on Jan. 10.

Feb. 4.—Mr. A. A. Borradaile, acting 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for 15 mo., to proceed to England, and the leave of absence for 6 mo., granted to him on the 21st inst., is cano.

Mr. Borradaile is also allowed prep. leave from Jan. 22 to the date of the sailing of the first mail steamer in Feb., 1863.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins, dep. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, Presy. div., resumed charge of his duties on the 26th ult.

Appointments:—

Mr. H. Showell to officiate as 7th asst., v. Meerjeebhoy.

Mr. H. L. Wright to officiate as 9th asst., v. Showell.

Financial Dept., Feb. 2.—The foll. notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 14th ult., is republished:—*Financial Dept., Fort William, Jan. 13.*

No. 7g.—Mr. R. W. Lodwick, civil paymaster Bombay, is allowed 8 mo. leave of absence under sect. XII. of the covenanted civil service absentee rules, from Feb. 10 next.

Mr. W. Waterfield, 1st asst. auditor gen. of India, to officiate as civil paymaster, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Lodwick, or until further orders.

Feb. 4.—Lieut. Carew, of the *Ajdaka*, assumed charge of the duties of inspector of contract mail steamers of this port from Jan. 28, v. Lieut. DeBelin relieved.

BY POLICE COMMISSIONER.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

Dated at Ahmedabad, Jan. 24.—The underment. officer has given over charge of his appointment:—

Asst. surg. C. Johnston, appd. asst. surg. of the Guzerat irreg. horse on Jan. 22.

Charge given over to Asst. surg. Atkins, under instructions from the principal insp. gen. med. dept.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Larkhava, Jan. 22.—It is notified that the underment. officers have authority to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class, in relation to the code of criminal procedure:—

Capt. J. Macdonald, revenue surveyor, right bank.

Lieut. H. C. B. Tanner, asst. surveyor.

Mr. W. Bolton, uncovenanted asst. surveyor.

BY THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

Dated at Nuroda, Jan. 28.—The underment. officer has assumed charge of his appointment:—

Lieut. C. F. Birdwood, appd. special duty in Khandaish on Jan. 20.

Jan. 29.—Priv. leave is granted to the underment. officer:—

J. H. Hadow, Esq., coll. and mag. of Kaira, for 15 days from the 27th inst.

The underment. officer has assumed charge of his appointment:—

A. C. Trevor, Esq., appd. asst. coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad on Jan. 26.

Feb. 6.—No. 69.—With reference to G.O. No. 61, dated Jan. 80 last, Lieut. E. G. Sabben, H.M.'s 17th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 71.—The foll. promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre 1st Bombay Eur. Regt. (Fus.).—2nd Lieut. W. H. Davidson, lieut. in H.M.'s 103rd regt. of foot, to be 1st lieut. from Feb. 1, v. 1st Lieut. J. E. Furneaux, capt. in H.M.'s 103rd regt. of foot, deceased on 31st ult.

Feb. 7.—No. 72.—The underment. officer, having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. C. O. Maude, Feb. 1.

No. 73.—The following promotion is made, subject to the approval of H.M.:—

Surgeon H. Giraud, M.D., to be surg. major, dated Jan. 14.

Feb. 10.—No. 74.—Lieut. F. J. Innes, Bombay Staff Corps, 4th regt. cav., Hyderabad cont., is all. a furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 75.—Lieut. J. A. H. Arbutnot, Bombay L.C., is all. a furl. to Europe for 18 mos., on m.c.

No. 76.—The servs. of Major R. P. Warden, H.M.'s 16th regt. N.I., late military paymr. at Belgaum, are placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

Feb. 11.—No. 77.—The servs. of Lieut. G. E. Erskine, of 1st Bombay L.L. are placed at disposal of Govt. of India for civil employment in Oude.

Feb. 7.—Brigr. W. M. Coghlan resumed charge of his duties as polit. resident and comdt. at Aden on 3rd ult.

Feb. 10.—Lieut. A. M. Phillips assn. charge of his duties as acting adjt. of the Sawunt Warree local corps on 1st inst.

Feb. 11.—Major R. H. Keatinge assn. charge of his duties as polit. agent in Kattywar on 31st ult.

Lieut. J. W. Watson assn. charge of his duties as 4th asst. to the polit. agent in Kattywar on 4th inst.

Capt. S. C. Law assn. charge of his duties as special asst. to the polit. agent in Kattywar on 1st inst.

Judicial Dept., Feb. 11.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to confirm the appt., by the Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court, of Mr. J. Marriott to the office of dep. registrar at the original side of that co. rt.

Mr. T. Kyte, act. Huvoor dep. mag. of Tanna, is vested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class, with powers to commit cases to the sess. court, as contemplated in sec. 38 of Act 25 of 1861.

Messrs. W. H. Propert and F. R. S. Wyllie, respectively 2nd asst. and acting extra 2nd asst. mag. of Khandeish, are vested with the powers of a mag. in that zillah.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, acting 1st asst. mag. of Rutnagherry, is vested with the powers of a mag. in that zillah.

Revenue Dept., Feb. 9.—Erratum.—In the notification published at page 1,254 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of Dec. 11, 1862, regarding Lieut. M. Grant's appt. to the Tanna and Rutnagherry revenue survey, for "asst." read "supern. asst."

Feb. 11.—Mr. L. H. B. Tucker, coll. and mag. of Dharwar, is allowed leave of abs. from March 14, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of presenting himself before the med. committee, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur.

Mr. L. Reid, coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, is allowed leave of abs. for 3 mo., under sec. 11 of the civil absentee rules.

Mr. W. D'Oyly, coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of abs. for 3 mo., under sec. 11 of the civil absentee rules.

Financial Dept., Feb. 11.—Mr. W. Waterfield received charge of the office of civil paymr., Bombay, from Mr. R. W. Lodwick on the 10th inst.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 11.—Lieut. C. B. F. Penny, R.E., and Mr. A. Jacob, are app. asst. to superintending engr. for irrigation in the Deccan, with the departmental rank of exec. engra. of the 3rd class.

Mr. K. Muncharam, asst. engr., 2nd class, is prom. to be an asst. engr. of the 1st class.

Lieut. Mauder, R.E., is app. as exec. engr. of the 4th class and exec. engr. of the Kaira Collectorate, continuing to act as an exec. engr. of the 3rd class.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Feb. 10.—Rev. A. Robinson, asst. chap. of the Bengal ecclesiastical estab., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c.

By the Principal Inspector gen., medical dept.:—

No. 9.—Asst. apothecary A. B. Rhodes (No. 370), attached to H.M.'s 44th foot, is transf. to the Eur. gen. hospital, Bombay.

No. 10.—2nd hospital asst. G. Hurree (No. 473), attached to the Jacobabad dispensary, has leave for 4 mo., to Belgaum.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Shikarpoor, Feb. 8.—Lieut. C. Dodd acted as coll. of Kurrachee from Dec. 23, 1862, to 31st ult., both days inclusive.

HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH FORCES.

Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Jan. 24.—No. 62.—Leave.—Cornet C. H. Collette, 3rd drag. gds., from Jan. 20 to Feb. 19; to the Hills, m.c.

No. 63.—The following extract from a despatch from the Sec. of State for India, No. 154, Dec. 16 last, is published for information:—

"The undermentioned officers have been ordered by H.R.H. the F.M. Cg. in C. to join the artillery depot in this country on the dates specified, viz.:—

"2nd Capt. T. B. Heathorn, Oct. 1, 1862."

"Lieut. W. H. Sandham, Oct. 15, 1862."

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Jan. 3.—No. 64. The leave granted to Lieut. Fitzgerald, 3rd drag. gds., in G.O. No. 164, Nov. 7 last, is cancelled, at his own request.

Jan. 13.—No. 65.—Leave.—Ens. R. H. Quinet, 101st foot, to Bombay, on 2 mo. prep. leave, and

hence to England for 2 years, with sanction of Govt. m.o.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Jan. 16.—No. 66.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following app. until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

55th Foot.—Lieut. M. C. Garsia to be adjt., v. Huskisson, who resigns that app.; Jan. 14, 1863.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Jan. 15.—No. 67.—The undermentioned officer has been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language, as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Lieut. G. E. Acklom, 44th foot.

Jan. 17.—No. 68.—Surg. maj. E. Mahaffy is app. to take temporary med. charge of 103rd regt. (fus.), and directed to join forthwith.

Ast. surg. T. Miller is placed on general duty, N. div., and directed to join at the public expense.

No. 70.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. F. B. Barron, 8rd drag. gds., from Jan. 24 to Feb. 28, to Poona, on m.c.

Lieut. Grierson, No. 1 batt. 18th brig. royal art., from Feb. 1 to Feb. 10, in exten., to enable him to join.

Jan. 19.—No. 71.—In consequence of Lieut. col. Kirby, H.M.'s 94th regt., having resigned the appt. of mil. sec. to H.E. the C. in C., the following appts. are made, subject to the approval of H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

Brev. maj. Flood, H.M.'s 82nd foot, to be mil. sec. to the C. in C. from Dec. 16, 1862.

Capt. Jervis, H.M.'s 106th foot, is confirmed as A. de C.

Capt. Cresslock, H.M.'s 95th foot, to be A. de C. to fill a vacancy.

Capt. Cresslock will continue to perform the duties of junior district inspec. of musketry until further orders.

Jan. 20.—No. 72.—The underment. officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language, as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Capt. A. M. Murray, staff art.

Lieut. F. C. H. Clarke, royal art.

No. 76.—Royal Art.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the underment. officer for the period specified:—

Lieut. E. Montefiore, 18th brig. royal art., from Feb. 12 to June 12, m.c.

Lieut. Montefiore has been directed to hold himself in readiness to return to India with drafts on the expiration of the above leave.

Jan. 28.—No. 77.—The underment. officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Capt. G. L. Hedley, 6th drags. from Jan. 24 to Feb. 12, prep. to proceeding home on gen. leave.

No. 78.—Royal Art.—The following extract from Royal Artillery Orders by H.E. the C. in C. in India, dated Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, Jan. 3, is published for information:—

The following promotions in the royal art. are made, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., viz.:—

2nd capt. C. E. H. Cotes to be capt., v. Murray, seconded.

Lieut. C. H. Strutt to be 2nd capt., v. Cotes. Dec. 21, 1861.

2nd capt. J. H. Reid to be capt., v. Mellersh, seconded.

Lieut. T. P. Berthon to be 2nd capt., v. Reid. Dec. 21, 1861.

Lieut. col. J. Pottinger, c.b., to be col., v. Blake, dec.

Capt. H. M. Douglas (dec.) to be lieut. col., v. Pottinger.

2nd capt. W. J. H. Stevenson to be capt., v. Douglas.

Lieut. J. Tasker to be 2nd capt., v. Stevenson. June 27, 1862.

Capt. A. Murray (seconded list) to be lieut. col., v. Douglas, dec. July 24, 1862.

The underment. officers are raised to increased pay:—

Lieut. T. H. Trafford, 18th brig., v. Strutt, prom. Dec. 21, 1861.

Lieut. F. J. Mortimer, 18th brig., v. Berthon, prom. Dec. 21, 1861.

Lieut. C. W. S. Hatch, 21st brig., v. Pottinger, prom. June 27, 1862.

Lieut. T. Walker, 18th brig., v. Tasker, promoted. June 27, 1862.

Jan. 29.—No. 86.—The foll. order is confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 21.—By Maj. T. Martin, comdg. 1st batt. 4th regt., appg. Ena. Thrupp, as a temp. measure, to act as qmtr., v. Brockman dec., with effect from the 15th inst.

No. 85.—Capt. A. B. Willis, 33rd foot, from Nov. 30, 1862, to Feb. 28, 1863, at the recommendation of a med. board.

Lieut. T. F. Pardoe, 72nd foot, from Nov. 25, 1862, to May 28, 1863.

Jan. 23.—No. 89.—The underment. officer has been reported to have passed the required exam. in the native language, as follow:—

Maratha.—Lieut. M. D. V. T. Grant, H.M.'s 33rd

No. 94.—Leave of absence.

Capt. P. D. Marrett, royal art., from Feb. 18 to March 18, prep. to furl. to Europe.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 22.—No. 96.—Capt. P. D. Marrett, royal art., is allowed a furl. to Europe for two years, under the new furl. rega.

Dep. Adj. gen.'s Office, Poona, Feb. 2.—The foll. extract from G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is published for information:—

Adj. gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Jan. 24.—No. 97.—Leave of absence:—

6th Drags.—Asst. surg. Barnett, to England, for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

8rd Drag. Guards.—Lieut. col. F. B. Barron, to England, by the overland route, on m.c.

Lieut. col. Barron is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adj. gen. Horse Guards.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Poona, Jan. 26.—No. 99.—The underment. officer has been reported to have passed the required exam. in the native languages, as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.—Lieut. W. W. Benson, 4th brig. R.H.A.

Dep. Adj. gen.'s Office, Poona, Feb. 3.—No. 102.—Order confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 16.—By the officer comdg. 83rd regt., app. Ens. Carthew to act as interp. to the regt.

Feb. 4.—No. 103.—Dr. Gamble, dep. insp. gen. H.M.'s British hospitals, will proceed on the 5th inst. on duty to Ahmednuggur.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 30.—No. 108.—Officers proceeding to the presidency from Sind or Aden, on m.c., are entitled to free passage and table money.

No. 109.—Brigadier gen. C. Lucas is confirmed in the appointment of inspector of artillery under this presidency.

No. 110.—Capt. G. Mannsall, H.M.'s 106th regt., is allowed a furlough to Europe for 2 years, on private affairs, under new regs.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Jan. 23.—No. 49.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native languages as follows:—

Maratha.—Lieut. M. D. V. T. Grant, H.M.'s 33rd foot; Lieut. J. G. E. Griffith, 18th regt. N.I.

Hindoostanee.—Interpreter's Test.—Lieut. J. M. Boyd, cadre 30th regt. N.I., attached to 11th regt. N.I.; Lieut. C. A. Cunningham, 28th regt. N.I.

No. 55.—The underment. officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. R. T. Clarke, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., from Jan. 13 to Feb. 28, to proceed to Bombay on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieut. C. J. Anderson, staff corps, adjt. 1st regt. L.C., from Jan. 12 to Feb. 28, to proceed to Bombay on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Jan. 26.—No. 58.—The undermentioned officer has been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.—Lieut. W. W. Benson, 4th brig. R.H.A.

Jan. 31.—No. 63.—The foll. order is confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 1.—By the officer comdg. 2nd regt. L.C., appgt. Capt. Blair, acting 2nd in command, to assume command of the corps, and Capt. Sykes to act as 2nd in command, during the absence of Lieut. col. Taylor, or until further orders.

No. 67.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. F. J. Innes, Bombay staff corps, adjt. 4th cav. Hyderabad confgt., from Jan. 29 to Feb. 28, to remain at Bombay on m.c.

Lieut. C. W. Hill, 1st regt. L.C., from Jan. 27 to Feb. 28, to remain at Bombay on m.c.

Feb. 3.—No. 72.—The underment. officer has been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language, as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.—Capt. C. A. Loch, act. 2nd in com. 3rd regt. Sind horse.

Feb. 6.—No. 74.—The foll. arrangements in the med. dept. are ordered:—

Asst. surg. C. G. H. Ross, from general duty, Poona, to the med. charge of the 2nd grenadiers, v. Nicholson.

Asst. surg. H. Atkins, from general duty, northern div., to the med. charge of the 4th regt. N.I. (rifles).

Asst. surg. Bloomfield, from general duty, Sind, to be attached to the 8th regt. N.I., v. Pinkerton.

BIRTHS.

BAKER, the wife of Capt. Royal Engineers, son, at Bombay, Jan. 27.

BERKLEY, the wife of Lieut. J. C., 10th M.N.I., daughter, at Indore, Jan. 31.

BROMEHEAD, the wife of Rev. W. C., daughter, at Dinapore, Jan. 21.

CAMPBELL, the wife of J. S., son, at Saugor, Jan. 21.

CHAPMAN, the wife of Capt. J. F., daughter, at Maligaum, Feb. 7.

CRADDOCK, the wife of J., son, at Cooly Bazar, Jan. 23.

CRANE, the wife of H. P., daughter, at Bedadee, Sasseram, Jan. 27.

FRENCH, the wife of H. G., son, at Belgachea-house, Jan. 30.

GELL, the wife of Rev. E., son, at Poona, Feb. 6.

GILL, the wife of T., son, at Nowgong, Bundelkund, Jan. 22.

GILSON, the wife of C. H., daughter, at Agra, Jan. 28.

HADOW, the wife of Lieut. F. E., daughter, at Secunderabad, Jan. 28.

HEARSEY, the wife of Lieut. A. W., son, at Lucknow, Jan. 17.

JOHNSON, the wife of Capt. C. C., son, at Umballa, Jan. 21.

LARKINS, the wife of T. P., twin daughters, stillborn, at Bograh, Jan. 25.

LEAHY, the wife of P., daughter, at Futteghur, Jan. 30.

MACPHERSON, the wife of A., son, at Chowringhee-road, Feb. 2.

MARTIN, the wife of W. H., daughter, at Poona, Jan. 30.

MCCONAGHEY, the wife of M. A., daughter, at Agra, Jan. 28.

MOORE, the wife of Capt. J. L., H.M.'s 84th regt., daughter, at Bareilly, Jan. 25.

MUTER, the wife of Capt. St. J. O'N., son, at Belgaum, Jan. 29.

NASH, the wife of E., daughter, at Keamaree, Jan. 28.

O'MEARA, the wife of A. L. J., son, at Chowringhee Road, Jan. 28.

POSTANCE, the wife of Asst. comy. E., daughter, at Saugor, Jan. 26.

PRATT, the wife of J. B., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 29.

REYNOLDS, the wife of H. J., son, at Dacca, Jan. 16.

ROBIN, the wife of Capt. T. S., 54th regt., son, at Roorkee, Jan. 23.

RYAN, the wife of Capt. W. C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, son, prematurely, still-born, at Rawul Pindie, Jan. 26.

SAVAGE, the wife of G., son, at Poona, Jan. 30.

SMITH, the wife of J. R. B., son, at Garden Beach, Jan. 25.

STEWART, the wife of G. S., son, at Mount Abou, Jan. 22.

TUCKER, the wife of St. George, Bengal C.S., daughter, at Sultanpore, Jan. 25.

TWELLS, the wife of Mr. G., son, at Bombay, Jan. 29.

WESTROFF, the wife of Lieut. G. E. C., son, at Saunt Waree, Feb. 4.

WHITE, the wife of A., son, at Poorundhur, Jan. 24.

WHITE, the wife of E., son, at Honore, Jan. 21.

WYMAN, the wife of F. F., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 28.

MARRIAGES.

BULL, A. H., to Louisa C., daughter of the late J. Schofield, at Calcutta, Jan. 28.

COOKE, G. C., to Fanny, daughter of V. R. de Landre, at Calcutta, Jan. 26.

COWELL, Herbert, to Alice, daughter of N. Garrett, at Calcutta, Jan. 21.

PAKENHAM, Lieut. H. A., to Clara M., daughter of Rev. H. Hutton, at Calcutta, Jan. 28.

SHERRIFF, John, to Fanny M., daughter of J. Winsor, at Calcutta, Jan. 29.

SHUTIE, J. H., to Miss Elizabeth Xavier, at Madras, Jan. 12.

WOLLASTON, D. W., to Catherine, daughter of the late W. R. Lackersteen, Jan. 27.

DEATHS.

BAKER, George H., infant son of G., at Monghyr, Jan. 28.

BARLOW, Lucy M., infant daughter of Capt. W. J. P., at Meerut, Feb. 5.

CONNELL, John, infant son of Maj., at Lucknow, Jan. 20.

CORFIELD, Capt. Henry M., 9th Bengal N.I., at Morar, Jan. 24.

DALY, C. J., at Byculia, aged 27, Feb. 8.

FORBETH, Julia F., infant daughter of T. D., at Lahore, Jan. 26.

KENRICK, Lucy, wife of Capt. B. M., at Colaba, aged 21, Jan. 31.

KILDAHL, Lieut. James R., 72nd highlanders, at Mhow, aged 38, Jan. 30.

KITTOE, Georgiana A. H., infant daughter of G., at Aden, Jan. 12.

MALCOLM, George L., infant son of Lieut. G., at Bareilly, Feb. 5.

MEADE, Richard G. W., infant son of Maj. R. J., at Dulta, Jan. 24.

MORTON, Ethel G., infant daughter of Lieut. col. W. E., at Allahabad, Feb. 2.

PHILIPS, Frederica A. M., daughter of W. D. R., at Simla, aged 23, Jan. 20.

SIMPSON, John, at Meerut, Jan. 20.

SWINDEN, W. W., at Khoosna, aged 44, Jan. 8.

TAYLOR, Sophie A., wife of P., at Calcutta, Jan. 27.

TOWNROCH, Caroline, infant daughter of Capt. V., at Calcutta, Jan. 30.

TUBBS, George T., at North Canara, aged 39, Jan. 29.

WEMYSS, Caroline C., widow of the late J., at Dera Dhoon, aged 73, Jan. 30.

WEST, Harriet, wife of W. W., at Anarkullea, Jan. 8.

WILLIAMS, Lucy M., wife of Capt. G. A., at Rawul Pindie, aged 28, Jan. 28.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 3.

88th Foot.—Maj. gen. Hon. A. A. Dalzell to be col.,
v. Maj. gen. J. Cox, dec.

1st Drag. Gds.—Lieut. W. E. Marsland to be capt.,
by purch., v. E. Bradbury, ret.

4th Foot.—Ens. L. M'Laine to be lieut., by purch.,
v. H. A. Blake, ret.; R. G. Freeland, gent., to be ens.,
by purch., v. M'Laine.

7th Foot.—Capt. A. J. Tuke, from 64th foot, to be
capt., v. W. J. Coope, exchanged; Lieut. C. L. Lane,
from 1st drags., to be lieut., v. E. W. Griffith, ex-
changed.

84th Foot.—Capt. G. C. Ross, from 24th foot, to be
capt., v. W. M. Dunbar, exchanged; Lieut. J. F.
Wyse to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. maj. F. P.
Cassidy, seconded, on being appointed district inspec.
of musketry.

88th Foot.—The appointment of Ens. T. F. Still-
well, from 67th foot, to bear date Feb. 20, 1863, and
to be in succession to Ens. Wood, transferred to 35th
foot, and not as stated in *Gazette* of 16th ult.

56th Foot.—Lieut. A. W. Turner to be capt., by
purch., v. H. Williams, ret.; Ens. G. D. Grimes to be
lieut., by purch., v. Turner; H. B. Walsmaley, gent.,
to be ens., by purch., v. Grimes.

74th Foot.—Lieut. C. T. Wallace, from 66th foot,
to be lieut., v. G. W. M. Hall, exchanged.

77th Foot.—J. H. Bourne, gent., to be ens., by
purch., v. G. A. White, prom.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. F. W. Prittie, from 97th foot, to
be lieut., v. E. S. Tritton, exchanged.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, FEB. 19.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the
undermentioned appointments to the Madras staff
corps:—

To be Lieutenant colonels.

Brev. col. J. Hill, inf., July 4, 1856.
Brev. col. W. P. Macdonald, inf., March 31, 1858.

Brev. Lieut. col. C. Mackenzie, late 48th N.I., Feb.
18, 1861.

Brev. Lieut. col. R. Hamilton, 1st N.I., Feb. 18,
1861.

C. Cooke, late 2nd Eur. regt., Feb. 18, 1861.
E. A. H. Webb, 38th N.I., Feb. 18, 1861.

To be Majors.

Major T. Thompson, 34th N.I., Feb. 18, 1860.
The following Commissions bear date Feb. 18, 1861:—

Brev. Lieut. col. S. C. Briggs, 31st N.I.
Brev. major R. T. Snow, 24th N.I.

Brev. major A. Robertson, 48th N.I.
Brev. major T. P. Sparks, 17th N.I.

Brev. major H. Drury, late 45th N.I.
Brev. major R. S. Dobbs, 9th N.I.

Brev. major T. Clerk, 34th N.I.
Brev. major W. F. Eden, 1st N.I.

Brev. major A. Wyndham, 2nd N.I.
Brev. major A. Thornhill, late 5th L.C.

Brev. major F. H. Scott, late 8th L.C.
Brev. major J. H. M. Babington, late 48th N.I.

Brev. major E. E. Miller, 1st L.C.
E. F. Burton, 13th N.I.

H. Man, late 49th N.I.
Brev. major A. Howlett, 27th N.I.

A. Tod, 42nd N.I.
Brev. major W. G. Wood, late 6th L.C.

W. G. Owen, 11th N.I.
Brev. Lieut. col. L. Barrow, c.n., late 5th L.C.

Brev. major J. E. Mayne, late 8th L.C.
Brev. major G. J. Condy, 27th N.I.

C. C. McCallum, 7th N.I.
G. F. Shakespear, 26th N.I.

T. Gillman, 5th N.I.
Brev. major F. J. Goldsmid, 37th N.I.

A. Ritherdon, 28th N.I.
A. J. Greenlaw, 46th N.I.

J. White, 20th N.I.
J. H. Wright, 1st N.I.

W. Crewe, 32nd N.I.
G. H. Saxton, 38th N.I.

R. Benson, 11th N.I.
T. Greenaway, late 46th N.I.

T. Peyton, 14th N.I.
F. J. B. Priestley, 74th Highlanders.

F. G. Kempster, 6th N.I.
B. Ford, 12th N.I.

S. J. Batten, 18th N.I.
Brev. major H. D. Abbott, c.n., 81st N.I.

J. C. Day, 17th N.I.
L. H. H. Holland, 37th N.I.

Brev. major G. W. Russell, 2nd L.C.
F. N. Smith, 30th N.I.

Brev. major E. J. Lawder, 44th N.I.
W. C. R. Macdonald, 2nd L.C.

W. H. Crichton, c.n., 38th N.I.
D. G. Pollard, late 47th N.I.

T. C. Longcroft, 16th N.I.
W. Southey, late 48th N.I.

J. F. Stoddard, 23rd N.I.
F. Harris, late 3rd Eur. regt.

H. Hoseason, 24th N.I.
A. L. Steele, 6th N.I.

J. N. H. Maclean, 32nd N.I.
H. W. Bawling, 30th N.I.

Brev. lieut. col. A. T. Wilde, c.n., 19th N.I.
C. M. Shakespear, 9th N.I.

S. Mainwaring, 2nd N.I.
C. H. Drury, 27th N.I.

R. D. Ardagh, 11th N.I.
A. R. Fraser, 3rd L.C.

G. R. Phillips, 5th L.C.
J. F. J. Stevenson, 26th N.I.

E. T. Fasken, art.
A. Stephens, 18th N.I.

J. Loudon, 20th N.I.
Brev. major W. Murray, late 46th N.I.

J. Elphinstone, 20th N.I.
G. Girdlestone, 11th N.I.

E. A. B. Traversa, 2nd N.I.
To be Captains.

G. Baldock, 28th N.I., June 20, 1848.
R. Ranken, 35th N.I., Nov. 29, 1849.

A. C. McMaster, 36th N.I., Dec. 11, 1850.
C. P. Taylor, 40th N.I., Dec. 20, 1851.

E. H. Power, late 7th L.C., Dec. 31, 1852.
R. Renton, 21st N.I., March 14, 1853.

J. L. Pearce, 5th N.I., June 26, 1853.
H. H. O'Connell, 15th N.I., Oct. 20, 1853.

De S. Barrow, 14th N.I., Jan. 30, 1854.
F. Applegarth, 33rd N.I., May 26, 1854.

J. C. P. Prescott, 10th N.I., June 1, 1854.
Brev. lieut. col. H. D. Taylor, late 1st Eur. regt.,

Sept. 3, 1854.
J. N. P. D. McKellar, 8th N.I., Oct. 3, 1854.

A. K. C. Kennedy, late 46th N.I., Oct. 14, 1854.
H. T. Campbell, 13th N.I., Feb. 14, 1855.

F. Dawson, 60th rifles, March 23, 1855.
H. R. Morgan, 13th N.I., Oct. 2, 1855.

A. W. Ritherdon, late 45th N.I., Dec. 20, 1855.
T. E. Bell, late 2nd Eur. regt., April 6, 1856.

J. S. Ross, 36th N.I., June 14, 1856.
E. G. Wood, 6th N.I., Sept. 1, 1856.

G. J. S. Tireman, 4th N.I., Sept. 20, 1856.
L. W. Buck, 38th N.I., Oct. 20, 1856.

The following commissions bear date Nov. 23,
1856:—

W. D. Stanley, 29th N.I.
A. J. P. Ewart, 16th N.I.

W. R. Campbell, 28th N.I.
C. Smith, late 2nd Eur. regt.

J. Nicholas, 44th N.I.
J. W. Rideout, 21st N.I.

J. Michael, 39th N.I.
W. A. Gib, late 48th N.I.

E. B. Ramsay, 31st N.I.
R. C. Babington, 4th N.I.

G. A. Harrison, 33rd N.I.
G. B. Roberts, late 7th L.C.

A. J. Bruce, 14th N.I., March 31, 1857.
E. H. Harrington, late 2nd Eur. regt., April 21, 1857.

J. P. Watts, 27th N.I., June 7, 1857.
G. P. B. Sherrard, late 49th N.I., July 2, 1857.

E. A. Saunders, 7th N.I., Sept. 10, 1857.
G. Hearn, late 49th N.I., Sept. 24, 1857.

E. T. Boddam, 15th N.I., Oct. 3, 1857.
D. Scott, 8th N.I., Oct. 23, 1857.

J. Woodcock, 1st Eur. regt., Dec. 21, 1857.
C. G. Phillips, 5th N.I., Dec. 2, 1857.

G. Nightingale, 18th N.I., Dec. 31, 1857.
W. T. F. Farewell, late 3rd European Regt., Jan.

9, 1858.
T. G. M. Lane, 40th N.I., Feb. 12, 1858.

C. S. Fagan, 40th N.I., Feb. 15, 1858.
C. H. Wilson, 41st N.I., March 31, 1858.

F. G. Hodgson, 39th N.I., April 5, 1858.
W. R. Newlyn, 19th N.I., May 23, 1858.

W. H. Hessey, 21st N.I., June 29, 1858.
R. H. Bolton, 16th N.I., July 11, 1858.

H. C. Roberts, 41st N.I., Aug. 3, 1858.
C. Elliot, c.n., Artillery, Aug. 27, 1858.

R. L. Playfair, Artillery, Aug. 27, 1858.
H. A. Hare, 17th N.I., Sept. 23, 1858.

R. R. Ricketts, 18th N.I., Dec. 12, 1858.
C. W. S. Young, late 52nd N.I., Jan. 7, 1859.

C. A. McMahon, 39th N.I., Feb. 1, 1859.
A. C. Gordon, 32nd N.I., Feb. 2, 1859.

T. T. Turton, late 47th N.I., Feb. 14, 1859.
W. K. Horner, 7th N.I., Feb. 16, 1859.

W. Douglas, 21st N.I., May 3, 1859.
F. Tyrrell, 18th N.I., June 2, 1859.

G. F. J. Lewin, late 2nd Eur. Regt., July 7, 1859.
D. Shaw, 39th N.I., July 11, 1859.

J. G. Palmer, 15th N.I., July 18, 1859.
G. R. F. Bardin, 36th N.I., Aug. 29, 1859.

G. F. Pearson, 33rd N.I., Sept. 25, 1859.
H. H. Firth, 19th N.I., Sept. 29, 1859.

A. J. Butt, 44th N.I., Oct. 4, 1859.
R. J. Baker, 32nd N.I., Oct. 11, 1859.

J. G. Touch, 26th N.I., Nov. 12, 1859.
A. C. Lilly, late 2nd Eur. Regt., Nov. 18, 1859.

A. Hunter, 30th N.I., Nov. 28, 1859.
T. S. Hawks, 37th N.I., Dec. 21, 1859.

J. Davidson, 34th N.I., Dec. 30, 1859.
R. N. Taylor, 17th N.I., Jan. 2, 1860.

B. J. C. Prior, 33rd N.I., Jan. 2, 1860.
C. P. Keyes, 30th N.I., Feb. 2, 1860.

A. G. Davidson, 29th N.I., March 6, 1860.

C. L. Pereira, late 3rd Eur. Regt., March 9, 1860.
T. M. McHutchin, 19th N.I., March 15, 1860.

Brev. major H. Clerk, 8th N.I., April 17, 1860.
R. M. Macdonald, 29th N.I., May 7, 1860.

H. L. Grove, late 3rd Eur. Regt., May 11, 1860.
J. S. Martyr, late 52nd N.I., May 25, 1860.

A. B. Cumberlege, 41st N.I., June 17, 1860.
Brev. major H. C. Dowker, 22nd N.I., June 19,

1860.
E. F. Waterman, 25th N.I., June 21, 1860.

E. B. Sladen, late 1st Eur. Regt., June 21, 1860.
G. Adey, 31st N.I., Aug. 30, 1860.

W. R. Johnson, 39th N.I., Aug. 30, 1860.
J. S. Tighe, late 8th L.C., Sept. 15, 1860.

F. L. Playfair, Art., Oct. 31, 1860.
D. J. P. Campbell, 7th N.I., Jan. 29, 1861.

The following commissions bear date Feb. 18, 1861:—
Brev. capt. A. Drury, 43rd N.I.

Brev. capt. A. H. Hope, 3rd L.C.
Brev. capt. J. G. R. Forlong, 1st N.I.

Brev. capt. J. Puckle, 3rd N.I.
Brev. capt. J. R. G. Magrath, 1st N.I.

Brev. capt. W. G. F. A. Hutchinson, 28th N.I.
Brev. capt. J. W. Stubbs, late 46th N.I.

Brev. capt. H. S. Rammell, 29th N.I.
Brev. capt. G. F. S. Browne, 24th N.I.

Brev. capt. A. R. Clephane, 24th N.I.
Brev. capt. G. T. Hilliard, late 50th N.I.

Brev. capt. J. W. Sinclair, late 51st N.I.
Brev. capt. A. C. McNeill, late 46th N.I.

Brev. capt. W. Rose, late 50th N.I.
Brev. capt. W. F. Read, 3rd N.I.

Brev. capt. W. P. S. Smyth, 27th N.I.
C. V. Gordon, 28th N.I.

Brev. capt. R. A. Moore, 29th N.I.
Brev. capt. H. M. Elliott, late 5th L.C.

Brev. capt. J. C. Macdonald, 4th N.I.
Brev. capt. A. J. M. Rainey, late 6th L.C.

W. O. Swanton, 7th N.I.
M. A. Worsop, 21st N.I.

W. S. Drever, 31st N.I.
T. E. L. Higginson, 40th N.I.

W. Cadell, 36th N.I.
T. C. C. Georges, 30th N.I.

F. A. Fenton, late 7th L.C.
Brev. capt. A. Francis, 12th N.I.

Brev. capt. L. Paxton, 43rd N.I.
J. H. Warden, 13th N.I.

J. R. I. Henderson, late 52nd N.I.
R. C. A. Marshall, 12th N.I.

T. W. Stanfeld, late 51st N.I.
W. M. Williams, 13th N.I.

R. A. Clementson, 22nd N.I.
Brev. capt. J. D. C. Wallace, 20th N.I.

J. Allardyce, late 2nd Eur. Regt.
J. Simpson, late 48th N.I.

W. P. Harrison, 7th N.I.
Brev. capt. R. Q. Mainwaring, 2nd N.I.

D. G. S. St. J. Grant, 44th N.I.
Brev. capt. W. Syme, 11th N.I.

R. K. Macquoid, 13th N.I.
G. de la P. Beresford, 16th N.I.

Brev. capt. W. Fane, 11th N.I.
J. L. Benwell, 33rd N.I.

B. H. W. Magrath, 21st N.I.
Brev. capt. E. W. Dunn, 42nd N.I.

H. Fraser, late 46th N.I.
H. D. B. Smith, late 2nd Eur. Regt.

H. T. Duncan, late 46th N.I.
Brev. capt. H. I. Bett, 42nd N.I.

G. A. Walker, 4th N.I.
A. D. Clay, 3rd N.I.

C. J. Smith, 27th N.I.
C. C. Minchin, 6th N.I.

R. H. Beddome, 42nd N.I.
F. C. Taylor, 20th N.I.

F. T. Pollak, 8th N.I.
T. Dyer, late 50th N.I.

W. C. Palmer, 14th N.I.
G. M. Payne, 12th N.I.

J. V. Morris, 18th N.I.
C. B. L. Smith, 40th N.I.

E. L. Hankin, 24th N.I.
E. Hill, 3rd N.I.

To be Lieutenants.
Brev. capt. A. G. W. Burn, 43rd N.I., March 5,

1845.
Brev. capt. A. B. Marsack, 15th N.I., Nov. 18, 1846.

Brev. capt. G. N. Johnstone, 1st N.I., June 25,
1847.

F. J. H. Helbert, late 5th L.C., Nov. 4, 1849.
C. S. Hearn, 26th N.I., July 2, 1850.

F. J. Millar, 33rd N.I., June 19, 1851.
Brev. capt. J. M. Grant, 15th N.I., July 25, 1851.

C. M. Hales, 8th N.I., June 10, 1852.
H. T. Stuart, 5th N.I., Aug. 13, 1852.

F. G. Haukin, 15th N.I., Nov. 11, 1852.
A. M. Davies, late 51st N.I., Dec. 30, 1852.

C. S. B. Walton, 28th N.I., Jan. 26, 1853.
W. D. Chapman, 17th N.I., April 15, 1853.

B. F. Heysham, 13th N.I., April 15, 1853.
J. Nuttall, 17th N.I., May 1, 1853.

S. Galbraith, 16th N.I., May 17, 1853.
J. P. Pedler, 11th N.I., June 5, 1853.

G. J. D. Heath, 88th N.I., June 25, 1853.
R. C. Burn, 5th N.I., June 26, 1853.

Brev. capt. G. W. Playfair, 34th N.I., June 30,
1853.

H. M. Nepean, 87th N.I., Sept. 2, 1853.
C. H. Beddek, late 2nd Eur. regt., Sept. 15, 1853.
C. H. Ricketts, late 5th L.C., Sept. 20, 1853.
Brev. capt. P. J. P. Wetherall, 18th N.I., Nov. 15, 1852.

W. Munro, 6th N.I., Nov. 15, 1853.
H. P. Hawkes, 44th N.I., Nov. 15, 1853.
W. Hands, 36th N.I., Nov. 16, 1853.
J. E. Baillie, 8th N.I., Nov. 23, 1853.
E. M. Norie, 11th N.I., Jan. 28, 1854.
H. F. Dakeyne, 22nd N.I., March 17, 1854.
J. C. Middleton, 28th N.I., May 16, 1854.
P. B. P. Gough, 2nd L.C., May 23, 1854.
J. Magnay, 38th N.I., Aug. 11, 1854.
W. H. Campbell, 45th N.I., Sept. 20, 1854.
H. H. Ford, 16th N.I., Nov. 28, 1854.
H. G. E. Teed, 23rd N.I., Nov. 29, 1854.
J. Crawford, 23rd N.I., Nov. 30, 1854.
R. H. Cunliffe, 31st N.I., Feb. 11, 1855.
T. R. Church, 12th N.I., March 31, 1855.
J. A. Campbell, late 52nd N.I., July 17, 1855.
G. J. F. Begbie, 35th N.I., Aug. 17, 1855.
J. G. Bell, late 2nd Eur. regt., Aug. 29, 1855.
G. Briggs, 21st N.I., Oct. 6, 1855.
C. J. Pearse, late 47th N.I., Oct. 28, 1855.
E. R. C. Bradford, late 6th L.C., Nov. 22, 1855.
J. D. Vallance, 40th N.I., Nov. 30, 1855.
H. S. Robinson, 40th N.I., Dec. 28, 1855.
H. I. Lugard, late 47th N.I., Jan. 11, 1856.
G. W. Williams, 44th N.I., Jan. 21, 1856.
H. S. Hill, late 48th N.I., Jan. 30, 1856.
H. A. Justice, 38th N.I., April 30, 1856.
R. H. Twyford, 22nd N.I., May 14, 1856.
G. B. Farrington, late 47th N.I., Sept. 10, 1856.
J. Lidderdale, 38th N.I., Oct. 20, 1856.
J. W. Hindle, late 47th N.I., Oct. 28, 1856.
The following commissions bear date Nov. 23, 1856:—

D. Standen, 28th N.I.
F. M. Raynsford, 18th N.I.
C. H. Mecham, 27th N.I.
T. Kirkpatrick, 26th N.I.
J. W. W. Osborne, c.b., 24th N.I.
A. C. Hay, late 50th N.I.
F. Gadsden, 5th N.I.
A. F. F. Bloomfield, 5th N.I.
H. E. Mottet, 28th N.I.
W. M. Lane, 40th N.I.
T. B. E. Tennant, 26th N.I.
H. Watson, 33rd N.I.
F. W. Dobree, 43rd N.I.
E. D. Gompertz, 1st N.I.
G. A. A. Warner, 32nd N.I.
C. J. Stuart, late 51st N.I.
J. Lampen, 11th N.I.
T. G. Clarke, 21st N.I.
W. Rawlins, 17th N.I.
A. A. Johnson, 9th N.I.
J. D. W. Sewell, 12th N.I.
C. W. Street, late 46th N.I.
B. A. Cole, 31st N.I.
D. W. Laughton, late 46th N.I.
C. H. Grace, 30th N.I.
W. L. N. Knyvett, 41st N.I.
G. M. Bowie, late 48th N.I.
M. E. Foord, 23rd N.I.
T. Lowndes, 44th N.I.
H. O. Graham, 39th N.I.
R. Houghton, late 46th N.I., Jan. 16, 1857.
A. T. Rolland, 8th N.I., Jan. 26, 1857.
E. R. Hudleston, 14th N.I., Jan. 31, 1857.
W. J. Bell, 2nd N.I., April 13, 1857.
J. W. Jones, late 51st N.I., April 19, 1857.
C. M. Moberly, late 2nd Eur. regt., April 21, 1857.
A. J. F. Gordon, 25th N.I., April 28, 1857.
G. E. Borradaile, 14th N.I., June 1, 1857.
F. J. Hicks, 3rd N.I., June 20, 1857.
W. Robertson, 5th N.I., Sept. 15, 1857.
H. M. S. Clarke, 15th N.I., Oct. 3, 1857.
H. T. O'Reilly, 33rd N.I., Oct. 25, 1857.
C. J. Jennings, 15th N.I., Feb. 1, 1858.
A. C. Havelock, 42nd N.I., May 20, 1858.
G. Tyndall, 1st N.I., May 21, 1858.
W. J. Seaton, 23rd N.I., June 20, 1858.
R. F. H. Sewell, 40th N.I., July 4, 1858.
A. F. Laughton, 18th N.I., Aug. 26, 1858.
H. G. Puckle, 28th N.I., Nov. 1, 1858.
D. McNeill, 26th N.I., Nov. 5, 1858.
A. Cook, 32nd N.I., Feb. 2, 1859.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions of officers of the Madras staff corps.

To be Lieut. col.

Major T. Thompson, Jan. 17, 1862.

Captains to be Majors.

G. Baldock, March 5, 1861.
A. C. McMaster, March 8, 1861.
Brev. major E. G. Wood, March 8, 1861.
H. H. O'Connell, March 23, 1861.
J. P. Watts, March 30, 1861.
R. Rankin, June 12, 1861.
G. Nightingale, June 12, 1861.
E. F. Waterman, June 12, 1861.
C. P. Taylor, Aug. 18, 1861.
A. J. P. Ewart, Aug. 14, 1861.
W. B. Campbell, Sept. 1, 1861.
A. K. C. Kennedy, Sept. 21, 1861.

A. G. Davidson, Sept. 24.
W. D. Stanley, Oct. 7, 1861.
J. N. P. D. Mackellar, Dec. 10, 1861.
J. C. P. Prescott, Dec. 11, 1861.
H. T. Campbell, Dec. 11, 1861.
E. T. Boddam, Dec. 11, 1861.
Brev. Lieut. col. H. D. Taylor, Jan. 3, 1862.
W. R. Newlyn, Feb. 3, 1862.
H. R. Morgan, Feb. 15, 1862.
T. E. Bell, March 3, 1862.
J. Nicholas, June 11, 1862.
J. G. Palmer, June 11, 1862.
F. Applegarth, June 12, 1862.
W. K. Horner, June 12, 1862.
J. G. Touch, June 12, 1862.
R. M. Macdonald, June 12, 1862.
R. R. Ricketts, July 2, 1862.
A. Hunter, July 6, 1862.
C. Smith, Aug. 2, 1862.
L. W. Buck, Aug. 20, 1862.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Brev. capt. A. B. Marsack, March 9, 1861.
W. Hands, March 18, 1861.
Brev. capt. P. J. P. Wetherall, April 23, 1861.
F. M. Raynsford, April 24, 1861.
S. Galbraith, May 16, 1861.
F. J. Millar, June 29, 1861.
Brev. capt. J. M. Grant, Aug. 13, 1861.
Brev. capt. G. N. Johnstone, Aug. 16, 1861.
B. F. Heysham, Sept. 15, 1861.
W. D. Chapman, Sept. 25, 1861.
Brev. capt. A. G. W. Burn, Oct. 20, 1861.
Brev. capt. C. S. Hearn, Oct. 26, 1861.
F. G. Hankin, Dec. 11, 1861.
C. H. Beddek, Dec. 11, 1861.
J. C. Middleton, Dec. 11, 1861.
H. T. Stuart, Dec. 12, 1861.
R. C. Burn, Dec. 20, 1861.
J. A. Campbell, Dec. 20, 1861.
J. W. W. Osborne, c.b., Jan. 1, 1862.
H. F. Dakeyne, Jan. 20, 1862.
J. Crawford, Jan. 20, 1862.
A. C. Hay, Jan. 20, 1862.
G. J. D. Heath, March 3, 1862.
H. P. Hawkes, March 3, 1862.
J. Magnay, March 9, 1862.
H. H. Foord, March 18, 1862.
Brev. capt. W. Munro, April 11, 1862.
Brev. capt. G. W. Playfair, April 13, 1862.
J. P. Pedlar, May 14, 1862.
A. F. F. Bloomfield, May 25, 1862.
T. R. Church, June 14, 1862.
H. M. Nepean, June 15, 1861.

INDIA OFFICE, Feb. 19.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—

BREVET.

Lieut. col. G. W. Hamilton, Bengal staff corps, to be colonel.

Major S. R. Tickell, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col.

Capt. J. Daniel, Madras Inf., to be major, v. Major-gen. Boileau, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, dec.—July 2, 1862.

Lieut. col. G. de Sausmarez, Madras Inf., to be colonel.

Major M. F. Gordon, Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col.

Capt. C. E. Taylor, Madras Inf., to be major, v. Major-gen. Manson, Bengal Inf., dec.—July 16, 1862.

Col. H. B. Lumsden, c.b., Bengal staff corps; Lieut.-col. J. Kitson, Madras Inf.; and Major C. Jackson, Bengal Inf., will take rank from June 15, 1862, v. Lieut.-gen. Hervey, c.b., Bengal Inf., dec.

BENGAL ARMY.

Late 2nd Eur. Fus.—Lieut. Hon. F. B. Best to be capt., v. a lieut. col., ret.; Jan. 1, 1862.

The promotion of Lieut. L. J. Trotter to rank of capt., as announced in *London Gazette* of Jan. 3 last, is cancelled.

Late 59th N.I.—Lieut. W. L. Randall to be capt., v. Presgrave, dec.; Oct. 22, 1862.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ensigns to be Lieutenants.

R. A. Price, v. Thomson, late 29th N.I., dec., Aug. 13, 1862.

J. Butler, v. Bowles, resigned, Aug. 13, 1862.

W. M. Story, v. Cary, late 37th N.I., dec., Sept. 3, 1862.

E. E. Grigg, v. Somerville, late 61st N.I. (staff corps), dec., Sept. 4, 1862.

E. Z. Thornton, v. Godby, late 35th N.I. (staff corps), dec., Sept. 8, 1862.

J. M. Tulloch, v. Lee, late 6th Eur. regt., dec., Sept. 14, 1862.

C. Ransford, v. Blackwood, dec., Oct. 8, 1862.

G. MacCall, v. Presgrave, late 59th N.I., dec., Oct. 22, 1862.

J. R. B. Atkinson, v. McNair, cashiered, Oct. 31, 1862.

J. Fraser, v. Mackeson, late 74th N.I., dec., Oct. 31, 1862.

E. W. Smyth, v. Holt, late 42nd N.I., ret., Nov. 19, 1862.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

General List of Infantry Officers.

The following Lieutenants to take rank from the dates annexed:—

F. H. B. Marsh, Sept. 19, 1860, v. Trotter, late 2nd Eur. Regt., retired.

F. G. Hearn, Sept. 25, 1860, v. Weston, late 36th N.I., retired.

P. Boyd, Sept. 30, 1860, v. Loveday, late 15th N.I., deceased.

H. E. Ryves, Oct. 19, 1860, v. Tulloch, late 52nd N.I., struck off.

R. N. McNair, Oct. 21, 1860, v. Gordon, late 72nd N.I., deceased.

J. H. Campbell, Oct. 25, 1860, v. Armstrong, 59th N.I., retired.

E. C. O'Brien Horsford, Oct. 26, 1860, v. Onslow, late 41st N.I., retired.

H. F. Bunbury, Nov. 4, 1860, v. Eagar, late 25th N.I., deceased.

W. V. Tregear, Nov. 7, 1860, v. Weston, late 65th N.I., retired.

H. F. Leighton, Nov. 9, 1860, v. Brind, late 28th N.I., transferred to late 2nd Fusiliers.

J. Hay, Nov. 22, 1860, v. Eld, late 9th N.I., retired.

A. FitzGerald, Dec. 2, 1860, v. Roberts, late 31st N.I., retired.

H. S. Marshall, Dec. 8, 1860, v. Seaton, deceased.

E. D. Smith, Jan. 26, 1861, v. Hannah, deceased.

J. S. Tait, Feb. 4, 1861, v. Gairdner, deceased.

C. H. Garbett, Feb. 16, 1861, v. Powell, retired.

J. Gregory, Feb. 18, 1861, v. Lawford, late 50th N.I., deceased.

H. C. Greenaway, Feb. 20, 1861, v. Shum, late 33rd N.I., retired.

J. E. Waller, Feb. 20, 1861, v. Clogstoun, late 10th N.I., retired.

E. M. L. Marriott, March 1, 1861, v. Grimes, late 46th N.I., retired.

G. E. Reade, March 1, 1861, v. Stevenson, late 3rd Eur. Regt.

H. O. Cumberlege, March 9, 1861, v. Bontam, retired.

H. Grimes, March 18, 1861, v. Sale, late 9th N.I., retired.

H. W. Shoubridge, March 23, 1861, v. Verner, late 60th N.I., retired.

R. Norton, April 9, 1861, v. Evans, transferred from late 52nd N.I. to late 2nd Eur. Regt.

F. W. Simpson, April 13, 1861, v. Swinhoe, late 30th N.I., dec.

G. A. B. Becher, April 28, 1861, v. Cameron, late 55th N.I., retired.

E. G. Newnham, April 29, 1861, v. Becher, late 61st N.I., promoted to major gen.

W. G. Smith, May 5, 1861, v. Richardson, late 58th N.I., dec.

D. W. Inglis, May 6, 1861, v. Harrison, late 2nd Eur. Regt., dec.

H. T. Woodcock, May 10, 1861, v. Merewether, late 61st N.I., dec.

F. Twaddell, May 16, 1861, v. Tulloch, late 16th N.I., dec.

T. G. Macaulay, May 16, 1861, v. Maddock, late 3rd Eur. Regt., retired.

E. R. Cox, May 25, 1861, v. Hasell, late 48th N.I., dec.

G. N. Channer, June 10, 1861, v. Swatman, dec.

C. E. D. Branson, June 21, 1861, v. Thain, late 2nd N.I., retired.

J. J. O'Brien, June 21, 1861, v. Campbell, late 58th N.I., retired.

R. J. Wimberley, July 6, 1861, v. Wiggins, late 70th N.I., dec.

F. W. Chatterton, July 7, 1861, v. Drake, dec.

D. J. Stewart, July 11, 1861, v. Kamble, late 41st N.I., dec.

J. R. McK. Homfray, July 23, 1861, v. Harris, dec.

R. P. Nisbet, July 23, 1861, v. Hodgson, promoted to major general.

C. H. T. Marshall, July 27, 1861, v. Younghusband, late 66th N.I., dec.

A. P. Broome, July 28, 1861, v. Glubb, late 37th N.I., dec.

S. B. Home, Aug. 2, 1861, v. Burton, late 62nd N.I., resigned.

E. R. Ives, Aug. 16, 1861, v. Tulloch, late 33rd N.I., retired.

A. T. Davis, Aug. 24, 1861, v. Henderson, late 49th N.I., dec.

C. W. G. Perrean, Aug. 25, 1861, v. Eills, late 22nd N.I., retired.

E. A. Vine, Aug. 28, 1861, v. McPherson, late 3rd Eur. regt., dec.

H. P. Streatfield, Aug. 29, 1861, v. McCausland, promoted to major general.

A. W. Taylor, Sept. 10, 1861, v. Faddy, late 29th N.I., retired.

A. F. Jones, Sept. 11, 1861, v. Von Meyern, late 53rd N.I., retired.

W. F. S. Perry, Sept. 13, 1861, v. Close, late 32nd N.I., retired.

D. C. Andrew, Sept. 19, 1861, v. Lamb, late 29th N.I., dec.

E. W. Samuells, Sept. 24, 1861, v. Jones, late 42nd N.I., retired.

T. R. Taylor, Sept. 26, 1861, v. Erskine, late 73rd N.I., retired.
 J. G. Macleod, Sept. 26, 1861, v. White, late 40th N.I., dec.
 J. E. Campbell, Sept. 28, 1861, v. Wiggins, late 35th N.I., retired.
 E. J. Webber, Oct. 1, 1861, v. Tulloh, late 39th N.I., retired.
 T. J. C. Plowden, Oct. 2, 1861, v. Boileau, late 34th N.I., retired.
 W. T. A. Thain, Oct. 11, 1861, v. Clifton, late 67th N.I., retired.
 F. E. Hastings, Oct. 13, 1861, v. Middleton, late 40th N.I., dec.
 R. H. Salkeld, Oct. 16, 1861, v. Thorp, late 69th N.I., resigned.
 D. M. Strong, Nov. 2, 1861, v. Hoggan, dec.
 H. H. Rankin, Nov. 7, 1861, v. Buttanshaw, late 47th N.I., resigned.
 J. G. Maclean, Nov. 10, 1861, v. O'Brien, dismissed.
 H. I. Baylis, Nov. 14, 1861, v. Home, dec.
 E. C. Davidson, Nov. 23, 1861, v. Belli, late 40th N.I., dec.
 F. E. Wiggins, Nov. 28, 1861, v. Grant, late 45th N.I., dismissed.
 E. P. Mainwaring, Dec. 6, 1861, v. Phillips, late 59th N.I., retired.
 W. B. Aislabie, Dec. 8, 1861, v. Abbott, deceased.
 A. J. T. Welchman, Dec. 9, 1861, v. Brabazon, late 60th N.I., dismissed.
 W. F. Tucker, Dec. 13, 1861, v. Christian, late 22nd N.I., deceased.
 J. Cook, Jan. 1, 1862.
 E. A. Pemberton, Jan. 1, 1862.
 C. McD. Skene, Jan. 7, 1862, v. Stevenson, late 3rd Eur. Regt., retired.
 H. S. Moules, Jan. 14, 1862, v. Newhouse, late 19th N.I., dec.
 A. P. Samuells, Jan. 19, 1862, v. Ramsbotham, late 47th N.I., dec.
 C. McK. Hall, Feb. 6, 1862, v. Bromley, late 52nd N.I., resigned.
 H. B. Swiney, Feb. 23, 1862, v. Ramsay, late 17th N.I., dec.
 J. E. P. Mosley, March 17, 1862, v. Denniss, dec.
 W. P. Harrison, March 29, 1862, v. Reid, late 20th N.I., dec.
 J. E. W. Howey, April 3, 1862, v. Russell, late 43rd N.I., dec.
 W. C. Farwell, April 25, 1862, v. Chapman, late 14th N.I., dec.
 D. Robertson, April 28, 1862, v. Dougal, late 53rd N.I., resigned.
 W. F. Dodsworth, May 19, 1862, v. Young, dec.
 C. O. Bowles, May 27, 1862, v. Christian, late 68th N.I., retired.
 H. M. Clarkson, June 6, 1862, v. Carnegie, late 15th N.I., removed from the "Army List."
 W. J. Williamson, June 9, 1862, v. Foley, late 62nd N.I., resigned.
 A. G. Hammond, June 14, 1862, v. Von Andlaw, late 28th N.I. (staff corps), dec.
 J. E. Sandeman, June 15, 1862, v. Hervey, dec.
 C. Key, June 20, 1862, v. Copland, late 30th N.I. (staff corps), dec.
 S. C. Trower, July 20, 1862, v. Smith, late 22nd N.I., dec.
 E. Molloy, July 25, 1862, v. Templer, late 3rd Eur. regt., retired.
 W. M. Molyneux, Aug. 8, 1862, v. Davidson, dec.
 Lieut. E. H. Woodcock, late 55th N.I., to be capt., by brevet, having completed 15 years' service, March 1, 1862.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Promotion.

Surg. W. Crozier to be surg. major, Sept. 18, 1862.

Alteration of Rank.

Surg. major C. Archer, M.D., to take rank from Feb. 10, 1862.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the undermentioned officer to resign his commission:—

Lieut. H. R. Buttanshaw, late 47th N.I.

MADRAS ARMY.

Army Rank.

Lieut. C. C. Taylor, 1st N.I., to be capt., by brevet, having completed 15 years' service, Nov. 20, 1862.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Surg. J. Ratton to be surg. major, Aug. 15, 1862.
 Asst. surg. W. A. Leslie to be surg., v. Carnegie, dec., Oct. 31, 1862.

Asst. surg. F. L. Clementson to be surg., v. Graham, retired, Nov. 21, 1862.

BOMBAY.

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieut. A. T. Spens, 8th regt. L.C., Nov. 23, 1856.

PROMOTIONS.

Captains to be Majors.

G. Davison, Nov. 1, 1862.

H. R. Hathway, Nov. 13, 1862.

W. R. Lambert, Dec. 9, 1862.

J. F. Lester, " "

H. N. Miller, " "

G. F. Taylor, " "

Lieutenants to be Captains.

A. Wardrop, Dec. 10, 1862.

T. Bell,

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ensign W. Scott to be lieut., v. Atkins, late 20th N.I. (staff corps), dec., June 3, 1862.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

General List of Infantry Officers.

The following Lieutenants to take rank from the dates annexed:—

G. G. Morris, Feb. 22, 1862, v. Miller, 22nd N.I., retired.

E. S. Williamson, March 1, 1862, v. Maclean, late 31st N.I., retired.

C. S. Lechmere, March 9, 1862, v. Elliott, late 30th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

W. F. Pridaux, March 13, 1862, v. Kerr, late 24th N.I. (staff corps), resigned.

W. W. Haywood, May 6, 1862, v. Cowper, 8th N.I., dec.

A. B. Holmes, May 12, 1862, v. Williamson, dec.

E. S. Walcott, May 16, 1862, v. Blair, late 19th N.I., dec.

D. C. Pedder, May 27, 1862, v. Ryder, late European regt., placed on retired list.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the undermentioned officers to resign their commissions:—

Lieut. J. R. Lee, late 30th N.I., Nov. 30, 1862.
 Lieut. G. E. Keith, late 31st N.I., Nov. 10, 1862.

Memorandum.—The name of Lieut. L. A. Kerrick, 32nd Madras N.I., has been removed from the list of the Madras army, Jan. 10, 1862.

Memorandum.—Lieut. F. Paoke, late 30th regt. of Bombay N.I., has been removed from the list of the army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services, Feb. 12, 1863.

ADMIRALTY.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

1st Lieut. J. D. Broughton to be qmrm., v. Napier to half-pay, Feb. 17, 1863.

2nd Lieut. E. M. C. Coates to be 1st lieut., v. Napier, Feb. 18, 1863.

INDIA OFFICE, FEB. 26.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the officers of the Bengal staff corps, and of the Bengal army:—

BENGAL.

STAFF CORPS.—ADMISSION.

To be Captain.

Capt. (Brev. Lieut. col.) T. A. Carey, late 17th N.I., Sept. 9, 1856.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Majors.

Capt. W. Davis, dated Dec. 9, 1862.

Capt. R. M. S. Annesley, " "

Capt. (Brev. major) J. I. Murray, Dec. 10, 1862.

Capt. T. C. Merrick, " "

Capt. (Brev. major) H. M. Garstin, Dec. 20, 1862.

Capt. E. A. Grubb, " "

Capt. (Brev. Lieut. col.) W. T. Hughes, Dec. 28, 1862.

Capt. E. M. Martineau, Dec. 28, 1862.

Capt. S. B. Cookson, " "

Lieutenants to be Captains.

H. R. Osborn, Dec. 9, 1862.

E. H. C. Simpson, Dec. 9, 1862.

E. C. Impey, Dec. 10, 1862.

W. C. B. Ryan, " "

E. T. Sadler, " "

G. J. Pasley, Dec. 20, 1862.

J. V. Hunt, " "

C. F. Sharpe, " "

P. H. F. Hargis, " "

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ensigns to be Lieutenants.

E. H. Webb, v. Temple, late 49th N.I. (staff corps), dec., Dec. 11, 1862.

H. S. Anderson, v. Nicholson, late 54th N.I. (staff corps), dec., Dec. 18, 1862.

Medical Officer.

Asst. surg. W. White, M.D., F.R.C.S., to be surg., v. Crosier, dec., Nov. 13, 1862.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

General List of Infantry Officers.

The following Lieutenants to take rank from the dates annexed:—

H. R. Rankin, Nov. 4, 1861, v. Hughes, late 62nd N.I., retired.

J. G. Maclean, Nov. 7, 1861, v. Buttanshaw, late 47th N.I., resigned.

H. I. Baylis, Nov. 10, 1861, v. O'Brien, dismissed.

E. C. Davidson, Nov. 14, 1861, v. Hoggan, dec.

F. E. Wiggins, Nov. 23, 1861, v. Belli, late 40th N.I., dec.

E. P. Mainwaring, Nov. 28, 1861, v. Grant, late 45th N.I., dismissed.

W. B. Aislabie, Dec. 6, 1861, v. Phillipson, late 59th N.I., retired.

A. J. T. Welchman, Dec. 8, 1861, v. Abbott, dec.

W. F. Tucker, Dec. 9, 1861, v. Brabagon, late 6th N.I., dismissed.

G. Angus, Dec. 13, 1861, v. Christian, late 22nd N.I., dec.

C. McD. Skene, Jan. 1, 1862.

H. S. Moules, Jan. 7, 1862, v. Stevenson, late 3rd European regt., retired.

A. P. Samuells, Jan. 14, 1862, v. Newhouse, late 19th N.I., dec.

C. McK. Hall, Jan. 19, 1862, v. Ramsbotham, late 47th N.I., dec.

H. B. Swiney, Feb. 6, 1862, v. Bromley, late 52nd N.I., resigned.

J. E. P. Mosley, Feb. 28, 1862, v. Ramsay, late 17th N.I., dec.

W. P. Harrison, March 17, 1862, v. Denniss, dec.

J. E. W. Howey, March 29, 1862, v. Reid, late 20th N.I., dec.

W. C. Farwell, April 3, 1862, v. Russell, late 43rd N.I., dec.

D. Robertson, April 25, 1862, v. Chapman, late 14th N.I., dec.

W. F. Dodsworth, May 2, 1862, v. FitzGerald, late 66th N.I., resigned.

C. O. Bowles, May 19, 1862, v. Young, dec.

H. M. Clarkson, May 27, 1862, v. Christian, late 68th N.I., retired.

W. J. Williamson, June 6, 1862, v. Carnegie, late 15th N.I., removed from the "Army List."

A. G. Hammond, June 9, 1862, v. Foley, late 62nd N.I., resigned.

J. E. Sandeman, June 14, 1862, v. Von Audlane, late 28th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

C. Key, June 15, 1862, v. Hervey, dec.

S. C. Trower, June 20, 1862, v. Copland, late 30th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

E. Molloy, July 20, 1862, v. Smith, late 22nd N.I., dec.

W. M. Molyneux, July 25, 1862, v. Templer, late 3rd European regt., retired.

R. A. Price, Aug. 8, 1862, v. Davidson, dec.

J. Butler, Aug. 13, 1862, v. Thomson, late 29th N.I., dec.

W. M. Story, Aug. 13, 1862, v. Bowles, resigned.

E. E. Grigg, Sept. 3, 1862, v. Cary, late 37th N.I., dec.

E. Z. Thornton, Sept. 4, 1862, v. Somerville, late 61st N.I. (staff corps), dec.

J. M. Tulloch, Sept. 8, 1862, v. Godley, late 35th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

C. Ransford, Sept. 14, 1862, v. Lee, late 6th European regt., dec.

G. MacCall, Oct. 3, 1862, v. Blackwood, dec.

J. R. B. Atkinson, Oct. 22, 1862, v. Presgrave, late 59th N.I., dec.

J. Fraser, Oct. 31, 1862, v. McNair, cashiered.

E. W. Smith, Nov. 19, 1862, v. Mackeson, late 74th N.I., dec.

MILITARY ON DITS.—The 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade marched into Agra on the 8th Nov. This

regiment is to form part of the Viceroy's escort.

—The 16th Bengal Cavalry at Jhansi expect to be relieved by the 15th Cavalry in a very few days, when they will march for Erispootah, in Rajpootana. Brigadier Welchman returned to Gwalior a few days ago.—No. 3 Battery 16th Brigade, under Captain Marshall, marched out of the station towards Allahabad, Feb. 2, and B

Battery 2nd Brigade, under Capt. Stallard, came in from Morar to join the Governor-general's escort, after which it will be stationed at Meerut.

—The march of E. Battery 16th Brigade Royal Artillery to Allahabad is postponed until further orders.—The 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade left Subathoo en route to Delhi on the 2nd February.

They will arrive at Umballah to-morrow, and resume their march on the 8th Feb.

THE APPOINTMENT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY will be vacant on the 18th proximo, Major-General A. Becher going out "by effluxion of time." The appointment is one of those the tenure of office of which is five years; but on the formation of the Staff Corps Sir Charles Wood gave an additional two years to officers holding staff appointments and entering the Staff Corps. Major-General Becher was spoken of for the Benares divisional command; but, as will be seen below, it is conferred upon another officer, and Major-General Becher goes out of employment. We believe that the promotions in the Quartermaster General's Department will not this time go by routine; and we have heard some rumours of an outsider stepping to its head.

E. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—We hear that for the convenience of passengers booked for long journeys, the E. I. Railway Company intend to construct a few first-class sleeping carriages along the line. It is also rumoured that some third-class zenana carriages will be built expressly for the Hindoo and Mahomedan females who object to railway travelling, owing to their religious scruples to expose themselves to the gaze of the public.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

*. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, March 9, 1863.

PORT DUES AT SINGAPORE.

THE merchants of Singapore are in a state of some anxiety on account of the proposed levy of port dues in all the ports of the Straits Settlement. The Chamber of Commerce has been called upon to furnish the Government with their opinion on the subject. The Chamber is said to be decidedly hostile to the proposal, for if the Straits lost its claim to "free ports," it would be extremely injurious to the interests of the local mercantile community. If the Local Government insist upon the present scheme, the European inhabitants of the Straits will appeal to the British Parliament.

A ROMAN RUIN IN LONDON.

MR. T. WRIGHT has lately laid before the British Archaeological Association his report of a visit to a spot in the heart of London of high historical interest—the site of the late East India House in Leadenhall-street, so long the Parliament and vast Counting-House of a body of mighty merchant princes who for so long a period wielded one of the widest sovereignties in the world; and, upon the whole, with such administrative ability, and wisdom, and justice, and liberality as, in spite of many deplorable errors and deficiencies, served to elevate and magnify and render still more conspicuous the already matchless political power and commercial greatness of the British nation. Twenty feet below the level of the present surface in Leadenhall-street the floor and walls of a Roman residence have been discovered. These relics of the olden time, when Rome was the Ruler of the World, and our own country comparatively barbarous and insignificant, found below the seat of a part of the great political and commercial power, to which Rome, in its turn, is now so immeasurably inferior in everything that can make a nation noble and potent, afford a truly interesting illustration of the mutable nature of all human glory. They remind us, too, of Macaulay's famous future New Zealander meditating on the ruins of London. Some portions of the Roman walls now excavated are said to be in a very perfect state of preservation.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

THE Government of India, in the sale of waste land, has always insisted very emphatically on the grantees' thorough clearance of the jungle on it. This injunction has, in many cases, been carried too far, so that noble trees have sometimes been cut down as unscrupulously as the most closely complicated underwood. This is an extreme that should

be very carefully guarded against, because a certain quantity of good-sized trees, not too closely grown or planted, is known to improve the climate of a country and to preserve the requisite amount of shade and moisture. In India there is already but a very scanty supply left of timber trees for the building of ships and houses, and Indian wood is now so expensive that it is said that timber is more cheaply imported from Norway than purchased in Calcutta. This is one of the causes of the rapidly-increasing rise of house-rent in Bengal. The Government has at last taken the alarm, and seems determined to save some of the Indian forests that yet remain unlevelled. A forest conservator is to be immediately appointed for the Bengal Presidency.

THE LATE LORD CANNING'S PAPERS.

MR. J. W. KAYE, who is about to write, or has commenced writing, the "History of the Indian Mutiny," has been furnished with the most important of the late Lord Canning's papers, and with many other documents of great historical value. Mr. Kaye has won too high a reputation as an Anglo-Indian historian to stand in need of our good word on this occasion. His account of the "War in Affghanistan," his "Life of Lord Metcalfe," and several other works connected with India, are fine examples of the style in which history should be written. They are full of facts made as interesting as the liveliest fictions—of truths most eloquently told, of pathetic or stirring narratives, and of descriptions that glow with hues as faithful and vivid as those on the gifted painter's canvas. The *Friend of India* says that Mr. Kaye "has long meditated a History of India more deserving of the name than the weary disquisitions of Mill and the careless compilation of Thornton." We think justice might have been done to Mr. Kaye without this depreciation of other writers; but even Mr. Kaye himself does not obtain unqualified praise from his Calcutta critic, who censures him for great delay in the fulfilment of his literary pledges. "He long ago," says the *Friend of India*, "undertook to prepare a work on the Lives of the Governors-general of India, not one volume of which has yet seen the light." Mr. Kaye is anything, however, but a lazy writer. Few men are more industrious, and those who know how his time is occupied as a secretary and as an historian, are astonished at the amount of work he has already accomplished, so honourably to himself, and so satisfactorily to the Government and to the public.

NEW COLOMBO PERIODICAL.

THE *Colombo Observer* notices a new local publication, called the "Literary Association Magazine." It is not stated whether it is to be published monthly or quarterly or half-yearly or yearly. We suppose it to be a monthly periodical. The contents of the first number, published in January, are said to be of a character to justify the *Colombo Observer* in congratulating the editor of the magazine on having begun well a good work—"very much superior to any previous attempt of the kind;" which commendation is intended, we suppose, to have a strictly local reference, for it can hardly be meant that this Ceylon

periodical is superior to all other periodicals in all other countries. An article on "Kandian Criminal Law" is very highly praised, and pronounced the best paper in the number. Another on the Mechanics of Ceylon is said to contain some sensible remarks, "which may lead," says the *Colombo Observer*, "Christian young men to take into their serious consideration some means for the temporal and spiritual improvement of 'this degraded class.'" The Bishop of Colombo, compassionating their condition, is about to establish for their benefit "a ragged-school." Though the general character of the magazine is highly estimated, one or two of the articles are described as more or less objectionable. "A Gossiping Letter from Mark Tapley" is said to touch on topics beyond the legitimate limits of a magazine like the new periodical, and to be "rather weak" in the treatment of those topics. And an article on Poetry is open, it is said, to very severe strictures. It is indeed so bad that the *Colombo Observer* recommends the writer the next time he puts pen to paper to have an English dictionary before him, and tells him that when he becomes more familiar with the use of words and phrases he will probably produce a better paper.

BURMESE PRIZE MONEY.—TREATIES WITH INDIAN PRINCES.

IN reply to a question in the House of Commons from Colonel North, Sir Charles Wood, on Thursday, the 26th ult., said, that there had been some mistake with regard to the distribution of the Burmese prize money, the cause of which he could not ascertain. The warrant authorising the distribution was sent out in October, 1860. In 1861 there was an announcement made in India that no application was to be received after the end of that year, and in conformity with that order a similar notice was published in this country. The distribution, it seems, had been delayed in consequence of the Government not having received the prize-roll. That has at length been duly received, and the money will soon be distributed amongst the men who have obtained medals. On the same evening Mr. H. Baillie moved the following resolution:—

"That whereas by a royal proclamation addressed to the native princes and peoples of India, published the 1st day of November, 1858, it is stated: 'That we desire no extension of our present territorial possessions, and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment in those of others;' and again, 'We hereby announce to the native princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained;' so, in the opinion of this House, where differences of opinion have arisen with respect to the interpretation of such treaties, the questions at issue ought to be referred for decision to her Majesty's Privy Council."

The royal proclamation referred to, said Mr. Baillie, contributed very materially to the pacification of India, and therefore its promises ought to be very faithfully and honourably fulfilled. He charged the Secretary of State for India with having violated those promises. He instanced the case of the Nawab of the Carnatic, one of whose ancestors had been a friend in need and a friend indeed to the East India Company. But as Lord Wellesley had discovered in the Palace at Seringapatam a treasonable correspondence between the Nawab's uncle and the Mysore

Princes, his lordship compelled the Nawab to sign a treaty by which he made over four-fifths of his territory to the East India Company, and also the entire administration of the Carnatic upon condition that the Company would guarantee to him the remaining fifth portion of territory for life. Mr. Baillie contended that the charge of treasonable correspondence was not proved. When the Nawab of the Carnatic died, in 1855, Lord Dalhousie took possession of his territory, and of the personal and private property of the family, on the ground that the treaty was a forced treaty, and had only a personal reference to the Nawab. "It did not seem," said Mr. Baillie, "to occur to Lord Dalhousie that if the treaty was invalid we lost our only claim to the right to take possession of the country." The Nawab, who signed the treaty of 1801, died in 1819. That therefore would have been the right time to make our claim, if we had any. The son of the Nawab was permitted quietly to take his father's place, and no new treaty was proposed. Six years after this the next successor inherited the same position. During his minority his uncle was regent. The nephew died, and the uncle claimed the right to succeed him. The Company refused to recognise the claim, and that refusal had been confirmed by Sir Charles Wood. Mr. Baillie thought that when such questions arose regarding the rights of native princes they should be referred not to the Secretary of State for India or the Indian Government, who were parties interested, but to her Majesty's Privy Council. The motion was seconded by Mr. Smollett, who did not confine his observations to the case of the Nawab of the Carnatic, but went at great length into other cases, such as those of the King of Oude, the Rajah of Sattara, the Rajah of Nagpore, and the Rajah of Tanjore. If the instances of spoliation and tyranny brought forward by Mr. Baillie and Mr. Smollett were not grossly exaggerated by their zealous eloquence, they certainly made out a strong case against British rule in India; but these matters have not now been discussed for the first time, and just and honourable men had taken very different views of the matter from those entertained by Messrs. Baillie and the seconder of his motion.

Sir Charles Wood denied that there had been any violation of the royal promises to the people of India, and objected to the proposition to refer Indian treaties to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as inexpedient and unconstitutional. They should rest with Government, which in cases of the kind referred to took the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, and the opinion of the House might be given on the course adopted. These pensioned princes he thought were very much in everybody's way. Without power or authority they fancied that they had rights which one day they might recover, and discontented natives were always ready to make use of their names in the hour of danger. For what was done in 1855, on the death of the Nawab of the Carnatic, he (Sir Charles Wood) could not be answerable, for he was not in his present office. He thought the Queen's proclamation a very wise one, but he did not think it required him to undo that had been done half-a-century ago.

This is a brief and imperfect summary of a very long debate, but as the subjects have been so well handled before there was too little novelty in the discussion to justify our giving up a larger portion of our space to Mr. Baillie's abortive motion. When the House divided it was rejected by a large majority—that is, by 104 against 24.

BOOKS.

Alvin of Erie; or, the Mourner's Choice. By Ben. Franklin Langford. Lahore: Printed at the *Chronicle Press*, by Mahomed Azeem. 1854.

In the *Delhi Gazette* of 10th January, 1863, we find a notice of a book by Ben. Franklin Langford, entitled "The Steam and the Wire," and "The Vision of a Godless World;" the latter being a translation in verse from the German of Jean Paul Richter. The *Delhi* paper commences its notice with the following rather pompous announcement:—"Among Indian celebrities stands a name not unknown to fame." That a celebrity should not be unknown is surely not a fact so extremely singular and striking as this oracular sentence apparently implies. Descending from his stilts, the *Delhi* critic explains that Mr. Benjamin Langford is the person he alludes to. "Of Mr. Langford's history and antecedents," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "we know nothing;" an admission not very complimentary to himself, nor exactly truthful or consistent. A public writer ought to know something of "a celebrity known to fame." The *Delhi Gazette* reviewer does know something of the author; for he tells us that Mr. Langford is a gunner who has been tried and punished, not for a strictly military offence, but for writing in the papers. What the nature of Mr. Langford's offensive newspaper lucubrations may have been is not explained, though we gather from the fact of his having been punished for his effusions, and from the remark that "It will probably be asserted with a sneer that Gunner Langford is a mere scribbler, who can write nothing better than querulous letters to a newspaper," that he is as wrongly combative in the field of literature as he may be rightly combative in the field of war, where our poetical cannonier or author militant sends forth somewhat more substantial and noisy elements of destruction than the paper pellets of the brain. That he has talent, however, of a high order—nay, something more than mere talent; "evident genius"—is strongly asserted by his critic. We shall neither second nor oppose this proposition just now, but enter an immediate protest against the ill-founded observation, that in these days many will turn aside with contempt from the productions of a man in so humble a station as that of a gunner, and that the time has not yet passed when a man can afford to disregard the quality of his coat. This is so far from being the truth that scarcely a month passes in which some poor poetaster is not petted and patronised and absurdly over-estimated merely on account of his being a ploughman or a mechanic who has neglected his proper occupation to scribble senseless and unprofitable verses. Have we not had versifying cobblers and milkmaids by the score forced by injudicious patrons into temporary notice? Have not many of the unhappy scribblers outlived their notoriety and died in obscurity and wretchedness? Pope boasted very justly that

"He left no calling for his idle trade,
No duty broke, no father disobeyed."

Pope had the rare felicity to measure correctly his own powers. Many a man, however, who might have risen to wealth and distinction in some of the ordinary pursuits of life, loses all chance of competence and comfort, and at last dies a pauper, by a perverse or ignorant misdirection of his faculties in a long and unrequited courtship of the

muse. We by no means think that Mr. Langford has scribbled altogether in Apollo's spite; but verse is now so common an accomplishment that a man may write in a style which would have made him a name and secured him a rather prominent place in the collections of the poets a century ago, and yet find himself utterly neglected in these days, when nothing short of the most original genius, or performances the most extraordinary and unprecedented, can attract permanent attention. A man is not now the lion of a party on such easy terms as in days of yore. A volume of glib verses or an agreeable continental or Oriental tour, then caused the author or the traveller to be regarded with interest and curiosity. A feat of literature or locomotion that would have seemed something admirable or marvellous in the olden time before us, is now looked upon with the most perfect indifference as a sheer common-place. But as "Indian celebrities" are rather "rare birds" even now, and Mr. Langford is really a man of no ordinary talent, though his writings are not quite so correct as they ought to be to satisfy this fastidious age, when almost every educated man can use his pen with some degree of neatness and propriety, we shall return in our next number to the consideration of his claims upon public notice as an Anglo-Indian author.

The book at the head of this notice was published so long ago that our criticism upon it will be a sort of "retrospective review;" but the work itself is utterly unknown in this country, and very little known in India. Though "printed and published" it is as good as manuscript, and the same may be said of an old critique from our own pen, of which we shall perhaps make some use before we have quite done with the subject.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JUSTICE TO INDIAN OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As a friend and admirer of the Indian army, though not a member of it, I solicit your notice of the following case.

The Government of India forwarded some months ago to the Secretary of State for India in Council a supplementary list, prepared by the Commander-in-chief in India, and supported by Lord Canning, of officers recommended to be recorded for brevet promotion on attaining the rank of captain, for services performed during the mutinies. On its arrival, the Secretary of State for India in Council selected a very few names only (upon what grounds is not known) for special recommendation to his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, and to these officers brevets were granted. Subsequently, when pressed by urgent appeals on behalf of those whose claims had not been recommended, and who were felt to be deserving of equal consideration with the others, the Secretary of State forwarded all the previously unselected cases to the Horse Guards, with a strong recommendation that brevets should be granted to these officers as well as to those first selected. The Horse Guards rejected the whole, not on account of inadequate merit (for there was no question as to the validity of the claims), but on account of the number of promotions already granted for similar services and the length of time which had elapsed since the mutinies.

Now, it is manifest that both these reasons were applicable, with equal force, to all the claims on the supplementary list—the first as well as the last recommended—for they were all included in that list, and all the services were performed during the same period; any distinction therefore of course bore hard upon officers of equal merit, and the objection on the score of time since the mutinies was not held to be valid in other cases, for after these claims were rejected, Victoria Crosses were granted to several officers for services performed during the mutinies, and therefore at the very same

period as those for which brevets had been refused! It may further be observed that it was very long after the close of the Peninsular War that honours were granted to officers for services then performed.

All the claims on the supplementary list having had the same recommendation from the Commander-in-chief in India, the Viceroy, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, all were entitled to the same favourable consideration, since the merits were not disputed; and it is manifest that if the claims last submitted were entitled to recommendation at all they were so from the first. The brevets could not all have effect at the same time, as they would depend on the attainment of the rank of captain regimentally, which might occur at considerable intervals in the different cases, and the Secretary of State for India had intimated to the Horse Guards that there would be no further recommendations for brevet promotions on account of the mutinies.

Brevet promotions in India carry no increase of pay, and therefore cause no extra expense to the State.

The important services thus sought to be rewarded by an inexpensive honour were performed at a most critical period of the British power in India, and in some instances by officers in command of native troops, whose fidelity, sorely tried, resisted all temptation under their guidance.

Surely the marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales would seem to be a very fitting occasion for a graceful acknowledgment of services brought to notice by the highest authorities in India, through the strictest course of official recommendation, and for an act of simple justice to an army which has many grounds of complaint for the treatment it has received since the mutinies; and it is hoped that H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief will avail himself of it, to do honour to the brave but friendless defenders of India.—Your obedient servant, Civis.
28th Feb., 1863.

[We cheerfully give insertion to this letter, and should rejoice to find the writer's object attained, though we can hardly venture to look for a consummation so devoutly to be wished. It would be impossible for our country and government to honour too highly the brave Englishmen who saved India to us, and so raised the glory of England at the most critical juncture in the history of our connection with the East.—Ed.]

NEW ROUTE TO INDIA.

It has at length been decided to take the first steps towards the realisation of a project the feasibility of which in the abstract has long been a moot point among engineers. Since the time that Lieut. Waghorn first elaborated, by his own energy and perseverance, the present overland route to India, Marseilles has enjoyed a practical monopoly of the passenger traffic. From time to time a spasmodic effort has been made upon the part of the Austrian Government to divert a portion of the carrying trade of the French lines to its own railway system, terminating, as it does, at the port of Trieste, the improvement and aggrandisement of which has always been a primary object with Austrian statesmen. The tangible results, however, have been hitherto woefully out of proportion to the pains which have been taken. With the exception of a few enterprising civilians who have contrived to accomplish the "grand tour" en route to some distant station of our Eastern empire, the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's have carried but an infinitesimal proportion of the stream of human life which is ever surging to and fro between Alexandria and London. All who have endeavoured to shorten their sea voyage as much as possible have been in the habit of selecting Marseilles, and thus traversing the whole of France, from the English Channel to the Mediterranean, on their way to join the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Malta. Nor has their number been

few, in spite of the incessant changes rendered necessary by the intervention of two separate sea passages, and of at least three different railroads, between England and this the first stage of their long journey. Two routes, and two alone, have been supposed to be before the traveller whose ultimate destination has been Hindostan; and while his mountains of luggage have ordinarily been forwarded *via* Southampton, he himself is usually found to have been booked *via* Marseilles.

Such being the case, we may conceive the shock which has been occasioned to a whole host of vested interests by the news that a competing route is likely before long to appeal for support to the British public. Since the completion of the network of railways which connect Turin with Susa and Alessandria, and the latter city with Bologna, a direct line of railway has been opened from the foot of the Alps to the comparatively deserted port of Ancona, upon the Adriatic. Upon the other side of the Alps again, the communications are perfect with Geneva and Paris as far as Lanslebourg, the well-known Alpine village, where the ordinary pace of the diligence was in former times exchanged for a crawl at the tail of a whole cavalcade of horses and mules, and where, in the depth of winter, sledges have still not unfrequently to be brought into requisition. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that the passage from Ancona to Alessandria can be made in some twenty-four hours less time than that from Marseilles to the same place, besides avoiding the change of vessels at Malta. To the substitution of Ancona for Marseilles two obstacles at present exist, the one natural, the other artificial. The Mont Cenis, in its present state, acts as an effectual bar to any through route to India passing over it, while the directors of the different French railroads are certain to take effectual precautions against the upspringing of any unhealthy competition from this quarter. The first objection will, it is anticipated, be removed when the tunnel is finally completed, which will some day physically unite the districts of Savoy and Piedmont, which are now politically severed. This, however, must be, under any circumstances, a work of time, extending over five or six years more at least, while the possibility of its being successfully accomplished at all remains at present an engineering problem which yet awaits solution. Meanwhile, it has been suggested that the route might be kept open, for all practical purposes, were a tramway constructed upon the surface of the existing roads, along which carriages might be dragged upwards and lowered downwards by powerful fixed engines placed at stated intervals. By a slight divergence from the present route, the perilous, and, for steam power, impracticable zigzags of the Italian side would be avoided, and the old line of road, which was deserted some years back on account of the frequency of avalanches in its vicinity, resumed. Any danger from these would be effectually guarded against by the construction of covered galleries, similar to those which already exist on a smaller scale upon Simplon, and upon the other Alpine passes. English capitalists have lately examined all the details of the scheme, and are so convinced of its feasibility, that, should the requisite permission for its construction be obtained, there seems likely to be no dearth of the sinews of war. A single summer would, it is considered, be sufficient to complete the undertaking, and to supply in a rough and rude, but still in a sufficiently practical mode, the only link which is now wanting to join the extensive and ever-increasing railway systems of France and Italy.

Such are the outlines of a scheme which has already successfully surmounted all the perils of infancy, which has obtained the goodwill of the Cabinet of Turin, and which now awaits only the sanction of the French Government to be commenced. We sincerely trust that the undertaking may be allowed to stand or fall by its own merits, and that its progress will not be arrested by any national jealousies, which would be as unworthy as they must in the end be futile. It may be that the French engineers, as a body, have little confidence in the prospects of the monster tunnel, and attach, in consequence, but little importance

to the efforts of any competition which depends upon its completion. But they can hardly be ignorant that other projects are on the tapis, and that half a century hence, if not at a much earlier period, the Alps will probably be traversed by as many lines of railway as Hyde-park itself, should all the metropolitan Bills of the present session pass into law. If a veto be placed upon the efforts of science in Savoy, the scene of action will only be changed to the Valais. There are schemes already on foot for crossing the St. Bernard, the Simplon, and the St. Gothard, any one of which, if carried out, would sap the French railroad system to a far more serious extent than the route by the Mont Cenis. That the latter will in all probability prove a serious competitor for the monopoly which Marseilles has hitherto enjoyed we do not for a moment deny. Those, however, who know how to read aright the lessons of past experience are aware that few attempts have been attended with more uniform failure than those, the object of which is to divert the flow of commerce or of traffic from its natural channels, and to force it into an artificial groove. Marseilles has an enormous number of natural advantages which, if well used, may possibly enable it to maintain its present position. If not, and if, as we suspect, the shorter sea route from Ancona will ultimately carry the day, it is worse than useless to attempt to stifle the enterprise in its cradle.—*Morning Post*, March 3.

BANQUET TO REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES HOPE, K.C.B.

A banquet was given by the United Service Club, on Wednesday evening last, in their clubhouse in Pall-mall, to Rear-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., late commander-in-chief on the East India and China stations, on his return home from China, and in compliment to his eminent services while in that naval command. The banquet, which was of a sumptuous description, was served up in the coffee-room in a style of great splendour. Covers were laid for 124 persons. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Clifton, arrived early, and joined the company in the library. Viscount Palmerston did not reach the club till late, so that the dinner was not announced till a quarter past eight, when the members and friends descended to the banquetting-room.

The Duke of Cambridge presided, Admiral Sir James Hope on the right and Viscount Palmerston on the left, supporting his Royal Highness. The Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Harry Parker, Commander Douglas, R.N., Hon. Arthur F. Kinnaird, M.P., and Mr. Ashby, naval secretary to Sir James Hope, were visitors on the occasion. Major-general A. Anderson, Lieut.-general E. Gascoigne, Captain George S. Hands, R.N., Vice-Admiral R. H. Manners, Captain John Secombe, R.N., and Captain Sir W. S. Wiseman, R.N., discharged the duties of vice-presidents at the different tables. The club was largely represented by its members.

After dessert was commenced the Duke of Cambridge proposed "The Queen," followed by "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family." His Royal Highness, after these loyal toasts, gave "The Navy and the Army," and other toasts. Admiral Sir James Hope, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Palmerston, &c., were among the speakers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMORIAL OF THE BENGAL ENGINEERS.—The attention of all those persons who are interested in the history of the Indian mutiny, and more particularly the siege of Delhi, and the part taken in that heroic exploit by the Bengal Engineers, should be directed to the monument which is now exhibited in South Kensington Museum, before being sent to Calcutta, where it will occupy a conspicuous place in the cathedral. The memorial is the work of Baron Marchetti, and takes the form of a large ornamental tablet, comprising bronze representations in bas-relief of the Cashmere Gate and other scenes almost as memorable

in connection with the events of that time. The upper portion of the slab contains the heads, also in bronze, of officers who fell during the mutiny, some at Delhi, others at Lucknow, and others as victims of Nana Sahib at Cawnpore. Amongst the names that have shed lustre on the corps are those of Salkeld, Fulton, Swynfen-Jervis, Monckton, Walker, Jones, Home, Innes, Tandy, the Frazers, Whiting, Anderson, and Brownlow. The likenesses are pronounced by all who knew the men themselves to be excellent, and the general design of the monument is worthy the reputation of the sculptor.

APPOINTMENT.—(India office, March 3.)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Campbell, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta.

ACCIDENT TO THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMER "NEMESIS."—A Point de Galle telegram, dated Feb. 18, states that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Nemesis* struck on a rock while coming into harbour. She, however, entered safely, although in a leaky condition.

DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The biddings for Rs. 60,00,000 (£600,000), in bills on India Stock, took place on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were:—To Calcutta, Rs. 34,60,000; to Bombay, Rs. 24,00,000; and to Madras, Rs. 1,40,000. The declared minimum price was as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 2s. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for about 140 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 11½d., will receive about 63 per cent.; on Bombay, at 2s., about 26 per cent.; and all tenders above these prices in full; on Madras, at 2s., will receive in full.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 25. Braintree, Ellery, Algoa Bay; H. M. Hayes. — Calcutta; Mary Glover, Hughes, Java. — 26. Minnehaha, Morgan, Calcutta; Sunda. — Foo-chow. — 27. Nyassa, Hutchinson, Penang; Eveline, Bell, Hong Kong; Veturia, Booth, Maulmain. — 28. Fairlight, Kembal, Macao; Norman, Orfeur, Mauritius; Pilgrim, McDougall, Penang; Summer Cloud, Tabiston, Shanghai; John Chism, Kinneah, Calcutta. — March 2. Sarah Black, Runciman, Algoa Bay; Franklin. — Mauritius; Maggie, Dolbel, Ceylon; Phoebe Dunbar, Richardson, Kurrachee; Shackamaxon. — Calcutta; Lukerman, Grant, Bombay; Peony, Fowler, Mauritius; Eleanor Dickson. — Singapore; Teesdale, Scarrow, Ceylon. — 3. Glenelg, Turnbull, China; Vancluse, Nelson, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per East India and London Shipping Co.'s steamship *Lady Jocelyn*, at Plymouth, Feb. 19—Thirty-four passengers, including Mesdames Quigley, Rogers, and Geddes; Capt. Boardman, Madras N.E., and Lieuts. Maitland, Bombay N.I., Dixon, 27th, and O'Brien, of the 54th; Misses James.

Per East India and London Shipping Co.'s str. *Mauritius*, Feb. 22, from Calcutta and Madras.—Brig. Christie, 80th regt., Capt. Brooking, Madras N.I., Lieut. Warren, 81st regt., Lieut. Hartich, 7th Fusiliers, Lieut. Struttell, 13th Madras N.I., Capt. Brown, 5th Madras N.I., wife, and two children, Lieut. Brooks, 82nd regt., wife, and two children, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Kimber, Mr. Newberry, Mrs. Mace, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Townley. From the Cape.—Mrs. Witte.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, March 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Stewart, Lieut. Trevenen, Mr. F. Davidge, Miss Anderson, Mr. G. Schmeitzer, Mrs. Foster and infant, Mr. W. J. Elwes, Mr. Phelps, Capt. T. John, Mr. Donaldson. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Walhouse and infant, Mr. H. D. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrand, Lieut. and Mrs. C. Bowen. For Ceylon.—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. Leechman, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. King, Mr. A. H. Bailie, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Macartney. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. J. Bryans, Mrs. Panncofote and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lay and infant, Mr. R. Coen, R.N., Don Pedro Rodriguez and wife, Mr. B. Brett, Mr. F. C. Bishop, Mr. W. R. Robertson, Surg. Snell, Lieut. Kinahan. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cook. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. King, Mr. T. Watters, Mr. C. F. R. Allen, Mr. E. Solbe, Mr. Toulouse.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

March 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. A. Dennis, Capt. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Peniston, Mr. H. A. Knoop, Capt. Hawthorne, Mrs. Humble, Mr. H. J. Lee, Mr. A. A. Williams.

March 20.—For Calcutta.—Mr. H. B. Riddell, Capt. F. J. Ellis, Staff surgeon M. B. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Black, Mr. N. M. Burt, Mr. Kirkman, Quartermaster Evans, Mr. Auchterlone, Mr. Thomas Wilson. For Ceylon.—Rev. C. C. and Mrs. McArthur and infant, Mr. H. Darand, Mr. L. Carey, Mr. S. Dobree, Mrs. Sabondaire, Mr. and Mrs. G. John, Mr. and Mrs. G. Francis. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Despard, Mr. W. Keawick, Mr. R. H. Chambers, Mr. Yoad, Mr. Francis, For SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. J. Burn. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. Lloyd, Mr. T. W. Walker, Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mrs. Wilkiss, Mr. Higgenbotham, Mr. Henry Hutchin, R.N., Mr. S. Morarity, Mr. Shanks, Mr. Boura. March 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Shewell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. S. Stead, Col. Welby, Mr. J. and Mrs. Grant and infant.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON, the wife of Major, of Annsbrae, late Bengal Army, of a daughter, at Lerwick, Zetland, Feb. 24.

GODFREY, the wife of Capt. Charles J., 10th Regt. Madras Service, of a daughter, at Wellwood-park, Torquay, Feb. 25.

WELDON, the wife of Sir A. C., Bart., Deputy Lieut. of Rahinderry and Kilmoreny, Queen's County, Ireland, of a son and heir, at 1, Oxford-square, March 1.

MARRIAGE.

GRIFFITH, John, of Brecknock, South Wales, to Juliet, daughter of W. R. Avery, Esq., Hon. E.I.C.S., at St. Mathew's, Bayswater; Feb. 28.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG, Colonel George C., H.M.'s Indian Army (Retired), Commandant of the 4th Sikhs during the last Burmese War, at the Vicarage, Willesden, N.W., aged 56, March 4.

BOGIE, William, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Service, at 19, Blackett-street, Edinburgh, March 1.

FRESHFIELD, Lieut. col. John Sims, late of the 1st Madras Cavalry, Feb. 24.

STUART, John G., M.D., H.E.I.C.S., at 54, India-street, Edinburgh, March 2.

India Office,

March 7, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. E. Maidman, Staff Corps; Capt. C. T. Mayne, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. D. C. Strettell, 13th N.I.; Capt. W. Boardman, 13th N.I.; Capt. J. P. Falconnet, Engrs.

Bombay Estab.—Major J. B. Dunsterville, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. B. Stuart, late 18th N.I., 2 mo.; Lieut. G. N. Saunders, late 24th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. B. P. Hodgson, late 10th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. W. Ridgway, Inf. (Unposted), 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. V. Law, 14th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. R. S. Jago, 39th N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. J. Stubbs, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. Clifford, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major E. T. Boddam, Staff Corps; Capt. M. K. Bourne, 47th N.I.; Capt. F. W. Robson, 20th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. S. Hawthorne, 24th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Surgeon major H. Irwin, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	Insurance taking Co.'s (Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100)
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ...	Sa. R. 1s. 10d.½	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.)	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicra) of 1826-29 ...	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicra) of 1832-33 ...	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	—	95
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	95
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	2 1	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	2 1½	105½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	3 2	112½

COTTON IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—The American cotton grown in Dharwar is now positively greater in quantity than the indigenous plant. Ten years ago there was more than seven times as much native as American cotton grown. Gradually its estimation has increased, till, in 1802, the American was nearly twenty-five per cent. more than the less valuable cotton of the country.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	80 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	80 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	2s. 0½d.	Singapore	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.
Madras	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.
Bombay	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 p.p.	2 0½ p.m.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Source.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock		227 to 230
	India 5 per cent.		108½ to 108½
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.		9½
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper		105½
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.		112½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		95½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		108½
	" " 1863		100½
	" " 1864		100½ to 100½
	" " 1864 or 1866		100½
	India 5 per cent. for account...		108½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104½
	India Bonds (£1,000)		13s. to 17s. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000)		10s. to 12s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	104 to 105
20	New...	2	½ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto E Shares	5	½ to 1
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	103 to 105
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	106 to 107
Stock	East Indian	all	106 to 106½
20	Ditto G. Extension	5	½ to 1½ prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension	2	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsular (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	105½ to 106
20	Ditto New ditto	13	½ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto, Jan. 1862	6	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	G. S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	102 to 104
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	93 to 95
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	103½ to 104
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	96 to 98
100	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Adria)	all	9 to 7 dis.
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	105½ to 106½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flutilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	103½ to 104½
20	Ditto	2	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	103 to 104
20	Do. 5 p. ct.	15	½ to 1 pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim	50	93 to 95
40	Australasia	all	81 to 83
25	Bank of Egypt	all	26½ to 27½ xd
25	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	21½ to 22
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond.	all	18 to 50 xd
	and China	15	2½ to 2 dis.
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	all	57 to 59
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41½ to 43
25	Ottoman Bank	all	84 to 94 pm
20	Do. New	3	½ dis to 1 pm.
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	½ dis to 1 pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	1	½ dis to par
10	E. I. and London Shipping B	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	3½	½ dis to par
20	East India Irr. & Can.	1	½ dis to 1 pm.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	2	½ to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4 xd.
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	½ to 1½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	all	1½ to 1½
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	7½ to 8
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	12 to 15 pm
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1862	30	21½
1	Submarine Telegraph scrip	all	1½ to 1½
1	Ditto Registered	all	1 to 7
10	Ditto	all	1 to 7
2	Telegraph to India	1	½ to 1 dis.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate.	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren. July 1, 1867	5	105½ to 106½	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	103 to 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	4½	103 to 105	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren. Oct. 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
* Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	104½ to 105½	—
* Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	104½ to 105½	—
Ditto, Con. & Renewable, April 2, 1860	5	—	—
Ditto ditto, April 1, 1866	5	107 to 108	—
* Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866	5	104½ to 105½	104½
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ to 105½	—
Ditto Jan. 1, 1870	4½	100½ to 101½	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	103 to 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	101 to 103	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	104 to 106	—
* Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	104½ to 105½	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto (Indus Flutilla), Convertible and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103½ to 104½	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.
For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic ... £40
Daily Boarders ... 20
Daily Pupils ... 14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each ... 4
Do. do. by a Master, each ... 8
German and Italian, each ... 8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each ... 4
Laundress, Four Pounds.
Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.
A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.
The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in the best and most healthy part of Notting-hill, RECEIVES a few YOUNG LADIES to Educate with her own Children, upon moderate terms. Parents residing abroad are assured that every endeavour will be made to promote the comfort and happiness of a home with the advantages of a School. From the proximity of Notting-hill to the West-end of London, the most accomplished professors of music, drawing, &c., can be engaged, when required, upon moderate terms.

Address Mrs. BLAIR LEIGHTON, Lansdowne-crescent, Notting-hill. References: Prof. FARADAY, D.C.L., &c., &c., Royal Institution of Great Britain, London; and Messrs. BOOSEY and SONS, 24 and 28, Holles-street.

THE REV. E. A. CLAYDON PREPARES PUPILS for the Universities, for the Civil Service, and for the Competitive Examinations for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Line. References are permitted to EDGAR CORRIE, Esq., 26, Lombard-street, E.C.
Address 4, Church-terrace, Lee, S.E.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The Rev. CHARLES J. HUGHES, M.A. (Wrangler, Cambridge, 1852), Rector of Perrivale (population 32), begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED from the Finchley-road to his Residence (built expressly for him), CASTLEBAR-COURT, EALING, W., where he receives both Senior and Junior Pupils to prepare for the Army, Military Colleges, and the Civil Service.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EDUCATION.—A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, resident at Brighton, RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS, between the ages of Twelve and Fifteen, who may be destined for the Military and Naval Professions. With a view to this ultimate object, the entire course of Study, from the outset, is regulated expressly in conformity with the requirements of the Examinations at Addiscombe, Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Portsmouth; and every care is taken to direct special attention to those subjects likely to prove professionally useful in the future career of the Naval or Military officer. The Pupils are examined periodically in Mathematics by Professor J. R. YOUNG, formerly of Belton College, and Author of "A Course of Mathematics, Pure and Mixed, for the Use of Candidates for the Military and Civil Service Examinations," &c.; and also in Classics and Modern Languages by Scholars of repute. Prospectuses may be had of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

A LADY can strongly recommend an EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT, who is accustomed to the care of children, and who wishes to RETURN to Calcutta about the end of April, or in May.
For further particulars apply to C. W. H., care of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, London, E.C.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co. (formerly PRICE and GOSNELL) invite attention to the following fashionable articles of PERFUMERY.

Patronised by Royalty.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESS. BOUQUET—Rondeletia, Verbena, Opera Bouquets, Wood Violet, Frangipanni, &c.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s WARDROBE SCENT BAGS.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE PERFUME.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE SOAP.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE POMADE.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, or Ball-Room Companion, emitting on pressure a jet of delicious and refreshing perfume.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any tooth powder—gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON, or newly-invented HAIR BRUSH, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accomplishes the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.
Manufactory—12, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET LONDON.

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES.
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.
TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.
Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a basin of water being alone necessary.
INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.
WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON AND SON,
Merchants and Dyersalters,
10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BUSH-LANE, LONDON.
N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.
Retail of Chemists.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION

(Limited).
Joint-Stock Wine Company.
Commanding Capital, £500,000.
Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.
Registered in May, 1864.
The following are duty-paid prices:—
Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 58s.
Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 48s., 54s., and upwards.
Champagnes—Epernay, 39s.; Imperial Sillery, 48s. and 54s. E. Cigquet's, 58s.; Most's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.
Clarets.—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s.
Clarets.—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.
All other French or German Wines in proportion.
For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

EAST-INDIA WINE COMPANY, 55, Parliament-street, London, S.W.—The following choice WINES delivered CARRIAGE FREE to every railway station in the Kingdom, and to all parts of London and its environs:—
Per Doz.

SHERBY	Good	36s.
	Superior Pale	42s. and 48s.
	Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold,	46s. and 44s.
	Very Choice, Pale or Gold	54s.
PORT	Very Fine Crusted	42s., 44s., and 46s.
	Superior Old Crusted	48s. and 54s.
	Very Fine Bee-swing ditto	60s.
	Ditto ditto, in pints	33s.
CLARET	St. Julien, Larose, Second and Third Growth	36s. to 54s.
	Chateau Lafitte, Margaux and Latour, First Growth	78s.
MADEIRA	East India	65s. to 72s.
	West India	42s. to 60s.
	Direct	36s. to 54s.
MARSALA	Finest quality	30s.
BUCELLAS	Superior	36s. to 42s.
VIDONIA	Finest	32s.
CHAMPAGNE	Fine Sparkling	42s. to 54s.
	Finest quality	72s.
	Ditto pints	36s.
MOSELE	Finest Sparkling	78s.
HOCK	Ditto ditto	78s.

OTHER GERMAN AND FRENCH WINES.
Bottles charged 2s., and Hampers or Cases 1s. per dozen, and allowed for if returned.

WINES IN WOOD SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM THE DOCKS, OR FOR EXPORTATION.

Orders and Communications to be addressed to
CHARLES JAY, Manager,
East India Wine Company,
55, Parliament-street, S.W.

The above Wines may be ordered through Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., East India Army Agents, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.
Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £130,000 per annum.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.
Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSSON, Res. Sec.
LONDON ... 81, Lombard-street, E.C., and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.
EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.
DUBLIN ... 62, Upper Sackville-street.
GLASGOW ... 58, St. Vincent-street

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.
Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.
Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.
Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.
J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.

Class VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co.,
ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2s. 6d., 10s., 20s., 50s., to 100 Guineas; also single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammers, all the recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.

Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. TENNANT, at 149, Strand, W.C.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 38, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS,
Corner of Spring-gardens.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Morlan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.

23, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s BEDSTEADS, in Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. Full-size Iron Bedsteads, 6s. 6d.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

The Paragon Couch	... 3½ guineas.
The Prince of Wales Couch	... 3½ guineas.
The Prince's Easy Chair	... 30s.
The Eugene Easy Chair	... 25s.
The Vienna Easy Chair	... 35s.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Prices of every article required for completely furnishing a House of any class, post free. This is the largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World.—145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. M A P L E and C O.

for CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Good Stout Brussels, at 2s. 4½d. per yard.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

Published on the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th of each month,

THE HOME NEWS.

PRICE 6d.,

A JOURNAL SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO INDIAN TOPICS AND THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

The HOME NEWS contains a Summary of the Principal Events of the Week—Parliamentary Intelligence, with Full Reports of all Indian Debates—East-India House Reports—Foreign Intelligence—Opinions of the Press—Literature—Law and Police Courts—Political, Clerical, and Miscellaneous News—Arrivals and Departures of Ships from and to the East—List of Passengers Outwards and Home—Army and Navy Promotions and Changes—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Commercial, &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year ... £1 4s. 0d.
Postage on 48 Numbers ... 0 4 0

HOME NEWS OFFICES, 55, Parliament-street; and 124, Bishopsgate-street.

Subscribers to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Agency, 24s. per annum in England, are entitled to receive the HOME NEWS free of cost, except for postage, in addition to the use of their Reading Rooms, &c.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C. have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at $\frac{1}{2}$, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNRIVALLED in EXTERMINATING Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

NEW GENERAL ATLAS.

DEDICATED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION TO HER MAJESTY.

THE ROYAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

In a Series of entirely Original and Authentic Maps.

By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S.,
Author of the "Physical Atlas," &c.

With a Complete Index of easy reference to each Map, comprising nearly 150,000 Places contained in this Atlas.
Imperial Folio, half-bound in Russia or Morocco, £5. 15s. 6d.

"No one can look through Mr. Keith Johnston's new Atlas without seeing that it is the best which has ever been published in this country."—*The Times*.

"Of the many noble atlases prepared by Mr. Johnston, and published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, this Royal Atlas will be the most useful to the public, and will deserve to be the most popular."—*Athenaeum*.

"We know no series of maps which we can more warmly recommend. The accuracy, wherever we have attempted to put it to the test, is really astonishing."—*Saturday Review*.

"The culmination of all attempts to depict the face of the world appears in the Royal Atlas, than which it is impossible to conceive anything more perfect."—*Morning Herald*.

"This is, beyond question, the most splendid and luxurious, as well as the most useful and complete, of all existing atlases."—*Guardian*.

"There has not, we believe, been produced for general public use a body of maps equal in beauty and completeness to the Royal Atlas just issued by Mr. A. K. Johnston."—*Examiner*.

"An almost daily reference to, and comparison of it with others, since the publication of the first part some two years ago until now, enables us to say, without the slightest hesitation, that this is by far the most complete and authentic atlas that has yet been issued."—*Scotsman*.

W. BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.
Sold by all Booksellers.

HAND-BOOK to the COTTON CULTIVATION in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY: exhibiting the Principal Contents of the various Public Records and other Works connected with the subject, in a condensed and classified form, in accordance with a Resolution of the Government of India. By J. TALBOYS WHEELER. 8vo. 16s.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., price 30s.,
COTTON HAND-BOOK for BENGAL;
Being a Digest of all Information available from Official Records and other Sources on the subject of the Production of Cotton in the Bengal Provinces. Compiled by J. G. MEDLICOTT.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS, &c., for the Navigation from England to India and China, and throughout the Eastern Seas, viz.:—

1. North Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
2. South Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
3. Anchorage at Gough's Island, 1s.
4. Bird's Islands and Duddington Rock, 1s.
- 5 and 6. Cape of Good Hope, two sheets, 5s.
7. Indian Ocean, 6s.
8. Arabian Sea and East Africa, 7s. 6d.
9. Hindoostan Coasts and Islands, 6s.
10. Bombay Harbour, 5s.
11. Goa Road and River, 6s.
12. Maldiva Islands and Channels, 2s.
13. Bay of Bengal, 5s.
14. Peninsula of India, East of Bengal Bay, 7s.
15. West Coast of Sumatra, 5s.
16. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, one sheet, 6s.
- 17, 18, and 19. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, three sheets, 15s.
20. Strait of Sunda, 5s.
21. Straits of Banca and Gaspar, 7s. 6d.
22. Caramata Passage and Borneo, West Coast, 6s.
23. Straits of Rhio, Durian, Lingin, and Singapore, 6s.
- 24 and 25. China Sea and Coasts adjacent, two sheets, 12s.
26. Canton River and Channels, 6s.
27. East Coast of China, 7s. 6d.
28. Bashi Islands, 2s.
- 29, 30, and 31. Eastern Passages to China, three sheets, £1. 1s.
32. Passages through the Barrier Reefs, 2s.

THE INDIAN DIRECTORY; or, Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the interjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Compiled chiefly from Original Journals of the Honourable Company's Ships, and from the Observations and Remarks resulting from the Experience of Twenty-one Years in the Navigation of those Seas. By JAMES HORSBURGH, Esq., F.R.S., &c. Seventh Edition, 2 vols. 4to., cloth lettered, 24. 6s.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Two Volumes, Octavo, with a Portrait of LADY MORGAN, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also a Portrait of SIR CHARLES MORGAN. Price £1. 16s.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, DIARIES, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY MORGAN'S CORRESPONDENCE INCLUDES, AMONG MANY OTHERS, LETTERS FROM

King Jerome,
Madame Patterson Bonaparte,
The Duke of Devonshire,
Duchess of Devonshire,
Duke of Leinster,
Marquis Wellesley,
Marquis of Anglesey,
Marquis of Abercorn,
Marchioness of Abercorn,
The Earl of Aberdeen,
The Earl of Carlisle,

Lord Melbourne,
Lady Caroline Lamb,
Lord Cloncurry,
Lady Stanley,
Lord Darnley,
The Countess of Cork and Orrery,
Lady Leintrin,
Lord Dunsannon,
Lord Macaulay,
Lord Erskine,
Joseph Hume,
Daniel O'Connell,

Sheil,
E. Jenner,
Lafayette,
Byron,
Countess Guiccioli,
Moore,
Douglas Jerrold,
Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,
Thomas Campbell,
Mrs. Hemans,
Rev. Sidney Smith.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

This Day is published, in One Handsome Octavo Volume, with Seventy-two Illustrations on Wood, by VIZETELLY, LOUDAN, NICHOLLS, and HART. Also, with a Map. Price £1. 6s.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

CONTAINING—

PART I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The Channel and Channel Islands—Alderney, Orkney, and the Casquets—Island and Coast of Guernsey—Islands and Rocks near Guernsey—Jersey and adjacent Rocks—Chausey Archipelago and the Minquiers—Climate, Meteorology, and Sanitary Condition.

PART II.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Vegetable Productions Natural to the Islands—Animals in the Islands and adjacent Seas—Geology and Mineralogy, Ancient Formations, Modern Destruction and Renovation—Fauna and Flora considered in reference to their Physical Geography and Geology.

PART III.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Pagan and Legendary Period—German Period—Norman Conquest to the beginning of the Civil Wars—Civil Wars—Accession of William the Third to Present Time—Antiquities and Archaeology—Language and Literature.

PART IV.—ECONOMICS AND TRADE.

Agriculture—Horticulture—Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures—Constitution and Laws—Manners and Customs—Principal Public Institutions—Hints to Tourists—Money, Weights, and Measures—Statistics.

BY DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

AND

ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

The Illustrations drawn on Wood expressly for the Work, by PAUL J. NAFTEL, Member of the London Society of Painters in Water Colours.

"The 'Channel Islands' is an excellent book of its class—well conceived, well written, well illustrated, well printed. It is the product of many hands, and every hand a good one. Nearly every thing which a man can desire to know about Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark—about their history, Geography, and natural history—Professor Ansted and Dr. Latham have contrived to tell. Altogether the contents of the volume are as varied and interesting as a well-sustained drama; and to this drama no more graceful and picturesque scenery could have been furnished than we find in the illustrations so profusely given by artists worthy of the subject and equal to their worth—Paul Nafel and M. Petere Le Lièvre. The result is not a merely handsome volume of the old 'Keepsake' style, made to sell and be looked at, but a book of rare merit and value, made for instruction and delight, to be read with pleasure and to be referred to with profit."—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 15, 1862.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

HINDUSTANI WORKS,

BY

DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES IN KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

I.—IN THE ROMAN OR ENGLISH CHARACTERS.

1. HINDUSTANI MANUAL; containing a Compendious Grammar, Exercises for Translation, Dialogues and Vocabulary. Price 3s. 6d.
 2. THE BAGH O BAHAR; or, "Adventures of Four Derrishes," a celebrated Tale, by MIR AMMAN, of Delhi; with a complete Vocabulary. Price 5s.
 3. A DICTIONARY: HINDUSTANI-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-HINDUSTANI. Price 36s.
 4. A SMALLER HINDUSTANI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Price 12s.
- #### II.—IN THE ORIENTAL CHARACTERS.
1. HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR, with Specimens of Writing in the Persian and Nagari Characters, Reading Lessons and Vocabulary. Price 10s. 6d.
 2. THE BAGH O BAHAR, in the Persian Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Price 12s. 6d.
 3. THE TOTA-KAHANI; or, "Tales of a Parrot," in the Persian Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Price 8s.
 4. THE IKHWAN US SOFA; or, "Brothers of Purity," in the Persian Character. Price 12s. 6d.
 5. THE BAITAL PACHISI; or, "Twenty-five Tales of a Demon," in the Nagari Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Price 9s.
 6. ORIENTAL PENMANSHIP; a Guide to Writing Hindustani in the Persian Character. Price 8s.
 7. A HINDUSTANI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY in the Persian Character, with the Hindi Words in Nagari also; and an English-Hindustani Dictionary in the Roman Character; both in One Volume. Price 42s.

GRAMMAR of the PERSIAN LANGUAGE. To which is added a Selection of Easy Extracts for Reading; together with a Vocabulary and Translations. Price 12s. 6d.

GRAMMAR of the BENGALI LANGUAGE. To which is added a Selection of Easy Phrases and Useful Dialogues. Price 12s. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., and Sold by all Booksellers.

GENTLEMEN WITH TENDER FEET.

J. CHAPPEL, 388, Strand, W.C., Boot-maker, and Professor of Fitting, begs to call the attention of such to his method of measuring, by which he guarantees, at the first trial, to produce a fit unprecedented for comfort, yet combined with the most fashionable shape. Those gentlemen on whom boot-makers have practised unsuccessfully are particularly solicited by J. C., who will undertake to fit them at once, however difficult. Established 1825. Inventor of the "Pulvinar" or Cushion Boots. Ladies' show rooms first floor.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address.

Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

*. Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.

The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month, and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES

to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 15th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORN, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 33, Regent-street, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained or at Rue Noire Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, and GENERAL STEAM AGENCY, and GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, and MERCHANDISE forwarded, and **PASSAGES** engaged to all parts of the world. Baggage collected and shipped. Insurances effected, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, and ADEN—Overland, 4th and 20th of every month.

BOMBAY and ADEN—Overland, 12th and 27th.

CHINA, SINGAPORE, and EASTERN SEAS—Overland, 4th and 20th.

AUSTRALIA and MAURITIUS—Overland, 20th.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA—Via Cape of Good Hope, per Clipper Ships, weekly.

Prospectuses, with through rate to 500 places, free on application.

G. W. WHITFIELD and Co. (late Waghorn), 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; CHAPLIN'S, Regent-circus, W., and 23, Regent-street, S.W.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA, by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belonging to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).

The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship **INDIANA**, 2,365 tons, 300-horse power, JOHN SMYTH, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 18th of APRIL, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 20th of APRIL, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent Ship, built expressly for the India trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess. The average passage of the last eight steamers has been seventy-one days to Madras; the *Calcutta* performed the voyage in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.

For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Brokers, ALFRED BRETT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary. East India and London Shipping Company (Limited), 9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS to or from INDIA.

The ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited) undertakes to CONVEY PARCELS between ENGLAND and the principal places in the INTERIOR of INDIA. The Company's vessels ply on the Ganges, between Calcutta and Allahabad; and on the Indus and Sutlej, between Karachi, Multan, and Ferozepore; taking goods also for the Upper Indus, in correspondence with the new line of the Punjab Government. The Company carries, at through rates, by road and railway, as well as by river.—For tariff of charges apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Office, 9, Bishopsgate-street, London.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*. Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE BEAUTIES of the EAST.—All that

can preserve and enhance the charms of woman, youth, and beauty.—Madame RACHEL begs leave to inform the nobility, aristocracy, and her lady patrons, that she has just received a costly consignment of ARABIAN PREPARATIONS, which render the hair, teeth, and complexion beautiful beyond comparison; and the choicest Arabian perfumes—'a simple of which was presented in golden vases by the ladies of Paris to the Empress Eugénie, and have gained for her the patronage of royalty.—Can be selected at, or forwarded from, her Drawing-room Saloon, 47a, New Bond-street.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The greatest

and most useful invention of the day, AQUA AMARELLA.—Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and Co., Three King-court, Lombard-street, Pertinners to her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Aqua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. Price one guinea per bottle.

NO MORE ERUPTIONS on the SKIN.—

MOLLIARD'S PERFUMED TOILET SULPHUR SOAP and CREAM, entirely free from any unpleasant smell, and are sovereign remedies against fever, local or chronic cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, pains in the joints, &c. The Cream possesses all the properties of the renowned Barge Waters for baths. Recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prospectus and testimonials sent on application.

Sold wholesale and retail by F. Newberry and Sons, 45, St. Paul's-churchyard; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; G. Jozan, 49, Haymarket; T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard; P. A. Gerard, 390, Strand; Hambroge and Pound, 60, Leather-lane; and at the Central Depot, 2, Rupert-street, Coventry-street, W.

CORYZINE.—This invaluable, non-sternu-

tative POWDER, employed like Snuff, affords instantaneous relief in incipient cases of cold, Influenza or Coryza, the sense of suffocation with excessive secretion supervening, being in both cases effectually removed. To those subject to this distressing complaint it is confidently recommended as a sure remedy.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.; post free, 1s. 3d. and 3s. 1d. in stamps, by MARSHALL and MELLIN, English and Foreign Chemists, 16, Tichborne-street, opposite the County Fire Office, Regent-street.

"INDIAN BAE" for Diarrhoea, Dysentery,

&c. Imported by J. G. GOULD, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 198, Oxford-street, corner of Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS**

is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the TRUSS (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 6d.

An Umbilical Truss—42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.,

&c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm disorders in Children and Adults has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to three given once or twice a week will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and sold in Tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER

is unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities. In bottles, 3s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. each. Curry and Mulligatawny Paste, in jars, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. each. Royal Combination Pickle in Bottles 2s. each.

LIST OF CONDIMENTS, &c.,

Prepared by PAYNE, and Co., at the Belatree Bungalow, Calcutta.

Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
Pindaree Chutnee 1s. 6d. & 2s.	Tamarind Fish ... 2s. 6d. & 5s	
Bengal Club ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Malachow ... 1s. 6d.	
Green Mango ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Genuine Cayenne 1s. and 2s.	
Cashmere ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Nepaul Pepper 1s. 2s.	
Lucknow (sweet) ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Guava Jelly ... 2s. 6d. 5s.	
Curry Sauce ... 1s. 6d.	Preserved Mungoes 2s. 2s. 6d.	
Tap ... 1s. 6d.	Do. Jamaica	
Pickled Limes ... 1s. 6d.	Ginger ... from 3s. 6d.	
Pickled Mungoes 2s. 6d. & 5s.	Do. Chinese	
Essence of Chillies 1s. 9d.	Ginger ... Jar 5s. and 10s.	

Genuine Arrowroot, 1 lb. tins, 2s.; 7 lb. tins, 10s. 6d. each.

PAYNE and Co., Foreign Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, and Importers of Indian Delicacies, 329, Regent-street, and 46, Mortimer-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND,**

this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger and Camomile.**GINGER** has long been deservedly known

as an excellent domestic medicine, and, combined with camomile, it is the most efficient stomachic tonic known, for while the ginger relieves the stomach from distension and flatulency, arising from impaired digestion, the camomile strengthens the coats of the stomach, and by that means gives it a healthy and invigorating tone. So highly concentrated is this preparation, it is unimpaired by age or climate, and well adapted for exportation. In Gout, Spasms, Dysentery, Cholera, or those complaints incidental to tropical climates, it is invaluable, as in numerous cases a dose or two has checked and frequently cured most alarming attacks. No family should be without it. Sold in half-pints, quarter-pints, and one-eighth pints.

Agreeable Sedlitz Powder, in one bottle, protected by a case, with measure and spoon included. The advantage of this preparation is the perfect combination of the solid ingredients of the Sedlitz Spring in one compound powder.

It is very cooling and refreshing, well adapted for exportation, or travellers by land or sea.

Aromatic Tincture of Quinidine.—For the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria.

No person exposed to the influence or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria.—Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

PRITCHARD'S DANDELION, CAMO-**MILE, RUCIARB, and GINGER PILLS.**

This peculiar preparation of Dandelion acts particularly on the liver, thus avoiding the use of mercurials, and will be found invaluable to parties suffering from a sluggish state of that organ, or who have resided in India or other hot climates; whilst the well known stomachic efficacy of camomile, ruciarb, and ginger, renders these pills the most happy combination possible; and as many are at a loss for a safe remedy they will find this medicine a great convenience, which may be resorted to by all persons at any age, under any circumstances, and without the least inconvenience.

Prepared by W. Pritchard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London, in bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNE-

SIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient, for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

It is prepared in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

EXPERIENCE BEFORE AUTHORITY.—For nearly the third of a century have these remedies stood in the foremost rank for overcoming ulcers, sore swellings, rashes, and all descriptions of skin diseases. At first the faculty denounced these medicaments, but the experience of sufferers soon overthrew all interested opposition. Those whom Holloway's medicines had cured told other invalids the benefit they had derived from their use; these in their turn tried them, found equally satisfactory results, and thus are these admirable curatives used and prized throughout the habitable globe. The Ointment has always been applied with the most marked success on bad legs, erysipelas, varicose veins, swelled ankles, and numberless other infirmities by which thousands around us are sorely oppressed.

Now ready, price 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.

THE INDIAN ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

JANUARY, 1863.

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

London: WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., Publishers to the India Office.

This day is published, Second Edition, with upwards of 400 Illustrations, price 18s. 6d.,

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR;

Being an accurate and detailed account of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race are subjected together with the latest mode of treatment and the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, Esq., M.R.C.V.S.

"A book which should be in the possession of all who keep horses."

London: WM. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY CHANDELIERS.

FOR CANDLES AND GAS.

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Porcelain, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,

WALL LIGHTS AND MANTEL-PIECE LUSTRES FOR GAS AND CANDLES.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 27. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £2.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.

Established 1807.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

AT

DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.
DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.
DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.
DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.
DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.
DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's and other patent improvements.
DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.
DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.
DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three light glass from 63s.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.
DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.
DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.
DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.
DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns, French and English.
DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.
DEANE'S—Tannery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong, and serviceable.
DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.
DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clo'ing, manufactured on their own premises, and of the very best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE AND CO. (Opening to the Monument), LONDON-BRIDGE.

CHRISTIAN AND RATHBONE,

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,

11, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS and OUTFITS for Ladies, Officers, Cadets, and Civilians, of the best quality, at the lowest prices for cash. Estimates will be forwarded on application, showing the entire cost of OUTFIT and PASSAGE via the CAPE, or OVERLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1792. 11, WIGMORE-STREET.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

THE COURT CIRCULAR—the *Leading Fashionable Journal*—is published, price Fivepence, every Saturday Morning, by JOSEPH BAUTON, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.THE COURT CIRCULAR contains the fullest and most authentic Particulars respecting the Prince of Wales's Marriage, and all Court News and the latest movements in the *beau monde*.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, though a Class Paper, varies its contents with Politics, Literature, Public Amusements, Tales, Essays, and Reviews of Books. Books for Review to be sent early in the week.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, since it has come under the New Management, has more than TREBLED ITS SUBSCRIPTION LIST, which is rapidly increasing with every new number. It is, therefore, an excellent medium for Advertisements intended for the upper classes.

N.B.—An extra number will be issued on Thursday, the 12th of March, to include a full account of the Royal Wedding.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.

TO EXPORTERS OF STATIONERY, &c.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, and CO., BREAD-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the superior quality of their

PRINTING INKS,

which have obtained the highest approval in all the Foreign and Colonial Markets. All Inks adapted specially to the climate for which they are intended, and full export discount allowed.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* * Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the PUNJAH,

WHICH BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 3s. 3s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

GARDNERS,

By Special Appointment, Manufacturers

TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS.

ESTABLISHED

1753.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 573.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	213
BENGAL:—	
The New Capital of the North-West Provinces	214
The Calcutta Medical College	214
Contracts without Advances	215
Miscellaneous	215
Shipping and Commercial	218
MADRAS:—	
The Carnival of Travancore	218
Particulars of the Loss of the Steamer <i>Burmah</i>	219
Missionary Proselytes	220
Miscellaneous	221
Shipping and Commercial	221
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	222
CHINA	
CEYLON	
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	223
DOMESTIC	228
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Burial of the Dead	229
Euronan Vagrancy at Bombay	229
A Brahmin Convert to Christianity	229
Sir James Outram	229
BOOKS	230
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT	233
HOME:—	
Shipping and Domestic	233
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	233
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	233

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Feb. 8	Burmah (Rangoon)	Jan. 31
Madras	" 14	Bombay	Feb. 12
Agta	" 7	Ceylon	" 17
China (Hong Kong)	Feb. 1.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 25th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1/2 oz. 6d.	3 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 8 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1/2 oz. 6d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton.
1/2 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 2 oz. 4s. 0d. | 3 oz. 6s. 0d.
Via Marseilles.
1/2 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 2 oz. 4s. 0d. | 3 oz. 6s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE have only four days later news by this mail from Calcutta, and the only event of much interest that we have now to record is the departure of the Governor-General for the North-Western Provinces. His lordship quitted Calcutta on the morning of the 5th of February, and a *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* notifies that Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., took his seat that day as President of the Council of the Governor-General, in the absence of his Excellency, who, it is expected, will be nearly two years away from the Presidency. Sir Robert also assumed the office of Deputy-Governor of the Fort and Garrison of Fort William. The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal joined the vice regal party at Dinapore, and proceeded with it to Benares, in order to be present at a grand durbar and a grand dinner. His Honour was expected to return to Calcutta by the 15th of February.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, with that love of labour which is so characteristic of his nature, is doing the work of a dozen ordinary men, so that people almost wonder how he finds time to recruit himself with food and sleep. He is in a state of almost perpetual motion, mind and body. Never was public duty a more perfect labour of love with any man than it is with Sir Charles Trevelyan, even in the exhausting climate of Bengal. His own excitement is contagious, and not only puts all officials in contact with him on their mettle, but causes the public to speculate perpetually about his intentions. The general report is that he will abolish the income-tax at all risks, though he is yet very anxious to surprise the world with his budget in April next, and greatly to surpass his predecessor in his financial triumphs. The revenue from opium alone is expected to be nearly one million sterling above Mr. Laing's estimate. In eleven months it shows an excess of £730,000. Whether the income-tax will really be abolished is not yet positively known, but it is certain that Sir Charles is contemplating that measure, and has called a committee of the Legislative Council to take the subject into consideration. Some people think that the million and a quarter sterling which the tax now yields cannot possibly be spared.

A report had been prevalent for some days before the mail left to the effect that Government intended to pay off a portion of the Four per Cent. Loan, but there was no authentic intelligence upon the subject.

An Act to give effect to the commercial treaty with Burmah passed into law on the 29th of January.

Staff officers of the Royal Artillery in India will draw staff salaries according to a scale which will be found in Calcutta General Orders.

New rules for the supply of rum to regiments and detachments proceeding up or down the country have been issued from the Commander-in-Chief's office, Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, the object of these rules being apparently to ensure regularity of rations, and to prevent adulteration and surreptitious traffic in the liquor.

The spirit of revolt in the North-East is so far from being suppressed that it appears to be spreading rather seriously, to the vexation and perplexity of the Government. It has been found necessary to organise a better system of locomotion for the troops and the materials of war. The coolies employed had absconded in large bodies.

The proposal of the Bengal Government that the united head-quarters staff for the several presidencies should be in accordance with the notification, as given in our current official gazette, has met with the approval of the Secretary of State.

In the Imperial Legislative Council there had been an animated debate on the question of coolie emigration, and some members protested warmly and feelingly on the bad policy and inhumanity of shipping these Indian labourers for the colonies, especially as it was now so evident that we wanted them for public works in India, and every coolie emigrant is a loss to the country. Sir Charles Trevelyan thought that those coolies who returned to India came back with more intelligence, and a spirit of self-dependence, and more active habits; but it was also shown that they became more dissipated and vicious.

It has been determined that commissions on the veteran establishment to warrant officers shall be discontinued, and that honorary commissions for the future be granted in their place. Commissions of this kind will also be granted, in special cases, to non-commissioned officers employed on detached civil or military duty in India, who are eminently distinguished by long and faithful service. It is to be understood that commissions of this nature will not carry pay, or increase of pay, on attaining advanced rank. The remuneration of the individuals must be dependent on their position in the department or post in which they may be serving.

The formation of a volunteer rifle corps in the city of Calcutta has been sanctioned, and the appointments consequent thereon gazetted.

The Punjab Government has at last published the new rules for the sale of waste

lands. They are said to be, in all essential respects, similar to those of Bengal. The upset price is to be Rs. 2-8 an acre.

The Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway is now complete, from its capital to the new port and town of Canning, on the Mutlah.

The new Government House at Allahabad, it is said, will not cost the State more than £160,000. Captain Peile is the appointed engineer. All estimates are more or less flattering in point of economy, and we dare say that the real cost of the edifice will in the end be nearly doubled.

Dr. Forbes's valuable report on the cotton gin factory of Dharwar, in the south of Bombay, for the half-year ending in January last, is now published. India, he says, must produce a staple equal to that of America if the Indian trade is to be secured against reactions and the effects of a bad repute. The local legislature is anxiously engaged in devising the best means of putting a stop to those adulterations of even the best indigenous cotton, which have caused all purchasers in England to mistrust the Indian trader. It is said that at Surat the sellers do not adulterate the cotton, but after shipment the boatmen remove a certain quantity from the bale and fill up the hollow space with water as a make-weight. It is proposed to punish by a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000, or twelve months' imprisonment, or both, every well proved case of fraud and adulteration. Dr. Forbes thinks that about 300,000 bales of cotton will be ready to pour through the new harbour at Sedashegur as soon as it is ready.

Colonel Phayre has returned from Mandalay with the ratified treaty with the King of Burmah. A wealthy British merchant has already sent two steamers to ply on the Irrawaddy.

The Indian papers are still speculating about the possibility of Sir Hugh Rose's recall, but their speculations are a mere beating of the air. The question has been settled long ago that he will be continued in his command.

It appears that the forging of false stamps is carried on to a very serious extent in Madras. Several natives have been charged with this offence, and are now on their trial.

Colonel Ouchterlony has proposed to the Madras Government the laying down of a tramway from Coimbatore to Ootacamund. Sir William Denison gives his personal patronage to the project, but it is to be carried out by a private company.

The Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, acting under the sanction of Government, have advertised for loans on debentures to the extent of eight lakhs of rupees, with a view to carrying out the proposed sewerage and draining of the city.

The Bombay and Baroda Railway is now completed to its northern terminus, Ahmedabad.

Sir William Mansfield, on his visit to Rajpootana, is to inspect the high hill of Jairaj, and to decide whether it is suitable for a sanatorium.

Dr. W. B. Beaton, of the Bengal medical establishment, has been appointed personal surgeon to his Excellency the Viceroy.

Orders of the Government of India promulgated from the Civil Pay Office of Fort St. George, dated Feb. 11, 1863, announce that the allowances of medical officers in civil employ will now be regulated in strict accordance with certain rules made applicable to two classes of medical officers—namely, those attached to civil stations of political agencies, and medical officers attached to public institutions, such as the Medical College, and to other civil staff appointments. The details will be found in another column.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

Political news unimportant.

Grey shirtings, mule twist, and cotton advancing. Malwa opium, 1,610r. per chest. Exchange on London, first-class credits, 2s. 14d. Government securities, 4 per Cents., 95½; ditto, 5½ per Centa., 112½. Freights to Liverpool for cotton, 90s.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Grey shirtings and mule twist firm. Exchange on London, 2s. 0½. Freights to London, for seeds, 97s. 6d.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

SUEZ, March 13, 6 P.M.

The P. and O. Company's steamer, with the Bombay mail of 28th February, has arrived here.

The *Belar* sailed from Bombay on 18th February, and subsequently left Point de Galle for Australia with the London mails of 20th to 26th January.

The *Nemesis* (which met with an accident off Ceylon while bringing the last homeward Calcutta mail; being unable to dock at the latter port, she left for Calcutta on 22nd February, subsequently transferred her mails, passengers, &c., to the steamer *Bombay*) had arrived at Bombay not leaking much, damage apparently not serious.

ALEXANDRIA, March 14.

The *Messilia* and *Delta* sailed hence at day-break with the above mail.

The former may be expected at Marseilles about the 20th, the latter at Southampton about the 27th inst.

The *Salsette* brought the mail to Suez, arriving there on the 12th inst.

THE BRIDAL BOUQUET HOLDER.—The holder of Princess Alexandra's wedding bouquet was presented to her Royal Highness by the Maharajah Duleep Singh. This princely gift was manufactured by Messrs. London and Ryder, of New Bond-street, and the upper part receiving the flowers, which was carved out of rock crystal, has taken the lapidary some months to execute. It is trumpet-shaped, the crystal being inlaid with large emeralds and diamonds, relieved with pink coral and Oriental pearls. The shaft contains four plumes of feathers, composed of brilliants, and under each the letter A in rubies also four times repeated. A crystal ball set with rubies terminates this shaft or handle, and, by an ingenious piece of mechanism, is made to fly up, and releasing the four sides, forms four supports to stand upon the table. Around the centre is a ring arranged as the Princess's coronet, to which is attached a chain of large pearls and gold, having a hoop of pearls to wear on the finger; the only allusion to the donor being a small star of India in the ornamentation.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. general Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.T., at Pau, March 11.

BENGAL.—Lieut. G. H. E. Howard, of the late 24th Bengal N.I., at Bedford, March 9.

MADRAS.—Maj. Frederick Harris, Madras Staff Corps, at Madras, aged 40, Feb. 4.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. C. F. Brockman, 1st batt. 4th King's Own regt., Feb.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From CALCUTTA.—Maj. and Mrs. Stafford and family, Mr. H. D. Fergusson, Mr. R. Chadwick, Lt. Bell, Mr. George Turnbull, Mr. Osler, Mrs. Ross and child, Col. Shipley's child, Mr. H. W. Cooke, Mr. R. Heenan, Mr. and Mrs. Limmond, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Dr. Cowan.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Pera*, March 19.—From CALCUTTA.—Dr. Emanuel, Mr. Marren, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Paynter, Capt. George, Dr. and Mrs. Tytler, Capt. Mrs. and Miss Carthew, Capt. Maynard, Mrs. K. Young and three children, Maj. F. Smith, Mrs. Cowie and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Munnelly, and child. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Nesbitt and two children, Mrs. Nicholson, Capt. Hooper and child, Maj. C. Smith, Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Greenfield. From MALTA.—Col. Smith, Mr. Place.

BENGAL.

THE NEW CAPITAL OF THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

So long ago as April, 1858, Lord Canning decided that Allahabad should be the capital of the North-Western Provinces instead of Agra, and Colonel Strachey drew up plans for the new station, which were substantially adopted. But financial difficulties intervened, and only on the 29th November last did the Secretary of State in Council sanction the expenditure. Excluding Government House, the construction of which is to be provided for by a separate estimate, the erection of "substantial, commodious, and handsome buildings" for all the civil offices, in easy communication with each other and with Government House, is not to cost more than £160,000. The work will be entrusted to Captain Peile, executive engineer. The sum is small for the capital of thirty millions of people, and will doubtless be exceeded.

Unlike itself, the Punjab Government has only now published the new rules for the sale of waste lands. They are in almost all essential points similar to those of Bengal. The area of each grant is limited "ordinarily" to 3,000 acres, but persons may apply for two or more lots of this size. The upset price at auction will be Rs. 2-8 an acre. Grantees must contribute on the same terms as other landholders for the construction and repair of high roads, and will, like them, be responsible for the police and conservancy of their lots, and for all general cesses imposed upon landholders. We regret that this condition was not, with equal fullness, so as to include the educational cess, insisted on in the North-Western Provinces. The sixth and tenth clauses of the title-deed may be used oppressively, if they be not better defined. The sixth declares that "wherever any persons have been accustomed to use or consume the spontaneous products of the soil, the grantee shall not interfere with them so long as they do not trespass upon, or otherwise injure, the cultivated portion of the land." To prevent the misunderstandings which are sure to arise, Government should provide for the commutation of these rights to spontaneous produce, as Sir R. Montgomery has done in Kangra. The 10th clause gives the State power to assume the control of all streams running through estates, in which Government or other proprietors possess prescriptive rights, and to distribute the waters as it sees fit. The clause is too sweeping, and may keep back applicants, unless such streams are carefully described in the advertisement of the sale, and in the title deeds after purchase. The clause about claims of third parties, for which the State, as seller, should be responsible, and which, in the case of the Central and North-Western Provinces, prevents a Parliamentary title, finds no place in the Punjab rules which sell the land "in full proprietary right."—*Friend of India*.

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

More than a month after the mutiny of the Bengalee Class of the Calcutta Medical College we hear that the authorities have thought proper to call on the students to submit their grievances for the consideration and orders of the College Council. This proceeding, at so late a period of the day, seems certainly injudicious, especially after the sample of the complaints in question which have appeared in the public press. One ambitious student, who complained of being favoured with a few harsh words on the occasion of administering the wrong medicine, reading a prescription incorrectly, and bandaging a patient improperly, was, even on his own showing, proved to be hopelessly in the wrong; but within one day from the publication of his letter even these frivolous charges were followed by the unqualified contradiction of the Principal of the institution. Even then, however, we had a word to say in favour of these misguided youths, provided they promptly acknowledged their error and petitioned to be re-admitted; and it was only after ascertaining what the complaints really were, not of the students against the professors, but of the profes-

sors against the students, and on learning, moreover, that these hopeful young mutineers, instead of submitting, were doing their very best to induce the military class at the college to join them, that we felt ourselves bound to publish the actual condition of affairs, and to urge the adoption of such measures as would preclude the possibility of future mutiny, either during a collegiate career, or at any subsequent time.

However, we are loth to be hard upon young men so little accustomed to rough it as the young Bengalees; and, provided the ringleaders are rigidly excluded, we should not so much object to seeing the more inexperienced, who had probably been led away by their elders, being re-admitted into the institution. But to call on the students to submit their grievances whilst they are in a state of mutiny is not only destructive to the efficiency and discipline of the college, but is calculated to inflict a lasting injury upon the young men themselves. An insubordinate subordinate is always a curse, but in the practice of medicine he is a curse alike to the patient he is called upon to attend, and to the superior he is bound to obey. Because the Bengalee students have not been allowed to stay away at their pleasure, make careless blunders without rebuke, and appropriate the college medicines to their own use in a fashion which a cruel, domineering, insolent magistrate has chosen to denominate felony and to punish accordingly, they have all thought proper to combine, and to do their utmost to induce others to combine, to compel the college authorities to show them a little more respect, forsooth, and kindness; and then for the authorities "that should be," after the lapse of a month from the mutiny, to call for a return of grievances imagined, invented, or otherwise, we cannot but feel to be so absurd that the students themselves must at once jump to the conclusion that the victory is more than half won—that further submission is unnecessary, and future discipline impossible.

Against this proceeding we beg to utter our loudest protest, though we are not unwilling to utilise the occurrence. The complaints, judging from those we have received, are not only vain and frivolous, but sheer inventions, prompted by feeble hearts and existing only in weak minds desirous of securing their end much in the same way that the sepoys of 1857 endeavoured to secure theirs. The submission of such complaints, therefore, can only be a mere matter of form; and we trust to see a proper order passed upon them accordingly. But should it result in the re-admission of any, more or less, such re-admission should only be granted on the engagement of every student either to obey the orders of Government for a certain number of years, or to repay to Government the expenses of his education at the college. At present a native doctor can leave any station that displeases him, or refuse to go to any station he is ordered, just at his own will and pleasure—a discretionary power which Government dare not entrust to its own European subordinates, and consequently cannot, without great detriment to the public service, leave in the hands of the Bengalees; to say nothing of the danger to which servants of Government in the hour of sickness and peril might be thereby exposed. Without some such engagement, then, the re-admission of any number of the mutinous Bengalee class will not only prove fatal to the Medical College, but ruinous in every way to the professional efficiency and moral and mental training of the students themselves.—*Englishman*, Jan. 27.

CONTRACTS WITHOUT ADVANCES.

The productiveness of the Punjab is acknowledged by every one, but the full extent of its material resources is still far from being known. Long has it established its claim to be called the granary of India. Long has it been the salt emporium of the North-West and the repository whence all the world receives the famed fabrics of Cashmere. The day may come when it will have fabrics of its own far more useful though less costly than these. Silk bids fair to be

naturalised in the province, and we now learn that the cultivation of flax has been commenced with a measure of success surpassing the most sanguine expectations. Cotton, too, of excellent quality may be raised in some parts. The iron found in the hills has been proved to stand as great a strain as the best English or Swedish iron. The tea grown in Kangra, and other hill regions, is more delicate in flavour than any known kind; and could a steady market be found for the cheaper qualities among the natives of this country there would be no limit to its production. Steps have been taken for the introduction of the Chincona into the Kangra valley, where it will probably succeed as well as it has done in Southern India. The Chinese tallow-tree has been successfully reared in Dehra Doon, and will soon be tried elsewhere. That enterprises of this kind meet with so much success in the Punjab is largely due to the encouragement afforded to them by the local Government, and the interest taken in them by officials in all parts of the province. No sooner is a new idea started than it is warmly taken up in every direction, and failure is rendered almost impossible.

Of all the products which have been called into existence by private enterprise, aided by a wise and liberal administration, perhaps none is more important than flax. In days of old, flax was abundantly produced in England, and the *Times* recently drew attention to the causes of its disappearance, and the necessity that at present exists for a larger supply. The cultivation was abandoned because in the manner it was carried on it was found to be unprofitable. The supply was thenceforward obtained from countries where it could be produced in large quantities and at small cost. Some years ago samples of flax and hemp from the Punjab were sent to Dundee, and so much approved of that the manufacturers there offered to take any quantity at a most remunerative rate. The flax now grown in the province is of a superior kind to that generally used in Dundee, and finds its most suitable market in Belfast. Between two and three years ago a company was formed in that city, for the purpose of growing flax in India and importing it on its own account. It commenced operations in Sealkote, and two consignments have already been sent home by the agent of that place. Some of the fibre was valued at £100 a ton—a most unprecedented price. The result of the experiment has been so satisfactory that there is every prospect of this valuable product being extensively cultivated in the Punjab in the course of time.

The system at present followed in Sealkote is so simple and efficacious that it serves as a model to all who wish to apply capital to this country and to deal direct with the natives. There are about 600 acres under flax cultivation, almost all of which is in the Sealkote district. The land belongs to natives, and the crop is grown by them just as their own crops are. The agent and the grower enter into a simple contract, in which the former binds himself to give seed for a certain number of acres, and to receive the flax at the rate of three maunds for one rupee, and seed at five rupees a maund, deducting the seed advanced. The grower engages to cultivate a certain extent of ground, to give it sufficient manure and water, to take instructions from the agent, or any one he may appoint, in the treatment of the crop, and to deliver the flax at the above rate. This is found to be a fair and efficient arrangement for both parties. It is to be noticed, in the first place, that no money advances are given. We believe the agent did at first make advances to the cultivators, but he soon relinquished the practice, and has never had any trouble since. No contract has ever been broken. The natives are glad to enter into them, and fresh applications are constantly received. The profit to the ryot per acre is just about double what he gets from wheat. As the flax is sown in October, and gathered in March, he may use the land for other purposes during the rest of the year. After delivering the flax in its natural state, he has nothing more to do with it. The agent then has

it steeped, or "retted," as it is called, dried, cleaned, scouted, and put through all the necessary processes in his own factory with the aid of paid coolies. The machinery used is, as yet, very simple, but a new factory has been erected, and improved machinery will soon be set up, which will render the process much easier and more efficacious.

At the last meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab samples of the Sealkote flax were reported upon, and compared with a sample that had been brought from Belfast, and another from Leeds, and were found superior to them both. We have seen specimens of the flax in question. There are two qualities, the finer of which seems to be as fine as flax can possibly be. There is, therefore, no doubt that this important article of commerce can be produced in India, and of the very best quality. It is equally certain that capitalists can get the natives to grow it, without advances, and without trouble of any kind if they only set to work in the right way. A contract of some kind there must be, and nothing we have said would render a contract law unnecessary. If cases of default are rare, so much the better, and they will be rendered still rarer by the existence of a preventive law. In the present dearth of cotton, linen is in great demand, and it is possible that many of the Manchester cotton mills will be changed into linen mills, which could be done without very much alteration of the machinery. India's opportunity in the case of flax would be scarcely less precious than that which she has at this moment before her in the case of cotton. The agent of this flax company assures us that he could grow cotton on the same simple system as flax if he had any desire to do so. All operations of this kind are based on the great doctrine of supply and demand. But the utilitarian tendency contained in this must ever be counterbalanced by that desire to do what is just and honourable which should regulate all our transactions. We must warn our readers, however, of this fact, that the system of contracts without advances succeeds in the Punjab, because the local officials encourage it.—*Friend of India*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESIDENCY APPOINTMENTS.—An order, or something equivalent to one, has recently been made, and been already acted upon in, at least, one instance, to the effect that in future all military appointments in each presidency shall, as a general rule, and unless special reasons can be shown, be conferred upon officers belonging to the presidency in which a vacancy may occur. This rule is but just and fair as regards all parties concerned, and we hope to see it strictly carried out. There has always been a strong tendency among the officers of the Madras and Bombay armies to leave their own presidencies and get military employment in the Bengal army; and this ambition, which arose from a motive highly honourable to those officers—the desire to see service in our frequently recurring wars in Northern India—could, in former times, be to a certain extent gratified, without much prejudice to the military career or prospects of the officers of the Bengal army, who were then in full employ, and cared little for the intrusion of a comparatively few interlopers on their rightful domain. Since the mutiny and the annihilation of the old Bengal army, the case has, however, altered very much indeed, and the Bengal officers, of whom such a large number are out of employ, have seen with a natural jealousy numbers of Madras and Bombay officers inducted here, and placed in desirable appointments, which they look upon as theirs by every principle of right and justice. The home authorities have also viewed the matter in the same rational light; and desirous, no doubt, of employing the Bengal officers where eligible, as much as possible, and so diminishing the wide discontent which prevails, have sent out the order in question, which the Governor-general has, in this instance, carried into effect. This order will not affect present incumbents from the other Presidencies, who will be allowed to retain their

commands and other appointments in Bengal; but for the future the rule in these matters will be, Bengal and its military appointments for the Bengal officers, and the leaves and fishes of Madras and Bombay for the officers of those Presidencies. It is always, to say the least, unadvisable to remove military officers from their own Presidencies, and employ them in the others. It is now a positive injustice to the Bengal officers to introduce outsiders from Madras or Bombay, and place them in appointments which the former would be glad to get, and the duties of which they can perform efficiently and well. We only wonder that this order was not sooner issued from home; but, if fairly acted up to now, it will considerably ameliorate the condition of the Bengal officers by slow degrees.—*Englishman*, Feb. 2.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.—The great annual mela held at the conflux of the Rivers Ganges and Jumna, near to our fort, has attracted hundreds of thousands of natives from some of the most distant parts of India. It is now over, and those who attended it are rapidly returning home. Several trains densely packed with natives leave every day, and only a few stragglers remain. It was a sight which would have amply repaid a journey from Calcutta now that Dak Gharries are superseded. The view is a very startling one as seen from the heights of the Fort. An immense plateau, formed by the low state of the rivers, and stretching almost as far as the eye can reach, is thronged with countless natives, who have created temporary but picturesque huts and bazaars on each side of one long street or avenue. There is nothing of native manufacture which cannot be purchased here in abundance, while the hundred groups of faqueers and other devout sects, form the "filling in" of a picture I have never seen surpassed in any part of the world. Some of the wretched creatures, who in their blind devotion have thought it necessary to distort their limbs in every possible manner, had a painfully instructive effect. The wonderful sight at our old English fairs of the horse whose tail was where its head ought to be, would have waned into insignificance here. One fanatic in the most advanced state of jaundice was seated in a small box with his legs twisted fantastically round his chest, and the soles of his feet resting on his shoulder. A peculiar species of sacred bull formed a considerable attraction. Besides the usual amount of legs allotted to such quadrupeds, it possessed an extra one, equal in size to the others, and which grew out out of the hump upon its shoulders. At first I thought it might be an imposition; but upon examining it I found it to be genuine. This animal was covered with shells and bells, and received the profoundest homage from the crowd. The now narrow Ganges glided quietly by, its surface glistening in the sun. Where it met and joined the Jumna, there were gaudy banners, bearing quaint devices, flapping in the silent breeze from the tops of lofty bamboos. A vast multitude of people congregated here for the purpose of bathing, and the sacred waters were covered with bright yellow flowers, which seem to hold a high importance in this eastern festival. The presence of some swinging boats served to remind one of the miniature fairs at home; but in all else the panorama was far different. It is, however, not to be wondered at that the filthy and negligent habits of half the natives brought on cholera, and for several days the fatal cases averaged sixty. Victims were found dead at the railway station. In one day seven corpses were removed. The scourge has happily confined itself to the district where it was engendered. Allahabad is now very full of visitors from Bengal, and the hotels have been thronged.

EXTENT OF INDIA'S ASSISTANCE TO THE PEKIN AUTHORITIES.—Somewhat exaggerated ideas seem to prevail in England as to the extent to which India has been assisting the Pekin authorities. We have sold for a fair price 4,000 muskets, which are now of obsolete pattern, with a due proportion of musket ammunition. The muskets of the 2nd Punjab Infantry and 5th B.N.I.

were also taken over on their departure from China for the use of Chinese troops. We are not aware that any volunteers have yet left India for the Anglo-Chinese force, notwithstanding the permission granted in the *Calcutta Gazette* some months ago. But as soon as Captain Osborn has really organised his force, we should not be surprised were several adventurers and some Indian officers to seek in China that excitement which India is not likely to offer them for many years. Captain Osborn has offered such favourable terms in the shape of pay, wound and death bounties and prize-money, that he has secured a fine body of short-service men-of-war's men, and to act with them he intends to raise levies of Chinese seamen. The Anglo-Chinese fleet is to be under the rules of H.M.'s Navy, except that discharge is substituted for corporal punishment.

ECCLIESIASTICAL CHANGES.—We have been informed that the Rev. Henry Hutton, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain and Senior Chaplain of the Old Church, intends shortly to retire from the service. The following changes will take place in the Ecclesiastical Establishment on the Rev. Mr. Hutton's retirement: The Rev. Arthur Brown Spry, M.A., at present Senior Chaplain of St. John's Church (old cathedral), becomes Senior Presidency Chaplain, on a salary of Rs. 1,201-3-3 per month, and the Rev. Mr. Garbett, attached to the Barrackpore Church, will be offered the Junior Presidency Chaplainship, of which the emoluments are Rs. 1,126-2 per month.

THE LATE MR. RICKETTS.—The native community of Calcutta lately subscribed for the portrait of Mr. Ricketts, who four years ago was a Member of Council, and in his reply to a farewell address from the natives declared, "Throughout my long experience the more I have trusted native officers, the more faithful they have been found." The portrait is hung in the hall of the British Indian Association, and represents the deceased gentleman in full length, with a paper bearing these words in his hands. Is the portrait intended to honour the memory of Mr. Ricketts, or the character of the Bengalees? An able officer, Mr. Ricketts' conceit and pure Bengal Civilianism prevented him from doing more good, and led him to do much evil. But for him and Sir J. P. Grant, Bengal might have had a field survey.

WIFE-BEATING.—A Mussulman, a Mooktear of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, was sentenced at the sessions to rigorous imprisonment for three years, for most barbarous treatment of his "nika" wife. On return from Court one day he was displeased with the soup prepared for him, because it had been burnt. After abusing his wife he deliberately took both her hands in his right, and with his left hand applied the lamp to her clothes, saying, "As you have burnt my soup, I shall burn you." In this position he held her till the fire reached her waist, by which time she was severely burnt on her left side, and in endeavouring to put out the flames she burnt her hands also. He was proved to have then taken and dashed her against the floor. Next to jealousy there is no more fruitful cause of wife-beating in India than badly prepared food.

FREEBOOTERS IN CENTRAL INDIA.—In no part of the empire is the prosperity of our own territory and subjects more intimately associated with the behaviour of our feudatory neighbours than in Central India. From the Chumbul to the Nerbudda our provinces are flanked by the dominions of powerful chieftains, and entangled with all the duchies, large and small, of Bundelcund. It is important, for the safety and peace of our subjects, that strong control should reign within their borders, as it is that good government should be maintained in our own possessions. The boundaries that till lately marked the sway of the Mahratta to the eastward of the Betwa, have been more clearly defined, and more conveniently arranged than heretofore; but though they have been substantially, and where the features of the country permitted, geographically marked out, there is no towering range of hills or unfordable torrent to act as a bar of defence on either side. The evil disposed to the

west and to the east cross to and fro without check or hindrance; the murderer escapes from his pursuers, and the plunderer safely runs his pillage to harbour in the fastnesses and jungles of an alien State, where the ground retains no mark of the footprint, and the peasantry will afford no clue to the lair. Under circumstances such as these, it is needful that a strong preventive check should be held on the turbulent and disaffected, by means of a well armed, well disciplined, and courageous constabulary. They must be armed with a better weapon than the club or the match-lock, otherwise they will not be able to cope with superior numbers. They must be strictly disciplined or they will prove a greater source of terror to the peaceful cultivator than to the outlaw. And they must be brave and enduring, or they will be useless. Such a police was raised with the view of subduing rebellion in 1851, and under the term "constabulary" it still exists, and must for many years continue, to preserve peace in the wild fastnesses of Bundelcund. The detective element has been advantageously grafted on the seasoned and well disciplined military trunk, and they now form a constabulary which preserves peace in our towns, on our roads, and in our jungles. But the zeal and intelligence of the officers, and all the enterprise and courage of their men, avail nothing so long as these depredators find secure retreats in native States; retreats so convenient to our borders, that a few hours of darkness suffice for a foray on ground that they dare not approach by daylight. This is a subject that demands prompt and earnest consideration. The chiefs of Central India, and foremost of them all—Scindia, should be urged to commence a reform which the spirit of the age and of humanity demands. It cannot be delayed. Life and property must be made secure. Large gangs of dacoits cannot be allowed to invade our districts, to carry off wealthy captives for ransom, or to return laden with midnight spoil. Energetic measures have compelled these scoundrels to forsake their lairs within our own borders, and similar measures must be adopted by our feudal neighbours. The landholders, who shield them, should be coerced; the officials, who fear them, should be dispensed with; and some well-equipped, carefully-disciplined, daring men, should be let loose in parties of twenties over the jungles wherein they hide. Every forest pathway should be probed; every bivouac should be noted and marked down; and liberal rewards should be conceded for every success or capture. Until some such tactics as these are adopted, the Boondeela freebooters will have it all their own way in Central India.—*Friend of India*.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS.—The *Lahore Chronicle* publishes a list of all the Roman Catholic priests who act as military chaplains in India, from which it appears that at least 80 per cent. are foreigners, chiefly French and Italian. Two are Jesuits. The Vicar Apostolic of Behar is Dr. Athanasius Hartmann, a German. In the Agra and Punjab Vicariat, there is Dr. Bedenic, a Swabian; his two immediate predecessors were Bishops Carli and Persico, both Italians. In Bombay, Dr. Steins, a Bavarian, is the Bishop; and in Burmah, Dr. Bigandet, an Italian. Each of these foreign priests receives, we believe, Rs. 400 per month from the Indian Government. The Irish priests are employed chiefly as teachers and missionaries in Bengal and Bombay.

THE DELHI BANK has declared a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, and has carried 2 per cent. to the credit of the reserve fund. The shareholders have done well in deciding that under any circumstances one per cent. shall always be credited to that fund. Mr. Parry, the able manager, has been presented with a bonus of Rs. 5,000, for his efforts in recovering further securities lost in the mutiny.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERSHIPS.—It has been ruled by Government that all officers, civil or military, shall on first appointment to third class assistant commissionerships draw Rs. 400 a month, until they pass the higher standard of examination and are vested with full powers, after which they will receive Rs. 500 a month.

TRACTION ENGINES IN INDIA.—The quiet of Anarkullie was rather disturbed this evening by the arrival of one of Bourne's traction engines. It came at a very slow pace into the station, having five or six waggons in tow, and it was quite dark before it arrived at its destination. It took upwards of a month in accomplishing the distance between Mooltan and Lahore, having met with one or two mishaps on its journey. I trust it may prove a successful speculation; but from what I saw I am afraid it is too cumbersome an article to prove useful on our Punjab roads. It will be used between this place and Ferozepore, meeting the Oriental Inland Company's steamers and transporting the goods at once thence to Lahore, where the head office of the company is located.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.—The telegraph lines throughout India are to be thoroughly reconstructed. There is to be a double line between Bombay and Calcutta, and a new coast line from Galle to Bombay. Sir William O'Shaughnessy's lines were of a temporary make-shift character, all that he engaged to do having been to complete, any how, the lines between certain great towns, so that no matter whether well or ill-constructed, that is, temporarily or permanently, there should be a system of Indian telegraphs at work within a given time. We are now paying for this haste. The lines are in bad condition, and will have to be reconstructed in the best manner. The expenditure will be heavy, but it will be cheerfully borne. The great difficulty will be to get the material out from England as quickly and in as large quantity as is necessary. There is some material here to go on with, but much more is required. Wooden posts are to be done away with, "Hamilton's iron standards" being substituted instead. The Home Government would not give Colonel Douglas the particular kind of insulators he long ago applied for, but sent out, on the recommendation of the inventor, and as less expensive, some of Sir William O'Shaughnessy's. These have been fairly tried, and have failed; and now at home Colonel Stewart is the officer consulted. The transit of the standards from the coast to the interior will cost heavily—seven rupees each from Calcutta to Agra only! The work of reconstruction is now being proceeded with from Agra to the Punjab.

A PUNJAB SEMI-CHRISTIAN RAJAH.—Many of your readers may possibly be familiar with the name of the Rajah of Kuppootulha, a chief of some local renown on this side of India. He has been eulogised and lauded by a certain class to such an extent as to make him appear the very *ne plus ultra* of a liberal native nobleman. He attends church and religious meetings, is married to an Eurasian Christian lady, is a freemason, attends *barra-khanas*, and was lionised at the recent Conference, where he was pronounced a Christian whose example was worthy of imitation, and whose likeness forms the centre of a photograph of the most conspicuous worthies whose shadows were deemed worthy of being perpetuated to future generations. This gentleman, as I before said, is married to a Christian lady, by whom he has one or two children, and who, having European nurses and other Christian attendants, it was thought were being brought up as Christians. But it is now publicly announced that the elder, a child between three and four years of age, is on the eve of being married by pundits and gooroots, whose law changeth not! Now, all I have to say in the matter is, that after all the fuss that has been made about this Rajah, and the way he has been held up as a paragon of all that is good, this public act of his is calculated to bring our religion into contempt. The Rajah is not, never was, and I doubt if he ever will become, a Christian in heart; he has certain ends in view, the accomplishment of which induce him to hover, as it were, on the brink of Christianity, but into which he will never really plunge. The Punjab has a Government, which is supposed to be favourable to Christianity, a fact well known to the Rajah, who, with the hereditary cunning of his race, doubtless thought he might be a gainer by becoming almost a Christian; hence his double conduct.

LAHORE, Jan. 17.—ADVANTAGES OF THE RAILWAYS.—I have been silent for some time past respecting railway doings here—not that anything has now particularly occurred to give occasion to my introducing the topic; but the fact of my having omitted for some time to make any reference to the subject, may induce you to suppose it was one that occupied no prominent place in Punjab history. Such is very far from being the fact, I assure you; its great importance is every day showing itself more and more. Already has trade of every kind received a stimulus therefrom to an extent almost impossible to conceive. The timber trade, among others, has increased a hundredfold; while the thousands of labouring classes who are to be seen repairing daily to, and returning from, works on different parts of the line in immense gangs, is a living instance of the benefits accruing to this large section of the community by the introduction of railways. The bazaar and villages are now completely denuded of the crowds of idlers who some time ago were to be found, at every hour of the day, hanging about in a naked, half-starved condition, plotting mischief. These people are now transformed into beings of quite a different kind; they are warmly clad in winter, well fed, and have a contented, happy appearance that contrasts very favourably with their previous condition. It is true that such a large demand for labourers of all kinds has materially and necessarily increased the rate of ordinary labour, and in many cases rendered it a matter of extreme difficulty for private individuals to obtain good mechanics under any circumstances, owing to the facility of getting constant employment, at high wages, on the railway. But this cannot be viewed otherwise than favourable, though it is productive of occasional hardship. However, not to become prosy, I will only add, as I may not revert to the subject again for some time, that not only is railway influence felt by the poor labourer and artificer, but by all, high and low, European and native. The incomplete portion of the Mooltan line is progressing rapidly, while the preliminary work of boring in the Beas and Sutlej rivers for the Delhi Railway is also being proceeded with. The two superior officers of the company, the agent and chief engineer, are now on a tour of inspection of the line towards Delhi, and, it is said, active steps will be taken to commence the works immediately. As far as I can judge, the Delhi line will, as a commercial speculation, prove the most remunerative of the two; it is very popular here with all, and I have been informed that no difficulty has been experienced in filling the share list. For a considerable period attention has been gradually directed to the very many imperfections the capital city of the Punjab presents as a great commercial emporium, till at length matters have forced themselves on the local authorities to such an extent as to make it apparent the time has fully arrived when vigorous action must be taken to remedy existing defects, if Lahore is to remain the first trading mart of the province. The influx of Europeans and people of all countries has been so great during the past two or three years, that the population has doubled itself; and if railways, canals, and works and schemes of every kind, such as have recently sprung up, only continue in the same ratio, the place must treble itself before another two years have passed over it. To those unacquainted with the locality it may, perhaps, be better were I to mention, that Lahore, commonly so called, consists of four distinct and distantly situated and by no means imposing stations. Ancient Lahore (the city) is inclosed by walls, and is entirely inhabited by natives of all kinds. Anarkullie, the seat of local Government, is a pleasant little village situated a short distance from the city, and occupied almost entirely by employes of Government. Meean Meer, the military cantonment, is six miles south of Anarkullie; while Noulukha, the railway terminus and future town, around which commerce ultimately is sure to cling, is nearly three miles from either of the other places referred to. These four stations embrace probably an area of some fifteen miles in circumference, and, as may well be sup-

posed, their scattered and isolated condition is productive of considerable inconvenience to the ordinary public business of the place, and must prove fatal to its prosperity in a commercial point of view. To meet the present difficulty to a considerable extent, it is contemplated erecting a *new Lahore*, nearly midway between Anarkullie and the railway terminus, in such a position as not to render any great change requisite among the native portion of the community, while the distance of the new town to the military cantonment will be shortened by nearly one-half the distance. This change, though greatly needed, is not viewed by all classes here with favour; many householders, whose incomes are principally derived from rents, are, (and perhaps not unnaturally,) utterly opposed to the scheme, and can adduce innumerable reasons against the proposed plan. Others, too, who reside on their own estates in Anarkullie, do not look upon the change with any relish. But I, who don't own a single brick in Lahore, and can look at it in a cool, philosophical, impartial manner, consider the project not only an admirable but an indispensable one. It is manifestly impossible that Lahore should continue as it is: it must either advance or retrograde, and if the opportunity is now let slip, another town will step in and take her place, and all chance of rising again will be impossible.

POLITICAL OFFICERS AT NATIVE DURBARS.—It was of late a subject of discussion in the newspapers regarding political officers taking off their shoes when entering the durbars of native chiefs. The political agent at Rajpootana made the matter a subject of communication with several native chiefs of that place. We are now happy to learn that this rude practice has been abolished in the Rajpootana territories. The native chiefs have been pleased to waive the ceremony of the political agent taking off his shoes when visiting them.

MR. H. B. HARRINGTON.—We contradict, upon good authority, the statement that appeared in some of the local newspapers, that Mr. H. B. Harrington is to succeed Mr. Edmonstone as the Lieut.-Governor of the N. W. Provinces. Nothing, in fact, has definitely transpired as to who will obtain the high office, though, in well-informed circles, Mr. Muir is mentioned as the likeliest individual to be appointed. Both are eminently qualified for the post, and, whoever gets it, the destinies of the N. W. Provinces will be in able hands. We would not have it understood that the election alternates between the two gentlemen named.—*Englishman*.

SIR CHARLES WOOD has decided that the enforced retirement of civilians after thirty-five years' service does not apply to judges of the High Court of Judicature, who are to remain on the bench for the period specified in the rules laid down in the *Gazette* of the 16th July last, namely, seven years' actual service in that office. According to this ruling, Mr. H. T. Raikes, one of the judges appointed in July, 1862, who has already actually resided in the country for thirty-five years, might continue, if he saw fit, to serve on the bench till 1869, but we understand he has announced his intention of retiring on the pension of his rank on the expiration of his present six months' sick leave.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Jan. 28.

THE LINE OF RAILWAY TO AHMEDABAD is to be opened to-morrow, Jan. 20. The entire length is 185 miles. The accommodation at the Ahmedabad end will consist of tents, till the station (now in course of erection) is completed. This terminus, with its station, workshop, &c., when finished will present an imposing and busy appearance. A new company have started, called the Royal Gujarat Hotel Company, conducted by Jehangeer Brothers and Co., having for its purpose the laudable object of providing hotels at all the principal railway stations in Gujarat. On the opening of the line to Bombay the comfort of these hotels will be felt and appreciated by travellers proceeding from the presidency to Ahmedabad. The journey now necessitates the taking a stoak of creature comforts; and it is at a station, where one perhaps arrives as a stranger, that the want of an hotel is felt.

AMALGAMATION OF BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES.—The general orders for the formation of the amalgamated general staff of the British and Indian forces, as finally sanctioned and sent out to this country in a military letter from the Secretary of State for India; and also the nominations to the different staff appointments in the Adjutant-general's and Quartermaster-general's Departments of the Bengal army, in accordance with the Secretary of State's directions, have lately been published. The new arrangements are judicious and efficient, for they dispose of the expensive and useless double machinery the day for which has legitimately passed away, while fully providing for the discharge of the duties of the two important departments concerned, and effecting a considerable pecuniary saving. We perceive that, in the nominations to the list of Assistant Quartermasters-general, Major D. Shute, hitherto at the head of the next grade, has been passed over, two officers junior to him in the department, and of course below him in the list—Captain Johnson and Major Roberts—having been promoted over his head, without any reason being assigned. There is also an innovation in the list of the nine Deputy-assistant Quartermasters-general which we cannot exactly understand, and which requires explanation. Hitherto these officers have been divided into three different classes or grades, with three different rates of staff-pay; whereas, in the amalgamated list, the whole nine officers are assimilated, and all classification is done away with. The proportion of officers of the Adjutant-general's and Quartermaster-general's departments assigned to army head-quarters is fair, and such as the exigencies of the service require; and, on the whole, we think the amalgamation and arrangements such as will work efficiently with a considerable saving to the public—two excellent aims to keep in view in these times.—*Englishman*, Feb. 8.

ANTICIPATED MILITARY REDUCTIONS.—It is not the Madras army alone that may now look out for reductions and retrenchments, that of Bengal should also be prepared for scratches of the pen and clippings of the shears. We mentioned lately that the native cavalry force of the Bengal army was certainly doomed to considerable diminution, and we would warn the infantry that they, too, will be passed in review by the financiers, and possibly curtailed of a portion of their strength and numbers. We viewed with satisfaction the considerable reduction of the native army which was wisely effected a few years ago, and we should gladly have seen the reduction carried much further at that time; but it is never too late to recommence the good work, and we should be willing spectators of a still continued economy in that direction. The country generally disarmed, and the new police system fully inaugurated and working, the native armies of the three presidencies are still larger than is necessary. If the native army could be considered a tower of strength in case of need, perhaps it might be as well to keep that tower at its present proportions; but this being a very doubtful point, and it being very easy to augment the native army whenever it may be desirable to do so, the present force is larger than is requisite for the safety and peace of the country, or good for the revenue. It is at all times easy to improvise a native army in India; and if it be objected that an army or a number of regiments thus suddenly raised will be deficient in military knowledge, discipline, and skilful use of their arms, it may, with truth, be answered that these deficiencies will only be comparative, leaving the advantage far on the side of the Government, as, whilst its enemies must spring from a disarmed population, its new levies would be properly armed, would act in combination with trained and experienced soldiers, and, greatest consideration of all, would be commanded and led by British officers. We hope that, in this matter, the financiers will look well and early to the public interests, and cut down to the safety line as regards the numerical strength of the native armies of the three presidencies.—*Englishman*, Feb. 8.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS.—A case of some importance to uncovenanted officers relative to travelling allowances has just been decided by Government. An uncovenanted officer, transferred from a sister Presidency to a responsible post in Calcutta on a higher emolument, applied for travelling allowances to join his new appointment, but the Government of India in the Financial Department decided that when an uncovenanted officer, employed in one Presidency, is appointed to a post in another on a higher salary, no travelling allowance is to be granted to him in that case; but when the salary is less than that of his previous appointment the allowance will be granted according to the rules of the service.—*Hurkaru*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2. Countess Russell, Thompson, Liverpool; Saladin, Baillie, London; Yarras, Nairan, Colombo.—3. Achilles, Warwick, Liverpool; Kennington, Edwards, Penang; City of Nankin, Craig, Glasgow; Astronomer, Thomas, —. 4. Lander Shah, Barrington, Galle.—5. str. Rangoon, Lowen, Moulmein; City of Poona, Willis, Colombo; City of Dublin, Titania, Good, Galle.—6. Pudel, —, Melbourne.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Kennington.—Mrs. Edwards.
Per City of Nankin.—Messrs. R. D. Gilbraith, T. Watson, J. Kelso, J. Hamilton.
Per Iskender Shah.—Mrs. Barrington.
Per Pudel.—Mr. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and two children.

Per Rangoon.—Maj. gen. Mrs. and Miss Carthew, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Master Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. Biddy and three children, Mrs. Harding and two children, Capt. Munro, Loomont, and Burnett, Mr. Bodal.

Per Simla.—Miss H. Dempster, Mr. Crouch, Capt. S. A. Hunter, Capt. Macpherson, Mr. C. Newmarch, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mr. E. P. Ambahly, Mr. G. W. Brookes, Mr. B. Molter, Mrs. Wilcock, Mr. E. Gariside, Rev. M. Wade, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. J. B. West, Mr. J. B. Chapman, Miss Horner, Mrs. Fuller and son, Staff surg. Davys Fitz Geddon, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Betagh, Mr. H. Lundie, Staff surg. A. D. and Mrs. Hone and infant, Mr. H. B. Scott, Mr. J. T. Sawyer, Mr. E. Holland, Mr. J. Thompson, Maj. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. Griffith, Mr. T. B. Cockerell, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Mr. Tilton and child, Mr. A. C. Mangies, Mr. Pepper, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Master Kennedy, Mr. E. S. Robertson, Mr. Moran and son, Lieut. Curtis, Mr. J. B. Tonkins, Mr. Cumine, Mr. B. Armstrong, Mr. E. Wytenback, Maj. McMullen, Maj. Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Monasay, Mr. Jubbhay, Mr. M. Milia, Mr. A. Durjeebloy, Mr. Mustac, Mr. T. Monranala, Mr. Raillae, C. Salpett, Mr. Voss.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 31. Verena Collet, Fockenbergh, Havre; Calabar, Thompson, Mauritius; Indomitable, Carrow, Bombay.—Feb. 1. Futlay Ailun, Blaney, Madras.—2. Duke of Wellington, Wetherell, Mauritius; Surrey, Lash, London; Castle Howard, Lamprell, Shanghai; Hashemy, Nash, Moulmein and Akyab; Gilbert Thompson, Cooper, London; Bernicia, Mahonas, Bourbon.—3. Gornila, Hill, China; Antelope, Lavender, New York; Polar Star, Gill, St. Thomas; India, Gray, Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Clara, McPhun, Liverpool.—4. C. H. Hunt, Hale, Bremen; Tenasserim, Tully, Liverpool; Ardberg, Nicol, London.—8. P. and O. str. Nemesis, —, Suva.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Nemesis.—For MADRAS.—Lieut. gen. Sir Hope Grant, Lady Grant, Lieut. col. Scott, Maj. Biddulph, Gen. and Miss Garstin, Miss Dale, Mr. Aitken, Mr. W. B. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. B. Schmidt. For GALLE.—Mr. Scott Moncrieff. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. D. Gow. For SUVA.—Mr. Veltmann. For MALTA.—Capt. George. For MARSHALLS.—Maj. and Mrs. Stafford and family, Mr. H. D. Ferguson, Mr. R. Chadwick, Capt. Nunnerby, Lieut. Bell, Mr. Paynter, Mr. G. Turabull, Mr. Oeler, Mr. Ross and child, Col. Shipley's child, Mr. H. W. Cooke, Mr. R. Heenan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Lammond, Dr. Emanuel, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Dr. Cowan. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. gen. and Mrs. Carthew, Miss Carthew, Mrs. Keith Young and children, Mrs. David Cowie and children, Mr. C. Kenny, Dr. and Mrs. Tytler, Col. F. H. Smith, Mrs. Scott Moncrieff and infant, Capt. Fitzmaurice, Mr. Marron.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 8, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent.	Sa. Rs. 89 14	
New Company's Rupees 4 do.	84 3 10 95 0	
5rd Sica Rupees 4 do.	93 4 93 8	
Public Works 5 do.	104 4 104 8	
Ditto 5 do.	105 0 105 4	
New 5 do.	112 4 113 8	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Government Paper	5 per ct.
Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On Deposit of Goods, &c.	7 1/2 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 11-16
Ditto with Documents, do.	2 0 15-16
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0 0 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	

RATES OF ADVANCE.

per cent.	Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co's Rs. 70
4 ditto	Government Paper	100 " 74
4 ditto	ditto	Co's Rs. 100 " 78
5 ditto	ditto	" 100 " 95
5 1/2 ditto	ditto	" 100 " 95
	New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 94

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value at Co's Rupees.
Bank of Bengal	4000	8550 to 8600
Agri Bank (Limited)	500	900 to 920
Oriental Bank	225	No sales.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	16 to 17
Hoogly	1000	950
Delhi Bank	500	580 to 600
Commercial Bank	2250	No sales.
Calcutta and Burmah	2500	None available.
Mercantile Bank	21000	1000
Simla Bank	2500	550
People's Bank	75	Par.
India General Steam	1000	1270
Ganges Company	500	500 to 530
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1840 to 1850
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	900 to 930
Hoogly (Eastern)	1000	1380 to 1400
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	60 to 65
Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	130 to 135
Bengal Tea Company	100	164 to 165
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	200	Par
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	735 to 740
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1280 to 1300
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	16 to 17
Central Assam Tea Company	100	110 to 112
Assam Tea Company	200	480 to 490
East India Railway Company	218	1280 to 1300
East India Copper Co (Limited)	1000	11 dis.
East India Tea Company (Limited)	109	104 to 106
Do.	40	41 to 42
Calcutta Auction Company (Limited)	75	12 to 15
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	1600 to 1520

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	3 1/2 to 10 4 1/2
Doubletons	"	32 6 to 32 8
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	20 4 to 20 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 8 to 16 2
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt.	Rs. 16 5 to 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 15 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, Co's Rs. 100	"	"
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	224 0 to 225 0
Mexican ditto	"	220 8 to 221 6

FREIGHTS.

To London, £3 10s. 6d. to £3 17s. 6d. per ton.
To Liverpool, £3 to £3 0s. 0d.

MADRAS.

THE CARNIVAL OF TRAVANCORE.

In no part of India, not even at Benares, Muttra, and Pooree, do we find the rites of Hindooism practised with such pomp, or carried out with so perfect an organisation, as in the native State of Travancore, at the very extremity of the peninsula. Side by side with enlightened efforts on the part of the Dewan, whose career we lately described, to spread education and intelligence, we have a system of worship more intimately allied with the administration of the State than any ever witnessed since the Jewish Theocracy. The theory is that none but a Brahmin can be sovereign, and so the Rajah, by issuing from a golden cow, becomes one of the twice-born. So recently as 1811 the State assumed the management of all the chief pagodas in the country, receiving all offerings and supporting the enormous establishments of priests and dancing girls. In a population of a million and a quarter, of whom a tenth are slaves, a return made by the late Dewan shows that there were 1,488 pagodas under the management of the State and 1,408 in villages, all ministered in by "Shanthies" who, like the Levites of old, have a fixed term of service of from six to three years, during which they dare not even speak to women. The performance of daily worship and the periodical festivals in the great pagoda of Trevandrum alone, cost £15,104 annually. The Rajah has only a vote in the select vestry which manages the temple.

The mingled magnificence and folly of most of the ceremonies in Travancore will be best understood from one named the "Mura-Japam," which is performed once in six years, at a cost of £20,000, during the eight weeks beginning the 19th of November. Mura is a Malayalam word, meaning "due succession," and Japam in Sanskrit expresses the muttering of prayers. The object of the ceremony, first performed about a century and a quarter ago, is the destruction of enemies, and the prosperity of the country. About four thousand Malay-

also Brahmins, termed Numboories, assemble. They are not all considered of the same purity of caste, and, therefore, their emoluments vary. A year before the ceremony itself preparations commence. In several places within the fort of Trevandrum sheds are erected for the priests and as storehouses. A day or two previous to the commencement of the ceremony the stores are visited by the Rajah. At the same time a Numboory, whose hereditary profession is medicine, causes several sorts of pills, powders, electuaries, and scented oils to be prepared. Most of the Numboories come in from the Cochin territories and Malabar. All their travelling expenses are paid, and they get sumptuous meals in all the charity mess-houses on the way. Their chiefs are supplied with palanquins, and come on special written invitations from the Rajah. They do not actually take part in the ceremonies, but their very presence is considered sanctifying.

The ordinary Numboories perform their *Japum* thrice a-day. In the morning and afternoon they pray inside the pagoda, and after sunset in the tank. The Rajah and others make *Pradakshinam* (perambulation) to the Numboories, as they stand knee-deep in water, and mutter prayers for regular returns of rain. The sides of the tank are covered with cocoanut leaves, to prevent the profane eye from looking on. Each Brahmin is paid two Travancore fanams for the morning, one for the evening, and half for the afternoon prayers—in all about a shilling. The inferior Brahmins are allowed to join the Numboories only in the afternoon and evening prayers, with the exception of such as are thoroughly versed in the *Vedas*, and can pass a prescribed test. The true Numboories do not undergo any examination. All of them are very sumptuously fed in the pagoda morning and evening. At noon rice gruel with curries is served out to them. The cooks and overseers are Tamil Brahmins specially enrolled. From father to son the special employment descends, and it is a sort of ceremony for the Dewan to hear the roll of their names read before him. Recommendations come in from all sides to fill up vacancies, and to obtain a change from heavier to lighter duties for them. The overseers, rice cooks, sweetmeat cooks, curry cooks, cocoanut grinders, water-drawers, water-servers, sandal-wood grinders, carriers of seat planks, salt and pickle servers, gruel cooks, &c., make up altogether upwards of 500 men, and after performing their respective works partake of the viands prepared for the Numboories. The sheds in which the Numboories live are supplied with rows of shabby wooden cots, with a weaving of coir rope on the top as a support. The holy men are also furnished with a suit of gunny cloth and a coarse carpet. Every night when they emerge after supper from the pagoda they are supplied with torches, which they shake as they walk on.

For seven weeks the Numboories fully enjoy the carnival. They walk every thoroughfare, bazaar, suburb, and public place. They cannot be prevented from entering even palaces and speaking indecencies. Often the oddest circumstances occur to them. There is a clock tower in Trevandrum, in which there is a large puppet supplied with iron jaws, which it opens and closes as often as the clock strikes. An unusually inquisitive Numboory was one noon standing near it when it was about to strike 1 p.m. When the mouth opened his curiosity led him to insert his hand in it, and then came down the upper jaw, which pounded his fingers to a jelly. There he had to stand till the puppet gaped again when the clock struck. Another man was caught in the clutches of a leopard to whose cage he approached too close. Another broke a large mirror in the Rajah's palace by knocking against it, supposing it to be a doorway. There is a degree of antagonism between the Numboories and Tamil Brahmins, as the latter are entirely excluded from participating in the pleasures. They cannot even return the ridiculous epithets used by the Numboories during these seven weeks. On the beginning of the eighth week the Tamil Brahmins are allowed to take food with the Numboories, though they have no other privileges. Then

there is a rush, and the Numboories, numerically and physically weaker than the Tamil Brahmins, begin to decamp one by one. On the last day of the carnival, which is called *Laksha Deepum* (one lakh of lights), all Brahmins and Numboories receive each a copper lota filled with gingerly seed and a sum of about Rs. 7. At night there is a grand illumination inside the Pagoda. All the sheds are removed, the yards are filled with rows of bamboo frame work of various designs, and small earthen vessels to hold oil are placed all over them. These, and other lights, such as large flambeaux and pyramidal lamps, are lit up at night. The Rajah and others attend the ceremony, which people from great distances flock to witness. The Rajah finally dismisses the Numboory chiefs with rich presents, and the carnival is at an end.

Such is the greatest national festival of Travancore, described from native sources. Not unlike the harvest-home feast of tabernacles among the Jews, in the booths, the water and the torches made of the linen of the priests, how different is the Mura Japum in its indecencies, its priestly exclusiveness, its sensualities! The most difficult task of the founders of the Indian Church of the future will be, as it was in the first three centuries, to graft Christian propriety on festivals steeped in heathen abominations. Let us hope that such feasts as the Mura Japum, half a century hence, will be at once as joyous and innocent as the occasion which gave rise to the finest of the Jewish songs.—*Friend of India*.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER "BURMAH."

This ill-fated vessel had the following first-class passengers on board for Madras from Calcutta and the Northern Ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and three children, Mr. Saunders, Mr. C. Simpson, Mr. Hicks, Dr. Scott, Lieut. W. Worster, Lieut. Sherman, Lieut. Rennick, Captain Hunter, Lieut. Wetherall, Captain Fulton, Mrs. G. Meppen and two children, and Mrs. Clarkson. There were also some twenty second-class passengers—men, women, and children—and several natives.

Nothing particular appears to have occurred on the voyage, which had promise of terminating pleasantly and successfully,—everybody turning in on Sunday night, Jan. 25, with the assurance that they would reach Madras in safety by eight o'clock the following morning. The vessel was making ten or eleven knots an hour on Monday morning. A little before five a.m. it was reported to the captain that a light was visible, and the captain, taking this for the Madras Light, bore up for it—but it eventually proved to be a fire on the beach. It is believed that the lead was going, because immediately afterwards five fathoms were reported as the soundings. The captain then ordered the engines to be backed, but as the vessel was going under full sail and all her steam power, the order could not be promptly obeyed; and in consequence of the great speed at which the vessel was going, the engines could not be reversed. Much valuable time was thus lost, for by the time the speed was checked, the ship took the ground, bow on the beach, about five a.m.; meantime, the engines continued to back, but without any effect. By this time the passengers were roused by the commotion, and rushing on deck, found themselves in close proximity to the cocoanut trees on the beach, which were distinctly visible even before daylight.

The first excitement over, the weather being tolerably fair, it was resolved to send one of the ship's boats under sail to Madras with Mr. Hicks, the company's agent (who happened to be a passenger), as it was known that the steamer *Sydney* was in the roads, and it was hoped by some that with her assistance the *Burmah* might be got off from her perilous position. There were those on board, however, who knew and said that a ship once fairly in the Madras surf never got afloat again; and if this knowledge had been acted upon immediately—the weather being comparatively fine—and the passengers then immediately landed, they might have been saved much of the privation and danger which they subsequently endured. About ten a.m. a catamaran under sail from the north came up to the *Burmah* and

offered assistance, and brought some coolies on board, who helped to lighten the ship by throwing cargo overboard; two horses and two ponies were also safely got ashore with the aid of the catamaran. The chief officer, Mr. Thoms, also got on land by this means for the purpose of attaching a line on shore, which he succeeded in doing. Even now some of the passengers were willing to take their chance on the catamaran, but the captain recommended that they should wait until the arrival of the *Sydney*, as he was not apprehensive of the *Burmah* not holding together for some time. Thus exhorted to patience, the passengers watched anxiously all day for the *Sydney*, which at length showed her lights about eleven p.m. In the meantime, the sea gradually rose, the surf increased, and the weather became squally and wet. About midnight the *Burmah* boats from the *Sydney* attempted to return to her own ship, which had now further drifted into the surf, and in trying to get to leeward of the *Burmah* the boat was swept ashore, happily without injury or damage; and thus both the first and third officers of the *Burmah* with the boat's crew were on shore on Monday night. It was found to be utterly vain to attempt anything more that night, the remainder of which was passed in a state of misery and anxiety by all on board, which can be far better imagined than described; getting into bed or courting sleep was altogether out of the question.

Early on Tuesday morning it was found that the catamaran crew had disappeared, taking away with them during the night their catamaran; and at daylight the *Sydney* sent off two of her boats—one the lifeboat, with a strong crew—and they endeavoured to approach the wreck, but in consequence of the high sea and surf they could not get nearer than speaking, or rather shouting distance, where they threw out grapnels. The passengers now learned to their dismay that no Masula boats had come with the *Sydney*, the boats taken in tow by her having parted and drifted away. The *Sydney's* lifeboats parted about 7 a.m. from her hawser, and spite of all the efforts of the crew she gradually drifted through the surf and was dashed to pieces on the shore; one of the Lascars having got his leg broken. Thus Mr. Beresford, the second officer, and the boat's crew of the *Sydney*, also found themselves on shore.

From daylight up to this time unceasing and strenuous efforts were made to get a line on shore by swimmers and rockets and every conceivable means; but all these efforts proved fruitless, for the rockets would not carry and the swimmers could not get through the surf, until at last Mr. Thoms, the chief officer of the *Burmah*, who it will be remembered had got ashore the previous evening, by great exertion managed to collect a sufficient number of hands to man the ship's boat, which had got to land at midnight, and he manfully succeeded in carrying it through the surf with a light line until he was met by a lascar who swam from the wreck with another line. These being joined were attached to a heavy hawser on the wreck, and the boat returned to the beach, where eventually the hawser was secured to some poles. The conduct of all the ladies and children throughout this trying period has been represented to us in the most glowing terms; they conducted themselves most nobly, commanding by their calmness and fortitude the admiration of the other passengers.

A chair was now rigged on the line fastened ashore to move on a block, and the second engineer volunteered to try the experiment of getting ashore in the chair, hoping that the ladies might be encouraged to follow his example; but in doing this his life was nearly sacrificed, for he was dragged under water for a great distance, and only reached the shore with considerable difficulty. Despair and anguish now seized upon many of the unfortunate passengers. The catamaran gone, the life-boat dashed to pieces, this last experiment of the chair, to which all trusted proving completely unsuccessful, and all human aid or succour seeming further off than ever, it was no wonder that the ladies and children gave way, and that all their fortitude had forsaken them.

The stoutest heart might have well quailed at the terrible dangers which seemed to surround the *Burmah* and its living freight—for the weather grew thicker, heavy rain came on, and the violence of the surf increased. Great distress and anxiety prevailed on all sides, and invited by the ladies the passengers joined in humble prayer to Almighty God—entreating succour and protection; one gentleman read a suitable portion of Scripture, while another poured forth in earnest prayer the sorrows and cries of many trembling hearts to Him who has encouraged His people to call upon Him in the time of trouble. Having thus commended themselves to the protection of their Heavenly Father, and comparative calmness being restored, renewed efforts were made to devise means for quitting the wreck, which could not hold together much longer, for the sea became rougher, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the *Sydney's* second boat was able to get back to that vessel, while the *Burmah's* remaining boats, one slung on the starboard and the other on the weather side, were dashed to pieces against the vessel, the *Sydney* returning to Madras for Masula boats.

The officers and men belonging to the *Sydney* and *Burmah*, who were on shore, after great trouble and exertion succeeded in discovering the missing catamaran and her runaway crew, and induced them, with promises of reward, to return to the wreck, which they did with the utmost reluctance; but having once fairly commenced they worked like slaves, and well earned their reward. The catamaran then, with the aid of the line, made about twenty trips to the wreck, taking the ladies and children across first—a gentleman accompanying them each trip; and all were landed in this way by about three P.M., the captain having been the last man to leave the wreck.

A tent was erected, some of the sails having been got ashore, together with a scanty supply of provisions, and the ladies and children were provided for as well as could be expected. In the meantime, the natives were induced to give up two of their huts for the night, as it was raining heavily. The passengers have lost very nearly everything belonging to them, and all landed necessarily in the lightest possible clothing—some, indeed, in a state of semi-nudity, while all, of course, were completely drenched in getting through the surf. A bale of long cloth which was washed ashore was immediately opened, and supplied raiment and sheeting, and thus passed another miserable night.

Wednesday morning, the 28th, dawned on an empty larder, and it was therefore resolved that the passengers should proceed inland for about half a mile to the canal, the officers and crew remaining on the beach with a view to get by boat to Coromandel, which they reached about ten o'clock. Here, fortunately, they fell in with a small supply of provisions, which were being sent from Madras to one of the passengers, and this sufficed for present wants. Further supplies were procured from Pulicat, and having set sail again, the wrecked party reached the basin at Madras about seven in the evening, and hastened away to their respective homes, thankful to find themselves once again safe on shore, although in tatters and rags.

Few, we are assured, can form any idea of the wretchedness and misery to which the whole party had been subjected since Monday morning, while the inimitable energy and noble exertions of Mr. Thoms, chief officer of the *Burmah*, for the relief of the passengers are described as beyond all praise. The bravery and presence of mind displayed throughout by Mr. Thoms under the trying circumstances in which he was placed, demand the warmest acknowledgment, and we do trust that this gentleman will receive, what he fully deserves, not only the thanks, but some tangible acknowledgment of the directors of the company. Mr. Beresford, of the *Sydney*, and the second and third officers of the *Burmah*, are also entitled to their warmest acknowledgments for their unremitting labours. It is worthy of note that up to Wednesday morning no policemen made their appearance at the wreck, and every-

thing that came on shore was left pretty much to take care of itself. On Wednesday morning the *Burmah's* back was broke, and the sea was making a clean sweep over her. Several of the *Lascars* and ship's company jumped overboard, and, while some got safely ashore, it is believed that five at least have been drowned.

Mr. Smith, the deputy-collector, was met at Pulicat by the passengers with Coolies and provisions, so that the officers and men at the wreck would have all their wants well supplied.

The loss of this really fine vessel is much to be deplored, and we heartily sympathise with Capt. Ashton in his trouble, as from his gentlemanly and disinterested conduct he has gained the respect, confidence, and esteem of all who have come into contact with him.

The captain and officers of the *Sydney* deserve great praise for the alacrity with which they listened to the call of distress, and although they were unable actually to render any effective assistance, they did all that Englishmen and gentlemen could do under the circumstances.—*Madras Times*.

MISSIONARY PROSELYTES.

It is truly wonderful what a vast amount of evil may be created in this world of sorrow, by what are called conscientious people, and never did we perceive a more striking instance of the truth of this aphorism than in a charge which has been recently brought against Wesleyan ministers in Madras of having kidnapped a youth for missionary purposes. We believe that the charge in a legal point of view, was wholly unwarranted, and, indeed, the case was dismissed by the magistrate who heard the evidence. We also believe that the missionary in question is an earnest, self-sacrificing and conscientious man. But at the same time we know that this, and a previous case of similar character, have produced an antagonism to Christianity in the Madras Presidency within the last four or five years, which is plainly perceived by the missionaries themselves, and which has excited a sense of wrong against the teachers, and a hostility to Bible teachings, which are certainly not to be found in Bengal.

Before reviewing the particular case, we wish to make a few preliminary observations. Few are better prepared to admit than ourselves that a vast amount of unascertainable good is being effected by the extension of Missionary schools; and we thoroughly endorse the judgment of Macaulay, that it is not necessary that a man should be a Christian to wish for the propagation of Christianity in this country. The proceedings of the Wesleyan Missionary in the present case are, however, open to condemnation, because they are calculated to neutralise the common efforts which are being made for the spread of Christianity. The facts are as follows:—A boy named Coopa Row, about two or three years ago, began to attend a Missionary school in Tanjore. At that time he appeared to be about fourteen years of age, and consequently at the present time he seems to be about sixteen; his father, indeed, swears that he is still under fourteen, and brought a horoscope and witnesses to prove the statement, but this point we shall have to comment upon presently. It seems that Coopa Row recently became a convert to Christianity, and the local missionary in Tanjore appears to have refused to give him up to his father, and legal proceedings were commenced by the latter; but subsequently Coopa Row returned for a month to his father's house, and then again joined the missionary. Now, so far, we really see no serious cause of complaint. The youth of seventeen had expressed a desire to embrace Christianity, and no restraint was apparently laid either upon his return to his father's house, or upon his residence with the missionary. But Coopa Row was to be made the subject of a sensational article in a magazine, or of a sensational speech in Exeter Hall; and, accordingly, the Rev. Ebenezer Jenkins, Wesleyan Missionary at Madras, supplied the young man with postage stamps to pay his railway charges, and thus enabled Coopa Row to fly from Tanjore. Hindoo parents have at least the same affection for their children as European parents, and it is

therefore not surprising that the father should have at once set out for Madras, and after eight days' search, should have found him in the house of Mr. Jenkins. But we give the story in the words of the father as recorded in the evidence:—

"After eight days' search in Madras, I learnt that the boy was living with the defendant. I called upon the gentleman, and said, 'My son is here, let him go with me.' He replied, 'Yes, your son has come.' I asked him, 'How did he come?' He answered, 'I sent him his railway charges by postage labels, and he came.' I then asked to see the boy, and the defendant told me to come at twelve o'clock. When I went at twelve o'clock, Mr. Jenkins said, 'Your son is with me, but I won't show him to you.' I then said that I had instituted proceedings against the boy in Tanjore, and as yet no decree had been obtained; it was therefore illegal for the defendant to keep the lad in his possession. I afterwards went to the Commissioner of Police, who issued warrants against the defendant and my son. As I had no horoscope or other documents by me. I applied for two weeks' adjournment, which was granted, and meanwhile I got the documents from Manargudi in Tanjore."

As regards the legal charge of kidnapping, Mr. Jenkins is, we believe altogether innocent. The father and other witnesses, who swore that Coopa Row was not fourteen years of age, most likely purged themselves, and the horoscope was, no doubt, a forgery; for other evidence sufficiently established the fact that the youth must have been at least sixteen years of age. But we are sorry to observe that perjury and forgery on the part of parents and relatives in this country naturally follow on such doubtful attempts at early conversion; for what Asiatic father would hesitate to commit even such a crime, if by so doing he could, as he believed, save the soul of his son? But the question is not to be confined within the limits of law, but must be examined on moral grounds, and we hold that to supply a youth of sixteen with the means of running away from his father, as a preliminary to embracing a faith which that father abhors, is not only an indiscretion, but an injustice and a wrong; and, as such, by fomenting the hostility of the masses, is eminently calculated to check the spread of Christianity, and to excite grave suspicions against missionary schools, in which so large an amount of good might be accomplished, but for such reprehensible proceedings.

We have already said that we believe Mr. Jenkins to be a conscientious man, but we feel that his conscience, at any rate, requires a little enlightenment. It may be said that a Hindoo youth of sixteen is equal to a European young man of twenty or more, but this is only true in one sense. He may be fit for undertaking the duties of a husband or a father, but in all other respects a Hindoo of two-and-twenty is infinitely less independent in thought and action than a European youth of sixteen. Yet even in Europe such early conversions from one faith to another are usually regarded with grave suspicion, and are but too often accompanied by imposture. Our police reports are frequently bringing to light cases of young ladies, who have preferred to have escaped from nunneries, or from Roman Catholic teachings of some kind or other, on the score of conversion, but who have subsequently shown by their conduct that they were totally unworthy of the charity they have received; whilst it is only a week or two back that we transferred to our columns from the *Patriot* newspaper the history of a scamp who had taken in a number of clergymen in all directions, and of all denominations. This young Hindoo would have been far more likely to have turned out a satisfactory convert if he had remained at Tanjore than by being smuggled away to Madras, where he must be provided not only with a livelihood, but with a wife; circumstances which alone occasion a large amount of scandal, and of libellous scandal, amongst the native community at large.

We believe that we shall be doing some good if we ventilate this point a little. The recent case is not the only one in which Mr. Jenkins has been implicated. It is only two or three years back, as we learn from the Madras papers, that a similar case occurred in which the restoration of a youth was required by the Supreme Court, and when Mr. Jenkins was rather hotly pursued by an

infuriated mob. The result of these transactions is not only a vast amount of covert sneers, and insinuations in the native press, but round charges of kidnapping and enticing. The plain facts of the case, which are bad enough in themselves, are exaggerated in every direction, and spread like wildfire through the bazaars into private families. It is unhesitatingly asserted, and no one has any interest in contradicting it, that the youths are enticed by promises of being provided for life, and that the influence of female servants is brought to bear upon the young neophytes. Of course these stories are false, and all Europeans know them to be flagitious lies, but they are received as truths by the mass of the natives, and, unfortunately, there is no one to gainsay them. However, we have reason to know that the conduct of such proselytes as Mr. Jenkins is most properly condemned by the majority of the missionaries themselves, who are satisfied with doing the good work which lies before them, and leaving the results in the hands of Him who alone knoweth the hearts of man. And our chief object in discussing the case is to prevent the native journals, who have pretty generally discussed the proceedings at Madras, from identifying them with those of the general body of missionaries in this country; who have, in most cases, succeeded in securing the confidence of the people amongst whom they have been located, if they have not generally produced the religious impressions which we cannot but hope will some day affect the hearts of the people at large.—*Calcutta Englishman*, Jan. 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DOVETON COLLEGE.—The eighth annual meeting of the members of the above institution was held on Feb. 13, T. Clarke, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. W. Gray having opened the meeting with prayer, Dr. Vansomeren, the secretary, read the annual report, and the financial secretary furnished the statement of accounts for the past year. The annual report began with a complimentary tribute to the memory of the late Mr. W. Grant, one of the principal benefactors of the college, in whose demise the institution had sustained a grievous loss. During the past year the school had received as the bequest of the late Mr. Carstairs the sum of Rs. 4,000. A library room had been provided, at the request of the Rev. T. Ford, of the Church Missionary Society, for the accommodation of the students desirous of competing for Mr. Cator's prizes. Mr. Adamson's resignation of the head mastership had been accepted with much regret, and would take effect from the 1st of February ensuing. The principal was at present in communication with the Reverends Dr. Halley, and Messrs. Royston and Chapman in England, regarding the selection of a suitable person for the post. The terms, under certain stipulations, were fixed at Rupees 250 a month, besides £160 for outfit and passage money. Mr. R. P. Campbell had kindly offered to furnish the requisite funds for the perpetuation of the Grant Medal, but it was deemed undesirable, as well as uncertain, to leave the awards of such a prize to individual liberality. A subscription list had accordingly been originated, which had been generously headed by the Principal with a donation of Rs. 100. The report then referred to the creditable accounts of the examiners, which were read at the annual distribution of prizes on the 10th Dec. last; and recorded the gratitude of the committee to the gentlemen who had undertaken so laborious a task as further evidence of the value of the education imparted in the college. Its pupils had obtained three out of four of Mr. Cator's prizes, and one had passed the last matriculation test. There were, besides, some of the alumni of the institution who were occupying positions of respectability in different parts of the presidency. The number of youths in the school at the close of the year was 101. The reduction of the boarding charges had not been attended with the anticipated success, the number having decreased by four during the past year. Certain

beneficial alterations in the college and girls' school buildings were under reference to a sub-committee. The girls' school attendance had increased to ninety-three, which satisfactory result the committee attributed to the character, acquirements, and ability of Miss Hoblyn, the governess. In connection with the latter branch, music, drawing, and French classes had been opened, and supplied with competent teachers. In the first of these there were fifteen pupils, eight in the second, but, strange to say, not one in the third. The additional charges for teaching these were Rs. 3, 2, and 1, respectively. The salaries of the governess and Miss Anderson, the assistant, had been increased to Rs. 130 and 70 respectively. The report concluded with the financial statement of accounts, which showed Rs. 28,599 (inclusive of Mr. Carstairs' legacy) as the total of receipts during the past year, while the disbursements amounted to Rs. 27,250, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,348 in favour of the institution. It was resolved that the following gentlemen constitute the committee for the ensuing year:—Protestant College Members:—T. Clarke, Esq., H. Frere, Esq., Dr. Vansomeren, and Mr. J. M. Wilson. Elected for the Kirk Session:—The Rev. J. R. McFarlane, Dr. Urquhart, the Rev. W. Gray, the Rev. F. G. Lugard, R. P. Campbell, Esq., J. G. Coleman, Esq., Colonel Maitland, T. W. Taylor, Esq., and Mr. T. W. Wray.

COLONEL OUCHTERLONY'S CONTRACT BUILDING COMPANY.—It is with sincere pleasure that we learn the large support which has been given by the public to Col. Ouchterlony's proposed Contract Building Company. The well-filled share list which he will take with him to England will be the best evidence of the confidence with which the scheme is regarded in this country, and will contribute materially to its favourable consideration by capitalists at home. Nearly 3,000 shares have been subscribed for, representing a capital of £30,000. It is evident that Col. Ouchterlony will have his hands pretty full when he reaches the modern Babylon on the Thames. His intention is to obtain the sanction, and, if practicable, the aid of Government, for communication by rail between the station of the Madras Railway at Coimbatore and the Neilgherry Hills. The importance of such communication it is unnecessary to dwell upon here, and we sincerely hope and, indeed, expect that Government will view the proposition with sufficient favour, to recommend it to the notice of one of the companies at home which have for their special object the construction of such communications.—*Overland Athenaeum*.

THE RACES.—The following is the inscription on the race cup presented by the Madras Volunteer Guards, to be run for on Saturday evening next:—"1863: Madras Spring Meeting. The Volunteer Guards' Cup, presented by Lieut. Colonel C. H. Drury and the officers of the Madras Volunteer Guards. For all horses, distance 1½ miles; weight for age and inches, won by ———." We believe that the subscription in the corps for the presentation of this piece of plate was proposed by Lieut. G. T. Zillhardt, of No. 3 Company, and cordially entered into by all his brother officers, with the sanction of their commandant, Colonel Drury.

THE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.—When in Madras the Rajah of Travancore subscribed Rs. 1,500 to the several vernacular schools of the city which are managed by Hindoos.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia, Stewart, Suez.—30. Navarino, Simpson, Cape of Good Hope.—31. Godavery, Nixon, Masulipatam.—Feb. 2. Queen of Ava, Williamson, Hartlepool; Empress, Lindsay, Simon's Town and Cape of Good Hope; Chandernagore, Lynas, Hartlepool.—3. John O' Baker, Miller, Glasgow.—7. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla, Paterson, Suez.—8. Swatze, Parker, Sunderland.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nemesis.—For Madras.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Hope and Lady Grant, Maj. Biddulph, Lt. Col. Scott, Gen. Garstin, Miss Garstin, Mr. B. Schmidt, Mr. Robertson, Miss Dale, Mr. Aitken, Mr. W. B. Liddell, Dep. Comm. J. Brook, wife, and infant.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. R. D. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Arathoon, Mr. J. A. Holmes, Mr. S. Young, Mr. Tirrell, Mr. Drummond, Mr. J. D. Andrew. From Marseilles.—

Mr. W. Campbell, Col. F. Pottle, Capt. R. C. Crewe, Mr. J. R. Boyson, Mr. and Mrs. Smarth. From Galle.—Mr. Phillips, Mr. Denison, Miss Brown, Miss Ralpetain, Mr. and Mrs. Harchliden.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Brien, Capt. J. B. Sherrill, Mr. F. S. Evans, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. E. L. Hogarth, P. J. Knight. From Marseilles.—Miss Taylor, Col. C. Denison. From Singapore.—Mr. W. Steel.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia, Stewart, Calcutta.—30. Lochnagar, Chester, Rangoon.—31. Belvedere, Deane, London via Pondicherry.—Feb. 1. Amos Lawrence, Whitmore, Akyab.—4. Wide Awake, Lowndes, Calcutta; H. M.'s str. Sydney, Hodge, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Bombay.—5. Erythron, Haunsell, Rangoon.—6. Futtay Rouse, Hodges, Penang and Singapore.—7. Godavery, Nixon, Masulipatam; P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla, Paterson, Calcutta.—8. Teak, Middleton, Vizagapatam.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—To Calcutta.—R. Black, Esq., T. C. Phillips, Esq., Douglas Dale, Esq., Co. Bruce, C. N. Cama, Esq., K. R. Cama, Esq., A. Fraunce, Esq., Dr. Bhan Dojee, Mr. Miles, Mr. Monnal.

Per Lochnagar.—Capt. Cheeze, lady, and children, Capt. Doral, Mrs. Cooke.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—Capt. Ashton, D. Davidson, Esq., Mr. Lapierre, Mr. Fimons, Lieut. and Mrs. Poble.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nemesis.—From Madras.—To Southampton.—T. E. Greenfield, Esq., Capt. Hooper and child, Mrs. Nisbet, Mr. Redgrave, Maj. C. Smith, Mrs. Nicholson. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Nunnery and infant. For Gibraltar.—G. Buchanan, Esq., L. J. Mercer, Esq. For Melbourne.—The Rev. E. E. Jenkins. For Singapore.—Lieut. R. Taylor. For Galle.—Mrs. Mueller. For Sydney.—C. Dale, Esq.

BOMBAY.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAPH FROM BOMBAY TO GALLE.—We hear that a plan has been sanctioned for giving Bombay an additional line of telegraph from Galle. This new line will run from Galle to Cochin, and thence along the west coast through Sedashewgur and Goa (the Portuguese only stipulating for free Government messages), and so on northward to Bombay. It will, of course, be of great importance to this presidency. The construction is likely to commence as soon as material is on the ground.—*Gazette*.

NUSSEERABAD, Jan. 20.—SIR W. MANSFIELD'S ADDRESS TO THE 28TH REGT.—Events of importance so rarely occur at this station, that I hasten to send you some account of what has taken place here the last day or two. His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief, arrived here on Tuesday. On Wednesday morning he had the brigade out, which was put through several manoeuvres by Brigadier Younghusband, C.B., commanding the station. The parade over, the Commander-in-chief complimented the Brigadier on the steadiness of the troops and the day's proceedings. At noon all officers attended a levee at his Excellency's camp, and were introduced to him. That afternoon the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry and 17th Regiment N.I. were inspected, and this morning, Thursday, H.M.'s 28th Regiment. The latter being the great event of the day, I venture to give details. The regiment having received the General with the usual compliments, was narrowly inspected by him; after which it marched past in slow and quick time and in quarter distance column. It was then put through a few manoeuvres by the commanding officer, Lieut.-col. P. Archer Butler, after which it was thrown out into skirmishing order, and performed several intricate and difficult light infantry movements with Major Roberts, second in command, under the immediate orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. These completed, the regiment was drawn up in quarter distance column and addressed by his Excellency in a very impressive manner, as far as memory can serve, in the following words:—"Twenty-eight! I can now tell you, since nearly three years have elapsed since it occurred, that you were at that time reported as not being in that state of efficiency which is to be expected from regiments in the British army. Twice since that period the Major-general commanding the Mhow division of the army has reported to me the excellent state of discipline in which he has found you, have much influence, as the soldiers prefer being commanded by Englishmen. The Nankin expedition will probably be at once reconstructed; and preparations will doubtless be made to hold the city, as the Taepings are fully aware of all that is

both in quarters and in the field. I have, therefore, considered it my duty to be most particular in my inspection of you, and, moreover, to put you to a very severe trial. I have done so to-day, and am happy to tell you that I am perfectly satisfied with the result. There has not been a regiment in the presidency for the last three years which could excel, I will even go so far as to say equal, you in manoeuvring. Your marching to-day, both in slow and quick time, was excellent. I not only saw you put through the ordinary movements of a battalion by your lieutenant-colonel, which were executed with precision, but I thought it necessary to put you to a more severe test in the execution of movements not generally performed. The hints were quickly taken up by the officers and promptly carried out, showing thereby that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment have been well instructed. I have never put any regiment before to so severe a test as I have you to-day, and I am very much pleased with the manner in which you have gone through it. I tell you this in all truth and candour; had you not done so I would have told you just as frankly. I notice, moreover, with pleasure, that there have been but few courts-martial of late in the regiment, and comparatively few minor punishments; I am also informed by your commanding officer that the conduct of the regiment is good. It will, therefore, be my agreeable duty to report most favourably of this inspection to his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, for the information of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge." This afternoon the artillery are to be inspected, and to-morrow the Commander-in-chief leaves this station for Neemuch.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Jan. 31.—The past fortnight in China and Japan has not been marked by any event of importance. At Peking all is quiet. It is evident that the administration of Mr. Bruce is conceived in a judicious and intelligent spirit. The new policy he has commenced, of patiently submitting under protest to wrongs which do not affect the immediate security of life and property, is likely to keep us out of numerous petty troubles and false positions. From the three northern ports we shall not have regular news for some time to come, owing to communications by sea being closed for the winter. The position of the rebels and of the combined forces intended to operate against them is not so satisfactory as could be desired by the friends of the Imperial cause, and of law and order generally. It was stated in our last issue that General Burgevine, who succeeded Ward in command of the disciplined Chinese, had been treated in such a manner by the Chinese banker who pays the force as to quarrel with him and come to blows. On this the native authorities dismissed him from the command, greatly to the regret of his officers and men. The misunderstanding, unfortunately, led to a complete suspension of the great preparations which had been for some time in progress for the capture of Nankin. No fewer than thirteen steamers had been chartered by the mandarins to take troops to Nankin. Burgevine's force, as before stated, refused to move from Sunkiang until they should receive two months' pay, which was in arrears. It was on this point that bad feeling arose between their commander and his native superiors. Burgevine's conduct is not much blamed by those who reflect on the provocation he received. He declines to consider himself dismissed until so informed from Peking. The Ward Corps is now commanded by Captain Holland, of the Marine Light Infantry, who takes the rank of Brigadier-general in the Chinese service. His appointment has satisfied the corps, who have also received their arrears of pay, and are ready for any service. A native coadjutor to General Holland has been appointed. He is not likely to being done on the other side. There are still predatory bands within the thirty mile radius, but reconnoitring parties of troops go out from time to time and keep the country clear. Beyond the "radius" the Taepings, it is said, consider themselves

safe. From Shanghai we learn that the Prussian treaty has been ratified. Owing to the Emperor of Cochin China having repudiated the new treaty with France, and the province of Saigon having revolted from French rule, all the naval and military forces of the French now stationed in China are being withdrawn. This leaves the safety of Shanghai city and district entirely in charge of the British. From the ports on the Yang-tze there is not much news; everything is quiet. The Emperor of China is said to have notified his intention of issuing medals to the officers who have served in the late campaigns against the Taepings. From Ningpo accounts reach us of a contradictory nature. It seems that an attack was recently made upon Shaou-hing, about ninety miles from Ningpo, and held by the rebels. One report says the city was recaptured; other accounts say that it was almost taken, but that the accidental bursting of a gun killed M. Lebrethon and three other Europeans, which disheartened the besiegers so much that they desisted in the attack and retired. From Amoy, Fuhchau, and Swatow there is no particular intelligence. From Canton we hear that Liu, the successor to Laou as Governor-general of the Two Kang, is expected to arrive at his post early next month. We also learn that the vexed question of the Shameen Wall has at last been amicably settled.

The position of foreign residents in Japan, which has not been at all satisfactory for some time, is now proceeding in the usual manner. More warnings have been issued with reference to danger from lawless bands of "loonins," who have left their masters' service. The following notification, issued by Colonel Neale, shows the nature of affairs to be suspicious: "Yokohama, Jan. 3, 1863.—A governor of foreign affairs came at a late hour, last night to her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, and communicated to him that further reports had reached the Gorogio which had occasioned them much anxiety, respecting lawless persons meditating disorders in Yokohama. A band of loonins are reported to be seeking, in the first place, an opportunity of assassinating the foreign representatives. The Japanese Government, in making this communication, declare that they are occupied in tracing this threatened danger to its source, and in adopting every means in their power to restore security. In the meanwhile, they beg that great caution and discretion may be exercised by the foreign community in respect to exposing themselves on the Tokaido and in the neighbourhood. Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires is occupied in remonstrating with the Japanese Government against this condition of affairs, and adopting such measures of precaution with the naval and military authorities as are at present practicable, and which will consist in the arrangements as announced in the previous notification of the 16th ult.—By order of her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, &c., "ABEL A. GOWER."—*Overland China Mail.*

CEYLON.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY AT COLOMBO, 1862.

1st Resolution.—Moved by Rev. J. Nicholson; seconded by R. V. Dunlop, Esq.:—

"That this meeting acknowledges that as residents in a heathen land, all present are called upon to devote themselves to the work of spreading the Gospel."

2nd Resolution.—Moved by Rev. J. Scott; seconded by Rev. W. E. Rowlands:—

"That this meeting is convinced that all the members of the Church should be prepared for this work by personal piety and constant communion with God, and should unite in earnest supplications for a general outpouring of the Holy Spirit."

3rd Resolution.—Moved by Rev. R. S. Hardy; seconded by Rev. F. Waldo:—

"That this meeting renders devout thanks to Almighty God for the success already vouchsafed to the Missions, and doubts not but that the recent opposition of the Buddhists will tend to the furtherance of Gospel truths in the Island."

The Wesleyan Mission in Ceylon was com-

menced in the year 1814. The island is divided into two districts, north and south. The northern district includes those parts in which Tamil is spoken; and the southern, those in which Sinhalese is the language of the people. We refer to the southern district alone in the following brief report. It includes at present sixteen stations, or circuits, in each of which there is a resident minister. At one time there were in this district ten European agents; but there are now only four, and the work is principally carried on by ministers who have been born in the island. The rising up of a native ministry is at once a proof of the success of the mission, and of the wish of its directors to confide the work as much as possible to native agency, thereby greatly lessening the expense, and making the instruction given to the people more thoroughly effective than would be possible if carried on entirely by Europeans. So long as the greater part of the funds is sent from England, there must of necessity be Englishmen to superintend its distribution; but as the native churches become independent of foreign aid, they will gradually be left to their own guidance and government, in conformity with the laws and usages of the society whose name they bear.

Last year the entire expenditure of the Mission was £3,700, of which £320 was raised in the island, and £798 expended in the educational department. From the commencement of the Mission the expenditure has been upwards of £200,000. The Mission receives annually a grant from Government of £100, for educational purposes. In addition to the sum of £320, carried to the general account, further sums of considerable amount have been contributed for local purposes. By the Wesleyans of the Morotte station alone, under the care of the Rev. Peter de Zylva, the sum of £73 was raised last year for charitable and church purposes.

The Buddhist controversy, to which reference was made in the last report, still continues, though, perhaps, not with the same intensity of excitement. The old arguments against the Bible and Christianity are repeated with wearisome constancy. The onslaught that the priests and others are making on revealed truth is comparatively harmless, but the ribald virulence with which the character of "Jehovah" is assailed, cannot be listened to without a shudder. Lectures are delivered, and publications, in many forms, are issued from the press, to counteract the effects of the poison thus sought to be infused into the native mind. One good consequence has arisen from this opposition: the sincere have been led to rally round the truth with greater determination, and the insincere have been led to separate themselves from the churches to which they have hitherto been a hindrance and a burden.

The year has been characterised by the coming of a dark cloud upon the members of the Wesleyan Mission, in the removal, by death, of its general superintendent. The late Rev. D. J. Gogerly was a man of no ordinary power of mind. In his knowledge of Buddhistic lore and the Pali language he has had no equal among Europeans, and scarcely an equal among the Sramana priests. On more than one occasion regret has been expressed, by the most eminent Orientalists in England and on the Continent, that he has committed so little to the press; as the few essays and translations he was induced to publish are a rich contribution to our knowledge of eastern philosophy.—*Colombo Overland Observer.*

SIR HENRY WARD.—We see from the Ceylon papers that a statue to Sir Henry Ward, the late able and popular Governor, is to be erected in Kandy, with the following inscription:—

"SIR HENRY GEORGE WARD, G.C.M.G.,

GOVERNOR OF CEYLON,

From May, 1855, to June, 1860.

"In semi-civilised countries, it is with material improvements that all other improvement begins. My conscience tells me that, to the best of my judgment and abilities, I have tried to do my duty by you, and it is my hope that you will think of me hereafter as a man whose whole heart has been in his work."



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

No. 77.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 171, dated Sept. 22, 1862.—Granting Capt. R. A. Baker, comdt. 2nd company artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, leave of absence, on m.c., to proceed to the Neigherry Hills, from date of departure from Ellichpore to March 1, 1864.

No. 78.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased make the following appointment:—

Hyderabad Contingent.

Artillery.—Lieut. W. F. Grey, royal (late Madras) artillery, to officiate as comdt. of the 2nd company, during absence, on m.c., of Capt. Baker, or until further orders.

Fort William, Jan. 30.—No. 79.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the financial department:—

Capt. J. P. Martin, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. of 41st (Gwalior) regt. N.I.

Lieut. O. A. E. S. Carter, late 20th N.I.

No. 80.—The services of Lieut. F. Currie, late 1st Eur. L.C., doing duty with the Lahore light horse, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal:—

No. 81.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough:—

Capt. W. C. Green, late 60th regt. N.I., for 8 years, under old regs.

No. 82.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Capt. (Brev. major) E. Oakes, late 6th Eur. regt., for 20 mo., under old regs.

Lieut. F. H. Woodgate, 11th N.I., adjt. 14th (Ferozepore) regt. N.I., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. M. H. Heathcote, Bengal staff corps, deputy asst. qmtr. gen. of the army, for 20 mo.

No. 83.—Capt. J. Keer, late 60th regt. N.I., deputy asst. commissary gen., is allowed leave of absence for 2 mo., from 20th proximo, to visit the Presidency, prep. to applying for leave of absence, on m.c., to Europe, under new regs.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GEN. TO THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Home Dept., Feb. 4.—No. 789.—Whereas the Gov. gen. in Council has declared that it is expedient that the Gov. gen. should visit the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India unaccompanied by any member of his Council, the Gov. gen. in Council, in conformity with the provisions of Sec. 6, Act 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 67, hereby authorises the Gov. gen. alone, during his absence from the Presidency, to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said Gov. gen. in Council in every case in which the said Gov. gen. may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the power of making laws and regulations.

By order of the Gov. gen. in Council,

E. C. BATLEY, Sec. to Govt. of India.

No. 790.—The Gov. gen. of India in Council has appointed Maj. gen. the Hon. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., an ordinary member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, to be president of the said Council, and dep. governor of the fort and garrison of Fort William, during the absence of the Gov. gen. from the presy.

H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council has been pleased to make the following arrangements and appointments, in consequence of the Gov. gen.'s approaching departure for the N.W. Provs. and other parts of India:—

Col. H. M. Durand, C.B., sec. to Govt. of India in foreign dept., will accompany the Gov. gen., and will have charge of all the civil departments with H.E., except the dept. of public works.

Mr. C. U. Aitchison, under sec. in the foreign dept., will accompany the Gov. gen., and will officiate as under sec. in the home, marine, and financial depts.

Lieut. col. H. W. Norman, C.B., sec. to Govt. in mil. dept., will accompany the Gov. gen.

Maj. A. B. Johnson, 2nd asst. sec. in mil. dept., will also accompany the Gov. gen.

Lieut. col. R. Strachey, sec. to Govt. in public works dept., will also accompany the Gov. gen.

Maj. G. Gheaney, inspec. gen. of public works accounts, and under sec. in public works dept., will accompany the Gov. gen.

Mr. E. C. Bayley, sec. to Govt. in home dept., will also officiate as sec. in the foreign dept. at the Presidency.

Maj. H. K. Burne, dep. sec. to Govt. in mil. dept., will officiate as sec. to Govt. in mil. dept. at the Presidency.

Maj. B. E. Bacon, 1st asst. sec., will officiate as dep. sec. to Govt. in mil. dept. at the Presidency.

Lieut. col. J. P. Beadle, offic. sec. to Govt. of Bengal in public works dept., will officiate as sec. to Govt. of India in that dept. at the Presidency.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR GEN. FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Feb. 5.—No. 851.—H.E. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India, having quitted Calcutta for the purpose of proceeding to the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India, the same is hereby notified for general information.

It is hereby further notified that Maj. gen. the Hon. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., an ordinary member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, has this day taken his seat as president of the said Council, under the appointment made by the Gov. gen. of India in Council on the 4th inst.; and it is hereby further notified that Maj. gen. the Hon. Sir R. Napier has also this day assumed the office of dep. gov. of the fort and garrison of Fort William, under the appointment made by the Gov. gen. of India in Council on the same date.

The usual salute has been fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

Military Dept., Feb. 5.—No. 99.—Asst. surg. L. Emanuel, med. dept., has leave to Eur., m.c., for 20 mo., under new regs.

No. 101.—The following officers are promoted to rank of capt. by brevet from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. R. D. Griffin, late 64th N.I., from Jan. 11, 1863.

Lieut. J. A. M. Biggs, late 10th N.I., from Jan. 20, 1863.

No. 102.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 43.—Dated Jan. 23.—Granting leave to Europe, m.c., for 20 mo. to Lieut. E. L. Ommaney, Bengal staff corps, personal assistant to the comdr., Derajat div., Punjab.

No. 104.—The services of Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart are placed temp. at disposal of Govt. N.W. Provs., with effect from date on which he assumed medical charge of station of Bijnore.

No. 105.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England on dates specified opposite their names:—

Capt. L. F. Wells, H.M.'s 20th hussars; Nov. 11, 1862.

Capt. A. W. Bolton, late 50th regt. N.I.; Jan. 22.

Maj. S. Richards, Bengal staff corps, asst. adjt. gen., Pres. div.; Jan. 30.

Maj. C. H. Brownlow, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 20th regt. N.I.; Jan. 30.

Maj. R. Richardson, H.M.'s 19th hussars; Jan. 30.

Lieut. T. W. Bridges, roy. art.; Jan. 30.

Ens. J. Baxter (unattached); Jan. 30.

STAFF SALARIES.

No. 106.—Subject to the approval of the Sec. of State for India, the undermentioned staff officers of the royal artillery in India will draw staff salaries according to the following scale:—

Deputy Adjutant General.	
Staff salary, inclusive of horse allowance	Rs. 800
Assistant Adjutant General.	
Staff salary, inclusive of horse allowance	Rs. 500
Brigade Major.	
Staff salary	Rs. 124
Horse allowance	60
Office tent allowance or house-rent	30
Office allowance	140

Total Rs. 354

The above officers will always draw pay and allowances at field artillery rates. They will be entitled to extra batta and presidency house-rent on the same conditions as other officers of the army general staff.

Adjutants of Horse Brigades.

Staff pay	Rs. 60
Office allowance	75
Office tent allowance or house-rent	30

Total Rs. 165

Adjutants of Field Brigades.

Staff salary	Rs. 122
Office allowance	75
Office tent allowance or house-rent	30

Total Rs. 227

As in the regimental pay and allowances of adjutants of horse and field brigades horse allowance for three and two horses respectively is included, these officers are not granted further horse allowance in addition to the staff salary.

In the event of an adjutancy of a horse or field brigade being temporarily held by a subaltern officer, horse allowance for an additional horse will be passed.

Adjutants of Garrison Brigades.

Staff salary	Rs. 122
Office allowance	75
Office tent allowance or house-rent	30
Horse allowance	Rs. 30

Total Rs. 257

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO INSPECTORS OF ARTILLERY.

No. 107.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to sanction travelling allowance at the rate of 8 annas a mile by dak, and 3 annas a mile by rail, to Inspectors of Artillery and their Brigade Majors during tours of inspection.

The allowance is to be drawn in contingent bills. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 108.—The services of Major gen. C. A. Browne, Madras estab., comdt. the Hyderabad subsidiary force, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George for appt. to the divisional staff.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following appt.:—

Brigdr. J. T. Grant, C.B., H.M.'s 18th (royal Irish) regt., to command the Hyderabad subsidiary force, in succ. to Maj. gen. Browne.

No. 111.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—

Major F. H. Smith, Bengal staff corps, comdt., 18th Bengal cav., for 20 mo.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 4.—No. 28.—Appointments:—

The Sec. in this dept. having been ordered to accompany H.E. the Gov. gen. on his tour, the following appointments have been made in consequence from this date:—

Lieut. col. J. P. Beadle, R.E., offic. sec., public works dept., and chief engr. to the Govt. of Bengal, to be offic. sec. to the Govt. of India, public works dept., during the absence of Lieut. col. R. Strachey.

Capt. A. Fraser, R.E., chief engr., Alguada Reef, Double, and Cooco Islands Lighthouses, to officiate as sec., public works dept., and chief engr. to the Govt. of Bengal, with effect from the date of his taking charge.

Lieut. col. W. Maxwell, R.A., superint. engr., 5th circle, Bengal, to officiate, temp., as sec., public works dept., and chief engr. to the Govt. of Bengal, till relieved by Capt. A. Fraser.

Feb. 6.—No. 29.—Mr. B. Schmidt, C.E., is app. to the public works dept. as an exec. engr. of the 1st class, and posted to the Central Provinces for employment on the Godavery works, with effect from date of joining.

No. 30.—Capt. C. T. Stewart, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd class, Saurgur div., is transf. from the Central Provinces to the N.W.P.

No. 31.—The services of the underment. officers are replaced at the disposal of the mil. dept.:—

Capt. J. R. Martin, R.A., exec. engr., 4th class, in the N.W.P.

Capt. J. Baillie, Bengal staff corps, exec. engr., 4th class, in the N.W.P.

No. 394.—The President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. F. Wyre and T. H. H. Shortt, C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal div. of the Pres. of Fort William.

No. 395.—Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, app. by the Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival per str. *Candia*, which reached the Sandheads on 29th ult.

No. 396.—The Rev. J. B. Patch, app. an asst. chaplain on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival at Calcutta on 29th ult. per str. *Candia*.

Home Dept., Jan. 31.—No. 765.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the N.W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude, Messrs. B. Hardinge and A. C. Lyall, C.S., who reported their return on 29th inst., the former from furlough and sick leave, and the latter from sick leave.

ERRATUM.—Feb. 2.—No. 770.—In notification No. 685, dated 30th ult., for "Mr. W. Robinson" read "Mr. W. Robertson."

No. 772.—Capt. D. S. Barrow, dist. superint. of police in Setaapore, Oude, has obtained 3 mo. priv. leave from April 1 next, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 778.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William Mr. J. J. Grey, C.S., who reported his return on 29th inst. from furlough and sick leave.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to him by the Sec. of State for India is cancelled.

No. 779.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the N.W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude Mr. W. C. Plowden, C.S., who reported his return from sick leave on 29th inst.

Foreign Dept., Feb. 3.—No. 33.—Lieut. C. H. Clay, 2nd in command and squadron officer, Decolee irregular force, returned to his duty on Nov. 8, 1862, from the leave granted him in G.O. dated Aug. 30 last, No. 277.

Lieut. and Adj. J. Jacob performed the duties of 2nd in command and squadron officer, in addition to his own, from Oct. 19 (the date on which Lieut. Clay's privilege leave expired) to Nov. 7, inclusive.

No. 85.—Lieut. C. H. Clay, 2nd in command and squadron officer, Decole irregular force, has obtained 2 mo. leave of absence from 27th ult., or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay, prep. to applying for furlough to Europe on m.c.

Revenue Dept.—No. 59.—Mr. C. E. Bernard, judge of the small cause court at Nagpore, and officiating secretary to the chief commissioner, Central Provs., is appointed to be settlement officer of the Wurdah district, on probation.

Political Dept.—No. 139.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. A. Regnaud as acting consular agent for Franco at Cochin, subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt.

No. 228.—The following arrangements in the Oude commission are notified:—

Mr. P. Carney, appointed to officiate as deputy commissr. of Fyzabad, received charge of that dist. from Mr. E. O. Bradford on Dec. 22.

Mr. E. O. Bradford, appointed to officiate as dep. commissr. of Durrabad, received charge of that dist. from Mr. Asst. commissr. Young on Dec. 29.

Capt. J. Perkins, dep. commissr., Sultanpore, availed himself of the 1 mo. privilege leave granted to him in G.O. of Nov. 18, No. 2,210, on Dec. 24.

Mr. T. Kavanagh, v.c., asst. commissr., Sultanpore, is appointed to officiate as dep. commissr. during the absence of Capt. Perkins.

Capt. MacAndrew, 1st class asst. commissr., appointed to officiate as dep. commissr. of Roy Bareilly, received charge of that dist. from Mr. Glyan, asst. commissr., on Dec. 29.

No. 249.—Dr. P. Cullen, in med. charge of the civil station at Dumoh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 mo. from the 1st proximo, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 230.—Mr. G. U. Yule, c.b., resident at Hyderabad, assumed charge of his office on the 31st ult.

Military Dept., Jan. 31.—No. 84.—The services of Lieut. F. N. Miles, of the Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Feb. 2.—No. 83.—The undermend. officer is per. to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Maj. W. J. F. Stafford, of the Bengal staff corps, comdt. of the 22nd (Punjab) regt. N.I., for 6 mo.

No. 86.—With reference to a notification issued by the Govt. of the N.W.P., No. 893, dated 20th inst., the services of Asst. surg. C. C. W. Wilson, attached to the canal and Thomason college establishments at Roorkhee, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the G. in C.

No. 88.—The undermend. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl.:—Lieut. and brev. capt. W. H. Smith, of the late 56th regt. N.I., for 3 years, under the old reg.

LEAVE.

No. 89.—The foll. paragraph of a military letter from the right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 459, dated Dec. 16 last, is published for general information:—

Para. 12.—In future when officers holding staff appointments are granted leave of absence on m.c. for any term short of 20 mo., I shall extend their leave to that period, on their producing the required certificate, with the retention of their appointments, without requiring them to apply to your Govt. on the subject.

SURGEON J. T. GLOVER.

Feb. 3.—No. 90.—With reference to G.G.O., No. 733, of July 25, 1862, the foll. paragraph of a military letter from the right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 452, dated Nov. 29, 1862, is published for general information:—

Para. 14.—The transfer of Surg. J. T. Glover to the invalid pension list is approved.

STAFF.

No. 91.—The undermend. officers having completed 23 years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors from the date specified opposite their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. and Brev. maj. A. R. E. Hutchinson; Jan. 30. Capt. A. S. Haig; Jan. 30.

No. 92.—The undermend. officers, having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be captains, from the dates specified opposite their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. B. S. B. Parlbay, Jan. 11; Lieut. C. E. Orman, Jan. 11; Lieut. H. Fellowes, Jan. 11; Lieut. D. Ross, Jan. 11; Lieut. C. MacFarlane, Jan. 20; Lieut. J. Gillespie, Jan. 20; Lieut. C. W. Fletcher, Jan. 30.

THE AMALGAMATION.

Feb. 3.—No. 93.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extracts from a despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 314 of Aug. 30, 1862, regarding the formation of an amalgamated general staff for the British and Indian forces:—

Para. 1. "I have received and considered in Council your letter No. 65, dated Feb. 24, 1862, forward-

ing certain papers relating to the amalgamation of the general staff of the British and Indian forces, and conveying your opinions upon the several schemes that have been proposed with reference to that measure."

8. "You propose that the united head-quarters staff for the several Presidencies should be as follows:—

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.—1 Quartermaster-gen.; 1 deputy ditto; 1 assistant ditto; 2 dep. assis., ditto.

Madras.—1 Quartermaster-gen.; 1 deputy ditto; 1 assist. ditto.

Bombay.—1 Quartermaster-gen.; 1 deputy ditto; 1 assist. ditto.

9. "I approve of this proposed establishment for the qmr. gen.'s dept. with the head qrs. of the several armies."

10. "You observe with respect to the divisional staff, that several divisions have offic. dep. assis.; and, as these officers are in reality offic. for no one, you think they might be considered permanent without any increase of pay."

11. "I concur with you in this opinion, and also in the propriety of dividing the assis. and dep. assis. of the dept., as nearly as possible, into the proportion of one-third of the former and two-thirds of the latter."

12. "You propose for the amalgamated adjt. gen.'s dept. the following:—

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.—1 adjt. gen., 1 dep. ditto, 2 assis. ditto, 1 dep. asst. ditto.

Madras.—1 adjt. gen., 1 dep. ditto, 1 asst. ditto, 1 dep. asst. ditto.

Bombay.—1 adjt. gen., 1 dep. ditto, 1 dep. asst. ditto.

13. "I approve generally of this establishment for the consolidated staff in the adjt. gen.'s dept.; but I consider it desirable that the staff proposed by you for the adjt. gen.'s dept. at army head qrs. in Bengal should be increased by one dep. asst. adjt. gen., making in Bengal 1 adjt. gen., 1 dep. ditto, 2 assis. ditto, two dep. assis. ditto."

14. "The appts. of the art. staff will be considered separately."

15. "By the amalgamation of the general staff, and the adoption of the above scale, the following changes will be made."

16. "There will be an abolition of staff offices to the following extent:—

1 adjt. gen., 2 depts. ditto, 1 asst. adjt. gen., 1 brig. maj., 1 qmr. gen., already abolished; 1 dep. qmr. gen., already abolished; 2 asst. qmr. gen., 1 dep. asst.

And the creation of the following:—

4 dep. asst. adjts. gen., 1 asst. qmr. gen., 2 dep. asst. qmr. gen."

17. "The changes involved in the measures of amalgamation now proposed will be carried into effect as soon as possible, consistently with due regard to the interests of present incumbents."

With reference to the above, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions:—

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general at Head Quarters.

Capt. C. H. S. Scott, Bengal staff corps.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistants Quartermaster-general.

Capt. C. C. Johnson, dept. asst. qmr. gen.

Major F. S. Roberts, dep. asst. qmr. gen.

The above arrangements will take effect from the 20th inst., from which date the depts. of the adjt. gen. and qmr. gen. will stand as follows:—

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT AT HEAD

QUARTERS.

Adjutant-general, 1.

Col. E. Haythorne, H.M.'s 1st (royal) regt.

Deputy Adjutant-general, 1.

Lieut. col. D. M. Stewart, Bengal staff corps.

Assistants Adjutant-general, 2.

Lieut. col. H. D'O. Torrens, H.M.'s 23rd fus.

Capt. G. L. Fraser, Bengal staff corps.

Deputy Assistants Adjutant-general, 2.

*Major G. E. Holmes, Bengal staff corps.

Capt. C. H. S. Scott, Bengal staff corps.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING THE HEAD QUARTER AND DIVISIONAL BRANCHES.

Quarter Master General, 1.

Maj. gen. A. Becher, c.b., Bengal staff corps.

Deputy Quarter Master General, 1.

Col. J. S. Paton, Bengal staff corps.

Assistants Quarter Master General, 4.

Maj. H. R. Garden, Bengal staff corps.

Capt. P. S. Lumsden, Bengal staff corps.

Capt. C. C. Jonson, Bengal staff corps.

Maj. F. S. Roberts, R.A.

Deputy Assistants Quarter Master General, 9.

Maj. D. C. Chute, late 19th regt. N.I.

Capt. F. B. Norman, Bengal staff corps.

Capt. C. Nedham, H.M.'s 34th regt.

* This officer being already an assistant will be specially allowed to retain his present rank and position.

Lieut. N. H. Heathote, Bengal staff corps.

Capt. D. M. Martin, Bengal staff corps.

Capt. H. Maxwell, Bengal staff corps.

Capt. G. H. Basevi, Bengal staff corps.

Capt. F. Hall, H.M.'s 88th regt.

Capt. M. Hunter, Bengal staff corps.

From and after the 20th inst. all correspondence and returns hitherto furnished to the departments of the adjt. gen. of the army, and of H.M.'s forces respectively, will be addressed to the dept. of the adjt. gen., either at head quarters, or at the Frey., under the rules in force for the distribution of business.

No. 95.—Col. P. Hill, c.b., 2nd batt. rifle brigade, to be a brigadier of the 2nd class on the estab., v. Brigadier Athlerley, proceeding to England with his regt., the 92nd highlanders.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

No. 97.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council having sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps in the City of Calcutta, the following appointments in that corps are notified for general information:—

To be Commandant.

Major C. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps.

Staff.

Major—J. Pitcher.

Adjutant—Lieut. J. E. Vaughan, 2nd batt. rifle brigade, adjt. 25th N.I.

Lieut. and Quartermaster—M. A. Pillans.

Surgeon—W. K. Waller, m.d.

Asst. surg.—B. S. Booth, m.d.

Officers of Companies.

1st Company.—Capt. J. Rose, Lieut. H. W. Payne,

Ens. C. J. Connaw.

2nd Company.—Capt. W. H. Abbott, Lieut. J. Bruce, Ens. E. B. Peacock.

3rd Company.—Capt. J. H. DeSalis, Lieut. F. G. Teale, Ens. H. Thompson.

4th Company.—Capt. W. C. Hannah, Lieut. F. Jennings, Ens. J. B. Knight.

5th Company.—Capt. C. Kelvey, Lieut. T. W. Payne, Ens. W. J. Pittar.

6th Company.—Capt. A. L. McGavin, Lieut. G. Lowen, Ens. A. F. Hewett.

The nomination of officers abovenamed to companies has been made subject to their passing an examination in drill, as provided for in para. 8 of the rules and regulations of the corps.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Jan. 19.—Mr. A. C. Campbell to offic. as extra asst. to the comr. of Assam dur. absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. H. Brownlow to Nowgong.

Jan. 20.—Mr. F. J. Maltby to be a member of, and Mr. C. W. Waylen to be secretary to, the local committee of public instruction at Rungpore.

Jan. 21.—Mr. W. C. Bruton, offic. superint., to be superint. of the preventive service, Calcutta.

Jan. 22.—Mr. J. K. Moran to be asst. surveyor of 3rd class. 1st or northern division, revenue survey.

Jan. 23.—Mr. F. L. Beaufort to be civil and sess. judge of the 24-pergunnahs.

Mr. C. P. Hobbhouse to be superint. and remembrancer of legal affairs and Govt. advocate.

Mr. J. P. H. Ward, offic. mag. and coll. of Shahabad, to be mag. and coll. of that dist.

Mr. F. C. Fowle to be mag. and coll. of Purneah.

Mr. F. B. Simson to be mag. and coll. of Balasore, but to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Dacca div.

Mr. H. R. Madocks to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore, but to cont. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Midnapore.

Dec. 24.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. C. T. Buckland, comr. of Dacca, for 9 mos., on m.c., under clause 1, section 6, of the covenanted absentee rules, from such date as he may avail himself of it in March next.

Jan. 17.—Dr. W. B. Beatson, civil asst. surg. of Chittagong, for 1 mo.

Mr. W. C. Taylor, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Jumnalpoore, for 1 mo., from the 15th inst.

Jan. 21.—Mr. H. G. Paynter from the 16th inst. to 8th proximo, prep. to proc. on furlough.

Dr. H. Halleur, professor of natural philosophy and astronomy in the Presy. college, for 2 mos., in ext.

Mr. H. Doveton, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, for 5 days, in ext.

Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Burdwan, for 1 mo.

Jan. 22.—Mr. C. D. McSweeney, asst. superint. of police, Tezpoore, for 2 mos., on m.c., from Dec. 10, under clause 2, sec. 5, of the uncovenanted absentee rules.

Jan. 20.—The servs. of Dr. G. M. Govan, civil asst. surg. of Ranchee, are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India, in the military dept., at his own request.

Jan. 22.—The servs. of Lieut. H. Fellowes are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the military dept., at his own request.

No. 773.—Appointments:—

The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Sylhet:—

Messrs. M. Shaw, S. H. C. Taylor, T. F. W. Smith.

Mr. W. Heysham, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of the 24 Pergunnahs, to be also dep. coll. of Calcutta.

Jan. 26.—Lieut. R. O. Money to officiate as dep. comr. of Lohardugga.

Lieut. E. A. Phillips, asst. comr., to temp. charge of sub div. of Palamow.

Mr. A. Blandford, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Moorshedabad, to temp. charge of sub div. of Jamoor-kandi.

Mr. L. W. Hutchinson to be additional principal sudder ameen of East Burdwan.

Jan. 27.—Mr. E. G. Birch, offic. additional sess. judge, 24 Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a sess. judge in East Burdwan.

Mr. H. Beveridge to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Sylhet.

Jan. 21.—No. 867.—Appointments.—B. B. C. Bose, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, is vested with the full powers of a mag. in that dist.

Jan. 26.—Lieut. G. S. Hills to officiate, temp., as Principal of the civil engineering college.

Jan. 27.—Mr. W. Kemble to the temp. charge of the sub div. of Barripore, and to exercise the powers described in addition to those he already exercises in the 24 Pergunnahs. Mr. Kemble is also empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or by the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Jan. 28.—Mr. J. G. Moffet to officiate, temp., as supt. of the Jessore salt chowkies.

Jan. 29.—Mr. W. A. Madge to officiate as dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in the Sunderbuns, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class, as described in the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. G. Bellett, M.A., to be a professor in the Dacca college.

Mr. S. Lobb, M.A., to be a professor in the Dacca college.

Jan. 27.—Leave of absence.—Mr. W. DaCosta, sudder ameen of Bhaugulpoore, for 6 weeks.

Jan. 28.—Dr. S. C. Amesbury, civil asst. surg. of Dinagore, for 10 days.

Mr. W. C. Taylor, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Myensing, for 6 mo., from 15th inst., in supercession of leave granted to him on the 17th inst.

Mr. W. R. Davies, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhaugulpoore, for 12 mo. on m.c.

Jan. 26.—No. 961.—Appointments.—

Mr. H. W. Barber, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolli, is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or to hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Jan. 31.—Lieut. G. B. Johnstone, dist. supt. of police, is transf. from Seesagur to Nowgong.

Mr. T. W. Lorimer, asst. supt. of police, is transf. from Seesagur to Durrung.

Mr. A. H. James, asst. supt. of police, Assam, is posted to the Nowgong district.

Dr. S. M. Shircore to officiate, from 11th inst., as civil asst. surg. of 24-Pergunnahs, till arrival of Dr. Beaton.

Feb. 2.—Mr. W. V. G. Taylor to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge, but to continue to officiate as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. A. Smith to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Myensing, but to continue to officiate as mag. and coll. of that district until relieved by Mr. Henderson.

Mr. D. J. McNeile to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore, but to continue to officiate as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. V. T. Taylor to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rungpore, but to continue to officiate as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. J. S. Drummond to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, but to continue to officiate as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. H. R. Madocks to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea, but to continue to officiate as mag. and coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. H. Hankey to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Chittagong, but to continue to officiate as mag. and coll. of Noacolli.

Mr. W. Macpherson, now absent on leave, to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot.

Mr. F. G. Millett to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah, but to continue to officiate as mag. and coll. of Pubna.

Mr. W. Masters, sub deputy opium agent, Alligunge, is prom. to the 4th grade.

Mr. S. Cooper, sub deputy opium agent, Chupra, to the 4th grade.

Jan. 31.—Leave of absence.—

Mr. R. T. O'Connor, asst. supt. of police, Nowgong, for 2 mo., on m.c.

Feb. 2.—Mr. F. J. Cockburn, C.S., reported his return to the Presidency on 31st ult., having resumed charge of his office of dep. coll. of customs on that date.

Feb. 4.—Mr. W. Wright, judge of the Small Cause Court in Pubna, to offic. (temp.) as dep. registrar of deeds in that district.

Mr. W. Stigant to be asst. professor of history and political economy in the Presy. college.

Mr. R. B. Sinart, revenue surveyor, second or south division, is vested with powers of a dep. coll.

Mr. C. G. D. Betts, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the charge of sub-div. of Gurbetah, and to exercise the full powers of a mag. in Banooorah and Midnapore.

Feb. 4.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. P. Cosserat, sub-deputy opium agent of Selimpore, for 1 mo.

The Rev. J. Robinson, Bengallee translator to Govt., for a fortnight.

Feb. 5.—Dr. R. Brown, civil asst. surg. of Sylhet, for 1 mo.

Feb. 4.—On the report of the board of examiners the following officer is declared to have passed the examination prescribed by the first or lower standard:—Mr. D. Hume.

Appointment.—The following dep. mag. and dep. coll. is vested with powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class in the district mentioned:—Mr. D. Hume, in the 24-Pergunnahs.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial (Criminal) Dept., dated Allahabad, Jan. 13.—No. 15a.—Under Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to invest Mr. S. Man, dep. mag. in Kumaon, with the powers of a mag.

Jan. 14.—No. 19a.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased, under Section 38 of Act XXV. of 1861, to invest Mr. J. W. Concannon, dep. mag. at Azimgurh, with authority to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, and to empower him to commit, or to hold to bail, persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Jan. 16.—No. 74a.—Mr. H. Wilson, asst. of 3rd grade in the settlement department in the district of Allahabad, is transferred in the same capacity to the Furruckabad district.

General Dept., dated Allahabad, Jan. 10.—No. 86a.—The resignation by Capt. M. F. Evatt of his appt. as comdt., and by Capt. H. E. Whish of his appt. as 2nd in com. of the Etah volunteer rifles, having been accepted, the following appointments, which have received the sanction of the Govt. of India, are hereby notified:—

Lieut. R. B. Graham, district superint. of police, to be comdt. of the Etawah volunteer rifle corps.

Mr. G. R. Boyce, civil engr., to be 2nd in com. of the Etawah volunteer rifle corps.

No. 92a.—Privilege leave for 8 mo., under Section 12 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, asst. in the settlement department of 2nd grade at Goruckpore, with effect from Feb. 15, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Jan. 13.—No. 103a.—Mr. W. Money is appt. to be chairman of the Nynee Tal Municipal Commissioners, v. Major gen. Story, c.n., resigned.

No. 105a.—Privilege leave for 2 mo. has been granted to the Rev. H. F. Corby, asst. chaplain of Chunar.

Jan. 14.—No. 129a.—Mr. J. S. Porter, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Budnon, with powers of a subordinate mag. of 2nd class, is transferred in the same capacity to the district of Azimgurh.

Jan. 15.—No. 143a.—Asst. surg. A. Fitzgerald, civil asst. surg. of Moradabad, is placed in charge of the jail of that district, and is invested with powers of a mag., to be exercised within the precincts of the jail under his charge.

No. 148a.—Mr. Henvey, of the civil service, who has been reported qualified for the public service, and whose services have been placed at disposal of this Govt., is appt. an assistant in the Agra div., and is invested with the powers of a subord. magistrate 2nd cl., and with those of an asst. to the collector.

No. 158a.—Surg. R. K. Buckell, 36th regt. N.I., is placed in charge of duties of civ. surg. at Lullupore, in addition to his military duties, as a temp. arrangement.

Public Works Dept., dated Allahabad, Jan. 7.—No. 226.—Mr. G. H. Lawrence, jt. mag., and Capt. H. N. Noble, district superint. of police, are app. members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Moradabad dist.

Jan. 13.—No. 240.—Mr. P. Caffery, asst. eng. 1st cl., attached to Benares div., public works, has leave for 2 weeks, to Calcutta, prep. to applying for leave to Europe, m.c.

Jan. 15.—No. 277.—Mr. R. Elliott, sub eng., attached to 6th div., Grand Trunk Road, has priv. leave for 1 mo. from Dec. 20 last.

No. 278.—Mr. W. Bailey is appt. an asst. accountant 2nd cl., and is posted to N.W.P., v. Mr. G. D. Prussia, transferred to Singapore.

Jan. 16.—No. 300.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,428, of 10th ult., Lieut. R. F. Angelo, asst. eng. 2nd cl., joined his app. in the Cawnpore div., public works, on 30th ult.

Judicial (Civil) Dept., dated Allahabad, Jan. 21.—No. 13a.—The Hon. Lieut. gov. has been pleased to invest the undermentioned deputy collectors with powers of asst. comr. for the trial of civil suits, as described in sec. 1 of rules for administration of civil justice in provinces of Kumaon and Gurhwal:—

Mr. S. Mann, dep. coll. in Kumaon; and Jeykishen Joshee, dep. coll. in Gurhwal.

No. 18a.—Mr. W. C. Carpenter, late asst. to mag. and coll. of Futtehpore, was in charge of current duties of office of judge at Futtehpore from Sept. 29 to Oct. 27, 1862.

Police Dept., dated Allahabad, Jan. 21.—No. 53a.—Capt. the Hon. W. M. Fraser, dist. superint. of police 1st grade at Agra, has leave for 3 mo. from Feb. 15. Lieut. N. M. T. Horsford, asst. inspec. gen. of police, Agra div., is appt. temporarily to officiate as dist. superint. of police at Agra.

Separate Revenue Dept., dated Allahabad, Jan. 19.—No. 280a.—The undermentioned civil servants, reported qualified for the public service, and who have been attached to N.W. Provs., Punjab, and Oude, are posted as assistants to the divisions specified opposite their names:—

Messrs. A. M. Markham, Rohilcund div.; J. M. C. Steinbelt, Benares div.; and W. H. Hudson, Goruckpore div.

They are also severally invested with powers of assistant to the collector, and with powers of subord. magistrate 2nd cl., as described in sec. 22 of Act 25 of 1861.

Public Works Dept., dated Allahabad, Jan. 17.—No. 342.—With reference to G.O. No. 215, of 19th ult., Maj. J. G. Medley took charge of office of principal of Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkie on 18th inst.

Jan. 20.—No. 385.—Posting.—Mr. W. W. Calcheth, asst. eng. 2nd cl., dep. superint. Futtehpore branch, Ganges Canal, is appt. a civil divl. eng. 3rd cl., and posted to Benares div.

No. 393.—The services of Asst. surg. C. C. W. Wilson, attached to canal and Thomason College establishments at Roorkie, are replaced at disposal of Govt. of India in military dept.

Judicial (Criminal) Dept., dated Allahabad, Jan. 26.—No. 57a.—With the consent of the officer comdg. the Benares division, Capt. W. Stewart, comdg. Bengal staff corps, is appt. to officiate temporarily as cantonment joint mag. at Benares, from the date on which he assumed charge from Capt. Gill.

General Dept., dated Allahabad, Jan. 26.—No. 411a.—Leave for 8 weeks, preparatory to proceeding on furlough, is granted to Mr. J. Vans Agnew, officiating mag. and coll. of Saharanpore, from Feb. 1 next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. H. D. Robertson, joint mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, in the Agra district, is appt. to officiate as mag. and coll. at Saharanpore, with effect from Feb. 1 next, or from the subsequent date on which he may receive charge of that office from Mr. Vans Agnew.

No. 414a.—Consequent on the return of Mr. A. O. Hume from leave to Europe, Mr. A. R. S. Pollock will revert to the position of joint mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, and is posted to the district of Agra.

No. 419a.—One mo. privilege leave, under Section 7 of Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. S. Thornton, deputy coll. in the district of Cawnpore, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 422a.—It is hereby notified that Mr. E. Macnaghten, of the Bengal C.S., was a passenger on board the P. and O. Co's steamer *Nemesia*, which was left by the pilot at sea, on Nov. 24 last.

Jan. 27.—No. 432a.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. Goulding to be superintendent of the Ajmere school, and inspector of schools in Mhairwarra, in succession to Mr. S. W. Fallon, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 451a.—Mr. W. S. Halsey, joint mag. and deputy coll. at Benares, is appt. to be a member of the local agency of that district.

Jan. 30.—No. 465a.—Mr. M. S. Howell, of the C.S., who has been reported qualified for the public service, and whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is appointed to be an assistant in the Rohilcund division, and is vested with the powers of a sub. magistrate of the 2nd class, as described in Section 22, Act XXV. of 1861, and with those of an asst. to the coll.

No. 466a.—One mo.'s privilege leave is granted to Major A. H. Ternan, deputy commissioner of Jaloun, under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, from Feb. 1 next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 469a.—Nine mo.'s leave of absence on m.c., under Clause 2, Section 5 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. H. Blunt, dep. coll. at Furruckabad, in ext.

No. 478a.—Privilege leave for 1 mo., under Section 12 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. G. H. Lawrence, joint mag. and dep. coll. at Moradabad, from Jan. 15, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Public Works Dept., Allahabad, Jan. 27.—No. 496.—Mr. P. Caffery, special asst. eng., left the Benares division public works on the 12th inst., in anticipation of the leave granted to him in G. O. No. 240, dated the 13th inst.

Jan. 28.—No. 514.—Mr. W. Oldham, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Ghazeepore, is appointed a member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of that district.

Jan. 29.—No. 521.—Capt. G. A. Harrison, district superintendent of police, Muttra, is appointed a member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of that district.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Police Dept., Jan. 19.—No. 38.—Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, district supt. of police, Kurnaul, has leave for 1 mo., with effect from Jan. 28.

Lieut. C. McNeile, asst. dist. supt., Jullunder, to officiate as district supt. at Kurnaul, as a temp. arrangement, during absence of Lieut. Wimberley.

General Dept., Jan. 19.—No. 107.—Capt. H. B. Urnston, offic. dep. commr. of Bunnoo, is permanently posted to that district.

Capt. J. Fendall, dep. commr., is transf. from the Bunnoo to the Mozuffurgurh district, but will continue to offic. as dep. commr. of Hissar.

The above transfers to have effect from Jan. 1.

Jan. 21.—No. 120.—The services of Asst. surg. T. A. Veale, in civil medical charge at Goojanwalla, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Jan. 23.—No. 187.—Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson, at present attached to the 5th brig. R.H.A., Meera Meer, is app. civil surg. of Umballa.

Military Dept.—No. 18.—Transfers.—Capt. T. E. Hughes, commdnt., No. 3 Punjab light field batt., to the command of the Peshawur mountain train; and Capt. T. H. Salt (not joined) from the latter to the former.

No. 19.—Lieut. F. E. Lewes, acting doing duty officer with No. 2 Punjab light field batt., to offic. in the same capacity with No. 1 batt.

Public Works Dept.—No. 6,168.—Mr. J. Adam, exec. engr., Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals, has 12 mo. leave, to Eur., on m.c., together with the usual prep. leave of 2 mo., from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Jan. 24.—No. 6,179.—In anticipation of approval of Supreme Govt., Mr. A. B. Byrne, asst. engr., 2nd class, 8th div., Grand Trunk Road, has been permitted to resign his appt. in the public works dept., from Jan. 17.

No. 6,195.—Capt. W. H. Mackesy, probationary asst. engr., Delhi div., is prom. to the grade of asst. engr., 2nd class, from Dec. 12 last.

Jan. 26.—No. 6,208.—Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, exec. engr., 8th div. Grand Trunk Road, has the usual leave to enable him to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to availing himself of the 6 mo. leave granted Jan. 3.

Jan. 27.—No. 6,254.—In anticipation of approval of Supreme Govt., Capt. T. W. Martin, H.M.'s 7th fus., asst. engr., Delhi div., has been permitted to resign his appt. in the public works dept., from this date.

No. 6,263.—The 8 mo. prep. leave granted to Lieut. col. T. C. Blagrove, exec. engr., Sutlej Canal Survey, in Punjab Govt. notification, No. 2,711 of Sept. 22 last, is altered to 1 mo. leave.

No. 6,264.—Mr. G. Robertson, exec. engr., 7th div. G. T. Road, has 12 mo. leave to Eur., on m.c., together with the usual prep. leave for 1 mo., from Feb. 1.

Revenue Dept., Jan. 28.—No. 76.—Mr. W. S. Blewitt, coll. of customs, Delhi, has priv. leave for 2 mo., with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Jan. 30.—No. 82.—Mr. B. Brown is app. supt. of grass and wood preserves in the Punjab.

No. 171.—Lieut. E. A. Lambert, cantonment joint mag., Sealkote, has 8 weeks' leave, to Pres., with effect from 10th prox., on m.c.

No. 183.—The appt. of Surg. F. Farquhar to offic. as civil surg., Lahore, and Professor of Medicine, Medical Coll., notified in Gazette order No. 61, dated 8th inst., is to have effect from Jan. 1.

NEW DIVISIONS.

No. 188.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct that the present "Cis" and "Trans Sutlej States" Divisions shall be henceforth designated the Umballa and Jullunder Divisions, respectively.

Mily. Dept.—No. 23.—The Dera Ismail Khan station order, dated 3rd inst., by Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green, c.b., commdg., directing Asst. surg. Fairweather, m.d., 4th Punjab cav., to afford medical aid to the civil estab., jail, and dispensary, is confirmed.

Public Works Dept.—No. 6,333.—Capt. C. W. Hutchinson, supt. engr., 2nd circle, has 1 mo.'s priv. leave, from Feb. 10, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Camp Jhansi, Dec. 11.—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Capt. F. C. Scott, 42nd regt., will proceed to England, at the public expense, to com. the regt. depot. Capt. Scott's services are available for the charge of invalids to England.

Subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C., Lieut. A. Hutton, 79th regt., qualified, is appointed instructor of musketry to that corps, v. Lieut. Clay, resigned, and from the date on which he may assume the duties.

The following orders are, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:—

Peshawur division order, dated Feb. 21, 1862, directing Lieut. J. M. Sym, late 58th N.I., to join the commissariat office at Peshawur, to aid in the commissariat duties of the district, as a temporary arrangement.

By Major C. J. Roberts, comdg. 17th Bengal cav.,

dated 18th ult., appointing Lieut. R. M. Clifford, late 60th N.I., to act as paid doing duty officer, v. Lieut. T. B. M. Glascock, proceeding on leave.

Delhi garrison order, dated 31st ult., appointing Capt. R. H. Price, 2nd in com. 12th regt. N.I., to act as major of brigade, v. Major H. Nicoll, appointed to another situation.

By Major H. B. Stevens, commanding 12th regt. N.I., dated 1st inst., appointing Capt. G. G. Cunliffe, doing duty officer, to act as 2nd in com., v. Capt. R. H. Price, appointed officiating major of brigade.

By Major J. I. Murray, commanding 14th Bengal cav., dated 3rd inst., appointing Lieut. T. F. C. Rochfort, gen. list, cav., to act as adjt., during absence of Lieut. G. B. C. Simpson, appointed to another situation.

Meerut division order, dated 5th inst., directing Capt. F. W. Russell and Lieut. H. C. Kamble, both of late 3rd Eur. cav., to proceed and do duty with 7th Bengal cav., at Mooltan.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Brevet major J. S. Gibb (Comy. Assam local company of artillery), from Dec. 15, 1862, to March 15, 1863, to proceed by river towards the Presidency, on m.c.

Staff Corps.—Lieut. col. J. W. Carter, from Dec. 16, 1862, to Jan. 24, 1863, to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

Orders confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding 30th regt. N.I., dated 28th ult., appointing Lieut. W. Playfair, staff corps, to act as paid doing duty officer.

Umrutur station and garrison order, dated 30th ult., appointing Lieut. A. Scott, doing duty with H.M.'s 19th foot, to be station interpreter, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. C. W. R. Chester, proceeded with a detachment of his regt.

Leave of absence:—

Late 11th N.I.—Lieut. F. H. Woodgate (adj. 14th N.I.), from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, to visit Calcutta.

Late 12th N.I.—Lieut. H. A. Rooke (doing duty 25th N.I.), from Jan. 17 to Jan. 19, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the leave granted in G.G.O. 1,136 of 1862.

Late 37th N.I.—Lieut. col. J. Barrett, from Dec. 1, 1862, to March 1, 1863, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

INTERPRETERS.

Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, Jan. 15.—The C. in C. is pleased to announce for general information that Government have ruled that when the services of an interpreter are absolutely necessary with a regiment, and no qualified interpreter is available, an officer who has only passed in Hindostanee may be appointed to act on half the staff salary appertaining to the situation.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Major H. M. Garstin, commanding 42nd regt. N.I., dated 3rd ult., assuming charge of adjutant's office, v. Lieut. D. Ross, employed on duty at Sud-dyab.

Sylhet station order, dated 5th ult., appointing Asst. surg. R. Brown to medical charge of the sick of 21st regt. N.I., left at the station.

Ensign H. J. Lawrence, gen. list, inf., attached to 2nd batt. rifle brigade, is directed to do duty with 82nd foot, on its arrival at Subathoo.

The undermentioned officers are declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed in Hindostanee, on the 10th inst.:—

Lieut. F. Currie, gen. list, cav.

Lieut. C. G. Cantley, gen. list, cav.

Lieut. J. N. Steel, gen. list, inf.

Lieut. B. E. Gowan, late 15th N.I.

Lieut. W. B. Birch, late 21st N.I.

Lieut. G. B. Stevens, late 38th N.I.

Lieut. W. F. Bartleman, late 39th N.I.

Lieut. N. Barton, late 52nd N.I.

The following Oude division order is confirmed:—

Dated 6th inst.—Appointing Cornet W. G. Craig, gen. list, cav., attached to 19th hussars, to do duty with 16th Bengal cav.

The following Sealkote station orders are confirmed:—

Dated Nov. 12 last.—Directing Lieut. col. G. W. T. Rich, 71st highlanders, to assume command of the station, on the departure of Col. W. C. Forrest, 7th drag. gds.

Dated 3rd inst.—Directing Major F. W. Burroughs, 98th highlanders, to assume command of the station, on the departure of Lieut. col. G. W. T. Rich, 71st highlanders.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Futtegurh station order, dated June 18, 1861, appointing Asst. surg. H. F. Paterson, m.d., No. 6 battery 11th brigade R.A., to medical charge of the right wing of 2nd regt. N.I., and detachment of 12th irreg. cav., with effect from 18th idem.

Meerut division order, dated 8th ult., directing the following medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. M. J. S. Perreau, late D battery 2nd royal horse brigade, to do duty with 19th hussars, at Meerut.

Gowhaty station order, dated 18th ult., directing Asst. surg. F. W. A. DeFabeck, 43rd regt. N.I., to afford med. aid to No. 5 battery 24th brigade R.A.

By Lieut. col. W. H. Ryves, commanding 8th Bengal cav., dated 28th ult., appointing Lieut. W. B. Craigie, gen. list, cavalry, to act as paid doing duty officer.

Fyzabad brigade order, dated 30th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. C. Shaw, 107th regt., to assume med. charge of a detachment of 8th Bengal cavalry, in addition to his other duties.

Morar station order, dated 1st inst., appointing Asst. surg. P. W. Sutherland, 14th Bengal cav., to med. charge of the staff of the station, v. Surg. A. L. Bogle, 19th regt. N.I.

Cawnpore brigade order, dated 7th inst., directing Lieut. col. C. F. Campbell, 46th foot, to assume command of the station, on the departure of Brigadier M. K. Atherley.

Meerut station order, dated 9th inst., directing Vet. surg. E. S. Grey, 8th hussars, to afford professional aid to the horses of the artillery division, in addition to his other duties.

In G.O.C.C. of Oct. 27 last, confirming Oude division order of 10th idem, appointing Capt. E. Thomas, late 3rd Eur. regt., to be station interpreter, for "Lucknow," read "Roy Bareilly."

Appointment confirmed:—

Capt. C. W. Peter, interpreter and qmr. 5th regt. N.I., to act temporarily as adj., in addition to his other duties.

By Col. H. F. Dunsford, c.b., commanding 28th regt. N.I., dated 13th ult., directing the following arrangements:—

Capt. A. Robinson, 2nd in command, to act as commandant.

Lieut. H. C. T. Jarrett, v.c., adj., to act as 2nd in command.

Lieut. T. R. Sadleir, paid doing duty officer, to act as adj.

Nagode station order, dated 15th ult., directing Asst. surg. F. J. Pettingal, No. 3 battery 25th brigade R.A., to receive med. charge of detachments of 97th foot, 12th Bengal cav., and detail of late Alexander's horse, from Surg. H. B. Hinton, 11th regt. N.I.

Ferozepore brigade order, dated 26th ult., appointing Asst. surg. C. Ricketts, 7th royal fusiliers, to the medical charge of the brigade staff, in addition to his other duties.

By Major J. Doran, commanding 27th Punjab inf., dated 28th ult., appointing Lieut. H. St. G. Tucker, late 29th N.I., to act as paid doing duty officer.

Kussowlie station order, dated 1st inst., directing Capt. W. Sheffield, staff corps, to assume temporary command of the convalescent depot, v. Major E. E. Haines, 92nd highlanders, proceeding to join his regt.

By Major R. P. Anderson, commanding 34th regt. N.I., dated 4th inst., appointing Capt. C. C. Dandridge, 2nd in com., to act as adj., in addition to his other duties, during the time Lieut. and Adj. B. N. Smith may remain attached to 80th foot, or until further orders.

Presidency division order, dated 5th inst., directing Lieuts. F. N. Miles, staff corps, and C. W. G. Perreau, gen. list, inf., the former to proceed to Barrackpore, and do duty with 25th N.I., and the latter with 10th regt. N.I.

Fyzabad station order, dated 8th inst., directing Col. J. McN. Walter, c.b., to assume command of the station.

Rohilcund district order, dated 8th inst., directing the undermentioned officers, at present doing duty with 3rd batt. rifle brigade, to do duty with 104th fusiliers, on its arrival at Bareilly:—

Lieut. G. A. B. Becher, gen. list, inf.

Lieut. R. F. Taylor, gen. list, inf.

Lieut. J. E. W. Howey, gen. list, inf.

Ensign H. Kingscote, gen. list, inf.

Ensign G. M. D. Hill, gen. list, inf.

Benares district order, dated 15th inst., directing Lieut. C. E. Benthall, doing duty with 2nd drag. gds., to do duty with 8th Bengal cav., at Cawnpore.

Jan. 24.—Lieut. R. A. Dobbin, late 6th Eur. regt., is apptd. to do duty at Landour convalescent depot, during the ensuing season.

The leave granted in G.O. of 28rd ult. to Major W. J. F. Stafford, staff corps, comdg. 22nd regt. N.I., will be held to commence from 15th inst., instead of the date therein specified.

The Nowshera station order, dated Nov. 22 last, appointing Lieut. R. Lewis, 71st highlanders, to be superint. of sudder bazaar, is confirmed.

Leave of absence:—

Late 73rd N.I.—Capt. S. Rogers, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, 1862, in ext., to enable him to reach the station of Dinapore.

Medical Dept.—Surg. A. White, m.d. (in medical charge of 37th N.I.), from May 1 to Nov. 1, to visit Cashmere, Simla, and Calcutta, preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service.

Jan. 27.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland, m.d., to the medical charge of the Nynce Tal Convalescent Depot, v. Asst. surg. J. H. Porter, of the 97th foot.

Asst. surg. R. Pringle, m.d., to the medical charge of A batt. 2nd royal horse brig., v. Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland.

Capt. A. B. Beaton, late 58th N.I., is directed to do general duty at Allahabad.

The appointment of Lieut. M. J. Moore, gen. list, cavalry, to do duty with the Lahore light horse, is cancelled, and he is permitted to continue with the 2nd drag. guards at Beuares.

Lieut. S. G. Warde, late 11th N.I., has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India to count as service 18 mos. of the leave granted him.

The following Attock garrison orders are confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 12 last.—Appointing Ens. W. G. G. Glascock, 79th highlanders, to act as fort adjutant, v. Richards.

Dated Nov. 18 last.—Directing Capt. R. Blackall, commandant, to assume charge of the fort adjutant's office in addition to his other duties, v. Glascock.

Dated Nov. 30 last.—Appointing Lieut. D. Pringle, gen. list, infantry, to act temporarily as fort adjutant.

Head Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Jan. 28.—The C. in C. is pleased to permit Lieut. J. H. Baldwin, late 68th N.I., and Ens. J. A. D. Gordon, gen. list, infantry, the former to do duty with the 19th, and the latter with the 41st regt. N.I.

The following Allahabad brigade orders are confirmed:—

Dated the 8th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. L. Emanuel, M.D., to afford medical aid to G battery 22nd and No. 4 battery 25th brigade, roy. art., v. Asst. surg. A. Maclean.

Dated the 9th ult.—Appointing Asst. surg. J. Inkson, M.D., of the 80th foot, to the medical charge of a detachment of invalids proceeding to the Presidency.

The Lahore division order, dated 23rd ult., appointing Asst. surg. T. E. Hale, v.c., 7th royal fus., and Surg. J. B. Harrison, M.D., 27th N.I., the former to the medical charge of D battery, 19th brig. royal art. and wing of the 27th regt. N.I. at Ferozepore, and the latter to the medical charge of a detachment of the 7th royal fus. at Meean Meer, in addition to his other duties, is confirmed.

Leave of absence:—

Late 6th Eur. Regt.—Brev. Maj. E. Oakes, from Jan. 20 to March 20, to proceed to Calcutta, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Cavalry.—Lieut. J. Colledge, from Feb. 25 to March 25, in extension, to enable him to undergo an examination in the languages.

Nowgong station order, dated 21st ult., directing Capt. H. Browne, of the 97th foot, to assume charge of the station staff office and treasure chest.

Head Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Jan. 10.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 5, of the 2nd inst., Maj. gen. Lord George A. F. Paget, C.B., is posted to the Sirhind div.

Under the provision of G. G. O. No. 585, of the 24th Sept., 1852, the underment. officers are permitted to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1863:—

Lieut. A. E. Downing, 8th regt. N.I.

Ens. E. Hughes, gen. list, infy., doing duty with the 104th fus.

Ens. A. B. Clare, gen. list, infy., at present attached to the 46th foot, is directed to do duty with the 22nd regt. N.I.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut division order, dated May 11, 1860, appointing Lieut. J. B. Brander, late 37th N.I., attached to the 4th regt. N.I., to be doing duty officer with the 4th Sikh cav. at Delhi.

Peshawar brigade order, dated Nov. 12 last, appointing Lieut. E. G. Wace, adjt. of the 14th regt. N.I., to be station interpreter, in addition to his other duties.

By Maj. R. C. Germon, commanding the 16th regt. N.I., dated the 15th ult., appointing Lieut. F. H. Thomas, gen. list, infy., to act as paid doing duty officer, v. Lieut. W. P. Onslow.

The C. in C. is pleased to post asst. surg. R. H. Perkins to the 28th regt. N.I.

The services of asst. surg. R. Gray, M.B., are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt.

The underment. officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th ult.:—

Lieuts. E. Knatchbull, late 18th N.I., C. J. Walter, and C. McD. Skene, gen. list, infy.

Walter Niblett having passed the prescribed examination on the 29th ult., is admitted into the subordinate medical department as an apprentice.

The following orders are, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Capt. W. D. Hoste, commandant of the 6th regt. Punjab Inf.

Lieut. C. E. Stewart, staff corps, officiating second in command of the 5th regt. Punjab Inf.

Rohilcund district order, dated the 8th ult., directing Capt. W. R. Lascelles, 3rd batt. rifle brig., station staff office at Nynece Tal, to proceed at the public expense to Bareilly on court martial duty.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated the 2nd inst.—Appointing Lieut. J. G. Barlow, late 54th N.I., to do duty with the 48rd regt. N.I., at Gowhaty.

Orders confirmed:—

Peshawar brigade order, dated Oct. 20 last, re-

appointing Asst. surg. A. P. Holmes, M.D., to No. 4 baty. 24th brig. roy. art., and directing him to afford med. aid to detachments of the 93rd highlanders in cantonments and the fort, and also to the families of that regt., with effect from the 18th idem.

By the officer commanding Peshawar artillery division, dated Oct. 20 last, directing Asst. surg. J. A. P. Colles, M.D., of the C baty. 2nd roy. horse brig., to assume med. charge of detachments of the 93rd highlanders, 37th N.I., and 11th Bengal Cav., at Chumkunnia.

Dated Nov. 21 last.—Directing Asst. surg. J. A. P. Colles, M.D., to afford med. aid to a detachment of H.M. 79th highlanders, arrived at Chumkunnia.

By the officer commanding the 6th Bengal Cav., dated the 17th ult., appointing Lieut. St. G. M. Bishop, paid doing duty officer, to officiate as adjt. during the absence on sick leave of Lieut. G. A. A. Baker.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 6.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. E. R. McDonnell, coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, for 15 mos., under sections 4, 5, and 6 of the absence rules, to proceed to Europe on m.c., and for 4 weeks preparatory thereto.

Major C. Smith, of staff corps, asst. director of revenue settlement, for 4 weeks, from the date of departure, prep. to applying for leave to Europe, on m.c.

Public Dept.—Mr. H. M. S. Græme, Madras C.S., has reported his return from leave to Europe and arrival at Bombay on 28th ult.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. J. H. Blair, actg. civ. and sess. judge of Cuddalore, assumed charge of the Court on 2nd inst.

Military Dept.—No. 35.—Promotions, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cadre 3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Senior Lieut. W. Stoddart to be capt., v. Harris, dec.; date of commission, Feb. 5.

Infantry Gen. List.—Senior Ens. A. G. C. Power, ens. in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot, to have the position of lieut. on the gen. list, v. Stoddart, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., promoted, from Feb. 5.

Senior 1st class asst. surg. J. Brett, M.D., to be surg., from Jan. 31, v. Goodall, retired.

Lieut. J. S. Stenart, 39th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Madras and sea, on m.c., from date of departure to Dec. 31, under old regs.

The services of Lieut. G. M. Bowie, staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for employment in Bengal police.

The leave to Europe of Asst. surg. J. Ross, M.D., is extended to Jan. 19, the date of his arrival at Madras.

Fort St. George, Feb. 6.—No. 36.—The following gen. orders by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council are republished:—

Fort William, Jan. 22.—No. 62.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 30 of 1863, the undermentioned officers will take rank from 1st instead of 2nd July, 1862, as noted in G.G.O. No. 1,068 of 3rd ult.:—

Brevet.

Col. G. W. Hamilton, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. S. R. Tickell, Bengal staff corps.

Maj. J. Daniel, Madras inf.

No. 64.—The G.G.O. No. 1,120 of Dec. 18, 1862, permitting Capt. E. M. Playfair, roy. art., canton. jt. mag., Kamptee, to proceed to Europe on furlough, is cancelled, that officer having obtained permission to visit Bombay, prep. to proceeding on m.c. to Europe.

Fort St. George, Feb. 6.—No. 37.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in gen. orders:—

Foreign Dept., Fort William (General), Jan. 22.—No. 140.—Lieut. C. W. Street, asst. comr. 2nd cl., British Burmah, resumed charge of his duties at Nga-thoung-young on 11th ult.

Public Works Dept. (General Establishments), Jan. 20.—No. 10.—Lieut. C. A. Sim, R.E., probat. asst. eng., Central Provs., joined his appointment Nov. 18, 1862.

Leave of absence from their stations:—

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 10.—Mr. J. H. Goldie, civil and sessions judge of Tinnevely, for 6 mo., to proceed to England.

Mr. J. W. Cherry, civil and sessions judge at Salem, for 1 mo.

Appointments:—

Revenue Dept., Feb. 10.—The hon. C. Pelly, to officiate as president of the income-tax commission, during the absence of Mr. Brett, on leave.

Mr. M. J. Wallhouse, to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr. McDonnell, on leave.

Mr. J. H. Garstin, to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Malabar, during employment of Mr. H. E. Sullivan, on other duty.

Mr. E. F. Webster, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. at Salem.

Mr. J. E. Armstrong, to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. J. H. Blair, to act as civil and sessions judge of Tinnevely, during the absence of Mr. Goldie, on leave.—To join immediately.

Mr. R. B. Swinton, to act as civil and sessions judge of Tanjore, during the employment of Mr. E. W. Bird, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Banbury, to act as civil and sess. judge of Cuddalore, during the absence of Mr. Ellis, on leave, to join immediately.

Mr. H. E. Sullivan, to act as civil and sess. judge of Bellary, during the absence of Mr. J. Ratliff, on leave. This cancels the appts. of Messrs. W. T. Blair and H. E. Sullivan, to act as civil and sess. judges of Bellary and Chittoor, respectively, as notified in the *Gazette* of the 20th ult.

Major W. R. Campbell, of the Madras staff corps, to act as a mag. of police for the town of Madras, during the absence of Mr. Maskell, on leave.

Public Dept.—Mr. T. Clarke, to be a member of the Board of Examiners and of the Central Committee for the exam. of assistants.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—The Rev. J. D. Ostrehan, B.A., to act as joint chaplain of Vizagapatam.

Educational Dept.—Mr. F. S. Evans, B.A., to be professor of mathematics in the Presidency College.

Mr. E. L. Hogarth, B.A., to be head master of the provincial school at Calicut.

Revenue Dept., Feb. 9.—Capt. R. T. Pratt, 69th foot, is permitted to resign his appt. of dep. superint. of revenue survey.

Mr. W. Beaumont, first asst. superint., to be dep. superint. of revenue survey.

Feb. 10.—Mr. B. Cunliffe, coll. of Madras, resumed charge of the district from Mr. C. A. Roberts on the 6th inst.

Judicial Dept., Feb. 10.—Mr. A. W. Sullivan, civil and sess. judge of Nundial, delivered over charge of the court to Mr. H. Morris, acting civil and session judge, on the 3rd inst.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 10.—Major T. Greenaway, acting district engr., Nellore, delivered over charge of the district to Capt. A. S. Moberly on Jan. 31.

The services of Brev. maj. J. Anderson, royal engrs., are temp. placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for employment on special du. at Hyderabad.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Feb. 10.—Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, M.A., chaplain of Kamptee, priv. leave for 3 mos., from the date of quitting his station.

Rev. J. J. B. Sayers, chaplain of Vellore, privilege leave for 3 mos. from date of quitting his station.

With reference to G.O.G., dated March 24, 1857, No. 77, priv. leave of absence is granted to Major G. W. Russell, paymaster, S. div., for 15 days from date of departure, under provisions of G.O.G. April 11, 1851, No. 71.

Capt. J. H. Warden, staff corps, will act as paymaster during the absence and on the responsibility of Capt. G. W. Russell, without prejudice to his other duties.

Mily. Dept., Feb. 9.—No. 38.—Major C. Smith, staff corps, asst. director of revenue settlement, is permitted to proceed to Eur., on m.c., for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Feb. 10.—No. 39.—Appointments:—

Col. C. A. Denison, H.M.'s 52nd L.I., to be mily. sec. to H.E. the Gov., v. Capt. R. C. Glover, who resigns the appt.

Capt. R. C. Glover, H.M.'s 43rd L.I., to be first a. d. c., and Lieut. E. Villiers, H.M.'s 43rd L.I., to be extra a. d. c. to H.E. the Gov.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.

Senior Lieut. col. (major gen.) J. FitzGerald (unattached) to be col., v. Stokes, dec.; date of commission, Dec. 12, 1862.

Lieut. col. (major gen.) C. A. Browne (unattached) to be col., under provisions of para. 12 of the despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, published in G.O.G. No. 869 of Sept. 12, 1862 [Madras G.O.G. Sept. 30, 1862, No. 382]; date of commission, Dec. 12, 1862.

Brigdr. W. C. McLeod, comdg. Nagpore force, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, on priv. leave for 1 mo.

The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—

Capt. G. P. B. Sherard, staff corps, dep. judge advocate gen., Mysore div.; arrived at Madras on Feb. 7, 1863.

Capt. D. J. P. Campbell, of staff corps, special asst. engr., dept. public works in Mysore, is permitted to proc. to Europe on furl. for 6 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854.

Lieut. J. C. Gunning, 25th regt. N.I., sub-assist. comy. gen. on probation, has passed the exam. required by G. O. G. Dec. 26, 1861, No. 246.

The underment. officers are promoted to the rank of capt. by brevet from Jan. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. R. Farrer, 21st regt. N.I.

Lieut. A. G. Duff, 36th N.I.

Lieut. A. R. T. Passingham, 29th N.I.

Feb. 10.—No. 40.—Madras Staff Corps.—The provl. admission to the Madras staff corps, of Lieut. J. H. E. Johnson, of the (late) 2nd Eur. L.I., notified in G. O. July 4, 1862, No. 269, is cano.

The underment. officers, having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ,

to be captains from the dates specified opposite to their names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. C. H. Ricketts, from Jan. 20, 1862.

Lieut. H. S. Robinson, from Jan. 20, 1863.

Lieut. W. M. Lane, from Jan. 20, 1863.

Lieut. T. B. E. Tennant, from Jan. 20, 1863.

No. 41.—The following extract from a military despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published:—

Dated Jan. 8.—No. 3.—With reference to my despatch to the Govt. of India, No. 820 (Madras G. O. G. Oct. 1, 1861, No. 334) of Aug. 10, 1861, I have to request that whenever a regimental lieutenant-col. who has retired under the annuity scheme, and whose name has therefore been retained on the list in italics, shall be removed from that list either by death, or by any casualty among the colonels, the fact of such removal, and the occasion of it, may be notified in G.O.

Feb. 10.—No. 44.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in G.O.:—
Foreign Dept., Fort William, General, Jan. 27.—No. 158.—Capt. R. C. Burn, asst. comr., 1st class, Martaban sub division, made over charge of his office to Tseetkay Mung Ngan on Dec. 1, 1862, and Lieut. W. W. Pemberton, asst. comr., 3rd class, Sittang sub division, received charge of the Martaban sub division from Tseetkay Mung Ngan on the 13th idem. The duties of the latter sub division Lieut. Pemberton will perform in addition to those of the former, until further orders.

No. 160.—With reference to G.O., dated Oct. 10 last, No. 1,944, the following proms. are made in the commission of British Burmah, with effect from Dec. 1, 1862:—

Capt. F. N. Bayley, to be asst. comr., 1st class.

Capt. E. B. Sladen, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class.

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 13.—Erratum.—In the revenue appts. notified in the *Gazette* of the 10th inst., page 214, for "Mr. J. E. Armstrong, to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly," read "Mr. J. E. Armstrong, to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, during the employment of Mr. Garstin on other duty, or until further orders."

Revenue Board Office, Madras, Feb. 11.—The Board of Revenue have granted 3 mo. privilege leave to Mr. T. G. Ward, dep. collector in charge of the treasury at Cuddapah.

The Board of Revenue have granted 2 mo. priv. leave to Mr. J. Coombes, head clerk of their office.

Mr. Deputy comys. M. Howard, supervisor, North Arcot, is granted 4 mo. leave, on m.c., in ext. to that allowed to him in *Fort St. George Gazette* of Aug. 22, page 272.

Military Dept., Feb. 13.—No. 46.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to notify that the undermentioned officers of the royal (Madras) artv. are entitled to "colonel's allowance" from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Col. T. K. Whistler, from June 9, 1862, v. Ketchen, dec.

Col. R. C. Moore, c.b., from Oct. 2, 1862, v. Cullen, dec.

No. 47.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. G. T. Dick, 3rd regt. L.I., on m.c., for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. and Adj. G. Stedman, 23rd regt. L.I., on m.c., for 15 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. and Adj. A. R. T. Passingham, 29th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Calcutta on m.c., under furl. regs. of 1854, to obtain a final m.c. to proceed to Europe.

Feb. 13.—No. 51.—The foll. G.O.s by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council are republished:—
GENERAL ORDERS BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR GEN. IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, Jan. 29.—No. 77.—The foll. order issued by the resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 22.—No. 171.—Granting Capt. R. A. Baker, comdt., 2nd company, art., Hyderabad contg., leave of absence on m.c., to proceed to the Neilgherry hills, from date of departure from Ellichpoor, to March 1, 1864.

No. 78.—Appointment:—
Hyderabad Contingent.—Artillery.—Lieut. W. F. Grey, of the royal (late Madras) art., to officiate as comdt. of the 2nd company, during the absence, on sick leave, of Capt. Baker, or until further orders.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, General, Jan. 30.—No. 166.—Asst. surg. H. King, m.b. and n.a., is appd. civil asst. surg. of Baitool, Central Provinces, with effect from June 24 last.

Capt. H. C. R. W. Smith, Eur. veterans, is permitted to reside at Madras, Bangalore, or Ootacamund till further orders.

Feb. 12.—Lieut. T. Higginson, 22nd regt. N.I., is app. adj. of that regt.

Lieut. J. Tomlinson, asst. comy. of ordnance, is relieved from doing duty in the magazine at Cannanore, and will proceed to take charge of the magazine at Vizagapatam, to which he stands posted by G.O.C.C. Oct. 20, 1862.

The leave granted in G.O. Jan. 20, to Maj. W. O. R. Macdonald, staff corps, is cancelled, at that officer's request.

Feb. 13.—Capt. H. M. Norris (late 2nd Eur. L.I.), doing duty with 9th regt. N.I., is app. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their corps and stations:—

Lieut. R. Houghton, staff corps, from date of departure for 70 days, the first 60 days being priv. leave.

Lieut. J. W. Cleland, 2nd regt. N.I., in continuation, till May 10 next, Madras.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Feb. 5.—The following removal and postings are ordered:—

Surg. W. A. Leslie, from late prom. to 2nd regt. N.I., to remain at Coonoor until relieved.

Asst. surg. J. Miller, m.d., to doing du. 21st reg. N.I.

Asst. surg. J. E. Dickinson, from doing duty 2nd regt. N.I., to 10th regt. N.I., to join on arrival of the 2nd regt. N.I., at Cannanore.

Asst. surg. J. J. Heffernan, to 11th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. W. Fry, from 21st regt. N.I., to doing duty dept. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, S. div.

Asst. surg. R. E. Pearce, to doing duty detachment H.M.'s 102nd regt. foot, at Calicut.

Asst. surg. F. T. Bayntun, to doing duty H.M.'s 102th regt. foot, to join head qrs. of the regt.

Feb. 6.—Leave of absence:—

Maj. T. Greenaway, staff corps, from Jan. 31, to Presidency, m.c., to Europe.

Ens. R. Stokoe, gen. list, doing duty 35th regt. N.I., from date of departure to May 31, to Bangalore, on m.c.

Feb. 7.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. T. W. Gilchrist, late 50th regt. N.I., doing duty 34th L.I., Madras, qualified as interpreter.

Lieut. J. Macdougall, 41st regt. N.I., Madras, qualified for the general staff under para. 11, G.O. July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. F. Kilgour, late 52nd regt. N.I., doing duty 4th regt. N.I., Madras, qualified for the general staff under para. 11, G.O. July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. W. H. L. Fuller, 4th regt. N.I., Madras, creditable progress.

The moonshes allowance is to be disbursed to Lieut. Fuller.

Ens. H. C. Hamilton, gen. list, is appointed to do duty until further orders with H.M.'s 66th regt. of foot; to join at Bangalore.

Feb. 9.—Capt. E. A. Saunders, staff corps, is appointed to do duty with 33rd regt. N.I.

Feb. 10.—Maj. W. R. Campbell of the staff corps, is app. to do duty under the officer comdg. centre div.

Lieut. F. W. Dobree, of the staff corps, is app. to do duty with the 44th regt. N.I., till further orders.

Allowances of Medical Officers.

No. 190.—In promulgating the following Orders of the Government of India, the undersigned has the honour to intimate that the allowances of medical officers in civil employ will, in future, be regulated strictly in accordance with the rules therein contained, according as such officers may belong to one or other of the two classes.

H. A. MANGLES, *Offg. Civil Paymaster.*
Civil Paymaster's Office, Fort St. George,
Feb. 11, 1863.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, dated Sept. 4, 1862, No. 391g.

Para. 2. The Governor-general in Council observes that medical officers in civil employ are divided into two distinct classes, viz.:

1st. Medical officers attached to civil stations of Political agencies, and

2nd. Medical officers attached to public institutions, such as the Medical College, and to other civil staff appointments.

3. In the case of the former class, the entire allowances must, H.E. in Council observes, be audited in the Civil Department and adjusted as a civil charge, and such officers cannot, during absence on leave, claim any portion of their salary in the Civil Department, under the Military Furlough Regulations of 1854. But, in the case of the second class, the net military pay must be audited and adjusted as a military charge, and the officers may, during absence on leave, draw absentee allowances from the Civil Department, under the Military Furlough Rules of 1854, and the General Rules regarding the allowances of military officers in civil employ.

4. Medical officers in the Educational Department appear, to H.E. in Council, to belong to the 2nd class.

From the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, to the officiating civil paymaster, Madras, dated Fort William, Council Chamber, Jan. 8, 1863, No. 167g.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,411, of the 8th Oct., 1862, inquiring with reference to financial resolution, No. 329g of the 4th September preceding, which divides medical officers in civil employ into two classes, whether

officers attached to "public institutions"—such as hospitals and infirmaries—should be placed in the 2nd class, and how the following appointments should be classified:—

1. Presidency (District) Surgeons.
2. Physician of the General Hospital.
3. Surgeon of do.
4. Superintendent of the Eye-Infirmiry.
5. Do of the Lying-in Hospital.
6. Zillah or Civil Surgeons in the Provinces.
7. Residency Surgeons (Political).
8. Medical Officers on the Neilgherries.
9. Medical Officers in charge of Civil Engineer's Department in the Godavery and Kistna Districts.
10. Principal of the Medical College.
11. Professor of do.
12. Chemical Examiner.

2. In reply, I am desired to explain that the expression, "Officers attached to public institutions, &c.," in the definition of the second class, was intended to distinguish officers employed in teaching the theory of medicine, from officers engaged in the practice of medicine, who belong to the first class; and to state that all the appointments above-mentioned belong to the first class, with the exception of numbers 10 and 11, which should be placed in the second.

(Signed) E. DRUMMOND,
Financial Sec. to the Government of India.

BIRTHS.

BEHNENS, the wife of G. H., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 27.

CARSHORE, the wife of Dr. J. J., son, at Serampore, Feb. 2.

DE FABECK, the wife of W. F., surgeon, daughter, at Chittoor, Jan. 15.

ELIOTT, the wife of Major W. R., daughter, at Kur-nal, Jan. 18.

FIELD, the wife of G., son, at Patna, Jan. 30.

GANTZER, the wife of D. A., daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 3.

MAGRY, Mrs. E., daughter, at Black Town, Feb. 14.

MORGAN, the wife of W. G., daughter, at Upper Colaba, Jan. 13.

ROWDEN, the wife of —, son, at Colombo, Feb. 3.

SANDEMAN, Mrs. E., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 23.

SCHUMACHER, Mrs. J., son, at Colombo, Feb. 8.

SCOTT, the wife of Rev. J. L., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 22.

STEHLEIN, the wife of Brev. Major, son, at South Taku Forts, North of China, Nov. 28.

STILEMAN, the wife of Capt., H.M.'s 15th regt. Bombay N.I., son, at Aden, Feb. 15.

VAUGHAN, the wife of Rev. J., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 25.

MARRIAGES.

AITCHISON, C. V., to Beatrice L., daughter of J. Cox, at Serampore, Feb. 2.

BERRENGER, G., to Miss Barnetta A. Albrecht, at Pusilama, Jan. 26.

CARMENT, J., to Caroline, daughter of the late J. Anderson, at Madras, Jan. 29.

DE SILVA, the Rev. J., to Miss F. W. De Silva, at Calcutta, Jan. 15.

GREY, E., to Lucy S., daughter of the late H. Holroyd, at Calcutta, Feb. 5.

HAYNE, H. J., to Isabella, daughter of J. Stanes, at Coonoor, Feb. 6.

NICHOLSON, H. W., to Cecilia A., daughter of the late Capt. E. E. Hill, at Calcutta, Feb. 3.

THOMASZ, C. M., to Miss Eugene L. Ratel, Feb. 12.

VENNANT, W. A., to Johanna A., daughter of J. N. Goolamier, at Bellary, Jan. 21.

DEATHS.

ADAMZ, J. R., at Kandy, aged 72, Jan. 30.

BERRY, John, at Madras, Jan. 10, aged 65.

BRAND, Andrew, at Japan, aged 34, Dec. 23.

DANIELL, Mrs. D., at Madras, Feb. 2, aged 41.

DERBICK, Bertram E., inf. son of J., at Calcutta, Feb. 5.

DE SOYZA, Georgiana M. E., wife of L. W., at Kandy, aged 28, Feb. 3.

DURRANT, Ada, wife of Capt. H., at Calcutta, Feb. 1.

EVANS, Margaret H., inf. daughter of Rev. T., at Delhi, Jan. 20.

GRAY, G. M., at Trichinopoly, Jan. 26, aged 25.

HARRIS, Major Frederick, Madras Staff Corps, at Madras, Feb. 4, aged 40.

HERFT, Abigail S., daughter of the late P. W., at Colombo, aged 17, Feb. 6.

HILLS, James W. G., inf. son of A., at Calcutta, Feb. 4.

HOSMER, E. S., relict of the late Lieut.-col. C., at Madras, Feb. 4, aged 62.

LEACH, Mrs. Mary, at Bangalore, Jan. 22.

ROSAIRO, Mrs. J. P., at Colombo, aged 27, Feb. 8.

ROW, Frederick W. P., inf. son of Major W. S., at Hazareebaugh, Jan. 27.

TERMASFIELD, J., at New Town, Madras, Jan. 26, aged 84.

WATKINS, inf. son of W. H., at Calcutta, Jan. 18.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S. W.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, March 16, 1863.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

MR. TRISTRAM, of the Bombay Council, with the best intentions, but far too hastily and without proper preliminary inquiries as to the best way of conciliating native prejudices, has proposed a Bill to provide for the proper burial and disposal of the dead. He complains that the way in which the dead bodies of Hindoos and Parsees are now disposed of is injurious to the living. But Hindoo cremation is as inoffensive a mode of treating the lifeless frame as can possibly be conceived. The objection to the mode of sepulture amongst the Parsees is, indeed, a strong one, for it appears that they have what are poetically called Towers of Silence in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Bombay, where the dead bodies of men, women, and children, of all ranks, and naked as they were born, are thrown together in one promiscuous mass, and left to be devoured by pariah dogs, and crows and vultures. Any practice more barbarous and revolting than this it is difficult to imagine. We should hardly expect to find any practice resembling it amongst the basest savages. And yet Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett, a Parsee Member of Council, is not ashamed to support the abominable custom of his nation, and to oppose Mr. Tristram's Bill with such energy and obstinacy as to render it impracticable to pass it in its present shape. What is somewhat surprising, is the fact that an English local editor congratulates Mr. Sunkersett on his victory, and on his having proved himself "a fairly efficient Member of the Council."

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY AT BOMBAY.

WE are sorry to hear that there are so many European vagrants and beggars in the bazaars and streets of Bombay that the Local Legislature is compelled to take into its consideration some means of relieving honest poverty, and getting rid of incorrigible idlers and loose characters that disgrace the British name. An English beggar is a rare spectacle in the streets of Calcutta, but in the Lall Bazaar, or Wapping quarter of the City of Palaces, there is something worse than mere beggary or destitution—there are scenes there much more painful for a British patriot and philanthropist to witness than anything that is likely to be met with in Bombay or London. In that awful Oriental Wapping, where our sailors most do congregate, the natives of India witness the very worst phase of British life. At all hours of the day and night there are drunkenness and sensuality, and riot and loud blasphemy in that horrible quarter. Though Calcutta is called a City of Palaces, there are no palaces in the Lall Bazaar—not even gin-

palaces, for the gin-shops there, unlike the same class of houses of entertainment in London, are dirty hovels. Some benevolent Englishmen in Calcutta, ashamed that their own countrymen should so expose themselves in the eyes of the natives, and shocked that our brave British tars, or any other class of Christian men, should be tempted into such dreadful self-debasement and wretchedness, have established a respectable and well-conducted "Sailors' Home" in the immediate neighbourhood, where many of the better-conducted seamen take up their residence until their ships require them. But the extreme cheapness of spirituous liquors in India, and the unrestrained liberty and licence of a Calcutta pot-house, and the feebleness and cowardice of the native policemen, who take to their heels in large bodies before a single British tar, are such strong inducements to unlimited self-indulgence and self-abandonment, as the majority of seamen with a full pocket, and after the restraints and deprivations of a long voyage, find it very difficult to resist.

Sir William Mansfield has proposed, in the Legislative Council of Bombay, to bring in a Bill which may meet the great evil of European vagrancy in the midst of the native population; but the local Chamber of Commerce object to several of its provisions, and the whole subject is undergoing a thorough discussion, which may soon lead, we trust, to some satisfactory solution of a very difficult question.

A BRAHMIN CONVERT TO CHRISTIANITY.

In the Nya Nuggur, in Mairwara, where the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland has established a mission station and opened schools in the surrounding villages, the first native convert to Christianity in that quarter was publicly baptized in January last. The convert is not, as native Christians generally are, in a mean condition, social and religious, but is a Brahmin of high caste, a pundit profoundly versed in the Hindu Shasters, and a man highly respected by the members of his own caste and the people of his native city of Allahabad. He seems to be a person of an active and inquiring mind, and fond of travel. He has for several years occupied himself in studying the manners and religions of the various classes of people in the provinces of Northern India, and it was in the course of his travels that he visited the Nya Nuggur, and fell in with the Rev. W. Shoolbred, M.A., the missionary of the station. Something that dropped from this gentleman was like good seed on a good soil. The pundit was struck with a sudden thought that after all that he had heard against Christianity it might yet be the only true religion. He studied the subject with great earnestness and sagacity for many months, and then bravely and honestly and openly renounced Hindooism, and embraced the Christian faith. In the midst of a vast multitude of Hindoos, many of them Brahmins, and in the presence of a few British Christians, this high-caste and intelligent native declared his conviction that Hindooism was a false and immoral creed, and that Christianity, on the contrary, was all purity and truth. In the course of the ceremony of baptism, in a very manly and elo-

quent address, he gave his reasons for the new faith that was in him. The small body of Christians present at this interesting scene were not wholly without their apprehensions of some religious excitement amongst the natives, who, however, looked on and listened, in profound silence. This quiet and orderly conduct of theirs was the more remarkable, as many malignant and false reports had been industriously circulated in the bazaars peculiarly calculated to rouse the fanaticism of the people. One of these reports was, that cow's blood was to be mixed with the baptismal water. But the missionary persuaded a native of good caste and character to bring the water in his own *lota* or brass vessel. This judicious proceeding seems to have had a good effect, and at least to have satisfied the natives that no offence was meant to their religious prejudices. We have thought this case worthy of prominent notice, as calculated to gratify very many of our readers who have watched with interest the progress of Christianity in the East.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

OUR readers will have heard with profound regret of the death of the gallant Outram, the flower of the Bombay Army, "the Bayard of India, *sans peur et sans reproche*." Sir James, in his noble modesty, was sincerely of opinion that his country had many a better servant than himself in India and elsewhere; but taking him "for all in all" we cannot but feel that

"We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

For he was not merely a mere soldier, a man of might and courage in the field—nor even a mere statesman or administrator; for he joined to the qualities that fit a man for great and responsible public posts, the rarest and most estimable of the personal characteristics and accomplishments that make an individual beloved and honoured, nay, almost idolized, in private life. He was so modest and humane—with such a womanly tenderness and delicacy of nature—

"And of his port as meek as is a maid"—

so fitted for the gentlest duties of domestic life—so happy in the society of women and children—so fond at all times of simple pleasures and innocent pastimes—so guileless and yielding—that it was difficult for those who knew him in the social circle to understand his energetic heroism in battle and his firm wisdom in the cabinet. His rival, Sir Charles Napier, was quite as brave and energetic as Sir James Outram; but then he was impetuous, and hot-headed, and suspicious, and even unjust (however unintentionally); and scarcely one great man in the long and brilliant list of gifted and famous British Indian heroes and statesmen could be mentioned that had not some speck of human frailty with which to gratify envious and malignant criticism. But we never heard a whisper of objection against the name of Outram. He truly won golden opinions from all sorts of people, wherever he went. He was beloved by all who came in contact with him. Our readers are too familiar with the main circumstances of Outram's noble and brilliant career to need any recapitulation of his claims to a prominent place in the history of British India. The fact that perhaps is ever most present to his admirers when the fame of Outram is alluded to, is the truly chivalrous and

magnanimous self-denial which he exhibited towards Havelock, when he was entitled to supersede him in his military command at Lucknow. "To you," he said to Havelock, "shall be left the glory of relieving Lucknow, for which you have already so nobly struggled." Sir James Outram then took the place of a mere volunteer by the side of Havelock. Nothing finer than this is recorded of Sir Philip Sydney, whose life was poetry put into action. The noble Outram, who served when he might have commanded, with all his modesty could not but know that he was peculiarly qualified for the work he so generously abnegated, for no man was better acquainted with Lucknow and the surrounding country, and no man was more thoroughly possessed of the confidence of the troops which he might so surely have led to glory. Quiet in his manner, and with a kind word for every one, this true hero was justly described by an officer who had fought by his side as "one whom the hottest and deadliest fire, the gravest responsibility, or the most perilous and critical juncture, could neither excite nor flurried."

BOOKS.

Letter to Lord Stanley, on the Dearth of Cotton, and the Capability of India to Supply the Quantity Required. By W. F. Fergusson, Agent for the Landholders and Commercial Association of British India. London: A. H. Bailey and Co., Royal Exchange-buildings, and William Ridgway, 169, Piccadilly, W.

Mr. W. F. Fergusson is well known in India as a man of great ability, and as one well acquainted with mercantile transactions there, and the condition of the people, both Native and European. He was accordingly elected secretary to, or agent for, the Landholders and Commercial Association of British India, as a person peculiarly well fitted to represent their interests. In this letter to Lord Stanley he has explained the capabilities of India for the supply of good cotton at cheap rates very distinctly and satisfactorily. But he warns us that we are not to depend on native agencies alone, and admits very freely that Indian cotton has hitherto been the worst description of cotton yet supplied to the markets of Europe. He shows us how with good seed and careful cultivation, and prepared and packed under European supervision, the cotton of India might be rendered quite equal to that of America, and be quite as cheap. This would be a great blessing, not for England only, but for all India, for her hundred and eighty millions wear scarcely any other garments than those made of cotton cloth, which is used, too, by them for many purposes to which it is never applied in Europe. For two successive years, India, after her own wants were supplied, furnished a million of bales for exportation without any considerable rise in price. The quantity, therefore, will be more than sufficient to supply our need, and may be indefinitely increased;—the only question, as Mr. Fergusson says, is as to the quality of it, and that, he thinks, will depend upon the nature of the seed supplied and the amount of European superintendence engaged in its cultivation and in its preparation for the market. At present, under native agency alone, in the stuff called cotton all sorts of tricks are practised upon the unhappy purchaser, even stuff ripped out of old quilts and bedding being mixed up by the native cotton dealers with better material. The best Dharwar cotton is often cunningly shown on the surface of the bales, which are filled up inwards with baser matter. The following are amongst the Indian tricks of trade exposed by Mr. Fergusson:—

"That such would be the case every one acquainted with the internal trade and local traffic of India well knew and foretold. It is not only with cotton that this occurs. Ask Durant, the eminent silk broker, if since the East India Company had to give up the manufacture which was entirely in their hands, under European superintendence, the raw silk of Bengal has not been so lowered in quality as to be almost driven out of the market, because the natives case each skein with good silk, and fill up the interior with coarse and inferior thread. For the same cause the silk piece goods have almost entirely lost the European market, being filled with starch and gum, instead of silk. Native manufactured indigo and lacye are almost always mixed in the chest, the inferior being in the centre, and out of sight. The chief difficulty that the refiners of sugar have had to encounter, and which has made many abandon their works, is the fraudulent admixture with various foreign substances of the inspissated juice or goor, brought to them for sale. Linseed, poppy, and other valuable seeds, are mixed with inferior grains, and nothing but the strong hand and power of Government, directed by European agents, ensuring prompt punishment, prevents their opium being equally adulterated. Importers of European goods will tell the same tale of adulteration. Crosse and Blackwell know that the labels of their pickles and jams are imitated and struck off in the Presidency towns, and that high prices are given for empty jars with their undamaged labels by the native dealers. The value is well known which is put on empty China tea-boxes to be refilled with a mixture of good tea and dried leaves that have once been used. The records of the criminal courts will show how natives will spend their days and lives in drilling a hole with a needle in a rupee, and extracting three-halfpence worth, or six to seven per cent., of silver, which is replaced with lead, in order to make it so little under weight that the fraud is not easily discovered. In fact, fraud seems to be natural, and preferred, and its detection is followed by no reprobation on the part of the native public, nor is any shame evinced by the actors."

Mr. Fergusson is very severe on Sir Charles Wood, both on the score of the stoppage of the sale of waste lands and the Breach of Contract Bill. No doubt these proceedings will produce great temporary inconvenience both to European settlers and indigo planters, but it does not follow that they are to be permanently objected to on account of an immediate or partial evil. We are quite as much impressed as Mr. Fergusson himself can be with the immense advantage both to India and to England which would infallibly result from the wide introduction into the former country of European enterprise and skill, and energy and capital, for the purposes of cultivating and turning to account the vast and hitherto too-neglected resources of our Oriental empire.

Mr. Fergusson argues that it is only a fraudulent breach of faith for which the planters propose a punishment (and it must be admitted that all fraud deserves to be punished, and that it is to the common interest that it should meet with its deserts); but, then, so broad a line ought to be drawn between fraud and misfortune that there should be as little risk as possible of an honest man being treated criminally for an unforeseen obstacle to the completion of a civil contract. The question of fraud should not be carried before a purely civil tribunal. Surely the indigo planters ought to have been more than satisfied with the old regulation of the Supreme Government of India (passed in 1823), which enabled them to institute a summary suit against a ryot who failed to complete his engagement; for, to use Mr. Fergusson's own words, "by Section V. of that regulation, if no fraud or dishonesty be proved, and the failure of the ryot be owing to accident, the penalty adjudged against the contractor shall not exceed three times the sum advanced, with interest." This was stringent enough in all conscience for cases in which the contractor fails not through fraud, but mere accident; and even Mr. Fergusson admits that in the North-West Provinces it led to much oppression. The oppressors in this case were natives; and we must confess that they were more likely to abuse their power than our countrymen are; but we would trust no class of people over weak subordinates. Sir C. Wood, in our opinion, rightly objects to punish

criminally the breach of a civil contract as contrary not only to the principles of English law but as contrary to the eternal and universal principles of abstract justice. But Sir Charles forgets, says Mr. Fergusson, that sailors are punished with hard labour if they leave their ships on the temptation of higher wages. But the laws relating to seamen and soldiers are necessarily particular or exceptional, for we must arm a commanding officer in the battle-field or on the wide seas where he is beyond the reach of aid or protection from the general laws of his country, with temporary power to meet emergencies which might involve the loss of very many lives or of many fortunes. The mere disobedience of an order then becomes a crime, because where discipline is destroyed mutiny and anarchy must follow. It often happens in a foreign port that sailors out of personal illwill to their captain, or on the temptation of higher wages, desert their ship in a body, to the almost incalculable and irreparable injury of the captain and passengers, and the owners of the vessel. Such a breach of contract is not innocent or accidental, but positively wilful and criminal, and, therefore, requires to be punished with a penalty more or less severe. That the ryots are, generally, dishonest must at once be admitted. Men who, for successive generations, have been in a state of gross ignorance, and without personal independence, almost invariably are so; for they know not their own true interests, and have no self-respect. And no doubt the temper of the indigo planter is often sorely tried by his dark-haired subordinates, and he feels very naturally that he ought to be protected by the laws from gross frauds in his transactions with them. He ought to be so undoubtedly, and we hope he soon will be; but just legislation can rarely be hurried, and is not so easy as it seems; and human wisdom is often sadly at fault in its dealings between man and man. The late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, we believe, was actuated by the very best intentions, and his ideas of abstract justice were perfectly correct; but he was practically wrong in his application of right principles, because his interference with the existing state of the relations between the planter and his ryot was ill-timed and ill-considered; so that, while protecting the interests of the one party, he ruined the interests of the other, and in the end both parties suffered.

Mr. Fergusson tells us that under Lord Canning's rules respecting the sale of Waste Lands hundreds of thousands of acres were applied for; while under Sir Charles Wood's rules there has not been an application for a single acre. We suspect that this is rather an exaggerated statement; but yet if it be only partially true, it indicates a result which Sir C. Wood could hardly have desired; and we are not so much his out-and-out supporters as to insist on his infallibility, either as a legislator or a statesman. The two questions, that of the Sale of Waste Lands and that of the Contract Law, are still fairly open to discussion, and it is pretty obvious that both demand more impartial consideration, and more knowledge and more wisdom for their satisfactory and final settlement than have yet been brought to bear upon them. Matters connected with these questions cannot be long suffered to remain as they now are.

Alvin of Erie; or, the Mourner's Choice. By Ben. Franklin Langford. Lahore: Printed at the Chronicle Press, by Mahomed Azeem. 1864.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

We promised in our last to return to the subject of Mr. Langford's claim to be regarded as "one of our Indian celebrities." We deny that he can be so designated. Comparatively speaking, very few Anglo-Indians are familiar with his name, but it does not follow that he has no claim to be better known. What is called "a publication" in India is often a

secret to every one but the author and his printer. The *Delhi Gazette*, which so oddly describes Mr. Langford as "a celebrity not unknown to fame," seems to know little of the man or his circumstances. We do not ourselves know much more, but we can add to the fact that he has been "a gunner," that he was once employed as a sort of sub-editor and reader in the office of the *Calcutta Englishman*, and that he subsequently visited England for the recovery of his health, having suffered, if we remember rightly, from a stroke of the sun. He endeavoured to get employment on the English press, but as he was a perfect stranger in London, no newspaper office here had a place for him. His latest separate publication is a poem entitled "The Steam and the Wire," which originally appeared as a contribution to the *Calcutta Literary Gazette*. The following specimens of the poem are very spirited:—

Then were the rich lands tenantless, the valleys and the hills,
Where EUROPE slept in silence, with her forests and her rills;
COLUMBIA's verdure went and came, her foliage and flowers
Bloomed, withered, died, and mouldered on, 'mid sun and storm and showers.
The wild beast roared in solitude, whilst flashing on the night,
The bright AURORA of the POLE, as now, displayed its light!

No human eye to gaze on them, no tongue to murmur joy,
No bark upon the silent lakes, no weapon to destroy;
Save in the withered woods alone, where flashing bolts from heaven
Uplit the scene, and poured the fire, amid the branches riven!
Then, with no human eye to gaze, the forest blazed on high,
And prairies clad in lurid flame, towered, threatening to the sky!

Then was the OCEAN desolate, e'en as it was of old,
When by His will, primeval waves, from NIGHT and CHAOS rolled!
And harmless tempests swept along, ere Commerce yet had birth,
Or WAR had stretched her ruthless arm, save on the solid earth;
And EUROPE's rivers slept in peace, as yet untinted with gore,
Save that of beasts which drank and fought, and perished on the shore!

COLUMBIA is not desert now, man's Engines, too, are there,
Unceasingly, unwearily, their sounds are in the air;
And there, as on Old EUROPE's soil, is placed the magic WIRE,
Which quivering sends a thousand miles swift as Electric fire
The plans of man, whatever they be, for COMMERCE,
WAR, or CRIME,
DEATH—FAMINE, on the silent string, flash on from o'er to o'er!

Beneath the bosom of the Deep IDEAS flash along,
A Triumph of the mind untold in Prophecy or Song!
And monsters of its oozy bed along the CABLE glide,
Whilst silently the words of MAN are quivering by their side!
Along Newfoundland's misty coast the towering icebergs roll,
And LANGUAGE flashes through the sea 'neath fragments from the Pole!

O'er swamp and forest, sand and soil, still glideth silent THOUGHT,
And travelling through COLUMBIA's streams, sets rain and storm at naught.
Upon the arid plains of IND, her streams and jungles o'er,
Whilst Murder shrieks upon the blast, and prowling tigers roar;
Birds lighting on the magic cord know not the electric fire
Which, gliding through their claws, proclaims the triumph of the WIRE!

And they of mourning England,* Prince, Peasant, Priest, or Press,
Are guided by that speechless thing, "the lightning wire's express."
Ere yet upon the battle-field the British slain are cold,
The tide of anguish, gleam of joy, hath o'er the nation rolled!
They feel not for themselves alone, they weep for others' loss,
Where wave again the TRICOLOUR, the CRESCENT, and the CROSS!

* An allusion to the Crimean War.

Mr. Langford's longest and most ambitious work is still the one of which the title heads our article, though it was published so long ago, and was, we believe, the very first volume of English verse printed in the land of the five rivers. It is a curiosity on this account, if on no other. But with all its defects, and they are very numerous, it is a work that indicates very considerable literary talent and poetic feeling.

We do not think it necessary to give an analysis of the story of "Alvin of Erie;" but as we have alluded to its defects, we may as well show of what nature they are, because they furnish a curious proof that all men are not only not born poets, but that some men of even a naturally poetic turn of mind are sometimes very long indeed in acquiring the accomplishment of verse. We were personally acquainted with a writer who, in his earlier compositions, was most ludicrously false in rhythm—who at first could not see his errors when pointed out to him and explained—and who yet lived to write very smoothly and correctly, and to acquire such popularity as a poet that the sale of his publications secured him a very handsome income.

Mr. Langford's "Alvin of Erie" is composed in stanzas of ten syllable quatrains of alternate rhymes, with a rhyming couplet, the last line being an Alexandrine. This Alexandrine conclusion of a stanza has a full and sweeping harmony when well arranged, but no form of metre is so frequently mismanaged. Nothing can be more satisfactory to the ear than the conclusion of most of Byron's Spenserian stanzas, though even he sometimes fails. Take the following as a specimen of his best:—

"Once more upon the waters! Yet once more!
And the waves bound beneath me as a steed
That knows its rider. Welcome to their roar!
Swift be their guidance whereso'er it lead!
Though the strained mast should quiver as a reed,
And the rent canvas fluttering strew the gale,
Still must I on; for I am as a weed,
Flung from the rock on Ocean's foam to sail
Where'er the surge may sweep, the tempest's breath prevail."

The Alexandrine here, it will be observed, is divided exactly in half—that is to say, the voice of the reader is suspended midway, as if instead of one line of twelve syllables it were composed of two lines of six syllables each. If the caesural pause be not placed after the sixth syllable the rhythm is

Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh.

The six iambic beats should also correspond with the proper pronunciation of the words and the emphasis of sense. No word should be divided by the metre. Now let us see how our Anglo-Indian poet's Alexandrines will stand the test—

To revel in the dark—ness of their liquid plain.

Forth from within the brain—less cell a tree doth shoot.

And rank putrescence now—rieth sweet flowers of May.

And nature in her sol—itude, with verdure smiled.

Unsought for in his pa—rent's solitary roof.

The bold blasphemer or—the Atheist sui-oide.

The one bore crime, the oth—er innocence upon his brow.

This last specimen is a verse of fourteen syllables. To read it as a twelve syllable line we must strike off the first syllable of *upon* and contract *innocence* into *in'cence*. As thus—

The one bore crime, the oth—er in'cence on his brow.

If the lines we have quoted are read metrically correct pronunciation and the emphasis of sense must be sacrificed; if read without such sacrifice they are rough prose. We cannot understand how any man with any sense at all of the harmony of verse can blunder so grossly in the construction of the Alexandrine as many even of our most eminent poets have sometimes done; but Mr. Benjamin Franklin

Langford perpetually vexes the reader with lame Alexandrines. Their sins are exceptions—his are the rule. His Alexandrines illustrate Pope's well-known line—

And like a wounded snake—drag their slow length along.

He annoys us, too, occasionally with false movements in lines of lesser dimensions. He trips even in his octosyllabics—

Or aught the polished bowed unto;
Served his weak spirit to entrance
A laughing, senseless, giddy crew
I pitied his unworthy belief.

Who can scan this last line, so as to make it read like verse? And what can be made of the following?—

That aspect with which he might greet.

Thus man doth boast Science's power.
To earn brighter, happier days
To harsh and stern servitude
His despicable, servile train
E'en dared to spurn the poor pe—dest—tri—an.

Tri-an, we suppose, must be pronounced tri—an.

Then hurried with a trusty pair
Unto the quarter where I knew
The child should be, I found it there,
But quick the shrill alarm flew.

Does our poet give the word *alarm* an Irish shake to make it sound like three syllables?

He seems to be partial to the shake in music. In Stanza LXXXI., page 51, there is another specimen of Irish intonation. *World* is made to rhyme with *perilled*.

Besides the tale of "Alvin of Erie," and a poem within that poem written in a different measure, and entitled, "Ira of Killarney, or the Intact; a tale of Guilt," there is a poem called "The Emigrant," and a number of miscellaneous pieces given under a distinct title-page in the same volume. The first poem is the story of a young man who, losing his wife on the banks of a lake in North America, is overwhelmed with sorrow, and his thoughts taking a religious turn he becomes a missionary. The poem is a narrative of the hero's own experiences, with the long interpolation of the story of "Ira." Both are tales of Byronic horror. Alvin's brother, Roderick, feeling himself made ugly by the daily beauty of Alvin's life, determines to murder him. It is a new edition of Cain and Abel. Roderick makes his diabolical attempt, but fails, and becomes a wanderer. Ira of Killarney, for his bad conduct, obtains his father's curse, and in revenge, at the head of a crew of pirates, he robs his parent and kidnaps his little innocent brother, whom he confines in a dungeon for fifteen years. We wish our author had studied Byron less or other poets more. He has acquired a taste for the horrors of guilt and the charnel house. Our only objection to his venturing upon a close imitation of or a competition with Byron in his famous storm in Don Juan is that it has an appearance of presumption and is a real failure. But we protest more seriously and earnestly against his adoption of Lord Byron's misanthropical philosophy. It is not true, as Mr. Langford writes, that

None represent the world more true
Than the small band which forms a pirate crew.

Mr. Langford attempts to justify the extravagance of his tale of "Ira" by a reference to a real character and an actual occurrence. But this is not a fair excuse. Neither painter nor poet should select monstrosities, or any strange exceptions to the general law of nature. The great artist, whether in poetry, or painting, or sculpture, copies *general* and not *individual* nature. The portrait of Othello is not that of an individual; it is the representation of our common nature under the influence of a powerful passion. We do not ask whether Claude's pictures literally represent some particular landscapes, but whether they illustrate or correspond with that general idea which rural scenery leaves upon the mind. So it is with the Medicean Venus. It would be ridiculous to conclude that it is impossible such a work

could be true to nature, because it was not copied from an individual model. As the whole civilised world is enchanted with that matchless statue, it may be taken as a proof that its consistency with our notions of perfect female beauty is the cause of such universal admiration, and that these notions are in some way or other derived from nature, will hardly be disputed.

We arrive at truth through the medium of the imagination. If a painter were to represent things as they *really* are, he would represent them *falsely*. This is no paradox, though it may sound like one. He would throw aside, for instance, the illusions of perspective, and bring out distant objects as largely and distinctly as the nearest. All objects are represented by the imitative arts, not by rule and measurement—not as they really are—not even as they *appear* to the ignorant and the dull, but as they are seen by the intellectual and the imaginative, who have finer perceptions and are more observant.

Mr. Galt, in the preface to his story of "The Stolen Child," anticipates the objections of the critics to certain *improbabilities*, and exults in the reply that the story is founded on *fact*. If we understand him rightly, he also takes credit to himself for having studied *individual and local*, instead of *general nature*. But great artists are not such servile copyists. A study of individual models is the A B C of their profession. It prepares them for the study of general nature and for original combinations. A painter is no more required to stop at these models than to confine himself to separate limbs or features. The word *invention*, as applied to the imitative arts, implies no opposition to truth. Mr. Galt, painfully conscious of the *improbabilities* of his own story, took occasion to tell us "that when we hear a critic loquacious about the improbabilities of a tale, we may rely upon it that the said critic is a greenhorn!" This remark was every way unworthy of an author like Mr. Galt, and he was quite mistaken if he thought it would save him from criticism. He who is on his oath as a witness is at liberty to startle us with strange and particular truths opposed to our general opinions and experience, but the painter and the poet are bound to preserve an air of probability, or a certain degree of consistency, even in their most imaginative productions. A surveyor who has to report upon the height, length, and breadth of hills and valleys may surprise us with his literal truths, but the painter is to represent things not as they are, but as they appear. His aim is *verisimilitude* only. He is to preserve a *truth of illusion*. He is not to shock or perplex us with the odd freaks and accidents of nature. If he should take a fancy to a cloud precisely in the shape of an officer with a cocked hat and sword, bowing to an old woman with a kettle in her hand, and insert it in his landscape, we should laugh at his justification on the ground of truth, though he were to bring a hundred witnesses to prove that he had only represented an actual occurrence. Such a copy from nature would be *unnatural*. The painter in words is bound by the same rules as the painter in colours.

There is considerable force and spirit, but we have shown that there is also a want of care and judgment in our author's longer poems. Many of his shorter pieces are better finished, and are not less vigorous or poetical. From several of these we are led to expect that Mr. Langford may look back upon this work with something of the feeling with which Byron probably in after life regarded his "Hours of Idleness."

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Langford's poetry, and on this point people may be allowed to differ, we think there can be no question that he is a man of some sort of talent—and that, too, very far from a contemptible sort—though the world often jumps to the conclusion that because a versifier is not a true poet he can be good for nothing. But the bad poet

may be a first-rate mathematician, a wide-minded statesman, or a profound philosopher. Newton thought all poetry pure nonsense. Bentham, though he had much the same opinion of it, caused his friends to laugh heartily at his own attempts at versification; and Burke, who considered it the highest of all learning, has shown by his own verses how a truly great man may be a very small poet. Mr. Langford seems to be not only an able man but a very industrious one. He has not confined his attention to English verse. In the volume before us he shows himself an Oriental scholar, and has given us some translations of English poems into Oordoo. A lithographic engraving, from a sketch of his own, faces his title-page, but the art of lithography has not arrived at much excellence in the Punjab, if we are to judge of it by this specimen.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 13.

DELHI PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. MACEVOY asked the Secretary of State for India why the second instalment of the Delhi prize money had not been paid to the troops engaged in that service, and when they might expect payment.

Sir C. WOOD said the subject involved a good deal of anxiety in order to deal fairly with the claims of all parties. A portion of the prize money had been kept back to meet contingent claims, and a final distribution could not take place until these claims had been ascertained.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.—ARMY OFFICERS.

By Mr. MARCH, from Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, of the Indian army—complaining of certain grievances, and for inquiry.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

On the vote of £5,709,733 for the general staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges,

General PEEL wished to put a question, which probably could be best answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, namely, whether the capitation rate was a fixed payment from the Indian Government to the Treasury, or whether it is merely matter of account, in which the Indian Government had the power of setting off any claims they might have for services rendered to the Imperial Government? If that were so, then the House of Commons for years to come might know nothing of the actual amount expended. He recollected it was stated before the military organisation committee that there were at one time five open accounts with the Indian Government on account of Chinese and Persian wars.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the attention of the Government had been given to the public expediency, and almost necessity, of winding up the complicated pecuniary relations that had grown up between the Indian Government and the Government at home. Those accounts had now almost entirely disappeared. To a certain extent it might be said that these matters stood on the principle of a set-off. The principle on which they proceeded was that of paying at once any clear claim, and leaving any doubtful one for future settlement, and the result had been that there were now but few doubtful claims of any kind. He trusted when making his financial statement to be able to show that there were no outstanding claims of any importance.

General PEEL said he wished to know whether, if Indian troops were employed in China or elsewhere, they must be paid for out of the grant voted for army purposes, or whether they might be paid for by a set-off of claims on the part of the Indian Government against the Home Government. All he wanted was that the vote should be submitted to the House as it stood, and that the charge should not be transferred from one vote to another.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said the point raised by the right hon. gentleman was purely a technical one, and had no substance in it. No part of the capitation grant could be set off for any expenses voted in these estimates. The real security which

was offered to this House was by voting the money; no security was offered merely by voting the men. It was always the practice to vote the number of men in order to fill up the blank in the Mutiny Act. It never was the custom to insert the total number of Indian troops, or troops subject to a different Mutiny Act. The most effectual security was given to the House in the fact that the estimates were laid before them, and that without their vote the money could not be obtained. If the Indian Government made a claim during the present year it would be paid out of the sum voted. If no claim was made the sum would lapse into the exchequer, and would have to be revoted next year. A portion of the expenditure for Indian purposes in the estimates of last year was underrated, but it had arisen from the fact that then for the first time the particular charges referred to appeared in the estimates, and there was therefore no certain data to follow in making the estimates. The total sum, however, voted last year would be sufficient to cover the entire expenditure, as the excess in some of the votes would cover the deficiency in the others. A supplemental vote would not, therefore, be necessary. Since last year twelve regiments had been transferred, which were not included in the capitation rate of last year. There had been an insufficiency in the sum taken under the head of furloughs. Very few furloughs had been allowed to officers during the mutiny—they had of course been granted with greater liberality since. The arrangement made with the Government of India with respect to the capitation rate was, upon the whole, found to work satisfactorily.

General PEEL believed that the twelve regiments alluded to were included in the returns of last year.

Mr. T. G. BARING said they were not included in the capitation rate. A comparison had been made in the returns between the strength of the army in the then past and coming financial years.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that the statement made by the right hon. and gallant gentleman (General Peel) had enabled the House to see the difference in the cost of the army at different periods. There was an excess in the estimates this year of £255,000, as compared with last year, while there was a diminution of 4,160 in the number of men, which, calculated at the rate of £100 a man, would represent a sum of £416,000. The real excess, therefore, was about £860,000. The number of men required for the present year, more than that included in the estimates by Lord Aberdeen's Government, was 45,000, whose extra pay amounted to £4,500,000. It was for the House to consider whether a reduction in the number of men ought not to be made.

General PEEL said he had not intended to convey to the House that each man in the British army cost the country £100. On a rough calculation he believed that £100 per man would about cover all our military expenditure.

Colonel SYKES thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer deceived himself if he thought there would ever cease to be a fluctuating account between the Imperial Government and the Government of India, as long as the Indian troops were employed out of that country. That course ought not to be adopted without the consent of the House.

Sir G. C. LEWIS did not mean to convey the idea that any one of the votes was framed in excess to cover a prospective deficiency in another vote, but he said that there was always great difficulty in anything so fluctuating as our military expenditure over all parts of the world to frame an exact estimate and make the expenditure coincident with the sum voted by the committee. Therefore it was a convenient course, when there happened to be a surplus on any vote, to apply it to a vote where the expenditure was in excess, without coming to the House for an extra vote.

Mr. C. BERKELEY desired some further information respecting the apparent increase of £60,000 on the vote for the recruiting service over the sum voted last year.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that it was necessitated by the increase of men required for India.

Lord R. CECIL said it had been stated that

evening that our army cost the country £100 per man, that that was the tone of the debate on a former evening, and that if any reduction were to take place it must be in the reduction of the men. It was against that reduction of efficiency that he wished to advance a few figures, because it would be in his opinion a most dangerous system to pursue. For if this country should be hurried into a war, as it was in 1853 and 1854, the Government would have to send out more boys to die in the trenches. Instead of reducing the number of men he thought the committee and the Government might reduce the cost of them. Was that possible? Last night there was a considerable discussion on the cost of ships. Now, though he could not compare the cost of a private army with that of the right hon. gentleman [Sir G. C. Lewis: The volunteers], he could compare the cost of the English army with the armies of foreign countries. The British army cost £93. 15s. per man; the French, £34. 7s.; the Sardinian, £30; the Spanish, £28; the Portuguese, £28. 1s.; the German States, £18. 12s.; and the Danish, 12 guineas—(laughter). He found in the French Blue-book that the army of France was 400,000 men, and the cost £14,515,702, or in the proportion per man of £36. 5s. 10d., while the British was only 148,242 men, and the cost £13,157,000, or in the proportion of £88 per man. Lord R. Cecil added that what he laid stress upon was the non-combatant expenditure. He did not wish to reduce the pay, pension, or food of the soldier.

Sir G. C. Lewis said the noble lord, as he understood, rested his comparison on what he called the expenses of the non-combatants. Would he state the items?

Lord R. Cecil said he took out the pay and pensions, and his remarks applied to all the rest of the items.

The vote was then agreed to.

CLAIMS UPON OUDE.

Colonel FRENCH asked the Secretary for India whether the opinions of the law officers of the Crown had been obtained by him upon the claims of the representative of the late Captain R. Frith, or of any other of the claimants upon the late State of Oude; and, if so, whether he had any objection that copies of such opinions be laid upon the table of the House.

Sir C. Wood said his hon. friend must be aware that it was contrary to all practice to lay upon the table the opinions of the law officers upon any point upon which they had been consulted by the Government. He could say, however, that the decision which he had arrived at, and the steps which he had taken, as he had already announced to the House, were in conformity with the opinions of the law officers of the Crown.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 6. Spirit of the Deep, —, Hong Kong.—9. Mirage, Roberts, Hong Kong; Chanticleer, Fraser, Ceylon; Hurricane, Look, Shanghai; Dunal, Dineley, Whampoa; Calcutta str. Wright, Calcutta; H.M.'s str. Imperieuse, Hong Kong; Banda, Glas, Hong Kong; Evangeline, Farlein, Calcutta; Avondale, —, Mauritius.—11. Jessie Beazley, Fothergill, Hong Kong.—12. Oriental, Ballard, Bombay; Sir J. Lawrence, Sinclair, Bombay; Britannia, Peart, and Hawthorn, Bolton, Foo-chow-Foo; Forerunner, Warden, Singapore; Indian, Averil, Calcutta; Belle Alliance, Sanderson, Mauritius; Speedwell, Willey, Rangoon.—13. James Crossfield, Roddock, Calcutta; Adelaide, Jardine, Ceylon; Glasgow, Taylor, Calcutta; Crystal Palace, Johnson, Java.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, March 12.—For Bombay.—Mrs. A. A. Dennis, Capt. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Peniston, Mr. H. A. Knapp, Capt. Hawthorn, Mrs. Humble, Mr. H. J. Lee, Mr. A. A. Williams, Mr. Macreath, Mr. H. James, Maj. E. T. Bodani, Miss E. Thompson, Mr. J. H. Crawford, Miss Crawford, Mr. John Stewart.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

March 20.—For Calcutta.—Mr. H. B. Riddell, Capt. F. J. Ellis, Staff surgeon M. B. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Black, Mr. N. M. Burt, Mr. Kirkman, Quartermaster Evans, Mr. Auchterlonie, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Major Lambert, Mr. Parker. For Madras.—Mrs. Clark and infant, Miss Clark. For Ceylon.—Rev. C. C. and Mrs. McArthur and infant, Mr. H. Durand, Mr. L. Carey, Mr. S. Dobree, Mrs. Sabondaire, Mr. and Mrs. G. John, Mr. and Mrs. G. Francis, Mr. T. W. Gill. For Hong Kong.—Mr. Despard, Mr. W. Keawick, Mr. R. H. Chambers, Mr. Yood, Mr. Francis, Mr. W. N. Payne, Mr. R. C. Antrobus. For

SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. J. Burn, Mr. T. R. Schofield, Mr. Jno. Myrtle, Mr. Geo. Myrtle. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. Lloyd, Mr. T. W. Walker, Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mrs. Willoughby, Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. Henry Hutchin, R.N., Mr. S. Morarity, Mr. Shanks, Mr. Boura.
March 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Showell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. S. Stead, Col. Welby, Mr. J. and Mrs. Grant and infant, Mr. A. Napier, Mr. F. Bartlett.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN, the wife of Major, Madras Cavalry, of a son, at the Broadstairs, Mar. 7.
SCOTT, the wife of John, Inspector general of Hospitals, H.M.'s Indian Service, of a daughter, at 9, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, Feb. 6.

MARRIAGES.

LATRO, John, to Josephine, daughter of the late John Gordon, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, Mar. 10.
LAWSON, George, to Mary Louisa, widow of the late Charles Jenkins, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, at Christ Church, Forest-hill, Mar. 8.
MOORE, C. Hinton, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, to Caroline A., daughter of William Douglas, Esq., at Charlcomb, Mar. 5.
MURRAY, John, M.D., H.M.'s Indian Army, to Lucy H., only child of the late Robert Smith, Esq., at the Cathedral, Manchester, Mar. 4.

DEATHS.

HOWARD, Lieut. George H. E., of the late 24th B.N.I., at Bedford, Mar. 9.
JAMES, Elizabeth M., wife of Col. Haughton, commanding at Asseer Gheer, Bombay, at Margate, aged 44, Mar. 8.
MORTON, Mrs. Morton, widow of the late Rev. William, formerly of Calcutta, at Hastings, Mar. 8.
NEVE, Kate H., wife of Rev. Albert P., Church Missionary to North India, at Walsall, Mar. 4.
OUTRAM, Lieut. general Sir James, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., &c., of H.M.'s Indian Army, at Pau, aged 60, March 11.
SHEPHERD, Charles F., of the India-office, eldest surviving son of the late Capt. John, formerly Deputy Master of the Trinity-house, and Member of the Council for India, at Madeira, aged 31, Feb. 14.
TILL, William, late of the East Indies, at Swinton, near Rotherham, Mar. 1.

India Office,

March 14, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. C. M. Smith, Medical Estab.; Lieut. E. F. Fortescue, late 34th N.I.; Lieut. F. H. Woodgate, late 11th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. B. Irving, 13th N.I.; Lieut. F. S. FitzPatrick, 42nd N.I.; Major A. Cannon, 22nd N.I.; Capt. J. F. H. Brown, 5th N.I.; Capt. A. H. Lynch, 19th N.I.; Surg. H. Nott, Medical Estab.; Capt. H. J. Stuart, Staff Corps; Capt. H. F. Dakeyne, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. J. Jones, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. M. Urquhart, late 6th Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Capt. B. H. Baugh, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Maj. H. Drummond, Engrs., 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Major E. Clerk, 4th L.C., 8 mo.; Capt. A. Christy, 10th N.I., 8 mo.; Capt. A. J. Butt, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. W. H. Cockell, 8th N.I., 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. St. C. Ford, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. T. A. Carey, Staff Corps; Lieut. K. J. W. Coghill, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. W. Franks, 20th N.I.; Lieut. W. Gordon, 7th N.I.; Capt. G. V. Balderstone, 23rd N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. W. Foord, 14th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. W. Kendall, Engrs.; Vet. surg. F. Constant, Vet. Estab.; Ens. E. G. Start, Inf. (Unposted).

REPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delta, Feb. 27, 1863.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£2,550	—
Bombay	£4,500	£397,950
	£27,050	£397,950
Per str. Ripon, 4th March, 1863.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£200	—
Ceylon	£2,000	—
Madras	£1,896	—
Singapore	—	£2,000
Hong Kong	—	1,068
Shanghai	—	4,038
	£24,796	£14,096

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½	2s. 0½	Singapore	4s. 7½	4s. 7½
Madras	2s. 0½	2s. 0½	Hong Kong	4s. 7½	4s. 7½
Bombay	2s. 0½	2s. 0½	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	9 p.s.	3 0½ p.m.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	237	
	India 5 per cent.	108½ to 109½	
	India Eufaced Paper 4 pr. ct.	94½	
	India 5 p. ct. Eufaced Paper	105	
	India Stock, Eufaced Paper, 5½ per cent.	112½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1869	95½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1869	108½	
	" " " 1863	100½	
	" " " 1864	100½ to 100½	
	" " " 1864 or 1866	10½	
	India 5 percent. for account...	108½	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	1 6s. pm.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	10s. to 12s. pm.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	104 to 105
20	New	2	1 to 1 pm.
20	Ditto E Shares	5	5 to 5
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	108 to 108½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	106 to 107
Stock	East Indian	all	106½ to 106½
20	Ditto G Extension	5	½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto H Extension	5	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	105½ to 106
20	Ditto New ditto	12	½ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto Jan. 1863	6	1 pm.
Stock	G. S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	102 to 104
Stock	Madras/guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	93 to 95
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	103½ to 104
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	98 to 98
100	Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	9 to 7 dis.
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	104 to 105
20	Ditto	2	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	103½ to 104½
20	Do. 5 p. c.	15	½ to 1½ pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	93 to 94
40	Australasia	all	83 to 85
25	Bank of Egypt	all	27½ to 27½ xd
40	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	31½ to 32½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	18 to 20 xd
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	2½ to 2 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	57 to 59
20	Ottoman Bank	all	40½ to 41½
20	Do. New	2	8½ to 8½ pm.
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	½ dis to 1½ pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	2	½ dis to par
10	E.I. and London Shipping B	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	3½	½ dis to par
20	East India Irr. & Can.	2	½ dis to par.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	½ to 1½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	2	½ to 1½
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	7½ to 8
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	73 to 75
50	Ditto New	30	14 to 15 pm
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	21½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½
1	Ditto Registered	all	...
10	Ditto	all	...
2	Telegraph to India	1	½ to 1½ dis.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate.	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865	5	103 — 105	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren. July 1, 1867	5	103½ — 106½	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	103 — 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	4½	103 — 105	—
Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864	5	103 — 105	—
*Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	104½ — 105½	—
*Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	104½ — 105½	—
Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860	5	— — —	—
Ditto ditto, April 1, 1860	5	107 — 108	—
*Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866	5	104½ — 105½	104½
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ — 105½	—
Ditto Jan. 1, 1870	4½	109½ —	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	103 — 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	101 — 103	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	104 — 106	—
*Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	104½ — 105½	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	103 — 105	—
Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103½ — 104½	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 2, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.
TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic	£40
Daily Boarders	20
Daily Pupils	14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each	4
Do. do. by a Master, each	8
German and Italian, each	8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each	4
Laundress, Four Pounds.	

Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.
A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

ENGLISH INSTITUTE for YOUNG LADIES, DRESDEN, GERMANY.—French, English, and German taught, with all the other branches of instruction requisite for a refined education. Music and drawing by professors of eminence and of the highest class.
Prospectuses with references sent on application to the proprietress, Mrs. DUTEL, Struve Strasse, 7, Dresden, Germany; or to her London agent, Mr. Alsop, 22, Brunswick square, London, W.C.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

A LADY can strongly recommend an **EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT**, who is accustomed to the care of children, and who wishes to RETURN to Calcutta about the end of April, or in May.

For further particulars apply to C. W. H., care of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, London, E.C.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION
(Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.

Commanding Capital, £300,000.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.
Registered in May, 1854.

The following are duty-paid prices:—

Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 46s., 50s., 55s.
Ports from wood, 32s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 48s., 54s., and upwards.

Champagnes—Epervay, 39s.; Imperial Sillery, 46s., and 54s. E. Cluquot's, 58s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.

Clarets.—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s.
Clarets.—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.

All other French or German Wines in proportion.
For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the **COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.
Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £130,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL B. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.
LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C.,
and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.
DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.
GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street.

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.
J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1863.

Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.

Class VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co.,
ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND

78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2s. 5d., 10s., 20s., 50s., to 100 Guineas; also single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammers, all the recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.

Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. TENNANT, at 149, Strand, W.C.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS,
Corner of Spring-gardens.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s BEDSTEADS, in

Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. Full-size Iron Bedsteads, 6s. 6d.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

The Paragon Couch	3½ guineas.
The Prince of Wales Couch	3½ guineas.
The Prince's Easy Chair	3½s.
The Eugene Easy Chair	25s.
The Vienna Easy Chair	35s.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s NEW ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE, containing the Prices of every article required for completely furnishing a House of any class, post free. This is the largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World.—145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.

for CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Good Stout Brussels, at 2s. 4½d. per yard.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS

CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Cabinet Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, and General House Furnishers, beg very respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Public in general, that they have recently made very extensive ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their spacious SHOW ROOMS and MANUFACTURING PREMISES, which has enabled them very materially to increase their hitherto extensive stock, and rendered it practicable for the more prompt execution of the numerous orders consequent on their large and increasing business, and they take this opportunity of most respectfully soliciting a continuance of past favours, and kind recommendation of those to whom the house is favourably known, calling special attention to the very important fact that, regardless of distance, all goods are delivered

CARRIAGE FREE.

R. L. and Co. invite all parties intending to furnish to supply themselves with their "Illustrated Furnishing Guide," containing about two hundred and fifty well-executed designs, which will be forwarded on application postage free.

January, 1863.

THE BEAUTIES of the EAST.—All that can preserve and enhance the charms of woman, youth, and beauty.—Madame RACHEL begs leave to inform the nobility, aristocracy, and her lady patronesses that she has just received a costly consignment of ARABIAN PREPARATIONS, which render the hair, teeth, and complexion beautiful beyond comparison; and the choicest Arabian perfumes—fac simile of which was presented in golden vases by the ladies of Paris to the Empress Eugenie, and have gained for her the patronage of royalty.—Can be selected at, or forwarded from, her Drawing-room Saloon, 47a, New Bond-street.

CORYZINE.—This invaluable, non-sternutative POWDER, employed like Snuff, affords instantaneous relief in incipient cases of cold, Influenza or Coryza, the sense of suffocation with excessive secretion supervening, being in both cases effectually removed. To those subject to this distressing complaint it is confidently recommended as a sure remedy.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; post free, 1s. 3d. and 3s. 1d. in stamps, by MARSHALL and MELLIN, English and Foreign Chemists, 16, Tichborne-street, opposite the County Fire Office, Regent-street.

THE EAST INDIA IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company are REQUIRED to PAY at the Company's Offices, 27, Cannon-street, E.C., London, or at Messrs. Ransom, Bourverie, and Co.'s, the Bankers of the Company, No. 1, Pall-mall East, London, S.W., a CALL of £3 per Share (making £5 per Share paid), on or before the 15th day of April next, upon which sum of £3 per Share interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid from the day of payment; and that, if such Call be not so paid, the holders of Shares in default will be liable to be charged with interest upon the amount unpaid by them, and their Shares will be subject to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.

By order of the Board,

March 5, 1863. J. WESTWOOD, Secretary.

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for LADIES.

6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.

TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Any one can use them; any thing can be dyed with them; a basin of water being alone necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.

WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON AND SON,

Merchants and Drysalers,

10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BUSH-LANE, LONDON.

N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.
Retail of Chemists.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Morlan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.

23, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm disorders in Children and Adults has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to three given once or twice a week will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and sold in Tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

Just published, 12mo., roan, 5s. 6d.,

SANSKRIT MANUAL;

Containing—

Part I.—The Accidence of Grammar, chiefly in Roman of English Type.

Part II.—A Complete Series of Progressive Exercises.

By MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A., of University College, Oxford, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, &c., &c.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Post 8vo., price 8s.,

ADVICE TO OFFICERS IN INDIA.

By JOHN MCCOSH, M.D., late of the Bengal Medical Staff.

"To young officers going out to India, Dr. McCosh tenders the most salutary advice."—Leader.

"He is well qualified to be a mentor to the uninitiated."—United Service Magazine.

"He is always a firm, friendly, and practical adviser."—Edinburgh Courant.

"On all matters handled in it, the young officer may gain some valuable hints."—Athenaeum.

"The work is a little encyclopedia of information on miscellaneous subjects."—Edinburgh Medical Journal.

"McCosh's book is one which no cadet should be without."—Caledonian Mercury.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

12mo., cloth, price 1s. 6d., or by post, 1s. 7d.,

HOW TO SPEAK HINDUSTANI; being an easy Guide to Conversation in that Language. Designed for the use of Soldiers and others proceeding to India.

By E. M. ROGERS.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.,

THE BENGALI READER: consisting of Easy Selections from the best Authors: With a Translation and Vocabulary of all the Words occurring in the Text. A New Edition, thoroughly Revised and Corrected. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

HAND-BOOK to the COTTON CULTIVATION in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY: exhibiting the Principal Contents of the various Public Records and other Works connected with the subject, in a condensed and classified form, in accordance with a Resolution of the Government of India. By J. TALBOYS WHEELER. 8vo. 16s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 3, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent. Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W. Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

PASSAGES AND OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Plans and prices of accommodation of all Ships sailing for INDIA may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., and Passages, Overland and via the Cape, negotiated without charge for Commission.

CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c.—Every article of OUTFIT, Camp, and Cabin Furniture supplied on the shortest notice, at the Outfit and Supply Branches. Complete Lists, showing the total expense of military and personal equipment in all branches of the Service, may be obtained, with every information relative to India.

GRINDLAY AND CO.

EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENTS,

55, Parliament-street, S.W.

Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—OVERLAND ROUTE.—Officers and Civilians returning from furlough, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY and Co.'s (late Waggon) West-end Office, 33, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurances effected. Files of the latest news in the reading-room.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 13th and 27th of each month; and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 139, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE FROM MARSEILLES TO INDIA AND CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HARRIS, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 33, Regent-street, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON and INDIA, by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belonging to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).

The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship INDIANA, 2,565 tons, 300-horse power, JOHN SMYTH, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 18th of APRIL, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 20th of APRIL, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent Ship, built expressly for the India trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess. The average passage of the last eight steamers has been seventy-one days to Madras; the *Calcutta* performed the voyage in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.

For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Brokers, ALFRED BRETT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.
East India and London Shipping Company (Limited),
9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS to or from INDIA.—The ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited) undertakes to CONVEY PARCELS between ENGLAND and the principal places in the INTERIOR of INDIA. The Company's vessels ply on the Ganges, between Calcutta and Allahabad; and on the Indus and Satlej, between Kurrachee, Multan, and Ferozepore; taking goods also for the Upper Indus, in correspondence with the new line of the Punjab Government. The Company carries at through rates, by road and railway, as well as by river.—For terms of charges apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Office, 2, Billiter-street, London.

DENTAL SURGERY, 9, GROSVENOR-STREET.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S IMPROVEMENT in the CONSTRUCTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, and PALATES, on an INDIA-RUBBER BASE, are secured by Letters Patent, dated December, 1852, whereby the continual outlay of new teeth is avoided, alterations from the absorption of the gums, or any other cause, being easily remedied, and the first outlay no greater than for ordinary kinds. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted as under:—It consists of one continuous piece of Prepared India-rubber. The Artificial Teeth present an uniformly even surface to the action of the tongue, preventing lodgment of food and all secretions, so much complained of in the present system. No gold or any other metal being required, all springs, wires, and fastenings are wholly unnecessary; sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the prepared India-rubber; and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. 9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA.

Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per pound. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

J. McCALL and Co.,

PROVISION STORES, 137, HOUNDSDITCH, N.E.

* * * Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour is retained.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSER and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so harmful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fall to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 238, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 31s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

" Double Truss—51s. 6d., 49s., and 53s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 6d.

" An Umbilical Truss—42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c., &c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 12s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 238, Piccadilly, London.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S

CURRY OR MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

CHUTNIES and INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

PAYNE and Co., BELATREE BUNGALOW, CALCUTTA beg to inform their Indian constituents and the public that their

FAMOUS INDIAN CONDIMENTS

Can be obtained in London in the same perfection as at their Establishment at Calcutta, which branch of the business has been successfully carried on for forty years, and stands pre-eminent for INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND DELICACIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

They may be obtained from Payne and Co., Regent-street, London; C. Stenbridge, Oriental Warehouse, Leicester-square, London; Crosser and Blackwell, London; A. Oxbett, Pall Mall, London; and most Italian Warehousemen and Grocers in the City, and West End. The following Condiments are much appreciated in Europe:—

Bengal Club Chutney.	Chilli Vinegar.
Lucknow ditto.	Essence of Chillies.
Pindare ditto.	Tapp Sauce.
Cashmere ditto.	Mofussil Sauce.
Tamarind ditto.	Bamboo Pickle.
Pickled Mangoes.	Guava Jelly.
Curry Powder.	Mango Jelly.
Curry Paste.	Pine Apple Preserve.
Cayenne Pepper.	Preserved Mangoes.
Pickled Limes.	Mulligatawny Paste.

Agents for the sale of their Condiments required in the large provincial towns of England and Scotland, and the Australian Colonies. Priced Lists sent free on application.

PAYNE and Co., Belatree Bungalow, Calcutta; Established in 1821.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its Purity, and marked superiority, daily prescribed by the Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, Affections of the Liver, Constitutional Debility, Attenuation of Body, as an Alterative Medicine at the Changes of the Seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of Mercury.

In India and the Colonies it is extensively used to prevent taking complaints incidental to Tropical Climates, and as a renovator of the system after Sickness is inviolable.

"A superior preparation, that may always be relied on."—Sir Ashley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

"Latterly, in consequence of much debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used 'Bridge's Sarsaparilla' myself, with complete benefit and success."—J. Foote, F.R.C.S.

Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter pints. One pint is equal to eight pints of the ordinary preparations.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against cheap preparations of Sarsaparilla, which, instead of being what they profess, are nothing but a decoction of common herbs, sweetened with molasses, and flavoured with American Winter Green. The genuine has "Thos. Wilkinson (late Bridge and Co.), 270, Regent-street, London," engraved on each bottle.

AGREEABLE SEIDLITZ POWDER in one bottle, protected by a case with measure and spoon included. This preparation is highly recommended, not only as a Mild Aperient, but to allay Fever, Thirst, &c.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINIDINE for the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria. No person exposed to the influence of or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria. Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS

stand unequalled for restoring vigour to weak and relaxed constitutions, and have been proved to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. To those who are suffering from languor and exhaustion occasioned by a residence in hot climates, these Pills will be found particularly beneficial. They give energy to the muscles and nerves, strength to the stomach, and completely renovate the system, so that the patient is astonished at the effects produced.

Prepared by W. PRICHARD, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

EXTERNAL DISEASES.—Every description of ulceration, sore, wound, burn, and indolent ulcer, is at once arrested in its destructive progress by the early and judicious application of this healing Ointment, which substitutes healthy for unhealthy action. It soothes and cools all inflammatory affections of the skin, prevents their spreading, and ultimately leaves the surface sound. When the disease has been of long duration, Holloway's Pills should be taken while his Ointment is being used; they promote the cure by purifying the blood and regulating the circulation. The Ointment is an admirable auxiliary in subduing the many rashes and eruptions common to the nursery; there the timely use of these medicaments will ease many an aching heart.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNRIVALLED in EXTERMINATING Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

Now ready, price 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.

THE INDIAN ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE LIST.**JANUARY, 1863.**

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 18, Waterloo-place, S.W., Publishers to the India Office.

This Day is published, in One Handsome Octavo Volume, with Seventy-two Illustrations on Wood, by VIZETELLY, LOUDAN, NICHOLLS, and HART. Also, with a Map. Price £1. 6s.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

CONTAINING—

PART I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The Channel and Channel Islands—Alderney, Orkney, and the Casquets—Island and Coast of Guernsey—Islands and Rocks near Guernsey—Jersey and adjacent Rocks—Chausey Archipelago and the Minquiers—Climate, Meteorology, and Sanitary Condition.

PART II.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Vegetable Productions Natural to the Islands—Animals in the Islands and adjacent Seas—Geology and Mineralogy, Ancient Formations, Modern Destruction and Renovation—Fauna and Flora considered in reference to their Physical Geography and Geology.

PART III.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Pagan and Legendary Period—German Period—Norman Conquest to the beginning of the Civil Wars—Civil Wars—Accession of William the Third to Present Time—Antiquities and Archaeology—Language and Literature.

PART IV.—ECONOMICS AND TRADE.

Agriculture—Horticulture—Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures—Constitution and Laws—Manners and Customs—Principal Public Institutions—Hints to Tourists—Money, Weights, and Measures—Statistics.

BY DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

AND

ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

The Illustrations drawn on Wood expressly for the Work, by PAUL J. NAFTEL, Member of the London Society of Painters in Water Colours.

"The 'Channel Islands' is an excellent book of its class—well conceived, well written, well illustrated, well printed. It is the produce of many hands, and every hand a good one. Nearly every thing which a man can desire to know about Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark—about their history, Geography, and natural history—Professor Ansted and Dr. Latham have contrived to tell. Altogether the contents of the volume are as varied and interesting as a well-sustained drama; and to this drama no more graceful and picturesque scenery could have been furnished than we find in the illustrations so profusely given by artists worthy of the subject and equal to their worth—Paul Nafel and M. Petere Le Lièvre. The result is not a merely handsome volume of the old 'Keepsake' style, made to sell and be looked at, but a book of rare merit and value, made for instruction and delight, to be read with pleasure and to be referred to with profit."—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 15, 1862.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY CHANDELIER, S,

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Porcelain, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.**OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIER, S,****WALL LIGHTS, & LUSTERS, FOR GAS & CANDLES, TABLE GLASS, &c.**

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £2.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.**BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.**

Established 1807.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO.,**BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS**

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

FOR "EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP" HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

TOULMIN AND GALE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING AND TOILET BAGS,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANCIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

AT THE MANUFACTORY, SISE LANE, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE,**AND 7, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.**

ESTABLISHED 1735.—Illustrated Catalogues Free.

AGENTS.—I. HIGGINBOTHAM, MADRAS, AND CROSSLEY AND CO., BOMBAY.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

THE COURT CIRCULAR—the Leading Fashionable Journal—is published, price Fivepence every Saturday Morning, by JOSEPH BAUTON, Crane-court Fleet-street, London.

THE COURT CIRCULAR contains the fullest and most authentic Particulars respecting all Court News and the latest movements in the *beau monde*.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, though a Class Paper, varies its contents with Politics, Literature, Public Amusements, Tales, Essays, and Reviews of Books. Books for Review to be sent early in the week.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, since it has come under the New Management, has more than QUADRUPLED ITS SUBSCRIPTION LIST, which is rapidly increasing with every new number. It is, therefore, an excellent medium for Advertisements intended for the upper classes.

N.B.—A Supplement will be issued on Saturday, 22nd March.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.

TO EXPORTERS OF STATIONERY, &c.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, and CO., BREAD-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the superior quality of their

PRINTING INKS,

which have obtained the highest approval in all the Foreign and Colonial Markets. All Inks adapted specially to the climate for which they are intended, and full export discount allowed.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

Sold at 90, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

GARDNERS'**LAMPS**

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the PUNKAH,

WILL BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM ~~35s.~~ 2s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

GARDNERS,

By Special Appointment, Manufacturers

TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS.

ESTABLISHED

1759.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 574.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	237
BENGAL:—	
The Viceroy's Tour	238
The Consecration of the Memorial Well at Cawnpore	241
Miscellaneous	242
Shipping and Commercial	244
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	244
BOMBAY:—	
Samlajee Fair	245
Revenues of Bombay	245
Miscellaneous	246
Shipping and Commercial	246
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	247
DOMESTIC	252
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Law and the Civil Service	253
Emigration of Native Labourers	253
The Benighted	253
Sale of the Indian Collection of Curiosities of the late Earl Canning	253
Sir Charles MacCarthy	253
Calcutta Public Amusements	254
The Maratha Wedding	254
The Ceylon Patriot	254
The Bishop of Colombo	254
Remoured Change of the Seat of Government in Ceylon	254
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.....	254
BOMBAY:—	
The Indian Collection of the late Earl Canning, K.G.	254
Shipping and Domestic	256
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	256
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	257

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bombay	Feb. 20	Burma (Rangoon)	Feb. 13
Madras	" 20	Bombay	" 28
Agre	" 21	Ceylon	" 23
China (Hong Kong).....	Feb. 1.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 25th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1/2 oz. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 6d.	4 oz. 4s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d.	3 oz. 3s. 6d.	5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 1 lb. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 1 lb. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 6d.; and under 3 lbs. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 3d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1/2 oz. 2d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 6d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb., an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton.

1/2 oz. 1s. 6d.	1 oz. 2s. 6d.	2 ozs. 4s. 6d.	3 ozs. 6s. 6d.
-----------------	---------------	----------------	----------------

Via Marseilles.

1/2 oz. 1s. 3d.	1 oz. 1s. 6d.	1 1/2 oz. 2s. 9d.	1 oz. 3s. 6d.
-----------------	---------------	-------------------	---------------

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Indian papers are almost as full of the particulars of something like Royal progress of the Viceroy of India through the North-Western Provinces as the English papers lately were with the details of the procession through London of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Governor-general of India is really a greater man in his own vast locality than any of our princes at home, and the state and ceremony attendant upon his movements as far exceed in imposing splendour and magnificence the passage of the Prince of Wales through our metropolis, as Oriental *tamashas* generally surpass all Western displays on occasions of public pomp and jubilee. The crowded durbars almost realized some of the most gorgeous effects of Oriental fiction, and must have made Lord Elgin himself and all Europeans present conscious of the fact that there is still some romance left in our Indian empire, in spite of the example of the plain sense and utilitarian views and simple tastes and customs of British rulers and residents. The observed of all observers, the representative of British power in the East, was dressed in the simplest European style, while the throngs of Oriental princes that salaamed to him one after the other in quick succession glittered in the most costly and magnificent attire that India could supply. Elaborate kingcob, stiff with the precious metals, and rich velvets, and the finest cashmere cloths, scarlet and blue, with gold embroidery, and rainbow-coloured scarfs and shawls of fabulous prices, and gold brocade, and a dazzling profusion of diamonds, and pearls, and rubies, and sapphires, and magnificent turbans studded with emeralds and rubies, and glittering sword-sheaths crusted all over with gold and jewellery, made the scene of the Viceroy's Durbar remind the spectator of some of the most resplendent descriptions of courtly grandeur in the "Arabian Nights Entertainments." It must have seemed as if all the wealth and rank and grandeur of the East were brought together in honour of the Governor-general of India. The famous "Field of the Cloth of Gold," where English noblemen carried their fortunes on their backs, was here surpassed in the blaze of jewellery and the brilliancy of armour and attire.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has not yet declared his intentions respecting the Income-tax. He has grown cautious in his revelations to the public. He intends, it is said, to reduce the *ad valorem* duty on all imports, and to impose a duty of at least one anna on every package

entered at the Custom-house. He also proposes a complete revision of the postal system of Bengal. Another scheme of his is the formation of a central printing office, where all official papers will be printed. Something of this sort was long ago suggested, we believe, by Mr. Jones, of the Bengal Office.

Mr. Harrington has been appointed Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces.

The Nawab of Rampore is to succeed the late Maharajah of Puttiala as Member of Council of the Viceroy and Governor-general.

The Jyntea rebel chief has been captured and sentenced to death. He confessed that the cause of the rebellion was the odious Income-tax, and a fear that the British Government was about to interfere with the religion of our people.

We regret to learn that Mr. Yule, who had previously won so many golden opinions from his countrymen in India, following the example of his late predecessor, has humbled himself before the Nizam by taking off his shoes in the presence of that Royal puppet, and seating himself on the floor. Mr. Yule is the representative of British sovereignty at the Court of the Nizam, and if he has no care for his own personal dignity he ought to respect that of the Power for which he acts. When a native takes off his turban an Englishman should take off his shoe, but not before. If the Nizam would make a sacrifice of national custom Mr. Yule ought to do so too, but not otherwise.

The Government of India called on the local Governments for a report on the subject of a uniform currency note for all India, bearing on its face the value in written characters and numerals in three languages. The local Governments have expressed their opinion that the uniform note for all Indian might be issued bearing the value in numerals and written characters—one Hinduee, in the Deva Nagree; one Oordoo, in the Persian; and the third the principal vernacular in the circle.

The Government dockyard at Kidderpore is to be sold by auction. It is supposed to be worth ten lacs of rupees, or £100,000 sterling.

Sir William Mansfield reached Mhow on the termination of his official tour through Guzerat, Rajpootana, and Malwa, on the 18th of February. He was expected again at Bombay on or about the 10th of March. His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose met the Governor-General at Lucknow.

We notice in the home obituary the death of Mr. Arthur Easton, late of the India Board; also of Lieut.-general James Perry, an old Madras officer, and colonel of the 31st Madras Light Infantry, who was at home on furlough.

The office of the Telegraph to India Company at Madras being abolished, the public using the telegraph wires there have now to do so under an arrangement with the company's agents.

Our Bombay official gazette presents a list of judicial functionaries appointed in the original and appellate sides of the High Court of Bombay.

An Act, consolidating and amending the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India, received the Vice-regal assent on the 29th of January. The Act repeals a host of old regulations for collecting the Customs. By rule VII of the amended regulations, new officers of Customs are to be appointed. Rule VII:—"The local Government of every presidency or place in which Duties of Sea Customs are levied, shall appoint such persons as it may deem proper to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed by this Act." By rule XI the Governor-general in Council may declare free ports.

The Bombay Government having, some time ago, decided on the abolition of the Golundauze Battalion, the Commander-in-Chief has intimated that, as the battalion is reduced to four companies, it will cease to exist as a battalion from the 1st of April next, from which date the command, the head-quarters' staff, and all establishments connected therewith will be abolished.

The separate command of the Artillery in the Sind Division of the Bombay Army, and the appointment of adjutant to the Artillery in Sind, will cease from the arrival of the 18th Brigade head-quarters at Kurrachee.

We have given the full particulars of the grand Vice-regal progress in another part of our paper, under the head of Bengal. It was a series of brilliant ovations. A more solemn ceremonial was attended to by Lord Elgin at the too famous well at Cawnpore. At his Excellency's command, the Bishop of Calcutta consecrated the memorial and the adjacent burial-ground in the presence of the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and a large body of officers and civilians.

We did not notice the subject of the Royal Commission respecting the amalgamation of the army last week because we had reason to believe that such notice would have been somewhat premature. It is generally understood that the officers of the Indian army are now very desirous that all authentic and important information respecting the supposed infringement of the guarantee that they were not to suffer by the amalgamation arrangements, should reach the members of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the matter, whether that information should be conveyed officially and directly or through the columns of the press. Our own columns will be open to all communications upon the subject on either side of the question. We cannot but be anxious that the interests of so noble a service as that of the Indian army, which has done so much to support the name and fame of our country in the far East, should be duly respected by the British Government; and we are quite disposed to believe that it is neither the interest nor the wish of any high officials to withhold the recognition of their rights. Sir Charles Wood himself exhibits no unwillingness to act fairly; though he may not take the right view of the real claims of the service, but by referring the whole question to a Royal Commission, he has at least shown a disposition to let the question be fairly canvassed by men who cannot be suspected of any bias against the Indian officers. The army may now rest satisfied that their claims will be most thoroughly in-

vestigated. The Royal Commission, we understand, will consist of Lord Ellenborough, Earl Dalhousie, Lord Hotham, Joseph Henley, Esq., M.P., Lieut.-gen. Sir C. Yorke, G.C.B., Major-gen. A. Clarke, Major-gen. Sir P. M. Melville, K.C.B.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 8.

Affairs in this city and the vicinity are quiet. The accounts from the interior are satisfactory.

The rebel city Changhoo has tendered its allegiance to the Imperialists.

The Rev. Mr. Parker, of the London mission, died at Ningpo on the 2nd inst.

Intelligence from Japan announces the degradation of the nobles who had been connected with foreigners.

This measure was supposed to be the precursor of a repudiation of the treaties concluded by the Japanese Government with foreign Powers.

CANTON, Feb. 14.

Advices from Manila state that the monthly auctions of tobacco have been resumed in that city. The town taal (? hall) had been destroyed by fire.

VIENNA, March 20.

The Vienna papers of to-day publish a telegram from Constantinople, dated the 18th inst., stating that the Affghans had taken Herat, and that armaments were therefore being prepared in Persia.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, March 2.

Grey shirtings and mule twist tending upwards.

Indigo unchanged.

Exchange on London: Baring's Credits, 2-0½; Government Securities, Five per Cents., 106½. Freights flat.

CANTON, Feb. 14.

Tea active, but unchanged. Total export to date, 92,125,000 lbs.

Exchange on London, 4.8½.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 8.

Grey shirtings unchanged.

Silk heavy. Settlements during the past fortnight, 1,500 bales. Total export to date, 66,000 bales.

Exchange on London, 6.2½.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

ALEXANDRIA, March 19.

The *Vectis* and *Ripon* left at noon with the above mails.

The former may be expected at Marseilles about the 25th inst., and the latter at Southampton about the 1st April.

The *Candia* brought the mails to Suez, arriving there on the 17th inst.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. Richard Statham, H.M.'s 33rd regt., at Poona.

MADRAS.—Lieut. gen. James Perry, col. of the 31st Madras L.I. at 21, Bryans-on-square. March 17. Lieut. col. Martin Hickley, of the 15th regt. M.N.I. Lieut. A. Mackenzie, 41st M.N.I.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. John E. Turneaur, H.M.'s 103rd regt., at Poona, Jan. 31. Capt. Tyrwhitt Palmer, R.A., at Barrackpore, aged 38, Feb. 7. Capt. Armstrong, H.M.'s 23rd regt., at Agri.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From BOMBAY.—Maj. Leckie, Capt. Gayer, Mr. Gussatt, Mr. Rimming on, Mr. and Mrs. Kemball, Capt. Manderson, Mr. Groult, Capt. Camfield, Capt. Hodgson, Mrs. Holloway, Mrs. Pittman, Mr. Clendon, Mr. Bell, Capt. Worley, From HONG KONG.—Mr. Deacon, From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Wilson, From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Cardno, Mr. Hadan, Mr. Carnegie, From MALTA.—Capt. Webster, Capt. de Laury.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Delta*, March 27th.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wells and inf., Mrs. Moriarty, Mrs. Cooper and inf., Lieut. Gascoke, Lieut. Blowers, Mr. Turner, Ally Moham d Bhingee, Capt. Maunsell, Mrs. Perrins, Mr. A. Bayley, Mr. Bluet, From HONG KONG.—Mr. F. Whitley, From SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. M. Cooper.

BENGAL.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL GRIFF.]

On Thursday morning, the 5th Feb., a special train of eight carriages left the Howrah station, conveying the Earl and Countess of Elgin and Lady Louisa Bruce, with their suite, so far as the East Indian Railway Company's line was opened—that is, to Benares, en route for the north-west, and finally to Simla, where the Viceroy intends to spend the ensuing cold season, and probably the next also, as he has obtained the sanction of the Home Government to his absence for eighteen months from the seat of Government. The destination of the party for the end of the day's journey was Jumalpoore, 297 miles from Calcutta, at which place it was intended to arrive at half-past six in the evening. The brilliant appearance of the train of new carriages, including a very beautifully fitted saloon carriage for the Viceroyal family, showed that the company were prepared to do full honour to his lordship's acceptance of their invitation to make a public occasion of the opening of the line, so far as the Holy City, occurring, as it did, so nearly at the time of his intended tour. At Burdwan, the Viceroy having alighted, the Maharajah of Burdwan was introduced to him, and after a few minutes of delay, caused by the change above alluded to, the train started again, with the assurance that the lost time would be made up in the run of thirty miles thence to Beddeah, or, at any rate, before reaching Synthesa. In their anxiety to do the thing in due Viceroyal conveyance style, the railway authorities had supplied the engines, and the coaling stations all along, with Kurhurbaree coal, as being of extra-superior-superfine-steam-generating quality; but they had overlooked the little fact that the said supplies had been lying exposed to deteriorating atmospheric influences for some two years, more or less, at Howrah. So it was in vain that the stokers fed the fires to repletion; the more they burned the less steam they got; station after station the time got worse and worse, and the travellers, whether Viceroyal or of more common clay, the more impatient. But meanwhile Nulhates was reached by the way, and here the Viceroy stopped to inspect Mr. Wilson's experimental light railway running from this station to Moorsheadabad. At the Kurenmassa, with its fine bridge, the model of the magnificent bridge over the Soane. The Soane Bridge is a magnificent assertion of British energy and power, and the universal stretch of science, as it spans the great river only now brought within the bounds of modern civilization. The train ran over its vast length and stopped beyond, where the Viceroy and the whole party descended and spent a half hour of wonder and admiration at the strength and noble simplicity of the grand structure stretching upon twenty-nine arches, of one hundred and fifty feet span, or one thousand four hundred and fifty yards at a great elevation, rendered necessary by the enormous rise of the torrents in the river during the rainy season. No one who has seen it can ever forget the impression created by the wonderful combination of strength with lightness, over whose fairy-looking lattice-girder structure the ponderous train glides with an effect indescribable by the spectator. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal reminded us that he had joined the train by being left behind under the bridge in a praiseworthy pursuit of knowledge; as usual, "wanting to know you know." Both the Viceroy and Mr. Beadon had a long conversation with Mr. Turnbull and the railway officials respecting the works in which both showed the deepest interest. Having thus remembered the Lieutenant-Governor, it is as well to remember that when the train arrived at Dinapore there was a great display of troops and more tiffin. Having passed the Soane and looked out at the windows, our "griff" has ceased from henceforth to wonder at the shortcomings of the electric telegraph, and absolves Colonel Douglas as being only a mortal man, expected by the Government to achieve physical impossibilities. Looking at the enormous

expenditure on the department, and the time it has existed, it is hard to believe that for hundreds of miles the "line of telegraph" between Bombay and Calcutta is represented by a single wire running over the tops of rough and rotting poles, with neither insulators nor other fittings or expedients, in a state excusable only as a temporary expedient for a contractor's purposes along a line in construction; disgraceful to the Government responsible for telegraphic communications, heartbreaking for the men who are expected to work it, and irritating and mischievous to the commercial and trading public. All day the train had been "beating old Time," and arrived, after a splendid run over one of the best laid new lines it has been our good fortune to run along, half an hour before the appointed time. The consequence was that no one was prepared for the reception. The police were ready, however, and formed a guard, and the troops, consisting of H.M.'s 20th and an escort of the Queen's Bays, arrived just in time to be too late, whilst a magnificent procession, intended by the Rajah of Benares to meet the Viceroy, had to be stopped on the far side of the bridge. And so the East Indian Railway Company, having brought his Excellency safely and pleasantly over 540 miles of a really excellent and well ordered line, so far as construction is concerned, proceeded to entertain him upon the occasion.

Benares was alive in good time on the Saturday morning with crowds of enormous elephants and countless mobs of camels and motley spearmen and sowers in every variety of tawdry uniform, no two of them according in anything except the common and all-pervading ground of dirt. At eleven o'clock his Excellency held a levee at the Commissioner's house, at which all the civilians of the station and visitors were presented by the Governor-general's agent, Mr. Shakespeare, and the military by General Campbell. This was followed at noon by a private durbar, at which the Rajah of Benares was received. Then at one o'clock came the great durbar, which pressure of time to catch the express train for Calcutta prevents our attempting to describe. In an enormous tent was placed the Viceroy's chair of state, flanked by the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal on his left and the Foreign Secretary, Col. Durand, on his right, the Governor of the North-west Provinces being absent from Benares. In a great semicircle to the right were the native nobles and gentry headed by the Rajah of Benares, as the local chief, and the Maharajah of Vizianagram who is here on a pilgrimage, as the leader of the natives not of the Benares district. The gorgeous dresses of these chiefs contrasted well with the opposite semicircle of European officers and civilians, and beyond all were the fair faces which lend grace and add a charm to all assemblages where Europeans take the lead; and when, on the entrance of Lord Elgin, the whole glittering mass rose to receive him, no word-painting could convey the wonderful effects presented in the enormous durbar tent. The royal salute having ceased, his Excellency, having taken his seat, addressed the native gentlemen as follows:—

"It affords me much satisfaction to find myself surrounded here by so many native gentlemen of high character and influence, gentlemen who in times of confusion and trouble, gave proof of their loyalty and fidelity to the British Crown. I welcome more especially the Maharajah of Benares, and I beg to assure him that if I omit to return his visit to-day I shall do so because the multiplicity of my engagements prevents me from carrying my intention into effect. I welcome also the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who, although he be a visitor here, occupies a high position and enjoys deservedly a high reputation in the part of India where he resides. I welcome, too, the Maharajahs of Doornan and Bettia, who have come to this place from the district of Patna, which is under the able administration of my esteemed friend, the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal; and I welcome generally the Rajahs and gentlemen who have come here from the districts of Benares, Patna, and, I believe, Goruckpore and Allahabad. I have, moreover, a special word of welcome for the son of my trusty councillor, Rajah

Deonarain Singh. The Rajah offered to accompany me from Calcutta to this place in order to be present at this durbar—but I declined to accept his offer, because I wished him to remain with my Council while it is engaged in the work of legislation. It is the desire of her Majesty the Queen that the native gentlemen of India should be represented in the council of the Governor-general, in order that, when laws are made for India, their opinions, and wishes, and feelings may receive due consideration. It is my intention and duty to do everything in my power to give effect to her Majesty's gracious intention in this respect. Among the rajahs and gentlemen here to-day are many who have large estates in the neighbourhood and along the line of railway which we travelled over yesterday. The value of those estates will be greatly enhanced by the completion of the important work of which we are about to-day to celebrate the opening. I need hardly remind them that they will owe this advantage to the introduction of British engineering skill and British capital into this country. I trust that the consideration of this fact, and of similar facts which are of daily occurrence, will tend to produce a kindly feeling between the races, by showing them to what an extent they may be mutually useful to each other. Meanwhile, I hope that the gentlemen whom I am addressing will turn these advantages to account, by doing their utmost to improve their properties and to promote the happiness and welfare of their ryots and dependents."

The Foreign Secretary having repeated in the native tongue the substance of the Viceroy's address, those who were entitled to presentation were introduced to his Excellency, according to their rank, by the Foreign and Assistant Secretaries, and by the Commissioners.

The customary *nuzzers* having been presented, *uttar* and *pan* were distributed, and his Excellency retiring ended the ceremony, and the assembly dispersed. The European portion of them, excepting the ladies, met again to close the busy day, at seven in the evening, at the Assembly Rooms, where was spread

THE DINNER.

Considering that the caterer, Mr. Kellner, had but five days' notice, the dinner, for about 120 guests, did great credit to the commissariat resources of the district, aided by facilities of transport which brought up lumps of Wenham Lake ice to cool the punch and other refreshing liquids. Lord Elgin was supported on either side by Mr. Turnbull, the chief engineer, and Mr. Palmer, the agent of the East India Railway Company, and with them were seated the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, General Campbell, commanding the Benares Division, Mr. Shakespeare, representing the Lieutenant-governor of the North-West, the Rajah of Benares, and Mr. Sibley, one of the executive engineers of the company. The chairman, Mr. Palmer, having proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were musically taken up in most oppressively prompt style by the energetic band of H.M.'s 20th, which was in attendance, said:—

"I now propose the health of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general of India, who, I trust, will allow us to thank him for the honour he has done us in taking part in the proceedings of to-day. His presence here to-night is not only a mark of the interest which he takes in the progress of the East Indian Railway, but also one, amongst many proofs, that he is ready to afford every encouragement and incentive to all of us engaged in its construction.

"The officers of the East Indian Railway have constantly endeavoured to deserve the approval of his Lordship's government, as well as to merit the confidence of the directors of the company, and we cannot but regard the presence of his Excellency here to-day as a signification that the labours of the company's servants have met with his approval.

"In the name of the directors and servants of the East Indian Railway Company, I beg to thank his Lordship for the honour he has done us, and I propose this toast—"The health of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-general of India."

After thanking the company for the honour which they had done him in drinking his health, his Excellency proceeded to say: In observing that my presence here to-day is a proof of the interest I feel in the progress of the East Indian Railway, and of my appreciation of the service which those who have been engaged in carrying it out have conferred upon India, Mr. Palmer interprets correctly the motives which have brought me here to-night. But I may also remark, that in acquiescing in the proposal that I should attend this festival, I am following the example set me by my two immediate predecessors—Lord Dalhousie and Canning. Lord Dalhousie was present in 1854, at the departure of the first train from Howrah to Burdwan, and he would have attended at the dinner given on that occasion if his medical advisers had not peremptorily refused to allow him to make the attempt. Lord Canning was present at Rajmahal at the railway celebration of 1860, and took a prominent part in the proceedings. In looking over the published report of these proceedings, a few days ago, my attention was arrested by an incident which brought forcibly home to my mind one painful circumstance, in which my position here to-day contrasts sadly with that which he then occupied. At a stage in the proceedings of the evening corresponding to that at which we have now arrived, Lord Canning departed from the routine prescribed by the programme, and invited the company to join him in drinking the health of his noble predecessor, the Marquis of Dalhousie, who had, as he justly observed, nursed the East Indian Railway in its infancy, and guided it through its first difficulties. It is not in my power to make any similar proposal to you now. A mysterious dispensation of Providence has removed from this world's stage, where they seemed destined to play so noble and useful a part, both the proposer of this toast and its object. The names of both are written in brilliant characters in some of the most eventful pages of the history of India, and both were removed at a time when expectation, as to the services which they might still render to India, was at its height. I shall not now dwell on the great national loss which we have all sustained in this dispensation, but perhaps I may be permitted to say, that to me the loss is not only a public one, but a private and personal calamity likewise; both of these distinguished men were my contemporaries, both, I believe, I may without presumption say, were my intimate friends. It is a singular coincidence that three successive Governors-general of India should have stood towards each other in this relationship of age and intimacy. One consequence is, that the burden of governing India has devolved upon us respectively at different periods of our lives. Lord Dalhousie, when named to the Government of India, was, I believe, the youngest man who had ever been appointed to a situation of such high responsibility and trust; Lord Canning was in the prime of life; and I, if I am not already on the decline, am at least nearer to the verge of it than either of my contemporaries who have preceded me. Indeed, when I was leaving England for India, Lord Ellenborough, who is now, alas! the only surviving ex-Governor-general of India, said to me, "You are not a very old man, but depend upon it you will find yourself by far the oldest man in India;" so that, if I have no other claim to your consideration, I have at least that which rests on the somewhat questionable plea of seniority. And now, gentlemen, having said so much on matters personal to myself, in return for the honour you have done me in drinking my health, I proceed to address you on the subject of the toast—"Success and prosperity to the East Indian Railway," which has been entrusted to me, and to which I invite you, with every confidence that you will respond heartily to the appeal to do all honour. I have already adverted to the part which Lord Canning took at the railway festival held at Rajmahal in 1860. On that occasion Lord Canning dwelt with much force and eloquence on the general advantages which the introduction of railways promised to confer upon

India, on the vast commercial benefits which would result from the establishment of a cheap and rapid means of transport from the producing districts of the interior to that mysterious element known to its inhabitants under the title of the blackwater, to the civilising influences which facilities of intercourse would bring to bear on semi-barbarous tribes hitherto practically inaccessible, on the advantages which European health and energy would derive from means of communication which would bring the hill stations and sultry plains into closer proximity to each other. What Lord Canning said on these points was so conclusive and so well stated, that I need not go over the same ground again. I shall therefore confine myself on this occasion to a few practical remarks upon what has been already done towards the realisation of these benefits for India, and upon what we have now to do if we would hasten the arrival of the period when those benefits should be realised to the full. And, in the first place, I must beg leave to say that I think it was a most fortunate circumstance for India that her railway system was inaugurated under the auspices of a Governor-general, who had devoted to the subject of railways a greater amount of thought and study than any other living statesman. Many people think that it would have been an advantage for England if Lord Dalhousie's views respecting the conditions under which a national system of railways ought to be established had been adopted in that country. And, at any rate, it is certain that if this had been the case a vast amount of capital which has been sacrificed in Parliamentary and other contests would have been saved. But, however, it may be as to England, where we are in the habit of entrusting all such matters to private enterprise exclusively, there can be no doubt, I think, that the principles upon which he acted were sound as applied to India, where the intervention of the State was imperatively necessary, and where private enterprise alone neither would nor could have undertaken, with any prospect of success, the work which at the outset had to be done. In laying out, therefore, certain main lines of railway under the authority of Government, and providing for their construction by means of capital raised under the protection of a Government guarantee, Lord Dalhousie adopted, in my opinion, a judicious and statesmanlike policy; and looking back from the point at which we have now arrived, I think we may say with confidence that this policy has been justified by the result. We have now in operation in India some 2,400 miles of railway, of which upwards of 900 miles belong to the East Indian Railway system. Some 2,000 miles still remain to be constructed under Government guarantees already granted; so that, when these lines shall have been completed, India will possess some 4,500 miles of railway constructed under this system. All these lines are first class lines, in the construction of which efficiency and perfection have been more considered than cost. Many of the works upon them are monuments of British engineering skill, and of the power and beneficent application of British capital which will endure for all ages. We saw some of the most remarkable of these works in the course of our journey from Calcutta to this place. I may mention as the most conspicuous of them the iron latticed bridges over the Soane, and other great rivers which we crossed upon the route, and other subsidiary works not so visible to the ordinary traveller, but not less conclusive proofs of the great engineering skill which has been employed in the great undertakings that have been made necessary by the inundations to which much of the country traversed is subject. I believe that the bridge over the Soane is longer than any bridge in the world except the Victoria bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal, of which I laid the foundation-stone some ten years ago. In the case of the Victoria bridge the difficulty which we had to encounter, and the engineering problem which we had to resolve, was to prevent damage from the huge masses of ice which come down the St. Lawrence during the spring. But I believe that water is a more formidable adversary to cope with in the liquid than in the solid form. And I be-

lieve, therefore, that the casualties against which Mr. Turnbull and those acting under him have had to provide were the more serious of the two. I observe from the list of toasts, that my hon. friend the Lieut. governor of Bengal is about to propose during the course of the evening the health of the chief engineers and their staffs. He will, no doubt, do justice to their merits, and I shall not, therefore, anticipate what he may have to say by detailing their claims on the consideration of Government and of all who are interested in the progress of India. But as Mr. Turnbull is about to take his departure immediately for England, I cannot help congratulating him on the successful point at which we have now arrived in the progress of the great work which he has superintended from the commencement, and which owes so much to the unremitting attention and great ability with which he has guided and directed it. If I do not particularise the names of other gentlemen who have rendered essential service in promoting the interests of this railway, and of the public as connected with it, it will be understood that I omit to do so for the reason that I have already assigned. But, gentlemen, however interesting it may be to refer to the past, and to dwell upon the present, the most important questions which we have to answer relate to the future, and the most important of all in my opinion is this:—To what agency are we henceforward to look, if we would desire to extend as widely as possible to all parts of India the benefit of this potent instrument of modern civilization? I have no hesitation in affirming at once in answer to this question that we must not look to an indefinite extension of a system of Government guarantees for the accomplishment of this object. In the first place, it would be wholly unjustifiable for any one object, however important, to place such a strain upon our finances as this policy would involve. In the second place, however justifiable and necessary a system of Government guarantees may be in certain circumstances, it is essentially an expensive one, because, by securing to shareholders a minimum rate of interest on their capital, it weakens in them the motives to economy, and because, by dividing the responsibility for expenditure between Government and railway officials, it diminishes in the latter the sense of responsibility. If I were not desirous to avoid on such an occasion as this all disagreeable topics, I might perhaps quote from our own experience some proofs of the truth of these positions. Moreover, the indefinite extension of a system of Government guarantees is wholly incompatible with the endeavour to bring private enterprise largely into play for the execution of these works. While there is an unlimited call for capital for works enjoying the protection of a Government guarantee, it is not to be expected that capital will be forthcoming to any extent for similar works which have not that protection. For the accomplishment, therefore, of the great object to which I am referring, we must henceforward, I apprehend, look to private enterprise, not perhaps to private enterprise wholly unaided by the State, but, at any rate, to private enterprise not protected by Government guarantee; but if so, what are the conditions which will entitle railway enterprises of this class to the countenance and encouragement of the Government? I lay it down as a fundamental principle that we ought to look to the eventual establishment of one uniform railway gauge for the whole of India. The experience of England is conclusive as to the inconvenience of a double or conflicting railway gauge. After the expenditure of an untold amount of money in Parliamentary conflicts, the broad gauge of England has been compelled to take the narrow gauge on its back, and the whole capital expended upon the former may be said to have been thrown away. But what does this resolution in favour of a uniform gauge imply? It will, I think, be admitted that the main object of a uniform railway gauge is to enable the several railway lines to exchange their plant in order to avoid transhipment of freight; but if the plant of the subsidiary lines be transported along the main lines it must be sufficiently well finished to be fitted to travel in safety at high speed; and if the plant of the main

lines is to travel along the subsidiary lines the latter must have rails sufficiently heavy, and works of construction sufficiently substantial to support it. Moreover, where streams or rivers are encountered they must be bridged. In short, the subsidiary lines must be built in a manner which would make them nearly as expensive as the main lines. In other words, railways must not be introduced into any part of India where we cannot afford to spend from £10,000 to £15,000 a mile upon them. I am not prepared to accept this conclusion. I have been a good deal in America, and I know that our practical cousins there do not refuse to avail themselves of advantages within their reach by grasping at those which are beyond it. In 1854 I travelled by railway from New York to Washington; we had several ferries to cross on the way, but we found that the railway with the ferries was much better than no railway at all—in short, in America, where they cannot get a *pukka* railway, they take a *cutcha* one instead. This, I think, is what we must do in India. There are many districts where railways, costing from £3,000 to £4,000 a mile, might be introduced with advantage, although they would not justify an expenditure of from £10,000 to £15,000 a mile. We have only to be careful that *cutcha* lines are not mistaken for *pukka* ones, that they are not allowed to set up a rival system as against the main lines, or to occupy ground which should be appropriated by the latter. I have detained you too long, I fear, by these details, but I conclude by requesting you to join me in drinking "Success and prosperity to the East Indian Railway."

Mr. Palmer, in rising to reply, said—

"My Lord and Gentlemen,—I wish that the duty of returning thanks for the toast which you have drunk had fallen to the lot of some one who could do more complete justice than I can to a great theme, of one who could speak long and well on the subject of the East Indian Railway. It is not without much experience of the working of the East Indian Railway that we have this day the pleasure to contemplate the opening of 240 additional miles of it. The railway from Calcutta to the North-west Provinces—upwards of 1,000 miles in its whole length—has, as you all well know, been opened portion by portion; and more than eight years have elapsed since the first length of twenty-four miles was opened for traffic in Bengal. In several successive stages of completion the railway has been worked, and at each step the results have more than realised the well-founded expectations of those interested in its progress. As a short and merely local line the railway was a complete success."

On Monday morning early, the Viceroy left Benares, and reached Allahabad in something under eight hours, traversing a flat rich country, covered with promising crops, visible occasionally through the awful clouds of the pervading medium of vision in the North-west; to wit—dust. Here his Excellency was received and entertained by the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P., and in the afternoon drove out and inspected the site of the new Civil Station, the excellent roads and approaches to which mark out already what will be one of the finest stations in India. Returning, his Excellency met Mr. Gower's traction engine and carriage, intended to work on the road between Cawnpore and Lucknow, conveying the mails and replacing the Government bullock trains. His Lordship not only closely inspected, but took a short ride upon the engine, which is a very handy travelling engine, running on a single guide, which is in front, easily worked by the driver with levers, and a pair of carrying wheels, driven direct by gearing from the engine in the centre; it has a pair of vertical tubular boilers, and with water and fuel weighs some six tons, with about eighteen-horse effective power. It ran at about nine miles an hour, and when your correspondent had been whisked round three or four corners at right angles at such a rate, finishing with not carrying away a strong but narrow gateway—only a shave—he got out with extreme satisfaction, and had so much trouble in getting his straight-on-end hair smoothed down again that there is no chance of his giving you the results of any more practical experiments with traction engines.

The engine is, however, doubtless a good one, the work of a hard-headed, practical and self-made man, such as are always found in the van of our colonial enterprises. On Tuesday morning his Excellency was out betimes, and drove through the Fort and thence to that wonderful and beautiful work the rapidly-progressing bridge over the Jumna, our notes upon which we must reserve, like those respecting the Soane bridge, till time shall permit us to give them more fully. The engineering world has few more striking evidences of British science, skill, and energy than these two great works. Lord Elgin went steadily over the whole of the works, inquiring into their minutest details, and by his warm interest and long inspection gave the best possible evidence of his appreciation of the work which the able engineer himself, Mr. Sibley, was conducting him over. After some hour and a-half of inspection, his lordship, having expressed to the engineer his high gratification, returned to his quarters, where at eleven o'clock he held a levee, which was attended by all the Europeans, civil and military, resident at the station, or who had come in to meet his Excellency, amongst which latter was General Lawrence, from Rajpootana, and Captain Impey, from Ulwar. At one o'clock a special train was ready, and under the usual saluting and display of red cloth, evergreens, and loyalty, the Viceroy departed, and progressed through increasing barrenness and desolation until he reached the end of his day's travel at that most God-forgotten and desolate-looking of stations, "Cawnpore the accursed." As the train ran through the wastes of saltpetre-land there were pointed out the scenes of Havelock's fights, the remnants of Wheeler's entrenchments, the house to which the unhappy victims entrapped in the boats had been brought up and secured till the hour of slaughter; and the lightest hearted of the travellers stepped with grave thoughts and unwilling foot upon the soil from whose polluted surface the blood of English women and children seems still to cry to Heaven unappeased. The Viceregal family found hospitable entertainment at the house of Mr. Lance, the Judge of Cawnpore. But the less said about a place so abhorrent in the yet recent remembrances connected with the scene the better. On Wednesday afternoon the few Europeans in the station collected at five o'clock in the Memorial Garden and Monument, the consecration of which was the occasion of his lordship's stay in the place. None who had seen the spot after the subsidence of the mutiny could recognise in the beautiful, well-planned, and well-kept garden, with its two graveyards and the beautiful central monument on its grassy mound, the site of the horrid slaughter-house which then stood in blood-stained ruin about the well, choked with the victims of the foulest treachery the world has ever seen. The two regiments stationed here and the artillery were on the ground, where in rapid succession arrived the Bishop of Calcutta and his attendant clergy, the teachers of peace and good-will among a generation heedless of their teachings, at least on this spot; then the Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. Rose, and his staff—men who had sternly taught a lesson not so easily to be evaded, and the memory of which speaks as yet more effectually than the Bishop; then the Viceroy, whose high task it is to combine the moral teaching with such demonstrations of the unmistakable eloquence of the secular arm, so that the murderous episode of Cawnpore may occur no more in the hitherto blood-stained pages of Indian history. The ceremonial was as simple as it well could be, and few ceremonies could be more impressive. No European who witnessed it will lightly forget it. The Viceroy advanced to the top of the steps of the memorial, and through the commissioner formally requested the bishop to consecrate that spot and the adjacent burial-places. The bishop, taking his place, then headed a procession of the clergy and the people present, and proceeded round the two burial-places and the interior of the memorial itself, with music playing and soldiers chanting the 49th, 116th, 139th, and 23rd Psalms; after which his chaplain read the form of consecration, which was signed by the bishop; and the 90th Psalm hav-

ing been sung, he shortly addressed those present in most feeling, manly, and impressive terms befitting the occasion, and the ceremonial concluded with prayers read by the chaplain of the station, closing with the benediction by the bishop. Setting aside the question of the advisability of thus perpetuating the memory of a monstrous and perfidious slaughter, there can be no question as to the beauty and fitness of the memorial as a work of art. It is an octagonal stone screen surmounting a large mound raised about the well which was the grave of the murdered and the still breathing victims of the raging and defeated natives headed by the Nana. Around the interior of the screen runs a broad stone gallery, and in the centre is a circular pedestal intended to support the statue by Baron Marochetti, promised by the late Lord Canning—a promise which, it is to be hoped, will be held sacred by the fortunate inheritor of his Lordship's wealth. The screen and the whole work is worthy to enshrine the best example of the highest art that England can afford. For once a modern work of English architectural sculpture makes the beholder feel as he does in the presence of some of those old religious fanes whose builders in their intense faith built, as it were, the expression of their souls in the work of their hands; and for the same reason Mr. Thornhill, whose work this is, has built his heart and the expression of his brotherly love for him who is beneath into this memorial, and it needed no consecration to make it sacred to every English heart who looks upon its beauty after reading the inscription upon the tomb hard by. As for the natives, they looked on furtively at the Christians doing *poojah* to the manes of their dead, which is the only construction they could put upon the white surplices and military music in solemn procession around the graves. The stone work is exquisitely carved upon stone of exceedingly fine quality brought from Allahabad; and the work, which was commenced only on the 11th November last, testifies to the earnestness with which it was set about, and does the highest credit to the native workmen, employed in cutting it under Mr. Thornhill's direction. At half-past nine o'clock, under the due escort and salute, the Viceroy started again "special" for Agra, through a country showing more fertile as he advanced and promising far beyond an average harvest, which is now the case throughout the North-West, thanks to the rain-fall which providentially came just as people began to think that failure was certain. Arrived at the station, his Excellency was received by a splendid escort to accompany him across the bridge and past the fort of Agra to his encampment, some two miles off. Just at the bridge the horse on which his lordship was mounted, either bitten by some insect or otherwise alarmed, commenced kicking so furiously that his rider was fain to dismount and take another steed. As the splendid cortège wound up over the bridge and past the fort under thundering salutes, nothing could be more splendid. The show of some four to five thousand troops of all arms, the rich dresses of the natives, and the many-hued crowd of spectators made a most striking *coup d'œil*, and the whole arrangements were most excellent, and elicited the expression of Lord Elgin's entire gratification. This morning the Viceroy held a levée, which was very numerously attended; and this evening the Brigadier commanding, the Commissioner, General Lawrence, and some of the military and civil superiors dine with his lordship; to-morrow (Saturday) he receives the private visits of some nineteen of the native chiefs, and on Tuesday next, the 17th, comes the grand durbar, for which great preparations are being made, and regarding which, and the wonders of this celebrated city, "your Griff" proposes to say something in due time.—*Englishman*, Feb. 19.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE MEMORIAL WELL AT CAWNPORE.

This most solemn and impressive ceremonial came off on Wednesday evening, the 11th Feb. A little before the appointed hour a very large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the

well, a goodly portion of them being visitors from Lucknow. The Lord Bishop, the Archdeacon, the Chaplains of Lucknow and Cawnpore, and five or six other clergymen, in full canonicals, were also there, awaiting with Mr. Thornhill, Commissioner of Allahabad, Mr. Wingfield, c.s., Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and General Macduff, c.s., commanding the Oudh Division of the army; the arrival of the Viceroy, H.M.'s 46th regiment, and a detachment of the Queen's Bays, were drawn up on three sides of the well, with the band fronting its southern face, the side of the entrance into it. Presently he Commander-in-chief drove up, accompanied by Colonel Sarel, Military Secretary, and the Hon. Major Hamilton, and Captain Burne, Aides-de-camp, and was received with military honours. Shortly afterwards, the carriage containing the Viceroy and Countess of Elgin, and Lady Louisa Bruce, arrived. The troops presented arms, the band struck up "God Save the Queen," and Sir Hugh Rose and Bishop Cotton advanced a few paces to meet their Excellencies. The ladies were conducted to seats, while Lord Elgin planted himself, like a statue, on the upper pavement of the well, near the entrance, with the Lord Bishop on his right, and the clergy and the company ranged on either side. Here his Excellency was seen to the greatest advantage by the hundreds with whom he must erewhile have been a subject of extreme curiosity; and we cannot but believe that his venerable appearance, and the peculiarly benign aspect of his countenance, must have very favourably impressed the beholders as they gazed upon him for the first time. The absence of the lieutenant-governor, Mr. Edmonstone, was assigned to an unusual pressure of work, which detained him at Allahabad. All being now as silent as the grave, Mr. Thornhill read aloud the following

MEMORIAL.

To the Right Reverend Father in God George Edward, by Divine permission Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon.

The memorial of the Right Honourable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-general of India, on the part of himself and the Christian subjects of her Majesty Queen Victoria,—

SHOWETH,—That the present memorial building, erected over the well into which were cast the remains of a great company of Christian people, cruelly put to death near this place, on the fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord and Saviour one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, together with two enclosures containing the graves of soldiers who died in the same year, the one situated at the distance of sixty yards to the south-west of the said memorial building, containing a little more than half an acre of ground, and the other situated at the distance of forty-five yards to the south-east of the memorial building aforesaid, have not been consecrated.

Wherefore, it is desired that your Lordship should now, by virtue of your pastoral and episcopal office, assign and consecrate the said Memorial building, and the said enclosed burial places, and separate them from all profane and common uses.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Bishop then having signified his readiness to consecrate, the band was brought forward, and, chanting verses from Psalms xlix., cxv., cxxxiv., and xxiii., together with the clergy, headed by the Bishop, and followed by the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Wingfield, General Macduff, Mr. Thornhill, and others, marched round the two enclosures, situated on either side of the well. Having done this and returned to the well, the Bishop uttered the subjoined prayer:—

"The Glorious Majesty of the Lord our God be upon us. Prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us; O prosper Thou our handy work."

After this the Rev. H. Burn, chaplain to the Bishop, read aloud the following Sentence of Consecration:—

"In the name of God, Amen.

"We, George Edward, by Divine permission, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, do, in accordance with the foregoing memorial, decree this memorial build-

ing and these enclosed burial places as the same one therein described, to be separated from all common and profane uses, and do, by our ordinary and episcopal authority, assign and consecrate them according to the laws and usages of the United Church of England and Ireland, and we declare that the same shall for ever hereafter continue so assigned and consecrated, giving always and in all things to ourselves and our successors, Bishops of Calcutta, all ordinary and episcopal jurisdiction, rights, and privileges.

"In testimony whereof we caused our episcopal seal to be affixed thereto, and do sign these presents, this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the fifth year of our consecration."

The Bishop, having signed the above, the *Te Deum* was sung. After which, his lordship delivered, *extempore*, a most eloquent and impressive address, speaking as nearly as possible to the following effect:—

"We are assembled, my brethren, on an occasion of national as well as of religious interest, to perform a duty which lies very close to our hearts, both as Englishmen and as Christians. Many of us have been present before this at the consecration of a cemetery, but none of us have ever taken part in that service under such solemn circumstances as to-day. We all feel that this is no ordinary burial place; but that we stand on a spot which must ever be regarded with reverence by all generations of our countrymen. Nor has its interest already faded into the past: it reminds us of a quite recent sorrow, which, while it struck a pang to the very heart of the whole nation, still awakens in some among us the sense of a nearer and more personal grief. We must not pass away from such a service as this with a transient emotion, nor with the mere thought that we have taken part in a stately ceremony, and find our last tribute to the memory of those whom an empire has deeply mourned, and still delights to honour: but we should seek to retain from it some convictions which may avail for the improvement of our lives. It is customary, at this part of the consecration service, for the person officiating to address to those assembled a few words of exhortation. You will bear with me, then, brethren, while I seek to draw from the past some plain and obvious lessons for the present and the future.

"Now, one thought which has probably occurred to some of us is the contrast of our present security and happiness with the agony, the horror, the terrific suffering, both of mind and body, of which this city was the scene little more than five years ago. The ground, which was then defiled with blood, has become a garden full of peace and beauty; the well into which the dying and the dead were cast stands adorned with the grace of art, and is dedicated to their memory by the simple but most suggestive words—These are they which came out of great tribulation. Where our country women were ruthlessly slain with none to help or deliver them, we now meet under the shadow of the great English monarchy, to offer up our prayers and praises to God through Christ. But this freedom from all apparent dangers, this full consciousness of strength, must not make us proud, or careless, or selfish; it should only quicken our sense of duty and responsibility. We should try to realise our debt to our Heavenly Father who has delivered us from such deadly peril, and given us so richly all things to enjoy; and, as our gratitude to God is best proved by loving-kindness to men, we should remember what we owe for His sake to this land in which our lot is cast. It has been often said that the tragedy of Cawnpore shows into what depths of wickedness human nature may sink when no Heavenly light is its guide. Let the restoration of a Christian rule show to what heights of wisdom and holiness human nature may ascend when illuminated by the true Light of the world. Let ours be a reign of mercy and righteousness. Under our power let all that is good and noble be strengthened and developed; let the example and influence of every Englishman in India be

such as to preach Jesus Christ by the persuasive arguments of a pure and unselfish life. Let each of us in his dealings with those around him take as his motto that golden rule, which may be called the very cardinal principle of the Gospel, 'to overcome evil with good.'

"But the place on which we stand suggested yet another lesson. I have spoken of our dealing with others, let me say a word on what is in one sense more important, because it is the source and foundation of all right dealing with others. I mean our dealing with ourselves, our own personal work, the influence of Christ's spirit on our souls. We all remember, whether we were then in England or in India, with what fearful suddenness the great catastrophe of 1857 burst upon us. It seemed a type of that coming of the Son of Man of which the Scripture speaks—As it was in the days of Noah so shall it be also in the days of the son of Man. They did eat, they drank, they married wives, they were given in marriage, until the day that Noah entered into the Ark, and the flood came and destroyed them all. The residents in this place, and other places, were pursuing their ordinary occupations, living the usual life of an Indian station, with all its mixture of good and evil, the same life which we in our several homes in this country are now leading day by day. Suddenly the thunderbolt fell, the flood came, and swept them all away. How solemnly does this remind us of our Lord's frequent assurances to His disciples, before He left them alone amidst the dangers and chances of the world, that a Christian's only safe-guards are watchfulness and prayer—'Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation.' What a warning to be always watching against carelessness and sin, for we know not at what time our Lord doth come! What a lesson to be much in prayer, that we may have confidence in the day of trial! How deeply should we feel the need of securing to ourselves the love and help of a Friend who will be mighty to save in time of trouble, and of placing before our hearts a brighter and better hope than this world's sorrow and cruelties and persecutions can ever take away. My brethren, that Friend who will never desert us is the Lord Jesus Christ, in whom, though now we see Him not, yet believing, we rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory. That hope which will never be taken from us, in the hope of a continuing city, whose builder and maker is God. And so let me conclude all that I am trying to express, by reminding you how our Saviour promised that—He would never fail in life or death those who diligently seek Him. Listen to some of His own blessed words:—'Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go to prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself, that where I am, there ye may be also.' Remember that He spoke these words on a night of bitter sorrow, and that they have since availed to calm many a storm of grief for eighteen hundred years. So let them now comfort any of us who are this day painfully reminded of loved friends and kindred, who here, through much tribulation, entered into their rest, and strengthen us all to meet patiently and courageously any trial, public or private, by which it may at any time hereafter please God to test the reality of our Christian faith."

After this, the Chaplain of Cawnpore, the Rev. Mr. Stamper, read the usual prayers; a hymn—"Lord, and what shall this man do,"—followed, and, last of all, the Bishop, in a clear and most fervent tone, pronounced the following benediction:—

"The Lord bless us, and keep us, the Lord lift up the light of His countenance upon us, and give us peace, now and for evermore.—Amen."

Thus ended a ceremony, as impressive as it was solemn, and one which recalled many a sorrowful reminiscence, and moistened many an eye. There were thousands of native spectators, but they were very properly kept without the garden enclosure. All was over by 6 o'clock.—*Gazette*, Feb. 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATNA.—The following is a full official report of the speech delivered by the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal at a durbar held at Patna on Jan. 20:—"My Native Friends,—It gives me very great pleasure, after nearly a quarter of a century, to return to the Division in which I commenced my career as a public servant, and to find myself surrounded by few indeed of those whom I can remember, but by another generation, the sons of those with whom I was then acquainted, with whom I laboured, and who worked heartily and zealously with me. Since that time the progress of events throughout the world has been more striking and rapid than in any equal period of the world's history, and though in this province it has not been so marked as in other parts of India, even here it is not unobservable. As the most obvious instances of this progress, I may allude to the railway which brought me from Calcutta to this place in a few hours, and the electric telegraph by which intelligence may be flashed to the capital in as many minutes. Formerly, as you well know, and until the other day, the journey from this to Calcutta or Benares and back again was a work of many days, or even weeks, and was attended with such expense that none but the wealthy could afford to make it more than once or twice in their lives, and some even of the wealthy did not attempt it at all; but now it is in the power of every one, at a very trifling cost, to travel rapidly and safely to either place in one day and to return the next. It cannot be but that this great facility of intercommunication with the great centres of intelligence and ancient learning will tend to expand your thoughts and excite in you desires for that higher degree of civilisation without which the full fruition of the gifts of Providence, whether of mind and soul, or of the material creation, is impossible. I may also refer, in illustration of the progress I have mentioned, to the spread of education in India, to the wider field that has been opened for the employment of native gentlemen in the public service, to the construction and preservation of roads and other works of public utility, and to the steps that have been taken to accustom you to the practice of self government by the institution of juries, and by other inducements to you to take an interest and a part in the management of your own affairs. All these measures, as well as the improvement that has lately been made in the administration of civil and criminal justice, and in the organisation of the police, ought to convince you, and I believe do convince you, that you are living under a Government whose power and influence are exercised far more beneficially for the country than those of any Government that ever preceded it, and one which, whatever may be its defects, is sincerely anxious for the welfare of the people, and earnest in its endeavours to promote it. But, after all, no Government can do much for the improvement of the condition of the people unless it is supported by the co-operation of the people themselves. It is of no use that the Government found colleges and schools unless you send your children to them to be instructed. It is of no use that higher and more responsible employment is offered to you, unless you qualify yourselves to hold it, and all the efforts of Government for the suppression of crime are of little avail unless crime be condemned, not only by the public tribunals, but by the moral sense of the public. I charge you, therefore, to think of these things. I want no opinion of your loyalty and good disposition towards the Government. They are abundantly proved, and your own manifest self-interest would be a sufficient guarantee for them if other and higher motives were wanting. But what I do desire is evidence that you understand the signs of the times, that you realise the necessity for conforming yourselves to the circumstances in which Providence has placed you, and that you are really disposed to do something for yourselves by assisting the Government and the local officers in promoting all wise measures of improvement designed for your own benefit and that of your fellow countrymen. I have again to

express the pleasure I have in meeting you here, and in taking leave of you I heartily bid you farewell."

ADDRESS TO THE EARL OF ELGIN FROM THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF OUDH.—The following Address was presented to Lord Elgin at Cawnpore, by the British Indian Association of Oudh:—"To his Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.S., G.C.B., and K.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-general of India.—May it please your Lordship,—We, the undersigned, composing the Committee of the B.I. Association of this Province, a society formed of all the Native Taluqdars of Oudh, beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency with these few words of cordial welcome to our fair hint. We have been deeply interested in what we have learnt through the various channels of your Lordship's career as a statesman, a descendant and representative of the illustrious and chivalrous house of Bruce, and Administrator in the West and a Diplomatist in the East, and we are confident that in the enlarged sphere of public action to which it has pleased her Majesty's Government to call you, your eminent abilities will find a still more fitting and worthy field of exertion. You are happy, my Lord, in being the successor of a nobleman whose just and benign policy has restored a well-founded peace to our recently-distracted country; that policy we heartily commend to the favourable consideration of your Excellency, and we do this in the assurance that it will be well sustained by your own convictions and official course as the Viceroy of our gracious Sovereign. We cannot doubt, my lord, that that career of unwonted prosperity on which the empire has surely entered, will, under the blessing of the All Merciful God, and the wise application of your admirable talents as an administrator, be carried forward to a glorious destiny. We are confident, my lord, that the noble cause of national education, and the development of the material resources and industries of the country, will receive the benefit of your best attentions and enlarged experience. We are sure, my lord, you will give your voice for the enactment of equal laws and the just administration of the same to all classes of her Majesty's subjects in Hindostan. In this confidence and spirit of good will we again say, welcome to our fatherland. May health and happiness, and a peaceful and prosperous rule, be granted you by the Great Father and Sovereign of the Universe.—We have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most devoted and faithful subjects and servants. (Signed by the gentlemen who compose the committee of the association.) His lordship inquired who was the president of the association. The chief commissioner informed his lordship that Maharajah Drigbijay Singh, of Bulrampore, was the president, and Maharajah Mann Singh, the vice-president, and that the former, being on a sporting excursion to the distant Terai jungles, was unavoidably absent, or else he would have been too glad to pay his respects to his Excellency. His lordship observed that he was glad to find that the landed aristocracy of Oudh devoted their attention to questions affecting the general interest, and submitted their ideas to Government through their association. Such a course was alike beneficial to the people and useful to the Government.—*Sumachar Hindoostani*, Feb. 14.

MEDICAL MISSIONARIES.—The *Lahore Chronicle* has the following on the subject of medical missionaries; one of the topics discussed at the late Conference. There can be no doubt that a better plan for winning the confidence of the natives could not be devised:—"A few members of the medical profession and other laymen having had in consideration the benefit which would arise from an Auxiliary Medical Missionary Association in the Punjab, the subject was brought prominently before the Lahore Missionary Conference, and it was resolved that a committee be formed for considering the advisability of employing medical missionaries to a greater extent, and more systematically. The objects in view are, to make known in the Punjab the existence of a society in Edinburgh with this great aim; and, secondly, to co-operate and associate with that

society by collecting funds on its behalf, and by seeking to derive benefit in this province and neighbourhood from its operations. It appears that in no place is there a greater opening, or prospect of advantage to the mission cause, than in the valley of Kashmir, and for several reasons it is believed that a medical missionary would be peculiarly eligible for that province. No regular medical advice is to be obtained; there is no fixed station of Europeans; the population is very numerous, and the country is governed by an independent prince, whose religious prejudices would be in some degree disarmed if the efforts of missionaries were united with those of a medical agency, whose labours would be directed to the relief of sickness and disease. A proposal is at this time going up from the Punjab to the Church Missionary Society, urging on them to extend their operations to Kashmir. It seems that the appointment of a medical man in connection with the mission would do more than anything else to conciliate prejudice, disarm opposition, and obtain a permanent entrance for the Gospel. It would greatly add to the power and comfort of the medical missionary if he were associated with an experienced minister of the Gospel, whose hands he would likewise strengthen. If his efforts were blessed with success, there would, humanly speaking, be a great effect produced on this part of India, where Kashmir is a household word. Circumstanced as the people are, they feel the value of European influence and would see in the conduct, and hear from the lips of the missionary physician, the Gospel law of love which elevates his character, and makes him differ from themselves. It is the opinion of all travellers that the people would hail his arrival with the utmost gladness, and would repose confidence in his skill. For the value which the mountain tribes attach to European medicine, the committee would refer amongst others to the wonderful results of the labours of Dr. Asahel Grant, the father of the Nestorians, to the statements contained in Dr. Hoffmeister's journey in Kunawur, to other works of eastern travel, and to the experience of every European traveller in the hill territory of India. All who are willing to co-operate in this scheme are requested to remit their contributions to Dr. Farquhar, secretary for the Medical Mission Fund; or to H. Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank, Lahore."

SATTARA.—By the way a most curious incident occurred in Sattara a few days ago. A native man who was given up for defunct was bathed according to custom, besmeared with the red stuff "goolall," and ashes, placed on bamboo sticks and finally walked off to give him his last due, a good roasting, but whilst on the way to the river up he gets and wished very politely to know where he was being carried to. Those who composed the funeral party were frightened out of their wits, and were going to take to their heels under the impression of the poor man turning a ghost, but eventually they were convinced that he was in his proper senses, and with astonishment unbound him and accompanied him back home. He looked more like a ghost with all the goolall and ashes about him than a human being. I am almost inclined to believe that the poor man was in a trance. This will, I hope, convince the natives so far as to the advisability of keeping their dead for at least twelve hours before committing them to their last resting place.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE RAILWAY AND A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.—We hear with much regret that another collision has taken place between the Punjab Railway authorities and the engineer officer appointed to consult with them on behalf of Government. The latter forwarded a very unfavourable report of progress on the Mooltan line, and animadverted strongly on the action of the company's agent, bringing down on the latter the severe censure of the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Stevens was not the man to allow the imputations cast on him to remain unnoticed, and has, in a long memorandum, replied to the assertions of Major Warrant, and shown, as we are told, conclusively, that the consulting engineer had made charges against the company's servants which could not be substantiated.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY has completed a year more prosperous than most of its predecessors, thanks to the reduced rate of subscription. The Mofussil rates are still too high, and the decision which extends Calcutta to a radius of fifteen miles distant seems arbitrary. The present number of members is 311, and the estimated annual income Rs. 16,329 to meet an expenditure of Rs. 14,671. The State discharges only its duty in granting Rs. 200 monthly for the support of the Natural History Museum, which is due to the labours of Mr. Blyth. The museum was visited during the past year by no less than 258 persons daily, of whom the majority were natives, and some 20 were females. Unlike the Madras Museum, these are *bona fide* visitors. Colonel Thuillier deserves the honour of President in succession to Mr. Grote. When will Government decide as to the terms on which it will accept the society's offer to make its collections the nucleus of an Imperial Museum?

THE INCOME TAX.—We hear the proceeds of the last monthly sale of opium amount to 470,000 Rs., the average monthly proceeds of former years being about 320,000 Rs., and the total income derived from opium during the last year is six crores against four crores of the preceding years. The cultivation of opium has evidently increased, and it is expected to yield a larger amount. Another new source of revenue to the State is the stamp duty recently introduced into the Straits, which is estimated at about sixty lacs per annum. These augmentations of income will, we hope, be found sufficient for abandoning the Income Tax, which is confessedly the prolific source of extortion, oppression, and discontent. We think we faithfully represent the feelings of the people at large when we state that they are prepared to put up with any but the Income Tax, and we sincerely hope that from August 1863, it will at once be done away.—*Indian Field*.

TEA PLANTATIONS IN THE PUNJAB.—Our Kangra correspondent appears to have been correctly informed as to the intention of the Punjab Government to extend tea cultivation into the district of Hazara. A friend writes us to say that he saw an immense number of plants on their way from Holta to Rawulpindee, on the Umritsur platform, accompanied by six gardeners to assist in forming the plantation. They said there were 70,000 seedlings in the baskets. They had been eight days on the way from Holta to Umritsur, and would reach Rowulpindee by bullock train in about five days more. The Punjab Government do these things with a will when they set about them. We look with some curiosity for the result of the silk experiment at Umritsur, which has been liberally endowed by the same Government, and has, we see by the report of the Agricultural Society of the Punjab, commenced auspiciously and at a much earlier date than any previous year, owing to due care being taken in obtaining an early supply of leaves.—*Delhi Gazette*.

CAPTAIN SMYTH, who was to have led Lord Canning's expedition to Tibet, has, along with Dr. Stewart, applied for leave from Government to visit Lhasa on his own resources. Though Sir W. F. Bruce is not averse to obtaining passports at Peking, and Lord Elgin is eager to remove all obstacles to a free intercourse between this and China, yet his Excellency thinks the Thibetan and Chinese frontiers are not safe enough at present to allow these officers to risk their lives. We regret this, if the officers are willing to undergo the risk. Now, if ever, when we are helping the Tartars to put down the rebels, is it the time to ask a *quid* for our *quo*. It is time that our submission to the barbarous exclusiveness of the Chinese feudatories was at an end, and the visit of private officers would put our treaty right to the test without involving any political risk.—*Friend of India*.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA.—The half-yearly meeting of the Bank of Upper India was held at Meerut on the 7th Feb., and for a bank that has been so short a time in existence the profits declared (*viz.*, Rs. 883 2-11) cannot but be looked upon as large, and shows that the manager's exertions have proved most satisfactory. The

salary which the meeting decided upon giving to the manager (viz., 200 rupees per mensem) appears a very small remuneration for his services, but I imagine that the bonus proposed to be given to him will make up for it. A call of 5 per cent. is to be made on the 1st July and 1st October, of the current year, and on the 1st January, 1864. A proposal to the effect that the capital of the bank be augmented to two lacs of rupees by 1,000 new shares, one share for every five to be given to present shareholders at par, if demanded, and the remainder to be sold at a premium of five per cent., was negated by twenty-three to twenty.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to have to record a fatal accident which occurred at this station, on Saturday, the 7th, to an officer of H.M.'s 23rd R. W. F. Captain Armstrong of that regiment, was thrown out of his buggy, and received such severe injuries that he died in three hours. Mrs. Armstrong, who was driving with him at the time, did not escape without considerable injury. It was caused by the horse taking fright at a kranchi coming along the road. We have seldom heard of an accident of this kind attended by so many painful circumstances. The deceased officer and his wife had left their home but a short time before to pay a round of ordinary morning visits. To that home he never returned alive, having been taken into the house of an officer near the spot where the accident occurred, and where he breathed his last, never, we believe, recovering his senses after the first shock.

THE TARIFF.—Amongst the various reports now afloat regarding the revision of the Tariff, there is an *dit* that Sir Charles Trevelyan intends to reduce the *ad valorem* duty on all imports, and to impose a small duty of at least one anna on every package imported, and entered in the Custom-house. It is with this intention, perhaps, that the new Financier has called upon the Collector of Customs to submit a return of the number of packages imported during the year 1862. The number of packages imported annually may be calculated, upon reliable data, at about 90 lacs, so that there would be a clear revenue of nearly 6 lacs of Rupees per annum, at the rate of one anna for every package.—*Hurkaru*.

BABOO JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEE, the well-known zemindar of Ooterapara, eight miles from Calcutta, who was imprisoned for forging a title-deed to land, has been freed by the Lieutenant-governor, at the recommendation of the Privy Council. The case is peculiar. The highest court refused to entertain the criminal appeal preferred by Mr. Newmarch, but recommended that the prisoner should be set at liberty, as the evidence on which he was condemned was unsatisfactory. We trust we have heard the last of fraternal squabbles, such as have long made both Ooterapara and Serampore notorious, and keep half the house property in the latter in a dilapidated state.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The 15th Bengal Cavalry, which has been in camp here during the recent visit of the Viceroy, marched on February 21st towards Jhansie.—The Calcutta papers have been making a mystery about the 13th and 43rd Regiments being ordered home immediately. They will go home as previously intended at the end of this year, and not before.—We observe that the 107th, the old 3rd Europeans, is to be completed by volunteers from the following regiments: 7th R. F., 23rd R. W. F., 35th, 46th, 79th, 81st, 82nd, 40th, 101st. Each volunteer to get a bounty of £1. The reason these regiments are selected is that they are 8 per cent. above their authorized strength.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF left Cawnpore for Lucknow on the morning of the 13th, and went on direct to Gondah, where he arrived next morning, the 14th, spent the day in inspecting the regiment, barracks, &c., dined at the mess that night, and left again for Lucknow, arriving there on Sunday afternoon, the 15th. He intended remaining there to see the military prison, &c., and going on to Seetapore, on Monday, the 16th. His Excellency and his staff will rejoin headquarters camp at Shahjehanpore.—*Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 21.

COTTON TRADE OF THE PUNJAB.—The local Government recently instituted inquiries with the view of ascertaining the quantity of cotton exported this year from the Punjab in comparison with last year, and by what route and means of transport it reached a shipping port. It has been discovered that not more than 1,300 maunds were forwarded from Umritsur in 1861, whereas 35,000 maunds were actually despatched during 1862, and had sufficient carriage been available the quantity would have exceeded 50,000 maunds. The want of presses is much felt, for were the cotton screwed into compact bales it could be more readily exported in larger quantities than by the present unwieldy bulky packages. A portion of the cotton from Umritsur was conveyed by carts to Hurrekee Ghat on the Sutlej, whence it was taken down that river to the Indus by country boats and some by the Oriental Inland Company's steamers. Some again were conveyed by rail to Lahore, and thence by country boats down the Ravee, while a further portion was carried on camels or in country carts to its destination. The quantity of cotton exported from Mooltan to Kurrachee in 1861 was insignificant, but the following statement shows that the trade had become important in 1862:—

	Mds.
Shipped on steamers...	72,000
Despatched by boats and carts	25,500
On the wharf waiting for transport	80,000
Total	127,500

or nearly 5,000 tons.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8. Sebastopol, Lowther, Liverpool; Gyrn Castle, Tindal, Colombo; Comet, Thibaud, Genoa; Punjab, Cowan, Hong Kong; Brechin Castle, Parkinson, Greenock.—9. Echo, Lefevre, Colombo; Gottorg, Weiriesha, Liverpool; City of Calcutta, Harelie.—11. Thunder, Fowler, Hong Kong; Gertrude, Spedding, London, Forest Queen, —, Rangoon; Clarissa Bird, Bird, —; Cavour, Maxley, Liverpool.—13. Hanover, Fiening, Liverpool; Glen Isla, Poynts, Madras; Undine, Deyn, Hamburg; Louisa, Boyle, Bombay; Glendendon, Brown, Liverpool.—15. Empress of China, Henderson, Moulmein; Gem of the Ocean, Williams, Bombay.—16. Winchester, Gideon, Gravesend; Wide Awake, Lowndes, Madras; Silesia, Martin, Liverpool; Allum Ghier, Henderson, —; Mars, Anderson, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Punjab.—Mrs. Cowan, Mr. Wingrove.
Per Thunder.—From Hong Kong.—Capt. W. B. White, J. L. Reed, Esq. From Singapore.—W. Lichtenberg, Esq.
Per Gertrude.—Mrs. Smith, Master H. Smith.
Per Alexander.—John Kerr.
Per Undine.—Mr. W. Werbering, Le Baron de Bauier.
Per Gem of the Ocean.—Mr. G. F. Payne.
Per Wide Awake.—Mr. James, Mr. Finch.
Per Allum Ghier.—Dr. Fensworth, Mr. Geila.
Per Mars.—Dr. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. Mason.

Per Winchester.—Mr. Rotton and child, Mrs. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Lyon and child, Mrs. Durant and two children, Lieut. Brook, 82nd regt., Lieut. Evans, 38th regt., Mr. Freeman, 97th regt., Ens. Robinson, 78th regt., Ens. Norman, 23rd regt., Mr. McDougal, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Webster, Mr. Hickson, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Primrose, Mr. and Mrs. Lovergrove and family, Mrs. Higby, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. King, Mrs. Keating, Mr. Short, Mr. Sibbold, Master Higby, Mr. Littlewood.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 6. Impulse, Gilchrist, Rangoon; Avalanche, Russel, China; Arubeg, Nicol, London.—7. Queen of the North, Clark, London; Blenheim, Atkinson, London; Copenhagen, Homan, London; Albert Edward, McKenney, Bremen; Palmyra, Richard, China; Herbert, Cocker, London.—8. Arracan, Barrow, Madras; Cromwell, Crocker, China; West Derby, Sergeant, China; Resolute, Mountfort, Boston; Penang, Melville, Rangoon; Gustave, Cullet, Bourbon; Baltic, McAusland, Rangoon; Moulmein, and Straits; Crusader, Hunkin, Cape Town; Nomade, Morchandeau, Geelong.—9. John Kerr, Sweetser, Rangoon; Moulmein, and Akyab.—10. Ann, Lemon, Bombay; Routlet Madeline, Lancelot, Bourbon; Express, Kelly, London.—11. Erance Swinson, Mauritius; Nemesis, Weston, Suez; Brewster, Dunbar, Boston; United States, Baker, Falmouth.—12. Agamemnon, Hyne, London; Pluto, —, Fort Blair and Straits; Norma, Miller, Algoa Bay.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, Feb. 8.—Mr. Yule arrived here on the 31st of January. His first visit to the Nizam was paid this morning, and I am happy to say the question of the boot is finally disposed of, that is, I presume so, from the circumstance of Mr. Yule and his party having taken off their shoes, and, as formerly, sat on the floor. His Highness the Nizam wore the star

and riband of India. I feel confident that the report of Mr. Yule will satisfy the Governor-general that it was quite impossible his Highness the Nizam should ever have exhibited any mark of scorn towards the British Resident and English gentlemen. This forms no part of his character, and its assumption, if it was not a wilful misstatement, was the result of foregone conclusions in the reporter's mind. The son of Solimanjah, second cousin to the Nizam, claiming arrears from his Highness, or his father's patrimony, I have not accurately ascertained which (perhaps both), has posted himself for the last three days with a hundred and fifty Arabs, Rohillahs, and Deccanees at the gate of his father's house, situated in the ohawk, and will not permit the usual evening bazaar to be held there. This affair will be settled in a day or two, in all probability by the Arabs, who take part in it as creditors of the son of Solimanjah, being paid.—*Englishman*, Feb. 16.

A SHIKAR ADVENTURE.—An entertaining story is going round sporting circles, at the expense of a gallant officer on the Staff, who has recently signalled himself as a dead shot at "a tusker." Recently from England, and taken by duty to the Blue Mountains, this adventurous sportsman burned to try his new rifle against an elephant. The hill shikarrees received peremptory instructions to bring early notice of the appearance of one in any direction, at any distance. One morning intelligence came that there was a magnificent tusker in a jungle some miles away. The rifle and appurtenances were soon ready, the hill pony saddled, and eager for the prey the intending elephanticide rode off to the jungle. A distant noise of the crashing of boughs assured him that he had not been misinformed. Soon he caught sight of a magnificent tusker stripping the trees on each side of him with majestic leisure. The sportsman's heart beat high at the view of the splendid animal that was destined to be the first trophy of his rifle. A good position was at once taken up, and the crack of the rifle was followed by the thundering downcrash of the "magnificent tusker." Whilst waiting at a respectful distance for the cessation of the convulsive agonies of the death struggle, the elated sportsman fancied he heard the clink of chains, and, advancing to view the huge quarry, to his no small chagrin discovered that the chains were attached to the elephant's feet. It was clear that he had shot a tame elephant! In a short time came rushing up the distracted mahout, who tore his hair and flung his arms about in distraction to see his master's best shikar elephant a corpse. Of course there was a scene. The gallant officer returned home feeling uncomfortable, having learned that the trophy of his rifle was a favourite elephant belonging to a neighbouring Rajah. The next day he received a civil but peremptory demand for Rs. 2,500, the price of the slain animal, and when the last intelligence left the hills he was endeavouring, without much prospect of success, to compromise the matter for Rs. 2,000! He has been heard to mutter that if shooting a tusker is very exciting, it is also very expensive. We fancy an excellent new rifle will be soon in the market.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 4.

HOSPITALITY OF THE GOVERNOR.—It is rumoured that Sir William Denison is opening the hospitable doors of Government House to native gentlemen more widely of late than has generally been the case. The difficulty of devising means of breaking down the barriers which keep so much apart the various classes that dwell, either permanently or temporarily, in India, is very great, and Sir William's attempt is at any rate a move in the right direction. Still our amusements, singing, dancing, &c., must be even more tedious to the high class natives than their nantch parties are to us. The desideratum is some entertainment in which all could join without any being bored. Promenades in pleasant gardens like those of the Agri-Horticultural Society, displays of fireworks, reviews of troops, to which all the principal natives might be specially invited, would probably answer the purpose better than invitations to purely European balls and musical per-

ties. Something out to be done, but as usual the difficulty is to decide what the something should be.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 14.

THE MADRAS WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND have held their annual meeting. From the report it would appear that the society is in a flourishing condition; the capital now in hand is upwards of eight lacs of rupees.

BOMBAY.

SAMLAJEE FAIR.

A letter from the Political Agent in the Mahes Kanta to the Hon. H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary to Government, upon the occasion of the Samlajee Fair, which was held between the 3rd and 17th of November last, reports that the attendance which was estimated at 110,000 would be more correctly stated at about 80,000, and that the value of the goods and cattle brought for sale amounted to Rs. 1,045,815, that of the goods sold amounted to 864,072, and goods of the value of 1,081,743 remained unsold. These results are unfavourable when compared with those of the Fair immediately preceding, yet it might be observed that as the average of the five years preceding 1861 gives as the value of goods brought for sale and goods sold Rs. 877,354, and Rs. 725,645 respectively, there is an increase in the amount of the sales this year as compared therewith to the extent of Rs. 138,427.

The merchandise brought for sale to this fair exceeded in value that of last year and of any former year, by Rupees 68,094, but the quantity of goods carried away unsold was very large, owing to the prevalence of fever in the Mahes Kanta, and H. H. the Gaekwar's visit to his Mahals having prevented many from attending. The statement appended to the report gives the particulars of the goods offered for sale, sold, and remaining unsold.

Owing to the visit of H. H. the Gaekwar, the principal purchasers of opium who reside in the Gaekwar Mahals of Deygoom, Bejapoor, &c., did not attend the fair, and, in consequence, little business was done in opium, and the piece goods market was doubtless affected thereby also.

The sales of European piece goods, although not equal to those of 1861, were very much larger than those of former years, as shown below:—

1856...	35,000	brought to the fair...	35,000	sold.
1859...	40,000	"	36,000	"
1860...	40,000	"	25,000	"
1861...	100,000	"	100,000	"
1862...	80,000	"	60,000	"

The value of the cloths brought to Samlajee fair for sale and sold was as follows:—

	Bought.	Sold.
English chintzes piece goods	80,000	60,000
Amedabad silks.....	170,000	100,000
Cotton cloths manufactured in		
Guzerat	100,000	50,000
Cloths of Purataghar Booranpoo ...	240,000	12,000
Handkerchiefs of Jeypoor	1,200	1,000

591,200 831,000

In last year's report the want of accommodation for the traders at Samlajee was noticed, and the Maharaj of Edur promised to build 100 extra shops, making the number up to 400; this has not been done, but I believe the Maharaj intends to have them ready before the next fair is held.

The Maharaj of Edur attended the fair in person, with a view to looking after the arrangements for the preservation of the peace, and giving encouragement to the traders, but was obliged to leave before the fair closed.

For the preservation of the peace at the fair, and for the protection of traders and visitors generally, the troops, as below*, were employed in guarding the property at the fair, and in patrolling the roads leading to it, and the fact of no theft or robbery having occurred at the fair, or on any of the roads for many miles around it, may be considered as satisfactory proof of the efficiency of the police arrangements made for the fair, which were carried out under the superintendence of the Maharaj of Edur, the Dufur-

* Guzerat Irregular Horse, 80; H. H. the Gaekwar's Contingent, 250; Raja of Edur's Subsidiary, 260; Raja of Edur's Irregular Horse, 80; total, 660.

dar of this agency, and an intelligent officer of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, named Oomurkhan, who commanded the detachment of 80 sabres of that regiment.

Abstract of goods sold.

From Guzerat.....	Ra. 3,97,182
Meywar and Malwa	4,66,940

Resolution of Government, dated the 18th of Feb., 1863.—The report on the Samlajee Fair of 1862 does not present such favourable results as the one held in 1861, but the Honourable the Governor in Council observes with satisfaction that the value of the sales exceeded the average sum realised in the five preceding years. The police arrangements appear to have been very efficient, and the Political Agent should be instructed to express the acknowledgments of Government to the Maharajah of Edur for his exertions on this occasion.

H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUES OF BOMBAY.

The Land and Sayer revenues of the Bombay Presidency amounted in 1861-62 to Rs. 2,44,38,829. Of this sum the land revenue of the Northern Division contributed Rs. 10,852,132. This was a decrease on the realisations of the previous year by Rs. 56,481. The decrease was in Ahmedabad and Surat, and was chiefly owing to the scanty fall of rain in those collectorates. The total realisations on account of Sayer revenue in the Northern Division amounted to Rs. 11,03,790; being an increase of Rs. 89,182 over the previous year's collections. The land revenue of the Southern Division contributed to the total above-mentioned the sum of Rs. 9,799,416. This was an increase over that of the preceding year of Rs. 3,57,500. This increase all the collectorates of the division helped to realise except Rutnagherry. In this collectorate there was a decrease, owing mainly to the low rates at which the Government grain revenue of the year was commuted—a result stated to be invariably attendant in this collectorate on a favourable fall of rain, in consequence of the anomalous mode of settlement which awaits correction by the operations of the revenue survey now in progress in the collectorate. The increase in the other collectorates is ascribable chiefly to extended cultivation, and the application of the summary settlement to unadjusted Inam holdings. The extended cultivation, we believe, was in many cases effected by the ryots taking up additional land to that which they already held, and in a number of cases by ryots returning to and cultivating lands which they had previously abandoned in consequence of the unprofitableness of the cultivation. Indeed, in both divisions of the presidency there are numerous applications by parties who would fain resume the occupation of lands which they had previously been glad to abandon. These are sure indications of increasing prosperity on the part of the ryots, and of the increasing profitableness of agricultural labours; and this, in its turn, is a sure indication of general prosperity. There are large tracts of land in Khandesh lying idle, which bear marks of former cultivation. From these the ryots were probably for the most part driven by the Bheels. These lands are being again taken up, in many instances by Bheels themselves. This is the result of good government, and an exemplification of its benefits. The recent development of the Indian cotton trade has no doubt influenced the extension of cultivation in the southern division. The abolition of slavery in America is a guarantee for the permanency and increase of this development, and consequently for the extension of cultivation. The Sayer revenues in the Southern Division amounted to Rs. 28,83,489. This was an increase of Rs. 3,21,534 over 1860-61: an increase attributable principally to the operation of the Income-tax and Stamp Acts, and to the effects upon the latter of the new law for the limitation of suits. This new law caused double the number of suits to be brought before the civil courts, and produced consequently a large demand for stamps. Thus, in the Land and Sayer revenues of the

Presidency we have an increase in 1861-62 of Rs. 7,08,216. Here is proof of progress. Sind also shows an increase, and gives its indications of increasing prosperity. The totals of land revenue in the Province during 1860-61 and 1861-62 were as follows:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Ra.	Ra.
Kurrachee	5,08,098	5,44,000
Hydrabad	9,56,047	9,92,278
Shikarpore	12,77,554	15,42,816
Frontier of Upper Sind.	99,879	1,16,945
Thur and Parkur ...	1,09,592	1,55,026
Total Ra.	29,46,165	38,50,560
		29,46,165

Increase in 1861-62 Ra. 4,04,395

This increase is stated to be owing partly to the improved condition of the canals, but mainly to the season having been more favourable than the previous one. The Sayer revenues of the province of 1861-62 amounted to Rs. 10,99,751, against Rs. 9,28,522 in the preceding year, showing an increase of nearly one-and-three-quarter lakhs for rupees. The total of the income-tax collections made throughout the whole Presidency from 1st August, 1861, to 31st July, 1862, amounted to Rs. 39,31,185, in the following proportions:—1 per cent., Rs. 7,69,880; 2 per cent., Rs. 9,33,786; 3 per cent., Rs. 22,27,519. This is exclusive of Rs. 1,35,655 realised at Bhundara, Chunda, Chundwarah, Nagpore, and Raipoor between 1st August, 1861, and 30th April, 1862. The addition of this sum gives a total of Rs. 40,66,840, while the collections of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 36,00,000; giving the last year an increase of Rs. 4,66,840. Here is a large and increasing source of revenue. It is, at the same time, the most obnoxious form of taxation, and quite unsuited to India. We believe that the forty lakhs in this presidency might be provided in some other way, by still further retrenchments in the public expenditure, and by working more advantageously other modes of taxation. The abolition of the Income-tax is certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished, as it is a cause of popular dissatisfaction, and as it is really unjust to certain classes, while exemption from it, in favour of particular classes, would be invidious. The Stamp Duties realised during the year, levied under Act XXXVI. of 1860, amounted to Rs. 31,03,947. This Act was in operation only for seven months of the year, 1860-1, during which time the collections were Rs. 23,91,189. This source of revenue might be worked more effectually. The stamp duty is cheerfully paid; the receiver of money does not grudge the cost of the stamp, and would not if it were double what it now is. The Abkaree revenue of the island of Bombay for the year was the largest ever before realised, having amounted to Rs. 1,62,298; an increase on the previous year of Rs. 43,266. There was increase of Rs. 360 in the land revenue of the island, the total for the year having been Rs. 77,466. During the year under report the attention of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, was directed to the carrying out of the measures which had been sanctioned by Government at the close of the preceding year, for a summary settlement, by way of compromise of claims to exemption from the payment of land revenue in the districts subject to Act XI. of 1852, viz.:—The Sattara, Pooná, Ahmednuggur, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Sholapore Collectorates. The financial result of the settlement, so far as it was completed on the 30th April last, is a permanent addition to the annual public revenue of Rupees 2,68,976, arising from the levy of quarter assessment and annual nuzzerana (amounting in all to five annas on each rupee of what would be the full government assessment) on unadjudicated holdings, which will henceforth be continued permanently, either as private property or as endowment to temples, and such like public institutions. To the above sum may be added the receipts, amounting to about Rupees 21,520, which may be expected to accrue from the levy of annual Nuzzerana, on 1845, adjudicated hereditary Inams. These under the old rules were neither transferable nor heritable by adopted sons.

or by the collateral heirs of the grantee, but under the summary Settlement they will be continuable as the private property of the holders without any restrictions whatever. In all cases in which the annual Nuzzerana amounts to ten Rupees or upwards, the option of paying in lieu thereof a sum equal to one year's assessment of the holding on the occasion of each succession, and two years' assessment on the occasion of transfers, was offered to each holder; but only forty-nine have elected to pay the Nuzzerana occasionally, instead of annually. The total value of these is Rupees 42,305, and the average annual income which will probably accrue to Government from them may be estimated at Rs. 3,000. The total annual profit to the State from the settlement, completed up to the 30th April last, may, therefore, be estimated at about Rupees 2,93,000. Such are the sources and amounts of the revenues of this Presidency, exclusive of customs, salt, and opium, which we have previously noticed.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDRESS TO SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.—“To the Hon. Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., Calcutta, Sir,—In the name of the Bombay Association I beg to offer you our sincere congratulations on your appointment as Financial Member of the Governor-general's Council. It is now about two and a-half years since you retired from the Government of Madras, and left the shores of India amid universal regret; and in the address which we had the honour of presenting you, on receiving news of your retirement, we expressed a hope that you may yet return to our shores to fill a high appointment. We are now rejoiced to find that your hope has at last been realised, and you are again come amongst us, with whom more than any other statesman you have identified yourself, understanding our character and knowing our wants. Trusting that you may be long spared to give the State the benefit of your ripe experience and wise counsels for the good government of the people of India, I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant, VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE, Secretary, Bombay Association. Bombay, Jan. 26, 1863.”

“TO VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE, Esq., Secretary to the Bombay Association. Calcutta, Feb. 6, 1863, Sir,—I request that you will convey to the Bombay Association my best thanks for the kind expression of their feeling towards me contained in your letter of the 26th ultimo. The first Indian cities I visited were Bombay and Poonah, and the first idea I got of Indian administration was from Mr. Elphinstone's beneficent example. It is, therefore, impossible for me not to take a warm interest in the prosperity of our great western mart, our *Indian Liverpool*, as it is in so many points of view. The Association expect more from me than it will be possible for me to realise, but I shall always do my best.—Believe me, sir, your obedient humble servant, C. E. TREVELYAN.”

BOMBAY CHRISTIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.—Monday, Feb. 16, witnessed a meeting of a kind we could wish to see more frequent in Bombay—one of pleasant, intellectual, and social enjoyment. We allude to a Conversazione of the members of the Bombay Christian Literary Society, and other friends, at Sir Alexander Grant's bungalow. No trouble had been spared by Sir Alexander and Lady Grant in preparing for the reception and entertainment of their guests, nothing certainly was wanting on their part to make every one present feel pleased and delighted. The assemblage was large and varied, the ladies well represented. The sources of instruction were varied. Dr. Giraud contributed not a little to the entertainment by the exhibition of the beautiful oxyhydrogen light, by his interesting experiments with the galvanic battery, illustrating the convertibility of the forms of force, and by his explanations of some of the many diagrams which had been got together for the entertainment of the company, especially of the light thrown by recent spectrum analysis on the condition of the sun and the nature of his spots, and of the conditions necessary to the success of

artesian wells. Sir Alexander Grant read some extracts from old authors on the condition of Bombay in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which seemed to be highly interesting to every one. Dr. Wilson gave some more antiquarian information on the same subject. And Mr. Newton exhibited the curious little machine invented by Foucault to illustrate and demonstrate the diurnal rotation of the earth. Doubtless the name of the Gyroscope is in the Index Expurgatorious—for it for ever removes the rotation from the region of admirable hypothesis into that of incontestable fact. This instrument consists of a heavy disc of metal which can be made to revolve on an axis with great velocity and which is so placed in a series of gimbals so delicately hung that it is almost at entire liberty to turn in any direction. If the disc be set in motion freely in space, it will—unless disturbed or constrained—preserve absolutely the plane of its rotation; and to effect this it will even overcome slight obstacles. This was beautifully illustrated by its even resisting the force of gravity. As the earth rotates carrying the Gyroscope along with it the revolving ring or disc cannot remain precisely in its original relation to surrounding objects, because its displacement by the rotation of the earth would constantly change the plane in space in which it revolves. The company seemed greatly interested in the sensations produced when it was attempted to alter the plane of motion by the hand. If any members of the society were absent they lost a treat. Such meetings are not frequent in Bombay; it would be indeed a pity if they were, unless appreciated and attended as they deserve. Nevertheless, we greatly need them to divert us from the monotony of daily cares, and the drudgery of single pursuits; and those who set the example of trying to introduce such deserve every assistance and encouragement.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE STEAMER “NEMESIS.”—The P. and O. Company's steamer *Nemesis*, Captain Weston, which arrived here on Saturday last, having been repaired, left again on the following day, for Galle and Calcutta. The *Nemesis* struck on the Bellows Rock just off Galle harbour about eleven o'clock p.m., on the 16th inst., and backed off again in about ten minutes, not making very much water. Her passengers, baggage, &c., were transferred undamaged to the P. and O. steamer *Bombay*, which left for Aden and Suez on the 18th Feb.

BRIGADIER LIDDELL.—We deeply regret to hear of the alarming illness of Brigadier Liddell, and that he will be compelled to leave India immediately. The brigadier is a distinguished officer, possessing great Indian experience; and no officer holding this command was ever more popular. He enjoys the esteem of all under his command, as well as the whole community. It will be a difficult matter indeed to supply his place in Bombay. We trust that he will be speedily restored to health, and we should rejoice to see him soon back amongst us. His name is one of those that will ever be connected in history with the deliverance of British India from her deepest trouble. The part he performed in the memorable events of 1857-58 can never be forgotten. He will be held in lasting remembrance.—*Bombay Gazette.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE P. & O. CO.'S STEAMER “CADIZ.”—The P. and O. Company have suffered another loss in one of the finest steamers of their noble fleet. The Hong Kong papers give the following particulars relative to the damage sustained by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Cadiz*, from a fire which broke out when she was scarcely clear of Hong Kong harbour on her voyage to Shanghai. It appears she started on the 10th Jan. with the European mails, and having on board about twenty-five Europeans, and some sixty Chinese passengers, in addition to a valuable cargo, said to be worth half a million sterling. When she had proceeded as far as East Point an alarm of fire was given, and the danger being found to be imminent, Captain Hazlewood determined to put back, and signalled distress, whereon H.M.'s steamers *Euryalus*, *Cormorant*, *Sanspareil*, and *Princess Charlotte* despatched boats to

her assistance. The company's vessels, *China*, *Benares*, and *Fort William* also sent their officers and men. The men-of-war's hoses, aided by the steam hose of the *Cadiz*, soon enabled the crew to remove some of the opium from the forehold where the fire was raging, but their efforts to subdue the flames being unavailing, owing to the smoke from the burning opium almost suffocating those at work, it was determined to scuttle the vessel. She was, therefore, run ashore, and fired into several times. It is stated that the cargo in the after-hold sustained no damage, but the opium, about 160 chests in the forehold, was all either burnt or saturated. The fore saloon was completely destroyed, and fore-deck burnt. The cause of the fire was unknown. The *Benares* had been despatched to Shanghai with the mails and balance of cargo.”

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11. *Hadesmeh*, Dickson, London.—12. *Thames*, Latham, Colombo.—13. str. Governor Higginson, Calder, Kurrachee; Havelock, Grandy, Liverpool; Kauravie, Gray, Sam; str. Sydney, Hodge, Madras.—16. J. J. Dussamier, Burde, Mahie; str. Johnstone Castle, Main, Bu-hire.—17. *Ferace* Shah, Davenport, Calcutta; Ida, Jesson, Newcastle.—18. Good Success, Dawson, Calcutta.—19. Caroline, Doda, Moulemin.—20. Almora, Williams, Melbourne; Lady Cananix, Spence, Calcutta.—21. Sarah, Gordon, Moulemin; str. Nemesis, Weston, Calcutta; Colgrain, Case, London.—22. Fatie Salaam, Davis, Mauritius; Adriatic, Scott, Liverpool; Concordia, Ross, Aden; str. Norna, Burns, Hong Kong.—23. str. Pioneer, Taanton, Kurrachee; str. Tilly, Gayton, Cochin; Haddington, Browne, Southampton.—24. str. Jeddo, Brown, Suez; str. Indore, Brown, Hong Kong; J. St. Duval, Tribble, Rangoon; str. Maharaj, Kidder, Kurrachee.—25. Victoria, Martin, London; Magnolia, Baynon, Aden; Lady Franklin, McDermott, Calcutta.—26. str. Coromandel, Etheridge, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Thames*.—Mr. Venn, Serg. Campbell, Art.
Per str. Governor Higginson.—Maj. gen. Scott, Mrs. Engel, Mr. C. H. O'Brien, Mr. H. B. McCulloch, Mr. A. Morrison, Mr. S. G. Watson, Mr. W. Wells, Mr. C. S. Budgett, Col. Pottinger, Maj. Francis, Asst. surg. Wilson, Lieut. Glascock, Capt. Spencer, Mr. C. F. Barclay, Master Spencer.
Per Havelock.—Mrs. Grandy and two children.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Nemesis*.—Commander J. Tronson, Mr. Answam, Asst. surg. Ffolliott, Acting Lieut. King, Acting Lieut. Danks, Mr. Young, Mate, Midshipmen King and Fulman, Mr. E. Brown, Mr. D. Kyase, Mr. H. Armstrong, Mr. H. Brettie, Mr. G. Hoggan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Moncrief and infant, Mr. J. Keatch, Mr. J. Stark.
Per str. Pioneer.—Mr. A. Gibson, Mr. T. W. Lumsden.
Per str. Tilly.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Leggett and five children, Miss Scott, Messrs. Pierce, Palin, Carson, Browne, and Campbell, the San Francisco Minstrels, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. C. E. Leggett, Mr. R. Aitken, Mr. F. Lidderdale, Mr. M. Remington, Capt. Anderson, Mr. B. A. Everett, Dr. Perkins, Mrs. Crawford and three children, Mr. Larker, Rev. P. Gell, Miss Wilkins, Rev. Mr. Mitchell.
Per str. Maharaj.—Mr. and Mrs. Burt and child, a lady, Rev. Mr. Duss.
Per H.M. str. Coromandel.—Maj. and Mrs. Smith, Asst. surg. Smith, Ens. Green, Capt. Woodward, Capt. Volantini, Ens. Dalaney, Mr. and Mrs. Frison and child, Mrs. Saca and two children, Mr. Grantham, Constable Normile.
Per H.M. Bengal str. Sydney.—Maj. gen. Brown, wife, and three children, Col. O'Connell and wife, Col. Ouchterlony, Maj. Benson, wife, and four children, Capt. Arbuthnot, wife, and two children, Capt. Gray, wife, and four children, Miss Bolton, Ens. H. B. Moore, 18th Regt. N.I.
Per Ida.—Mr. J. F. R. Crawford.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Norna*.—Capt. Stewart, Mr. Whitely, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Coquillon, Mr. Duns, H.E. Governor Guimaraes (Viscount of Macao), Lady Guimaraes, Miss Loureira, Mrs. D'Almeida and child, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and child, Mr. R. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Lonsborough, Mr. Saracold, Mr. and Mrs. Harbottle and child, M.aster and Miss Harbottle, Mr. Kohlen, Mrs. Ferrins, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mr. Claxton, Mr. Ferrins, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Gibb, Mr. Wright, Mr. Clarke, Mr. E. Yates.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo.—From MAURITIUS.—Maj. and Mrs. Roome, Miss Ward, Miss Jones, Mrs. Kerr, Capt. and Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. B. B. Reynolds, Capt. Reid, Capt. A. M. Shewell, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Madeley, Mr. Appleby, Mr. C. F. Bull, Surg. maj. Horn, H. S. Bedford, Mr. Miller. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Rowlands, Mr. Truman, Mrs. O'Reilly and infant, Lieut. A. Durand, Miss Edna Watling, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson, Miss Lamsden, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen and two infants, Mr. Browning, Mr. A. M. Cox, Capt. and Mrs. Richards, Messrs. W. D. Beynon, W. Ford, G. Kirby, wife, and eight children, J. Brown, J. Moffat, W. Smith, J. Proctor, W. Sergeant and wife, G. McDonald, R. Boyd, and R. Coken and wife, Robert Hall, Mrs. Blake, K. McKenzie, Mr. Makfen, R. Halford, Mr. Butler, Thomas Kidner, Mr. J. Conn, Samuel Pullen, Frederick Rae, Henry Washam. From SUMATRA.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. H. Balph, Mr. A. Picard. From ADEN.—Brigadier N. M. Coghill.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 18. Orissa str. Pariah, Aden and Suez; Palibhat Tegan, Faany Furey, Sitten, Liverpool; Pioneer str. Tashkent, Kurrachee.—14. Malta str., Hyde, John Bright str., Betham, China, &c.; Tilly str., Clayton, Malabar Coast; Atchah Rahman, Jones, Calcutta; Delisle, Howard, Margaret Kerr, Galloway, Malakoff, Harris, Liverpool; Welcome, Holland, Mauritius; Protector, Clarke, Liverpool.—16. Mahand str., Kidder, Kurrachee; Futlay Ruitan, Nacoda, Jeddah; Coromandel str., Etheridge, Kurrachee.—18. Morning Star, Taverner, Liverpool; Behar str., Dundas, Galle.—21. Col-

Digitized by Google

Aug. 1 last; and Rev. J. B. Patch has been app. an asst. chaplain on that establishment.

No. 890.—Asst. chaplain R. v. J. Sharkey is prom. to be chaplain from Aug. 1 last, v. Rev. W. T. Humphrey, retired.

Feb. 5.—No. 891.—Asst. surg. W. B. Beatson is appointed to accompany the Gov. gen. to the N.W. Provs., and, as a temp. arrangement, to discharge the duties of surgeon to the viceroy, without prejudice to his permanent appointment under the Govt. of Bengal as civ. surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Financial Dept., Feb. 6.—No. 17g.—The orders of the Govt. of Fort St. George, placing the services of Surg. maj. Balfour, examiner of accounts, medical dept., temp. at the disposal of the C. in C. for appt. to act as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, and appointing Surg. maj. Mudge, M.D., to act as examiner of accs., medical dept., during Surg. maj. Balfour's employment on other duty, or until further orders, are confirmed.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 4.—No. 28.—The Secy. in this dept. having been ordered to accompany the Gov. gen. on his tour, the following appointments have been made in consequence from this date:—

Lieut. col. J. P. Beadle, R.E., officiating secy., public works dept., and chief eng. to Govt. of Bengal, to be officiating secy. to Govt. of India in public works dept., during absence of Lieut. col. R. Strachey.

Capt. A. Fraser, R.E., chief eng., Algnada Reef, Double, and Cocos Islands' lighthouses, to officiate as secy., public works dept., and chief eng. to Govt. of Bengal, with effect from date of taking charge.

Lieut. col. W. Maxwell, R.A., superint. eng., 5th circle, Bengal, to officiate temp. as secy., public works dept., and chief eng. to Govt. of Bengal, till relieved by Capt. A. Fraser.

Feb. 8.—No. 95.—Col. P. Hill, C.B., 2nd batt. rifle brigade, to be a brigadier, 2nd class, on the establishment, v. Brig. Atherley, proceeding to England with his regt., 92nd highlanders.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Camp Saugor, Dec. 26.—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ens. T. W. Gillham, 84th foot, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Head Qrs., Camp Dumoh, Dec. 29.—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. C. Enys, 20th foot, subject to H.M.'s approval.

At the recommendation of the officer in charge of inspector general's office, H.M.'s hospitals, Staff asst. surg. R. C. Lever will proceed to Futehgarh, and report himself to the officer commanding, for duty with wing of H.M.'s 88th regt.

Staff asst. surg. B. J. Jazdowski will proceed to Ferozepore, and report himself to the officer commanding, for duty with royal art. stationed there.

The appointment of Lieut. W. G. Keppel, late 6th European regt., to act as paid doing duty officer with 19th Bengal cav., confirmed in G.O. of 1st inst., is cancelled.

Head Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Jan. 19.—Asst. surg. H. A. Gogarty, H.M.'s 52nd L.I., is, with the sanction of Govt., directed to proceed to presidency, for the purpose of taking medical charge of invalids proceeding to England.

The C. in C. is pleased to appoint Capt. F. K. Bacon, staff corps, to act as interpreter and qrmr. to 6th regt. N.I., during absence on duty of Capt. W. Q. Pogson.

At the recommendation of the inspector general H.M.'s hospitals, Asst. surg. Inksom, 80th foot, at present on duty with invalids at Calcutta, will take temporary charge of the Chinsurah depot, relieving Asst. surg. Roe, 92nd highlanders, who will rejoin his corps under orders for embarkation.

Staff surg. W. Boyd will report himself to the officer commanding 7th drag. gds., and assume medical charge of that corps.

This cancels that part of G.O. of Oct. 2 directing him to take medical charge of 71st L.I.

The following medical officers, recently arrived from England, will proceed at public expense to join their corps:—

Asst. surg. Lever, 7th hussars.

Asst. surg. Alcock, 35th foot.

Staff asst. surg. Power, at present attached to 35th foot, will proceed to Cawnpore, and report himself for duty to the officer commanding, and to the surgeon, 46th foot.

No. 8.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Cornet E. W. Pritchard, 17th lancers, is accepted by the C. in C., subject to H.M.'s approval.

Head Qrs., Camp Kutra Moharee, Jan. 6.—Lieut. R. F. Howorth, 46th foot, passed in the vernacular at Cawnpore on Dec. 15.

Orders confirmed:—

By the officer commanding Meerut division, dated Nov. 7, appointing Qrmr. Hipkin, 54th foot, to do duty with invalids of the season.

By the officer commanding Meerut division, dated Nov. 5, appointing Lieut. T. A. Hunter, 104th foot, recommended for instruction in the school of musketry at Hythe, to do duty with the invalids of the season, and will proceed in charge of the Meerut party.

By the officer commanding presidency division, dated Dec. 31, at the recommendation of the depy. inspector general H.M.'s hospitals, directing Asst. surg. Maunsell, 48th foot, to proceed to Chinsurah, and report himself to the officer commanding the depot for duty.

By the officer commanding presidency division, dated Dec. 31, at the recommendation of the depy. inspector general H.M.'s hospitals, directing Staff asst. surg. A. W. Bembridge to proceed to Berhampore, and report himself for duty to the officer commanding at that station, as a temporary arrangement.

At the recommendation of the inspector general H.M.'s hospitals, the following medical officers, recently arrived in the country, will proceed to join their respective corps, their services being urgently required:—

Asst. surg. Maunsell, 48th foot.

Asst. surg. Pell, 8rd batt. rifle brig.

At the recommendation of the deputy inspector general H.M.'s hospitals, Surg. maj. P. S. Laing, 23rd foot, will proceed to Agra, and assume medical charge of his regt.

Head Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Jan. 20.—The C. in C. is pleased to appoint Lieut. W. B. Craigie, general list, cav., to be paid doing duty officer to 8th Bengal cav.

Lieut. F. H. Kennedy, invalid estab., is permitted to reside and draw his pay in the Lahore circle.

The following orders are, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Peshawur brigade order, dated Oct. 17 last, authorising provision of a seat on the mail cart to Rawul Pindee for Capt. J. Angelo, Bengal staff corps, appointed interpreter to a court martial.

Leave of absence:—

General List, Cavalry.—Lieut. C. G. Cantley, doing duty 15th Bengal cav., from Dec. 8, 1862, to Feb. 6, to presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in the native languages.

General List, Infantry.—Ens. H. S. Anderson, doing duty 88th foot, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, in ext.

The C. in C. is pleased to post Surg. J. C. Collins to H.M.'s 107th foot.

The following Meerut division orders are confirmed:—

Dated Aug. 21 last.—Appointing Asst. surg. C. Johnson to medical charge of No. 6 baty. 16th brig., No. 8 baty. 19th brig., and No. 5 baty. 25th brig. R.A., in camp at Nowgajahpeer.

Dated Oct. 27 last.—Appointing the undermentioned officers to a detachment of invalids proceeding down country:—

Brev. major T. T. Boileau, 20th hussars, to command.

Capt. H. D. Maunsell, late 62nd N.I., to do duty.

Lieut. C. G. Loveridge, 54th foot, to do duty.

Orders confirmed:—

Jullundur brigade order, dated 31st ult., appointing Asst. surg. G. A. Watson, 5th regt. N.I., to receive medical charge of 23rd regt. N.I. from Asst. surg. J. J. Clarke, directed to rejoin his appointment at Simla.

Benares division order, dated 12th inst., directing Capt. A. Irvine, late 24th, attached to 9th regt. N.I., to remain and do general duty at Benares, with effect from 18th ult.

Head Qrs., Camp Dumoh, Dec. 29.—Asst. surg. R. Adams, 81st foot, passed in the vernacular at Delhi on Dec. 6, 1862.

Head Qrs., Camp Pupperia, Dec. 30.—Asst. surg. E. McGrath, 94th foot, passed his exam. in the vernacular at Jullundur on Nov. 15, 1862.

Order confirmed:—

By the officer commanding at Gonda, dated Sept. 28, 1862, directing Asst. surg. Kidd, H.M.'s 27th, to proceed to Fyzabad, to give evidence before a general court martial, and to return when his services are no longer required.

Leaves of absence:—

92nd Foot.—Capt. P. F. Gooch, to precede the regiment overland to England, receiving the usual passage allowance granted under G.O. April 27, 1859.

101st Foot.—Ens. R. H. Quinet, to Bombay, on 2 mo. preparatory leave, and thence to England for 2 years, m.c.

85th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. T. R. Sadleir, late 49th M.N.I., doing duty with 28th regt. N.I., to be adjt., v. Campbell.

Lieut. C. W. Campbell, attached to 19th Bengal cav., to do duty with 2nd drag. gds.

Orders confirmed:—

By Col. H. F. Dunsford, C.B., commanding Jynteah field force, dated the 22nd ult., transferring Capt. E. G. Stone, staff corps, from the 33rd to the 28th regt. N.I.

Raneegunge station order, dated the 30th ult., directing Asst. surg. A. V. Best, M.D., to afford medical aid to a detachment of the 9th Bengal cavalry, in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. J. Good, proceeded with a detachment of the 43rd foot.

Jullundur brigade order, dated the 31st ult., appointing Asst. surg. G. Watson, 5th regt. N.I., to the medical charge of the staff of the station, v. Asst. surg. E. McGrath, of the 94th foot, proceeding to England with invalids.

Head Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Jan. 17.—Lieut. H. St. G. Tucker, of the late 29th N.I., is appointed to act as adjutant of the 5th regt. N.I., v. Lieut. C. J. Griffiths, res.

The following Meerut division order is confirmed:—

Dated Nov. 16 last.—Directing Lieut. J. Colledge, attached to the 20th huss., to do general duty at Agra until the arrival of the 21st huss.

Jan. 28.—The C. in C. is pleased to sanction an exchange of appts. between Asst. surg. A. C. C. De Renzy, 29th regt. N.I., and Asst. surg. J. MacN. Fleming, attached to A batt. 19th brig. R.A.

The following orders are, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Benares div. order, dated July 9 last, directing Maj. W. R. Cunningham, late 5th Eur. inf., doing general duty at Dinapore, to proceed on duty to, and return from, Segowlie.

By Col. H. F. Dunsford, C.B., comdg. Jynteah field force, dated 22nd ult., appg. Lieut. G. C. Udny, 44th regt. N.I., to the charge of the commissariat stores at Jowai, in addition to his other duties.

Sirhind div. order, dated Nov. 20 last, directing Asst. surg. J. Brake, in joint medical charge of Simla, to proceed and assume medical charge of 23rd regt. N.I., v. Surg. H. W. Tytler, reported sick.

Jan. 15.—Capt. the Hon. F. A. J. Chichester, late 5th Eur. L.C., is app. a. d. c. to Maj. gen. Lord G. A. F. Paget, C.B., comdg. the Sirhind div.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. B. Williams, staff corps, to be paid doing duty officer.

11th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. G. C. Jackson, late 2nd Eur. L.C., to be paid doing duty officer.

19th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. H. Thomson, late 3rd Eur. regt., to be paid doing duty officer. [This cancels his appt. to the 84th regt. N.I. notified in G.O. of 29th ult.]

85th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. T. R. Sadleir, late 49th Madras N.I., doing duty with the 28th regt. N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. A. E. Campbell, whose appt. is cancelled.

Lieut. C. W. Campbell, attached to the 19th Bengal cav., is app. to do duty with 2nd drag. guards.

Jan. 16.—The appt. of Lieut. W. G. Keppel, late 6th Eur. regt., to act as paid doing duty officer with 19th Bengal cav., confirmed in G.O. of 1st inst., is cancelled.

Jan. 20.—The 2 mo. prep. leave granted to Capt. E. G. Langmore, late 27th N.I., barrack-master, Rawul Pindee, in G.O.C. of Oct. 4, 1862, is to be considered as leave on urgent private affairs.

Order confirmed:—

Rawul Pindee station order, dated Oct. 18 last, authorising provision, at the public expense, of a seat on the mail cart for Capt. G. A. Brown, 1st N.I., proceeding to rejoin his regt.

Jan. 23.—The C. in C. is pleased to sanction an exchange of appts. between Asst. surg. A. C. C. DeRenzy, 29th regt. N.I., and Asst. surg. J. MacN. Fleming, attached to A batt. 19th brig. R.A.

Orders confirmed:—

Benares div. order, dated July 9 last, directing Maj. W. R. Cunningham, late 5th Eur. inf., doing duty at Dinapore, to proceed on duty to, and return from, Segowlie, by dawk, at the public expense.

By Col. H. F. Dunsford, C.B., comdg. Jynteah field force, dated 22nd ult., appg. Lieut. G. C. Udny, 44th regt. N.I., to the charge of the commissariat stores at Jowai, in addition to his other duties.

Sirhind div. order, dated Nov. 20 last, directing Asst. surg. J. Brake, in joint medical charge of Simla, to proceed and assume medical charge of 23rd regt. N.I., v. Surg. H. W. Tytler, on m.c.

Jan. 30.—Lieut. C. J. Griffiths, late 72nd N.I., is appd. to do duty with H.M.'s 7th royal fusiliers.

Dated 19th inst.—Directing Major W. F. N. Wallace, late 74th N.I., to assume charge of the office of the deputy qrmr. gen., as a temporary arrangement, v. Lieut. M. H. Heathcote, proceeded on sick leave.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Major C. C. G. Ross, commanding 14th regt. N.I., dated 1st inst., app. Lieut. F. W. Chatterton, gen. list, inf., to act as adj. and qrmr., v. Lieut. and Adj. F. H. Woodgate, proceeded on leave.

By the officer commanding 22nd regt. N.I., dated 16th inst., directing the following arrangements, consequent on the departure on leave of Major W. J. F. Stafford:—

Lieut. B. T. Stafford, 2nd in com., to act as comdt.

Lieut. C. F. Battye, adj., to act as 2nd in com.

Lieut. L. Wavell, to act as adj.

Onde division order, dated 17th inst., directing Cornet R. Bartholomew, gen. list, cav., to do duty with 18th Bengal cav.

By Major R. C. Germon, commanding 16th regt. N.I., dated 20th inst., appointing Lieut. W. Cabell, late 62nd N.I., to act as paid doing duty officer.

Jan. 31.—With reference to G.G.O., No. 60 of 22nd inst., Brig. gen. W. O'G. Haly, C.B., is posted to the Peshawur division.

Major S. J. Hire, staff corps, appd. a brigade major on the estab. in G.G.O., No. 73 of 27th inst., is posted to Jullundur.

Major P. R. Innes, inv. estab., is permitted to re-

side at Nynce Tal and Hills north of Deyrah, and to draw his pay from the Meerut circle.

Ensign H. Wylie, gen. list, inf., recently attached to 92nd Highlanders, is directed to do duty with H.M.'s 7th royal fusiliers.

Under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 585 of Sept. 24, 1852, Lieut. W. F. Badgley, adj. 26th regt. N.I., is permitted to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee, from March 1 to Nov. 1 next.

Lieut. C. Richardes, late 63rd N.I., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on 16th inst.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Meerut division order, dated 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. H. F. Paterson, No. 6 battery 11th brigade R.A., to do duty with artillery division temporarily.
Benares station order, dated 24th ult., appointing Capt. P. H. P. Gill, staff corps, to act as station interpreter, in addition to his other duties, or until further orders.

Dacca station order, dated 7th inst., directing Surg. W. White, M.D., to assume medical charge of H.M.'s East Indian regt., v. Asst. surg. E. C. Thorp.

Sealkote station order, dated 12th inst., directing Col. H. J. Stannus, 20th hussars, to assume command of the station.

By Major J. Doran, commanding 27th regt. N.I., dated 18th inst., appointing Lieut. N. J. Jones, late 15th N.I., to act as paid doing duty officer, v. Lieut. W. H. Unwin.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Public Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 17.—Leave of absence:—Mr. J. W. Brooks, private sec. to H.E. the Gov., priv. leave for 1 mo.

Appointments.—Col. C. A. Denison, H.M.'s 52nd L.I., to act as private sec. to H.E. the Gov., during the absence of Mr. Brooks on leave.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. B. Cunliffe to act as member of the board of revenue, during the absence of Mr. Brett on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. C. A. Roberts, to act as coll. and mag. of the Madras dist., during the employment of Mr. Cunliffe on other duty.

Mr. R. W. Barlow to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of North Arcot, during employment of Mr. W. T. Blair on other duty.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Col. H. C. Cotton, retired list, and Mr. A. W. Sullivan, civil and sess. judge of Nundial, to be lay trustees of the church of Kurnool.

Public Works Dept.—Lieut. col. H. W. Hitchins, royal engra., dist. engr., Presy., to act as dep. chief engr., central circle, during the absence of Lieut. col. Boileau.

Capt. C. V. Wilkieson, royal engra., acting dep. chief engr., central circle, to be controller of public works accounts in this Presy.

Capt. H. L. Prendergast, R.E., acting dep. consulting engr. for railways, to act as dist. engr., Presy., during employment of Lieut. col. Hitchins, on other duty.

Financial Railway Dept.—Lieut. J. G. Lindsay, R.E., acting first asst. dist. engr., Nellore, to act as dep. consulting engr. for railways during employment of Capt. O'Connell on other duty.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. R. B. Swinton, acting civil and session judge of Tanjore, assumed charge of the court from Mr. M. J. Walhouse on the 18th inst.

Maj. W. B. Campbell, acting mag. of police for the town of Madras, entered upon his duties on the 14th inst.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras has granted to the Rev. R. Murphy, R.D., registrar of the diocese of Madras, leave of absence for 6 mo., in ext.

Revenue Survey Office, Chepauk, Feb. 14.—W. Beaumont, Esq., dep. superint., No. 1, Revenue Survey, has leave for 1 mo., from Feb. 25, or date of his leaving his district.

Commissary General's Office, Madras, Feb. 16.—The Commissary gen. has, under the provisions of G.O.G. No. 77, dated March 24, 1857, granted priv. leave to Asst. surg. G. Bidie, medical officer of the Mysore Farm, Hoosoor, for 45 days, from date of quitting his station.

Marine Superintendent's Office, Madras, Feb. 14.—The Superint. of Marine grants Capt. H. Thomson, master attendant at Cocanada, 1 mo. leave, to commence from the date of his quitting his station.

Feb. 17.—No. 58.—Appointment:—
Capt. R. C. Glover, H.M.'s 43rd L.I., to act as military secretary to H.E. the Gov., during employ. of Col. Denison on other duty.

The following promo. and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
44th Regt. N.I.—Sen. Lieut. H. P. Hawkes, capt. in staff corps, to have the regtl. position of capt., v. Nicholas, dec., from Jan. 14.

Inf. Gen. List.—Sen. Ens. W. S. Arbuthnot, ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot, to have the position of Lieut. on the gen. list, v. Stoddard, 8rd Madras Eur. regt., prom., from Feb. 5.

Alteration of Rank.

Inf. Gen. List.—Lieut. A. G. C. Power, ensign in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot, to take position from Jan. 14, v. Hawkes, 44th regt. N.I., prom.

No. 54.—Madras Staff Corps.—The undermentd. officers, having completed 26 years' service, 8 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be lieut. col. from Feb. 18, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major (Brev. Lieut. col.) S. C. Briggs.
(Brev. Lieut. col.) R. T. Snow.
A. Robertson.
(Brev. Lieut. col.) R. C. Dobbs.
T. Clerk.
W. F. Eden.
A. Wyndham.
A. R. Thornhill.
F. H. Scott.
J. H. M. Babington.
E. E. Miller.
H. Man.
A. Tod.
(Brev. Lieut. col.) W. G. Woods.
(Brev. Lieut. col.) L. Barrow, c.b.
C. C. McCallum.
A. J. Greenlaw.
J. White.
T. Greenaway.
S. J. Batten.
H. D. Abbott, c.b.
G. W. Russell.
W. C. R. Macdonald.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors from Feb. 18, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. A. Drury.
A. H. Hope.
W. G. F. A. Hutchison.
J. W. Stubbs.
G. T. Hilliard.
W. P. S. Smyth.

Lieut. C. H. Mechem, having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from Oct. 11, 1862, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Feb. 17.—No. 57.—With reference to G.O.G.G., No. 93, dated Feb. 3, the depts. of the adjt. gen. and qmtr. gen. will stand as follows from the 20th inst.:—
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT AT HEAD QUARTERS.

Adjutant General.—Lieut. col. W. G. Woods, Madras staff corps.

Dep. Adjutant General.—Col. J. M. Primrose, H.M.'s 43rd L.I.

Asst. Adjutant General.—Lieut. col. C. Cooke, Madras staff corps.

Dep. Asst. Adjutant General.—Major E. A. B. Travers, Madras staff corps.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT AT HEAD QUARTERS.

Quarter Master General.—Lieut. col. F. H. Scott, Madras staff corps.

Dep. Quarter Master General.—Maj. J. E. Lawder, Madras staff corps.

Asst. Quarter Master General.—Major A. Howlett, Madras staff corps.

From and after the 20th inst., all correspondence and returns hitherto furnished to the depts. of the adjt. gen. of the army and of the dep. adjt. gen. of H.M.'s British forces respectively, will be addressed to the dept. of the adjt. gen. at head qrs.

With the sanction of the Governor, Lieut. J. Markham, riding-mr. 1st regt. L.C., is app. to do duty with H.E.'s body guard.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. gen. E. Armstrong comdg. ceded districts, from date of quitting the ceded districts, for 40 days, Madras, priv. leave.

Capt. W. Barwise, late 54th regt. N.I., doing duty 17th regt. N.I., from date of departure till May 15, Madras and Eastern coast, m.c.

Judicial Dept., Feb. 20.—Mr. J. H. Goldie, civil and sess. judge of Tinnevely, prep. leave for 1 mo. in addition to the leave granted to him on the 10th inst.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 17.—Leave of absence on m.c. has been granted to dep. conv. O'Hara, retrospectively, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 15, 1862.

Revenue Dept., Feb. 20.—Mr. E. R. McDonell, coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, delivered over charge of dist. to Mr. M. J. Walhouse on the 17th inst.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, Feb. 17.—The Board of Revenue have granted 3 mo. priv. leave to Mr. W. Nisbet, head asst. coll. of Trichinopoly.

Financial Dept., Fort William, Feb. 6.—No. 17g.—The orders of the Govt. of Fort St. George, placing the services of Surg. maj. Balfour, examiner of accounts, medical dept., temporarily at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for appointment to act as dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, and appointing Surg. maj. Mudge to act as examiner of accounts, medical dept., during Surg. maj. Balfour's employment on other duty, or until further orders, are confirmed.

* This officer being already a deputy, will be specially allowed to retain his present rank and position.

† This officer being already an assistant, will be specially allowed to retain his present rank and position.

Military Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 20.—No. 60.

—Appointments:—
Capt. R. A. Moore, staff corps, dep. asst. comy. gen., to be asst. comy. gen., v. Maj. Harris, dec., Feb. 4, 1863.

Capt. B. H. W. Magrath, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., to be dep. asst. comy. gen., v. Moore.

Capt. H. P. Hawkes, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., to be act. dep. asst. comy. gen., as on a full vacancy, v. Maj. Benson, absent on other duty.

Capt. A. B. Marsack, staff corps, to be mil. jt. mag. at Trichinopoly.

No. 108.—The services of Maj. gen. C. A. Browne, Madras estab., comg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, are replaced at disposal of Govt. of Fort St. George for appointment to divisional staff.

Brigdr. J. T. Grant, c.b., H.M.'s 18th (roy. Irish) regt., is app. to com. the Hyderabad subsidiary force, in succ. to Maj. gen. Browne. Brigdr. Grant will assume com. of force on Maj. gen. Browne leaving the station.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The undermentd. officers have obtained leave of absence from their corps and stations:—

Capt. R. C. Burn, staff corps, from date of relief from staff employ, for 6 mo.—Pegu div.

Lieut. R. Tait, 26th regt. N.I., from March 1 to July 1—Mundlah and Sumbulpore districts central provs., the 1st 60 days to be priv. leave.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Feb. 14.—Capt. J. S. Martyr, staff corps, is app. to do duty under the orders of the officer comdg. Pegu div. on the embarkation of the Pegu sapper batt. for Madras.

Lieut. F. W. Dobree, staff corps, is app. to do duty with the 2nd regt. N.I., to join on arrival of the regt. at Madras; this cancels so much of G.O.C.C., dated 10th inst., as relates to this officer.

Feb. 16.—Maj. J. G. Halliday, 12th regt. N.I., is relieved from doing duty with the 44th regt. N.I., and will proceed to join his own regt.

With reference to G.O.C.C. dated Dec. 23 last, Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) D. Hodson, of the late 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is app. to do duty with 44th regt. N.I., and will proceed to join on arrival of 9th regt. N.I., at Moulmein.

Lieut. col. W. H. Blake, 9th regt. N.I., will continue to do duty with the Pegu sapper batt., and accompany the batt. to Madras, in view to its being disbanded.

The undermentd. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. R. A. Walters, late 50th regt. N.I., doing duty 33rd regt. N.I., Bangalore—credible progress.

Ens. W. M. Playfair, gen. list, doing duty 93 regt., Bangalore—passed the exam. prescribed for officers of companies.

The Moonshee allowance is to be disbursed to Lieut. Walters.

Feb. 19.—The undermentioned officers are appd. to duty with the sappers and miners:—

Capt. J. R. Fulton, (late 46th N.I.), doing duty 37th grenadiers.

Capt. C. C. Mason, (late 48th N.I.), doing duty 81st L.I.

Lieut. F. W. Dobree, staff corps.

Lieut. R. F. Lichfield, 8rd regt. L.I.

Lieut. A. McGoun, 6th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. P. R. F. Crawford, 84th regt. L.I.

Lieut. H. R. Elliot, 42nd regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. Rawlins, staff corps.

Feb. 20.—Maj. W. P. S. Smyth, of the staff corps, (late promotion), is appd. to do duty until further orders, under the officer comdg. Mysore div.

Lieut. E. G. Dixon, 10th regt. N.I., is appd. adjt. of that regt.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 14.—No. 79.—Brig. J. Liddell, c.b., comdg. Bombay garrison, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 15 mos., on m.c. with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 80.—With reference to G.O. No. 153, dated Feb. 26, 1862, the rank of Mr. T. Shepherd is to date from Dec. 3, 1861.

Feb. 17.—No. 82.—Capt. A. A. Bayly, of the arty., is appd. commissary of ordnance at Mhow, v. Murray, prom.

No. 83.—The following G.O. by the Govt. of India, dated Jan. 22, No. 68, is republished in continuation of G.O. No. 85, of Jan. 22 last.

ERRATUM.—In G.O. No. 77 of the 11th inst., for "Lieut. G. E. Erskine, of the 1st Bombay Light Infantry," read "Light Cavalry."

Political Dept., Feb. 18.—Major W. W. Anderson assumed charge of his duties as superint. of H.E. the Gaekwar's contingent of horse in Kattywar, and asst. to the resident at Baroda, in charge of the dist. of Umrellee, on 1st inst.

Mr. T. Davison has been appd. acting vice consul for France during absence from Bombay of Monar. H. Angelucci.

Judicial Dept., Feb. 17.—Major H. B. Hodgson, Superintendent of Police at Tannah, is allowed leave of absence for 3 mo. under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Revenue Dep. Feb. 16.—Mr. G. Norman, acting first asst. coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, has a furlough to Europe for one year, from the date of the sailing of the second mail steamer in March, 1863. Mr. Norman is also allowed preparatory leave for fourteen days.

Feb. 17.—**ERRATUM.**—In the notification dated Feb. 4, 1863, *Government Gazette*, regarding Mr. A. A. Borradaile's leave, for "21st inst." read "21st ult."

Feb. 18.—Lieut. R. Westmacott, of H.M.'s 16th regt. N.I., is app. a supernumerary asst. in the Guzerat revenue survey.

Mr. C. J. Davies is allowed leave of absence for 2 mo. from Jan. 26, under section XII. of the civil absentee rules.

Mr. J. Elphinstone acted as coll. and mag. of Dharwar from Sept. 22 to Oct. 22.

Major F. Phillips and Capt. L. D'A. Dunsterville, H.M. Bombay staff corps, are app. acting collectors of Hyderabad and Shikarpoor respectively.

Feb. 18.—**Appointments:**—

Mr. G. Norman to be act. coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad from the date of Mr. Hope's departure on leave.

Mr. A. A. Borradaile to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. W. R. Pratt to be 2nd asst. and to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat during Mr. C. J. Davies' absence on leave.

Mr. C. M. Hogg to be 3rd asst., and to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat.

Mr. C. B. Ison to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona, but to continue to act as asst. judge at Tanna.

Mr. F. Thelwall to be supernu. asst., and to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara.

Mr. E. H. Little to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum.

General Dept. Feb. 17.—Asst. surg. Davies has been appointed on special duty in N. Canara from the date on which he proceeded to that district.

Public Works Dept.—Lieut. col. W. R. Dickinson, R.E., auditor of public works accounts, has leave for 8 mo., from March 7.

Capt. J. M. Holt, 20th regt. N.I., is app. temp. an asst. engr. for station duty at Nusseerabad.

Ecclesiastical Dept. Feb. 12.—Rev. W. H. Schwabe was permitted by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India to retire from the Bombay Ecclesiastical Service, on Dec. 11 last.

Feb. 13.—Rev. W. Goodall is app. to do duty at Malcom Peth, during the months of March, April, and May, and is authorised to visit Sattara once in each of those months.

Feb. 17.—Rev. G. Allen, chaplain of Nusseerabad, is permitted to proceed to the Pres. from March 2 last, with the view of obtaining a final certificate of leave to England.

Mr. N. W. Oliver is app. a trustee of St. John's Church, Colaba, in the room of Mr. C. D. Leggatt.

OFFICERS' LEAVE TO 20 MONTHS.

Mil. Dept. Feb. 19.—No. 87.—The following despatch from H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, No. 6, dated Jan. 16, is published for general information:—

"I have to inform you that I have decided that in future, when officers holding staff appts. are granted leave of absence on sick certificate for any term short of 20 months, I shall extend their leave to that period on their producing the required certificate, with the retention of their appointments, without requiring them to apply to your Government on the subject.

"In any case in which the interest of the public service will not allow an officer to be absent for 20 mo., I request that a special report may be made."

No. 89.—**STAFF.**—The undermentioned officers, having completed 26 years' service, 8 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be lieut. cols. from Feb. 18, 1863, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Majors R. Wallace, R. J. Shaw, M. F. Gordon, C. R. W. Hervey, T. A. Cowper, G. M. Barrow, G. A. Leckie, G. Malcolm, C.B., D'O. T. Compton, C. P. Rigby, J. T. Barr.

No. 90.—Asst. surg. G. E. Seward has been app. surg. to the political agency at Zanzibar.

Feb. 20.—No. 91.—The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe, m.c.:—

Lieut. col. R. J. Shaw, Bombay staff corps, examiner of commissariat accounts, for 20 mo.

Maj. J. S. Kemball, Bombay staff corps, superint. of police at Belgaum, for 20 mo.

Lieut. J. A. Gayer, cadre 2nd Eur. regt., A.D.C. to Maj. gen. Farrell, comd. Mhow div., for 18 mo.]

Lieut. C. E. Blowers, H.M.'s 10th regt. N.I., for 18 mo.

No. 92.—With reference to G.O. No. 81, dated 17th inst., the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from 20th inst.:—

In the Adj. gen.'s Department.

Lieut. col. T. Stook, staff corps, to be adjt. gen. Lieut. col. W. H. Kirby, H.M.'s 94th regt. foot, to be dep. adjt. gen.

In the Quartermaster gen.'s Department.

Lieut. col. R. Phayre, staff corps, to be qmr. gen. Maj. J. Wray, staff corps, to be dep. qmr. gen. Capt. M. R. Eden, H.M.'s 56th foot, to be asst. qmr. gen.

No. 93.—Col. T. Tapp, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, is app. a brigadier on the establishment from the date of the resignation of Brigdr. Williams, C.B.

No. 94.—Asst. surg. Davies has been app. on special duty in N. Canara from date on which he proceeded to that district.

No. 95.—Lieut. J. Strettell, attached to the 9th regt. Madras N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c., with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 97.—Asst. surg. H. A. Lewis is relieved from duty in the Indian navy, and his services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 99.—The foll. promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

24th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. C. Brinbridge (capt. in the staff corps) to be capt. on the cadre of the above regt. from Jan. 31, in succession to Capt. Wauchope, transferred to the invalid pension list on the 30th idem.

General List.—Ens. J. I. Tinling to be lieut. from Jan. 31, v. lieut. H. C. Bainbridge, (capt. in the staff corps) prom.

Feb. 23.—No. 102.—Asst. surg. J. Ffolliott is relieved from duty in the Indian navy, and his services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 103.—Maj. J. Pegson and Lieut. S. A. Smith, of H.M.'s 17th regt. N.I., are permitted to proceed to the Bengal Presy., with leave of absence for 3 mo., from April 10 to July 10 next.

Feb. 24.—No. 104.—Capt. H. Fraser, of the Madras staff corps, 2d asst. to the resident at Hyderabad, has a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo. on m.c.

No. 105.—The foll. officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Capt. S. Hodgson, 2nd regt. L.C., for 18 mo.

Lieut. and Adj. C. J. Anderson, H.M.'s 1st regt. L.C., for 20 mo.

Lieut. R. T. Clarke, staff corps, sub asst. comy gen., Nusseerabad, for 20 mo.

No. 108.—The underment. officers having completed 12 years service, four of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. G. G. Leathes, Feb. 20.

Lieut. P. H. LeGeyt, Feb. 20.

No. 109.—The underment. officer having completed 20 years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major, from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) J. A. M. Macdonald, Feb. 21.

No. 110.—The foll. prom. is made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Surg. J. C. Trestrail to be surg. maj., dated Feb. 16.

Political Dept. Feb. 25.—Maj. J. T. Barr assumed charge of his duties as acting political agent in the Rewa Kanta on the 20th inst.

Judicial Dept. Feb. 21.—Mr. R. White, judge and sess. judge of North Canara, is allowed leave of abs. for 8 mo., under sec. 12 of the civil absentee rules, from 1st prox.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDICIAL FUNCTIONARIES.

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 6 of the Letters Patent of the High Court, the appts. of the foll. officers on the original and appellate sides of the High Court are confirmed and sanctioned by H.E. the Gov. in Council:—

Original Side.

S. Compton, prothonotary and ecclesiastical registrar, admiralty registrar.

J. Marriott, deputy registrar.

G. Taylor, commissioner for taking accounts, and for local investigations, and taxing officer.

J. S. White, clerk of the Crown.

A. Sangster, deputy clerk of the crown.

F. D. Faithfull, attorney for paupers.

J. W. Orr, sealer.

J. W. Orr and H. Gamble, commissioners for taking affidavits.

J. Flynn, chief translator and interpreter.

Appellate Side.

R. H. Pinhey, registrar.

Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker is app. to the duty of reporting, in conjunction with the police comrs., on the measures necessary for a redistribution of judicial jurisdiction and modification of judicial establishments.

Mr. C. Walter, to be joint judge of the Concan.

Maj. J. S. Kemball, superint. of police, Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence from 1st inst., to proc. to the pres. for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Eur.

Mr. N. Oliver, act. sen. mag. of police, is app. to act as revenue judge at the pres. during Mr. Crawford's absence.

Mr. W. Foxton to be acting judge and sess. judge of Shikarpoor.

Revenue Dept., Feb. 24.—Mr. J. B. Richey is confirmed in his appointment of asst. to the revenue commissioner, Northern Division.

Financial Dept., Feb. 21.—Mr. W. Waterfield, officiating civil paymaster, is appd. to act as director of the Bank of Bombay during the absence of Mr. R. W. Lodwick.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 25.—The appointment of Capt. Creagh, staff corps, as an asst. eng., notified in Govt. notification of Oct. 29, 1862, is cancelled at his own request.

Educational Dept., Feb. 23.—H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to appoint Dr. J. G. Buhler to be professor of oriental languages in the Elphinstone College, from 10th inst.

By the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Div.

Keppervunji, Feb. 16.—The underment. officer has resumed charge of his appointment from leave to Europe:—

Mr. A. F. Davidson, superint. of Khandelah rev. survey and assessment, Feb. 10.

HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH FORCES.

Dep. Adj. gen.'s Office, Poona, Feb. 10.—No. 111.—Leave of absence.

Brev. col. R. W. Lacy, 56th foot, from Feb. 24 to March 25.

No. 118.—Leave of absence.

Brig. T. Williams, C.B., 1st batt. 4th foot, from Feb. 12, 1863, to Feb. 12, 1864, to England.

Ens. T. B. Urquhart, 72nd highlanders, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, m.c.

Ens. Urquhart is not available for duty with troops, and will, on his arrival, report himself to the adjt. gen. Horse Guards.

No. 119.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 29.—By Lieut. col. P. A. Butler, comd. 28th regt., appg. Lieut. T. Hornblow asst. instructor of musketry.

Feb. 12.—No. 121.—Royal Artillery.—I. The following extract from the royal arty. orders of H.E. the C. in C. in India, dated head qrs., camp Lucknow, Feb. 4, publishing certain transfers of officers consequent on the re-organisation of the brigades of royal arty. serving in this pres., as directed in G.O. her Majesty's forces No. 995, of Dec. 10 last, is published for information:—

The following transfers are made, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., viz.:—

Capt. R. A. Morse, from No. 1 battery 18th brig. to No. 1 battery 21st brig.

Capt. A. A. Bayly, from 18th brig. to No. 4 battery 21st brig.

Capt. F. Conybeare, from No. 8 battery 21st brig. to C battery 18th brig.

Capt. E. S. Beamish, from No. 4 battery 21st brig. to D battery 18th brig.

Capt. G. Hoesack, from No. 5 battery 21st brig. to G battery 18th brig.

Second Capt. G. Twiss, from No. 4 battery 18th brig. to No. 4 battery 21st brig.

Second Capt. W. H. J. Stevenson, from No. 8 battery 21st brig. to C battery 18th brig.

Second Capt. W. M. B. Pasley, from No. 4 battery 21st brig. to D battery 18th brig.

Second Capt. C. S. De N. Lucas, from No. 5 battery 21st brig. to G battery 18th brig.

Lieut. J. Grierson, from No. 1 battery 18th brig. to No. 1 battery 21st brig.

Lieut. M. C. Newall, from No. 1 battery 18th brig. to No. 1 battery 21st brig.

Lieut. E. Montefiore, from No. 1 battery 18th brig. to No. 1 battery 21st brig.

Lieut. P. R. Lempriere, from No. 4 battery 18th brig. to No. 4 battery 21st brig.

Lieut. C. H. Campbell, from No. 4 battery 18th brig. to No. 4 battery 21st brigade.

Lieut. S. S. Jacob, from No. 4 battery 18th brig. to No. 4 battery 21st brigade.

Lieut. E. H. Baker, from No. 8 battery 21st brig. to C battery 18th brig.

Lieut. H. C. Brown, from No. 8 battery 21st brig. to C battery 18th brig.

Lieut. F. J. Caldecott, from No. 8 to No. 8 battery. 21st brig.

Lieut. W. J. Finch, from No. 4 battery 21st brig. to D battery 18th brig.

Lieut. C. F. Glass, from No. 4 battery 21st brig. to D battery 18th brig.

Lieut. F. Lodge, from No. 24 battery 21st brig. to D battery 18th brig.

Lieut. W. Ward, from No. 5 battery 21st brig. to G battery 18th brig.

Lieut. J. G. Edwardes, from No. 5 battery 21st brig. to G battery 18th brig.

Lieut. G. E. Hancock, from No. 5 battery 21st brig. to G battery 18th brig.

Capt. A. Aytoun, from No. 4 to H battery 18th brig.

Lieut. T. H. Gibb, from 4th royal horse brig. to C battery 18th brig.

Capt. and Brev. maj. R. H. Keatinge, v.c., from 4th royal horse brig. to 18th brig., as a supernum.

Capt. H. B. Sandford, from 4th royal horse brig. to 18th brigade, as a supernum.

2nd Capt. C. E. H. Cotes, from 4th royal horse brig. to 21st brig., as a supernum.

2nd Capt. J. H. Reid, from 4th royal horse brig. to 21st brig., as a supernum.

2nd Capt. T. M. Harris, from 4th royal horse brig. to 18th brig., as a supernum.

2nd Capt. T. C. Crowe, from 4th royal horse brig. to 18th brig., as a supernum.

2nd Capt. A. B. Ho-kins, from 4th royal horse brig. to H battery 18th brig.

Lieut. T. B. Berthon, from 4th royal horse brig. to 18th brig., as a supernum.

Lieut. C. Carey, from 4th royal horse brig. to No. 7 battery 21st brig.

Lieut. J. Vibart, from 4th royal horse brig. to 18th brigade, as a supernum.

Lieut. T. C. Fletcher, from 4th royal horse brig. to No. 8 battery 21st brig.

Lieut. A. T. B. Stevenson, from 4th royal horse brigade to No. 8 battery 21st brig.

Lieut. F. W. Major, from 4th royal horse brig. to H battery, 18th brig.

Capt. A. M. Murray, from 4th royal horse brig. to 21st brig., as a supernum.

Lieut. H. C. B. Tanner, from 4th royal horse brig. to 21st brig., as a supernum.

The following unposted officers are posted to batteries, as under, viz.:

Lieut. C. E. Newport, to H battery 18th brig.

Lieut. E. T. Pottinger, to H battery 18th brig.

Capt. J. R. Henderson, to No. 8 battery 21st brig.

Second Capt. R. A. Stevenson, to No. 8 battery 21st brig.

Second Capt. H. Le Cocq., to No. 6 battery 21st brig.

Second Capt. F. F. Sheppee, to No. 7 battery 21st brig.

Lieut. W. H. Sandham, to No. 6 battery 21st brig.

II. Under instructions from India head qrs., no officers supernum. to the estab. of the batteries of the royal horse arty. will be borne on the returns of the brigade.

III. In order that the distribution of supernum. officers of the 18th and 21st brigs. may be seen, officers comdg. brigs. will forward with their monthly returns a nominal list of such officers showing how they are employed.

IV. Officers on the "seconded list" are not in future to be shown in the returns of brigades.

The following extract from general orders by H.E. the C. in C. in India is published for information:

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Feb. 8.—No. 122.—Official notification has been received of the underment. officers having been posted to the batt. specified:

4th Foot.—Capt. Sharpe and Lieut. Telfer, 2nd battalion.

Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Feb. 18.—No. 124.—The following order, in continuation of that quoted in the margin, is confirmed:

Dated Neemuch, Feb. 2.—By the officer comdg. 106th regt., nominating Capt. Coghlan a member of the Committee of Paymastership, v. Capt. Maunsell, who has proceeded on leave to Bombay.

No. 125.—Leave of absence:

98th Foot.—Lieut. T. F. Swinford, to proceed to England by the overland route, on m.c. Lieut. Swinford is not available for duty with troops, and will, on his arrival, report himself to the adjt. gen., horse guards.

No. 126.—Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. J. Tasker will cont. to do duty with D battery royal horse art. till further orders.

No. 127.—2nd Capt. W. W. Woodward, of 18th brig. roy. art., is attached to do duty with A battery 4 brig. royal horse art., and directed to join, v. 2nd Capt. and Brev. maj. R. Pittman, proceeded to England on m.c.

No. 130.—The foll. orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. Gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.O.M., C. in C., Bombay:—

Granting leave of absence to Lieut. G. B. Wolseley, 98th foot, to proceed to England under the new rules on m.c.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, directing Capt. J. G. Day, 28th foot, to England, for the purpose of joining the regtl. depot.

No. 131.—Leave of absence:—

6th Dragoons.—The leave of absence granted to Lieut. Stewart, in G.O., No. 174, of Dec. 3, 1862, will bear date from the day of his embarkation instead of that of leaving his regt.

The foll. G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is published for information and guidance, and in supersession of G.O. C. British forces No. 966 of Dec. 2, 1862:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, Feb. 4.—No. 133.—The C. in C. accepts the retirement from service, by the sale of his commission, of Cornet J. S. Davis, of the 6th Inniskilling drags., subject to approval by H.M.

Feb. 5.—No. 134.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the foll. appts. until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

106th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Gaitakell to be adjt., Sept. 10.

109th Foot.—Lieut. O. Schmidt to be adjt., Sept. 11.

Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Feb. 14.—No. 138.—Royal Artillery.—The foll. extract from the R.A. orders of H.E. the C. in C. in India, dated head qrs., Camp Lucknow, is published for information:—

The foll. appt. and transfer is made, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.:—

Lieut. T. H. Ouchterlony, 4th royal horse brigade, is appt. A.D.C. to Maj. gen. Green, C.B., comdg. the Scinde div.

Lieut. C. P. Theobald, supernumerary in the 4th royal horse brigade, is posted to B battery of that brigade, v. Ouchterlony.

Lieut. T. H. Ouchterlony is transf. from the 4th royal horse brigade, to the 21st brigade R.A., as a supernumerary.

No. 139.—Leave of absence.—Lieut. F. Lodge, R.A., to England via the Cape of Good Hope, on m.c.

Lieut. Lodge is available for duty with troops, and will, on his arrival, report himself to the Adj. gen. Horse Guards.

Feb. 16.—No. 140.—Roy. Art.—Lieut. F. Mortimer, F batty. 18th brig., is attached to D batty. of that brigade for duty until further orders.

No. 141.—Maj. T. Maunsell, 28th foot, has leave from Jan. 1 to March 31, to enable him to effect an exchange.

The following extracts from gen. orders by the C. in C. in India are published for information:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Hd. Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Feb. 7.—No. 142.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appt. until H.M.'s pleasure be known:—

28th Foot.—Cornet H. Phillips, from 8th lt. drgs., to be ens., v. Swindley, who exchanges; Feb. 5.

No. 143.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion until H.M.'s pleasure be known:—

72nd Foot.—Ena. D. J. B. Hebdon to be lieut., without purchase, v. Kildahl, dec.; Jan. 31.

Feb. 6.—No. 144.—Leave.—Col. Lacy, 56th regt., to England, for 18 mo. from date of embarkation.

No. 149.—The following extract from royal art. general regtl. order, No. 477, dated Jan. 1, is published, with reference to G.O. No. 900, dated Nov. 10, 1862:—

H.M. having been pleased to dispense with the services of Lieut. Chiene, that officer has been removed from the list of the R.A. accordingly.

No. 151.—The following extract from G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is published:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Jan. 22.—No. 152.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. Turner, 28th foot, to England, for 17 mo., from date of embarkation, and to do duty with invalids on the voyage.

Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Feb. 18.—No. 158.—Capt. T. B. Gibbard, No. 5 battery 21st brig. R.A., is directed to proceed and assume command of G battery 18th brig. at Ahmedabad, pending his being posted to that battery.

No. 154.—Lieut. col. J. G. Petrie, 4th brig. R.H.A., at present in command of the Goltandauze battalion, is appointed to the command of the 21st brig. R.A., and is directed to proceed and join at Mhow forthwith. He will travel by rail at the public expense.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Feb. 7.—No. 77.—The foll. orders are confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 4.—By Lieut. col. Whitehill, app. Lieut. Gatacre to act as qmrr. and interp. to the 23rd regt. N.L.I., from the 5th idem, v. Lieut. Birdwood.

Dated Jan. 13.—By Capt. Ashburner, app. Lieut. A. Currie to perform the duties of adjt. of the 1st regt. L.C., during the abs. of Lieut. Anderson on m.c.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Feb. 18.—No. 90.—The underment. officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on Feb. 10:—

Capt. R. S. Sellen, Bombay royal engra.

Asst. surg. A. Fox, medical estab.

Feb. 14.—No. 92.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 25.—By Capt. Reynolds, app. Lieut. W. A. Salmon to act as interp. to 17th regt. N.I., v. Asst. surg. Pirie, M.D.

Dated Jan. 19.—By Maj. Hodgkinson, app. Lieut. Cunningham to act as interp. to 28th regt. N.I., v. Capt. Williams.

Dated Jan. 19.—By the officers comdg. 2nd and 3rd companies sappers and miners, directing Asst. surg. J. Davies to receive medical charge of those companies.

No. 93.—Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatly is attached to the D batt. 18th brig. R.A. at Neemuch, and will assume charge immediately.

No. 94.—Lieut. J. Ketchen, attached to the 20th regt. N.I., has passed the prescribed colloquial exam. in the Hindoostanee language.

No. 98.—Leave of absence:—

10th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. C. E. Blowers, from Feb. 13 to March 13, to Bombay, on m.c., prior to obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

Feb. 16.—No. 100.—Lieut. G. C. Hogg, 2nd regt. L.C., is app. adjt. of the Poona horse.

No. 101.—The underment. officers have been reported to have passed the required exam. in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Lieut. E. H. Baker, R.A.

Lieut. W. A. Park, cadre 3rd Eur. regt., attached to 23rd regt. N.L.I.

Lieut. E. C. W. Cotgrave, cadre 3rd Eur. regt., attached to 23rd regt. N.L.I.

Feb. 18.—Leave of absence:—

2nd Regt. Scinde Horse.—Maj. G. Smith, from Feb. 13 to March 12, to Bombay, on m.c., prior to obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

6th Regt. N.I.—Capt. J. A. S. Faulknor, from Feb. 16 to March 15, in ext.

Cadre 31st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. F. H. Burnes, attached to 1st gr. N.I., from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, in ext.

Gen. List.—Lieut. J. A. H. Arbuthnot, attached to 2nd regt. L.C., from Jan. 29 to Feb. 28, in ext.

Invalid Pension List.—Capt. J. Wanchope, from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, in ext.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. P. W. Cockell, from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, in ext.

Gen. List.—Ensign C. J. A. Yates, attached to 3rd regt. N.I., from Feb. 6 to March 6, in ext.

Feb. 19.—No. 110.—Royal Artillery.—On the abolition of the appt. of adjt. of art. in Scinde, directed to take place on the arrival of the head quarters of the 18th brigade R.A. at Kurrachee, 2nd Capt. G. Napier will proceed and assume command of the battery to which he belongs, No. 5 battery, 21st brigade at Aden, v. Capt. Gibbard, appt. to the command of another battery.

No. 113.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the Native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Lieut. col. W. D. Aitken, R.A.

Capt. W. Edgworth, 3rd drag. gds.

Feb. 20.—No. 114.—The foll. extract from G.O.s by H.E. the C. in C. in India is published for information:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Bukehee ke Taloo, Feb. 10.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. Blake, of the 4th foot, announced in G.O. of 17th Dec. last, was for the purpose of settling at Natal, Cape Colony.

No. 116.—Capt. T. Waddington, staff corps, is placed on general duty, Bombay garrison.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Feb. 21.—No. 117.—The foll. moves are ordered, under instructions that will be communicated by the qmrr. gen. of the army:—

1st regt. L.C. from Nusserabad to Deesa, and to find a detachment of one squadron at Rajpote.

2nd regt. L.C. to withdraw its regt. from Rajpote, and to furnish a squadron hencethforth for Nusserabad.

No. 121.—Lieut. W. F. Sandwith, cadre 3rd Eur. regt., is app. 3rd paid doing duty officer to the 29th N.I., or 2nd Belooch regt.

No. 123.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 18.—By Maj. gen. Farrell, app. Brev. maj. F. MacGowan, brigade maj. at Mhow, to act as a d. c., in addition to his own duties, during absence of Lieut. Gayer, on m.c.

Dated Jan. 27.—By Maj. gen. Farrell, directing Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatly to proceed to Neemuch, and assume medical charge of 8th regt. N.I., as a temp. measure, v. Asst. surg. Pinkerton.

No. 127.—H.R.H. the field marshal comdg. in chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Maj. Chaplin, 3rd drag. gds., from Jan. 20 to April 18, by which latter date he is to be with his regt.

Capt. Fanshawe, 33rd regt., from Dec. 26, 1862, to April 30, 1863, m.c.

Capt. Gillespie, 106th regt., from Jan. 27 to April 24, m.c.

No. 128.—The underment. officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. W. Benson, C battery 4th brigade R.H.A., from date of arrival at Mhow, for 2 mo.

Lieut. J. Hibbert, attached to 18th regt. N.I., gen. list, from Feb. 15 to March 15, in ext.

Ena. J. M. Heath, attached to 25th regt. N.L.I., gen. list, from Feb. 20 to March 19, in ext.

Lieut. G. G. H. Fulton, 7th regt. N.I., from Feb. 20 to March 22, to Belgium, on m.c.

NAVAL.

Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, Jan. 29.—No. 8.—

Mr. H. Warner, midshipman, having served the prescribed period and passed the required exam., is promoted to the rank of mate, from Nov. 4, 1862.

Mr. H. Warner passed his exam. on Dec. 24, 1862.

Jan. 30.—No. 10.—The following temp. arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore J. Frushard, L.N., comdg. H.M.'s Indian navy.

Lieut. DeBelin, of the *Ajdaha*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel, from Nov. 12, 1862, there being no other officer available.

Lieut. DeBelin, of the *Ajdaha*, to be superint. of tenders, from Nov. 26, 1862, v. Lieut. Burn.

Lieut. Hewett, of the *Ajdaha*, to the com. of the *Hugh Rose*, from Dec. 4, 1862, v. Lieut. Fendall, transf. to the *Ajdaha*.

Mr. F. Forster, acting master, proceeding on duty to join the *Indus* flotilla, to be accommodated on board the steamer *Tilly*, from May 31, 1862.

Aden Squadron Orders.

Asst. surg. Adair, of the *Semiramia*, to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Mahi*, from Oct. 8, 1862, v. Asst. apothecary T. Keyton, discharged to sick quarters.

Surg. maj. Davidson, med. superint. and in med. charge of European general hospital, Aden, to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Mahi*, from Nov. 10, 1862, there being no other medical officer available.

By Lieut. W. M. Pengelly, I.N., comdg. H.M.S. *Dalhousie*—

Mr. G. Ingle, purser, of the *Dalhousie*, to perform the duties of writer of that vessel, in addition to his own, from Sept. 25, 1862, v. Mr. Matcher, writer, discharged to the European general hospital at Singapore, and there being no other officer available.

Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, Feb. 12.—No. 11 of 1863.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore J. Frushard, commanding H.M. I.N.

Commander Etheridge, from the shore, to the command of the *Coromandel*, from Dec. 31, 1862, vice Lieut. Carew, discharged to sick quarters.

Lieut. Carew, commanding the *Coromandel*, to reside on shore, for the benefit of his health, on Jan. 1, 1863.

Lieut. Brooman, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, to the charge of the *Auckland*, from Dec. 31, 1862.

Mr. G. Ingle, purser, of the *Dalhousie*, to be acting chief clerk in the civil branch of the Commander in chief's office, and clerk of the check, from Jan. 9, v. Mr. Daniell, trans. to the *Dalhousie*.

Lieut. Fendall and a native servant proceeding on duty from Bombay to Calcutta, to be accommodated on board the steamer *Coringa* from Dec. 13, 1862.

Feb. 13.—No. 12.—Asst. surg. H. A. Lewis is relieved from duty in the Indian navy, and his services are placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Persian Gulf Squadron Orders.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 16.—Lieut. W. F. Yates, in charge of the tender *Georgiana*, to reside on shore at Bushire for the benefit of his health, from Aug. 9, 1862.

Acting Lieut. J. B. Bewsher, from the merchant barque *Atootool Rahimon*, to the command of the tender *Georgiana*, from Aug. 9, 1862.

Mr. S. H. E. Hornby, midshipman, of the tender *Georgiana*, to reside on shore in private quarters for the benefit of his health, from Sept. 7, 1862.

Lieut. W. F. Yates, from sick quarters, to resume charge of the tender *Georgiana*, from Sept. 17, 1862, v. Acting Lieut. Bewsher, discharged to the *Comet*.

Mr. Athey, acting master, late of the *Comet*, to reside on shore in private quarters, for the benefit of his health, from Oct. 20, 1862.

Aden Squadron Order.

No. 14 of 1863.—Mr. Alfred Prentice Young, midshipman, having served the prescribed period, and passed the required exam., is promoted to the rank of mate from Nov. 4, 1862.

Mr. A. P. Young passed his exam. on 18th Jan. last.

Feb. 20.—No. 15.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore J. Frushard, I.N., commanding H.M.'s I.N.

Acting Lieut. Bonham, of the *Ajdaha*, to be acting Lieut. of the *Dalhousie*, from Jan. 15, to fill a vac.

Acting Lieut. Rutherford, of the *Dalhousie*, to be store accountant of that vessel, from Jan. 16, v. Acting Lieut. Seaton, relieved.

Mr. Ellis, mate, of the *Ajdaha*, to be acting Lieut. of the *Coromandel*, from Jan. 20, to fill a vac.

Acting Lieut. Arnot, of the *Coromandel*, to be acting Lieut. of the *Ajdaha*, from Jan. 21, to complete complement.

Acting Lieut. Arnot, of the *Ajdaha*, to be superint. of tenders and store accountant of the *Ajdaha*, from Jan. 23, v. Lieut. DeBelin, proceeding to England.

Mr. G. Ingle, chief clerk in the civil branch of the C. in C.'s office, to be accountant to the dockyard from Jan. 28, v. Mr. Ibbes, resigned, and to continue to officiate in the former appoint in addition.

Persian Gulf Squadron Order.

Mr. Athey, acting master of the *Comet*, proceeding on duty from Bushire to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the steamer *Tilly* from 8th to 21st Dec., 1862.

BIRTHS.

AFGAR, Mrs. A. A., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 7.

BRADON, the wife of the Hon. C., son, at Belvedere, Feb. 8.

BERRY, the wife of Capt. H. A., H.M.'s 28th Regt., son, at Nusseerabad, Feb. 16.

BOND, Mrs. W., son, at Byculla, Feb. 26.

BULLOCK, the wife of W., son, at Middle Colaba, Feb. 13.

CARNEY, the wife of Major A., daughter, at Belgaum, Feb. 7.

CLARK, the wife of Capt. M., 19th Hussars, daughter, at Lucknow, Feb. 14.

DARLING, the wife of the Rev. T. Y., son, at Mambhatam, Jan. 22.

DAY, the wife of Capt. H., son, at Mhow, Feb. 22.

DORTON, the wife of W., daughter, at Agra, Feb. 17.

DUGGAN, the wife of H. J., son, at Mazagon, Feb. 11.

FERNANDO, the wife of A. M., son, at Ootacamund, Feb. 9.

FITZPATRICK, Mrs. D., daughter, at Monghyr, Jan. 31.

GIBSON, the wife of Capt. P. B., son, at Lucknow, Feb. 14.

GOMES, the wife of Mr. T., son, at Madras, Jan. 23.

GREEN, the wife of Capt. E. A., 11th N.I., daughter, at Deesa, Feb. 13.

HALL, the wife of C., son, at Madras, Jan. 24.

HALSETY, Mrs. W. S., son, at Benares, Feb. 6.

HAYTER, the wife of Lieut. C., son, at Ghowhaty, Feb. 3.

JACOB, the wife of A., son, at Satara, Feb. 17.

JONES, the wife of Capt. R. G., 2nd L.C., daughter, at Secunderabad, Jan. 21.

LETCHFORD, the wife of W., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 10.

LOUDON, the wife of W., son, at Chinchpoo-gy-hill, Feb. 23.

MCARTHY, the wife of D., daughter, at Banda, Feb. 10.

MORE, the wife of J. T. S., son, at Monghyr, Feb. 6.

NASH, the wife of J. T., son, at Ootacamund, Jan. 18.

OSBORNE, the wife of Major Willoughby, son, prematurely, at Sehore, Feb. 20.

PARLEY, the wife of Capt., daughter, at Fort William, Feb. 7.

PERREAU, the wife of Lieut. M. C., daughter (still-born), at Calcutta, Feb. 17.

POURCAIN, the wife of J. E. H., daughter, at Chandernagore, Feb. 9.

SHEPHERD, Mrs. G. D., son, at Byculla, Feb. 17.

SHULDHAM, the wife of Capt. A. J., son, at Trimulgherry, Feb. 17.

SIRI, the wife of J. H., son, Feb. 14.

SOADY, the wife of Capt. B., daughter, at Peahawur, Feb. 7.

SYLVESTER, the wife of C., daughter, at Malligaum, Feb. 22.

TAYLOR, the wife of Capt. W., son, at Mercara, Feb. 10.

TRELEAVEN, the wife of F., daughter, at Bhogapore, near Benares, Jan. 27.

TUCKER, the wife of L. H. B., Civ. Ser., son (still-born), at Dharwar, Feb. 9.

VIGORA, the wife of T. M., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 8.

WALTER, the wife of Col. J. Mc N., son, at Fyzabad, Feb. 7.

WHITE, the wife of J. S., son, at Mazagon, Feb. 22.

WHITE, the wife of R., Civ. Ser., son, at Honore, Jan. 21.

WOODHOUSE, the wife of Lieut. A. T., 11th N.I., son (still-born), at Berhampore, Jan. 6.

XAVIER, the wife of N., son, at Bombay, Feb. 18.

MARRIAGES.

BECK, T. H., to Mrs. Mary Pigott, at Agra, Feb. 10.

CHALMERS, Capt. R., to Helen E., daughter of J. Hilliard, at Allahabad, Feb. 7.

CHITTY, A. W., to Mary A., daughter, of Major-gen. G. S. Jameson, Feb. 14.

DE ROZARIO, J. N., to Laura C., daughter of T. D. Silva, at Ootacamund, Jan. 19.

FORGREN, J., to Jessie, daughter of G. Lovett, at Corimbatore, Jan. 15.

GRAY, T. A., to Eliza, widow of the late J. Clarke, at Byculla, Feb. 16.

JORDAN, F. J., to Miss Charlotte J. Rose, at Hurneepore, Feb. 10.

MACNICOL, N., to Wilhelmina, daughter of H. F. Sandeman, Feb. 13.

MANLEY, J. S. E., to Jane, daughter of the late Major-gen. Sir J. McCaskill, at Bombay.

MITCHELL, J., to Miss Eliza Shearman, at Byculla, Feb. 20.

WILKINS, Lieut. W. H., to Eliza A., widow of the late W. A. Douglas, at Mussoorie, Feb. 3.

WIMBERLEY, R. J., to Minnie, daughter of the late Mr. Herring, at Calcutta, Feb. 12.

DEATHS.

ANGELO, Catherine O., wife of Major F., at Ootacamund, aged 60, Jan. 25.

ANGIER, M., at Calcutta, aged 69, Feb. 4.

BEAUCHAMP, John, at Calcutta, Feb. 6.

BYRNES, Alberta A., inf. daughter of M., Feb. 16.

FURNEAUX, Capt. John E., H.M.'s 103rd regt., at Poona, Jan. 31.

GALLOWAY, Mary, widow of the late J., at Futtehpore, Feb. 6.

GOTTING, Mrs. Johanna C., at Madras, Jan. 25.

HARDING, Ennice, wife of T., at Bombay, Feb. 25.

HARVEY, Robert, at Calcutta, aged 53, Feb. 6.

HOWELL, Edith C., inf. daughter of J. E., at Calcutta, Feb. 4.

MORRIS, wife of R. J., at Bombay, Feb. 23.

PALMER, Captain Tyrwhitt, Royal art., at Barrackpore, aged 38, Feb. 7.

STEWART, Amy Helen, inf. daughter of Captain A., at Agra, Feb. 12.

VALENTINE, Mary, wife of C. S., at Bombay, aged 24, Feb. 23.

VITTEBS, Charles, F. H., son of J., aged 9, Feb. 22.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 17.

59th Foot.—Major gen. J. Clarke to be col., v. Major gen. P. Young, dec.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and Brev. col. H. A. Turner to be col., v. Palliser, removed as a general officer; Capt. and Brev. major R. B. M'Crea to be lieut. col., v. Turner; 2nd Capt. H. M. G. Purvis to be capt., v. M'Crea; Lieut. T. Van Straubenzee to be 2nd capt., v. Purvis; Gent. Cadet M. J. Clarke to be lieut., v. Van Straubenzee; Acting Vet. surg. G. Blake to be vet. surg., v. G. Naden, placed on half-pay; Acting Vet. surg. W. A. Russell to be vet. surg., v. J. Lambert, removed to 17th lancers.

1st Foot.—F. Y. Wetherall, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. A. Clarke, who retires; Gent. Cadet J. Pratt, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. W. T. Ellis, transferred to 48th foot.

18th Foot.—Major C. H. Hinchliff, from half-pay unattached, to be major, v. E. W. Sargent, seconded on being appointed district inspector of musketry; Capt. J. Swinburne to be major, by purch., v. Hinchliff, who retires; Lieut. E. A. Noblett to be capt., by purch., v. Swinburne; Ensign W. Sherlock to be lieut., by purch., v. Noblett; A. R. Savile, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Sherlock.

19th Foot.—Gent. Cadet R. Chalmers, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. Tribe, promoted.

27th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Twemlow to be capt., without purch., v. W. Croker, seconded on being appointed district inspector of musketry.

35th Foot.—The transfer of Asst. surg. D. M. Davidson, M.D., from the staff, to be v. Clarke, whose transfer from 18th foot has been cancelled, and not v. Clarke, dec., as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 9, 1862, the decease having taken place prior to the transfer.

44th Foot.—Ensign H. De P. Rennick to be lieut., by purch., v. A. S. Birch, who retires; Ensign H. Gordon, from 21st foot, to be ensign, v. Rennick.

46th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. F. Pont to be asst. surg., v. J. G. Faught, appointed to the staff.

56th Foot.—Ensign W. G. C. Wade to be lieut., without purch., v. A. Heslridge, dec.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. H. D. Marsh to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. major G. E. Halliday, who retires; Ensign W. R. Bunbury to be lieut., by purch., v. Marsh; T. W. O'Driscoll, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Bunbury; Gent. Cadet W. O. Thompson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., in succession to Lieut. Sullivan, promoted to captain unattached.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. G. L. Austin to be capt., by purch., v. K. H. Graham, who retires; Ensign and Adj. G. R. Noseley to have the rank of lieut.; Ensign J. S. Hardy to be lieut., by purch., v. Austin; M. FitzGerald, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Hardy.

BREVET.

Col. St. George D. Showers, C.B., now serving as a brigadier general, commanding the presidency division, Bengal, to have the local rank of major general while so employed.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of General J. W. Tobin, colonel commandant R.A., on Feb. 21, 1863:—

Lieut. gen. P. M. Wallace to be gen., v. Tobin.

Major gen. W. Wyld, C.B., to be lieut. gen., v. Wallace.

Col. G. James, on the retired full pay list, to be major gen.

Col. H. Palliser, from R.A., to be major gen., v. Wyld.

Major and Brev. Lieut. col. H. Gahan, St. Helena regt., to be col.

Major R. A. Logan, 57th foot, to be lieut. col.

Capt. F. S. Kempe, 103rd foot, to be major.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. *Ellora*, 20th March, 1863.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria.....	£7,600	—
Ceylon.....	4,000	—
Madras.....	3,984	2103
Singapore.....	—	37,000
Hong Kong.....	—	31,751
Poo Chow.....	—	5,900
Shanghai.....	191,026	106,535
Singapore.....	—	4,400
	£215,484	£297,490

* By Government.

THE LATE SIR JAMES OUTRAM.—It has been already announced that the funeral of this distinguished soldier will take place in Westminster Abbey on Wednesday next. It was originally intended that the hour of burial should be twelve. Owing, however, to Wednesday being a saint's day, the interment will not take place before one o'clock.

COUNTRY AGENTS.—
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, March 23, 1863.

LAW AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Friend of India* states that the junior civilians of the Punjab have initiated a most important movement. Civil Service Judges have been long enough taunted and ridiculed for their comparatively scanty knowledge of the law. The young Punjab civilians propose that they should be granted three years' leave of absence in England, instead of one, after seven years' service, that they may have the advantage of studying for and being called to the bar. This would assuredly improve the judicial department of the Civil Service, and rescue it from the disgrace of many absurd decisions that are almost necessarily the result of a want of all legal training. It appears that the Civil Service feels itself deeply aggrieved that so many good Civil Service appointments are now bestowed on trained lawyers and other "interlopers," but if the young Civil Servants qualify themselves by legal study for judgeships and other judicial appointments, they will surely have the preference over outsiders. One correspondent of the Indian papers complains that young men enter the Civil Service from England on the pledge of the Government that they shall succeed in due course to offices in the service, a list of which, with the salaries attached, is published in the Directories. On the faith of this they risk health, and separate themselves from their friends and families, and endure a long exile, and resign all the delights of home. But when they reach India their hopes are blighted. They find, when it is too late to return to England and commence a different career, that their best days are to be passed at remote out-stations. Take away, says the writer, the few prizes still left, and where is the incentive to young men in the Civil Service to render themselves more efficient public servants. We believe that both the home authorities and the local are willing enough to recognise and reward extraordinary merit and efficiency in either of their services, civil or military; and that in the Civil Service especially distinguished abilities and superior accomplishments are eagerly turned to the advantage of the State and to the individual himself. If the Home Government should grant the petition of the young civil students for the opportunity to study the law, they will most assuredly find, after acquiring a competent professional knowledge, that their labours have not been wasted.

EMIGRATION OF NATIVE LABOURERS.

At the meeting of the Vice-Regal Legislative Council at Calcutta, on February 5th, a

Bill was passed relating to the emigration of native labourers to the Danish colony of St. Croix. There had been considerable difference of opinion amongst the members of the Select Committee appointed to report on the character of the Bill, but as it was understood that this individual Bill might be passed for the present without inconvenience, as it would not interfere with the contemplated amendment of the Emigration laws now under consideration, it met with no opposition in the Council. The most noticeable part of the discussion or conversation in Council was the general expression of surprise at the very mistaken notion entertained in England that India was over-populated, and that on that account native emigration should be warmly encouraged. The very reverse of this is the fact. Most districts of India are, comparatively speaking, thinly populated, and it is found that every emigration of a native labourer is a loss to British India, for many great public undertakings have been seriously obstructed and delayed by the scarcity of native workmen. Still no one even now proposes that native emigration should be positively forbidden or even discouraged, for every man under our free Government is entitled to carry his labour or his goods to what market he chooses. The numerous Government works, and railway companies and agricultural speculations under European superintendence, will soon raise the price of labour; and the Indian workmen, who are naturally averse to quitting their own localities, will become satisfied with their home earnings in preference to seeking a foreign market under many dangers and inconveniences.

THE BENIGHTED.

For nearly half a century the Madras Presidency has been distinguished by the sobriquet of "The Benighted," and has submitted to the sneer with great meekness. But not long ago the *Friend of India* christened it "The Sleepy Hollow," and as this name found its way into "the leading journal of Europe," the result became too much for Madras human nature to endure. The *Times* went so far as to endorse the insult, and to declare that the description of Madras as the sleepy hollow of the empire was "true enough; at any rate, by comparison." The *Madras Athenæum* protests against this "calling of bad names," and maintains that though they have a King Log at Madras, in the shape of Sir W. Denison, the locality itself teems with life and industry, and contributes proportionately a much larger share to the Imperial Exchequer than Bengal has yet done. Abstracting the four crores of opium duty which are dexterously taken from the Chinese, the inhabitants of Bengal are found to pay less towards the finances of the empire than the Madrasese—the former only pay taxes at the rate of fifty pence per head, while the latter pay sixty-eight pence per head. Then, again, more is spent on the administration of justice in Madras than in Bengal. In the latter only thirteen rupees per square mile are appropriated to law and justice; in Madras eighteen rupees are devoted to the same object. On public education the sum spent in both Presidencies is only one-fiftieth part of a rupee a head! Neither Presidency, then, has much to boast of on this point; but bearing in mind the difference of the two loca-

lities, as to their respective amounts of population, even on this point Madras has the moral superiority. The statistics of crime are compared, and again Madras triumphs over Bengal. In one year the number of prisoners in jail in Bengal on one particular day was 17,524, in Madras only 6,000. One in every 2,372 of the people of Bengal was a gaol-bird, and only one in every 3,833 of the population of Madras. We say nothing of the accuracy or inaccuracy of these statistics. We tell the tale as it is told to us. But the editor of the *Madras Athenæum* ought to be very much obliged to us for bringing the grievances of his presidency to the notice of the British public. Let it, then, be understood at home that Bengal has no just reason to look down upon the sister Presidency, and characterise it as sleepy and benighted. "The cry of the Benighted and Sleepy Hollow," says the *Athenæum*, "is not only unjust, but comes very badly from our Calcutta friends, who only provoke odious comparisons by calling public attention to the mote in the eye of Madras, when a beam of large dimensions dims the ocular organ of Bengal."

SALE OF THE INDIAN COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES OF THE LATE EARL CANNING.

In the course of the week the late Earl Canning's most valuable collection of Indian curiosities has been put up to public sale to the highest bidders. Though the particulars of the sale occupy an inconvenient space, we have judged it right to make way for them, as they will have a peculiar interest for our own circle of readers. Lord Canning's last testament was, we believe, a little wilful and capricious in some respects. He insisted most positively, for instance, on the absolute sale of this collection, giving no discretion on the subject to any one. Considering that the sale was a *bonâ fide* sale to the highest bidders, the prices the several articles fetched were very considerable. The first day's sale realised £2,000; the second, £3,000; the third, £3,775. 3s.; and the last two days upwards of £3,250. Total proceeds of the five days nearly £12,000.

SIR CHARLES MACARTHY.

It appears that Sir Charles Macarthy is as unpopular at Ceylon as Sir William Denison at Madras. The people complain that he is far too penurious as a Governor with respect to the necessary cost of public works, on which his predecessor, Sir Henry Ward, was so lavish in his expenditure. But it appears that Sir Henry Ward, in his eager zeal to benefit the country, overshot the right mark, and left behind him a load of debt which has put his successor into the unpopular position of one compelled to make severe retrenchments.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THE inhabitants of Calcutta are continually complaining of the want of public amusements, and yet they often withhold their patronage when the servants of the public attempt to enliven the city with any novel entertainment. We could mention many instances of meritorious artistes who have found a visit to Calcutta anything but remunerative. The latest instance of the neglect of the community to avail themselves of such public amusements

as may occasionally be available is that of a Mr. Johnstone, the aeronaut, who ruined himself by a costly attempt to gratify the people with his balloon ascent. It is said that the mere expense of landing his balloon amounted to £100. People waited outside in the streets or on the maidaun (or open plain, called "the lungs of Calcutta") to see the balloon ascend into the air above them, but declined to enter his enclosure and pay for seats. His ready cash was speedily exhausted, he got involved in debt, his health failed him, and, by the latest accounts, he was lying in a public hospital in a dying state. But the people of Calcutta are not hard-hearted nor illiberal when properly appealed to, and a subscription was raised to give him some chance of recovery by "creature comforts," or at least to ease his path to the grave, and show him that he was not altogether uncared for or left to die neglected in a foreign land.

THE MARATHA WEDDING.

WE have lately heard so much of all the ceremonies and splendours attendant upon a Royal Wedding at home, that our readers may have their minds disposed to hear of other weddings in other lands. A Colombo newspaper tells us of a wedding that lately took place there between a Mr. Charles Soya and a Miss Silva, who, though people of no very high social distinction, were married in some degree of state, and were honoured with the company to breakfast of a hundred respectable guests. They did not receive from their friends good wishes only, nor win from them golden opinions only, but had a shower of solid gold poured into their laps from a silver tray. There were not less than seven thousand five hundred pounds presented to them in this way, accompanied by the hearty congratulations of their friends.

THE "CEYLON PATRIOT."

"THERE are many things," says Bacon, "which a man cannot with any face or comeliness say or do of himself. A man can scarcely allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them. But things may be graceful in a friend's mouth which are blushing in a man's own." But then to repeat or publish them oneself is surely almost as bad as to utter them originally. A paper called the *Ceylon Patriot* has a complimentary correspondent, who tells the Editor, who again tells the public, that "he combines the comprehensive genius of a Flood, the more than mortal energy of a Grattan, the splendour of Burke, the boldness of Tell, and the sympathy of Howard." We shall again quote Lord Bacon, and tell the Editor of the *Ceylon Patriot* that "too much magnifying of man or matter doth irritate contradiction, and procure envy and scorn."

THE BISHOP OF COLOMBO.

THE Bishop of Natal has made some noise in the world by his free opinions, and now the Bishop of Colombo has some chance of attracting notice in England for a pamphlet which will be commended for its liberality by some, and severely censured on the same account by others. In the pamphlet alluded to the Bishop does not hesitate to avow that he should be "quite satisfied to see the minister of Christ supported by local contributions from his flock, in the manner which Scripture seems to indicate as best."

RUMOURED CHANGE OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN CEYLON.

THE *Colombo Overland Observer* of Feb. 16th mentions a rumour to the effect that Kandy is to be made the seat of Government, on account of its proximity to Trincomalee, which will be the port of call for mail steamers. This change, it is said, will take place as soon as the railway between Colombo and Kandy is constructed, and the line of electric telegraph completed. The rumour has been contradicted by some, and confirmed by others, but the change of the seat of Government is not generally deemed a very probable event.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 18.

OFFICERS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY.

Captain JERVIS asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Government had determined to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire whether the guarantee given to the officers of the late East India Company's Army by Parliament, by the Act of the 21st and 22nd of Victoria, cap. 105, and the 23rd and 24th of Victoria, cap. 100, had or had not been departed from.

Sir C. WOOD felt the importance of the subject which the gallant officer had given notice of his intention to bring before the House, but he thought the course proposed by the gallant officer of moving for a Select Committee of Inquiry exceedingly inconvenient, as likely to lead to great delay. He needed not to say that the object of himself and colleagues was faithfully to fulfil the pledges given by Parliament. There was no question of the disposition of the members of his Council, and especially the military members, to show every disposition in favour of their brethren in India, and he thought he should be able to satisfy the House that those pledges had not been in any way departed from; but as no person was the best judge of his own case, he thought it desirable that an inquiry should be carried out without delay. He had therefore recommended her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject, which Commission would comprise members of both Houses of Parliament.

Sir M. FARQUHAR asked whether the Commission would consist of others besides members of Parliament?

Sir C. WOOD replied that what he stated was, that the Commission would comprise members of both Houses of Parliament.

In answer to a question from an hon. Member, Captain JERVIS said he could not withdraw his motion for a Select Committee on the subject, which stood for to-morrow, without distinct information as to what recommendations were to be made to the Commission, and how they were to be carried out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 19.

THE ENGLISH NAVAL CONTINGENT IN CHINA.

Mr. ADDINGTON asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether the officers of the Royal navy now in the service of the Emperor of China, had received permission from the Admiralty to wear the uniform of her Majesty's navy during the period of such service; and whether there would be any objection on the part of the Government to produce a copy of the instructions given to Commodore Sherard Osborn on his proceeding to China.

Lord C. PAGET had to state in reply that the officers who were about to serve the Chinese Government were not entitled to wear her Majesty's uniform. With respect to the second part of the question, he had to state that the Admiralty had issued no instructions whatever. Commodore Osborn would be absent on foreign leave from the Admiralty, and would retain his half-pay, and by an order in Council he and other officers would be allowed to serve in China.

Mr. ADDINGTON inquired whether the Royal naval uniform was worn by those officers.

Lord C. PAGET believed that the Emperor of China had established a naval uniform for his officers.

Mr. ADDINGTON asked whether these officers were now wearing the English uniform by direction of Commodore Osborn.

Lord C. PAGET replied that they were not entitled to do so.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 20.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE OF CEYLON.

Mr. LYALL called attention to the military expenditure for Ceylon, and asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps had been taken in order to reduce the annual charge of £100,000 on the imperial exchequer for the troops in that island. The colony of Java yielded to the Dutch Government an annual tribute of no less than £3,000,000, but Ceylon, which was nearly as rich, cost this country no less than £120,000 a year. That large expenditure had been arranged when the circumstances of the island were far different. In 1854 the island was in debt, the district of Kandy was to a certain extent in a state of insubordination, and the revenue was only £408,000. Now the revenue had risen to £757,000, there was no debt, and Kandy was perfectly tranquil.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE had little to add to what he had said the other night on this subject. When the news of the hon. member's motion last year for annexing Ceylon to India went out, it caused the greatest dismay in the island; her Majesty's Government had lately received a petition from the Colonial Legislature entreating them not to consent to the proposal, and asserting that the country was at present perfectly well governed. The view her Majesty's Government took was that the Colonial Legislature were right in their wish to remain as they were; but her Majesty's Government had also taken occasion to represent to the colonists that if they so highly valued their direct connection with the mother country, they ought to be prepared to make some greater pecuniary sacrifice for the sake of retaining it; especially as the troops which were maintained there were chiefly employed in preserving internal order. It had been the intention of successive Governments, since the time of Lord Bathurst, that Ceylon should bear the greater part, or the whole burden of its military expenditure. The whole subject had been most thoroughly and carefully investigated by an able member of the Colonial office, and a despatch had been written to the governor, to prepare him for a considerably increased contribution to the military expenditure of the colony at once, and also for the prospect of a further increase at an early date.

THE INDIAN COLLECTION OF THE LATE EARL CANNING, K.G.

The sale of this highly important collection commenced on Monday, the 16th inst., at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in King-street, St. James's-square, and was numerously and fashionably attended.

FIRST DAY'S SALE.

The first day's sale was devoted to the brilliant assemblage of armour and arms, among which the following were the most remarkable specimens:—Swords, daggers, &c.—Lots 3-9. A Saintee spear, with chased and gilt handle, in two pieces; a tulwar, or scimitar, with Damascus blade, cased with metal, and inlaid with gold, in yellow velvet sheath; another, the hilt inlaid with gold, and green velvet sheath (from Oude); and two others, nearly similar, inlaid with silver and gold—£41. 10s. (Wells.) 14-16. A curious tulwar, or scimitar, with waved blade and double point, ivory handle, and leather sheath (from Peshawur); another, nearly similar; and a third, with beautiful Damascus blade, inscribed, the sheath and hilt metal-mounted and inlaid with gold—£30. (Wells.) 19. A khanda, the blade cased with metal, inlaid with gold, the hilt also inlaid with gold, set with turquoises and polished rubies, a splendid specimen, from Indore—£110. (Wells.) 20, 25, and 28. A koukree knife, with two small knives, in leather case, mounted with gold; a battle-axe, the handle

inlaid with gold and spiral ornaments; and a beautiful dagger, with Damascus blade, the handle of jade, set with diamonds and rubies; the sheath also mounted with jade—£58. 10s. (Ditto and Russell). 33, 4, 7, 9. A mace, with steel point and metal guard, inlaid with gold; a dagger in sheath, covered with metal of beautiful open work; a kuttar, the handle and blade inlaid with gold, in velvet sheath, metal mounted; another of still more exquisite workmanship; and a third, with double blade and sheath, the handle chased with animals and gilt; from Delhi—£78 (Farrar). 48, 7, 61-62. A broadsword, with iron shield for the arm and hand, inlaid with gold, green velvet scabbard; a Walait knife, with damascus blade, metal handle, inlaid with gold; a tulwar or scimitar, with ivory hilt and leather sheath, mounted with enamel and white metal; and another with Damascus blade and hilt inlaid with gold; from Ghuznee—£56. 15s. (Ditto and Gibbons). 65 and 67. A very fine kuttar, with fluted blade, the hilt inlaid with gold, and velvet sheath; and another, the handle inlaid with gold; from Boorhampore—£52. 10s. (Wells). 69-71. A tulwar, with fine Damascus blade, and inscription in relief, the hilt and mountings of the green velvet sheath beautifully enamelled; another nearly similar, and a third with fine Damascus blade and inscription in gold, the hilt inlaid with gold, the green velvet sheath ornamented with gold embroidery—£47 (Wells). 72-4. A khanda, with Damascus blade, inlaid with gold, the hilt likewise, and gold lace tassels with green beads, and a long dagger, with curious open hilt, inlaid with gold, and velvet sheath, metal mounted—£84. (Ditto and Durlacher). 82. A scimitar, with very fine Damascus blade and inscription in gold, the hilt formed as a horse's head, and the metal mountings of the sheath beautifully enamelled, gold lace belt, with enamelled bosses; altogether a most splendid specimen; from Futtygur, 1859-245 guineas (Durlacher). 83, 88, and 93. A straight broadsword, the blade encased with metal, inlaid with gold; the guard ditto, and the sheath covered with kinco. A straight sword, with fluted blade, the hilt beautifully inlaid with gold, and velvet scabbard, mounted with chased metal; from Bhurtpore. A broadsword, with Damascus blade, inlaid with gold, and velvet scabbard, metal mounted. A tulwar or scimitar, with serrated edge, the hilt inlaid with gold, in kinco sheath, metal mounted, and silver lace belt; from Nurwar a broadsword, with fine Damascus blade, the hilt inlaid with gold, and green velvet sheath; and a straight dagger, the sheath mounted with enamel, and one with blade inlaid with gold—£66. 15s. (Page and others). Sword hilts, &c.—111, 14, and 18.—A dagger, from Jummo, with ivory handle, and blade inlaid with gold, the velvet sheath mounted with chased gold of beautiful work; a beautiful sword hilt, with basket guard richly inlaid with ornaments in gold, and a set of sheath mounts; two others nearly similar, and one of brown jade, formed as a horse's head, and set with rubies and emeralds—£67. 10s. (Sampson and others). Armour.—173, 5, 6, and 9. A set of four pieces of plate armour, beautifully inlaid with gold; a small steel shield, beautiful with ornaments in gold; a beautiful steel cap, richly inlaid with ornaments in gold, and fine chain neck-piece, partly gilt; and a set of four pieces of plate armour, beautifully inlaid with gold, still finer than the last—£80 (Wells and another). 186, 7, 9, and 90. A pair of very handsome gauntlets, beautifully inlaid with gold, and gold embroidered hand-pieces; a very beautiful coat of chain mail, the collar and front of velvet, embroidered with gold; another, partly gilt, in zig-zag pattern; the collar and front of gold embroidery on crimson velvet; and a pair of gauntlets, beautifully inlaid with gold in foliage, and gold embroidered hand-pieces—£65 (Durlacher). 191. A steel shield, with beautiful border and other ornaments, inlaid in gold, lined with green embroidered velvet and sash, 18 inches diameter—£100 (Wells). 195 and 198. A beautiful steel shield, with animals and other ornaments, inlaid with gold, and inscription, 17 inches diameter; and another, equally fine, with a border of animals, inlaid in gold, and a boa constrictor in the

centre, 15½ inches diameter—£121 (Wells). 199 and 211. A pair of gauntlets, beautifully inlaid with gold, and embroidered hand-pieces; and a shield of buffalo horn, and metal bosses, set with polished stones and gash, from Indore—£32. 10s. (Lowenstein). The amount realised was nearly £2,000.

SECOND DAY'S SALE.

The sale was renewed on Tuesday with increased attraction. Among the more valuable lots were the subjoined:—Porcelain.—236 and 7. A pair of circular dishes, enamelled with subjects in the centre and insects on the border, 14 in. diameter; and a magnificent bowl, covered with subjects in enamel, in compartments, on carved stand, 23 in. diameter—£25. 5s. (Colonel Rowie). 249. A pair of magnificent enamelled jars, with figures of beavers for handles, and lizards in relief, four large subjects in compartments, with numerous figures, and the rest covered with birds and animals, 4 ft. 3 in. high, the largest ever made—£69 (Chaffin). Enamels on metal.—251-3. A fine vase, with ring handles and flowers in red and blue, on turquoise ground, 14½ in. high; a very fine vase, with upright handles, on three feet, with flowers in colours on turquoise ground; and a bowl and cover on foot, with curiously shaped handles, and ornaments in colours on green and blue ground—£42. 10s. (Russell). Japanese Screens.—295-8. A handsome six-leaf screen, with landscapes and subjects of figures in gold, in panels, on a speckled gold ground (6 ft. 5 in. high), with the companion screen, on a chocolate ground—70 guineas (Rhodes). Carved Furniture.—319-21. A pair of rosewood book-stands, with satinwood shelves and pilasters, carved with fruits (4 ft. 8 in. by 4 ft. 3 in.); a very handsome high-backed rosewood armchair, covered with lions' and pelicans' heads and flowers, with the companion chair—£34. 15s. (Ditto). Carpets.—A splendid Peshawur wool carpet, blue ground, 17 ft. long by 7½ ft. wide—37 guineas (Morant). 352-4. A square Jubbulpore carpet, with crimson figured centre and white border, 9 ft. 9 in. by 10 ft. 10 in.; another of a different pattern, with crimson and white border, 13½ ft. by 14 ft. 2 in.; and a small ditto, same pattern, 8½ ft. by 6½ ft.—£77 (Morant). 355-9. A Peshawur carpet, crimson fringed, with fine border, 12 ft. by 5½ ft.; a Jubbulpore carpet, with dark blue figured centre and crimson border, 14 ft. by 7½ ft.; a small Peshawur carpet, with crimson and blue figured centre, 9½ ft. by 4½ ft.; a Jubbulpore carpet, with dark blue ground and crimson border, 9 ft. by 8 ft. 8 in.; and a small ditto, with crimson figured centre and white border, 8½ ft. by 6½ ft.—£67. 10s. (Hare). 367-9. A Bombay carpet, with figures of panthers and other ornaments, 29 ft. by 21 ft.; another of different pattern, 21 ft. by 7 ft., and a third 19 ft. by 17 ft.—£165 (Ditto and others). 370-3. Four Bombay rugs, 8 ft. by 4 ft. 3 in.—£57. 15s. (Palmer and others). 374. A magnificent tent, of red and yellow cloth, the lining of green Cashmere, with borders of shawl embroidery, forming two rooms, consisting of dome, roof cloth 19 ft. square, 49 ft. of sides and divisions, 6 ft. high; three doorways, with hanging doors, 6 ft. by 4 ft. each; four poles 14 ft. long, and six poles 7 ft. long, cased with silver-chased ornaments—230 guineas (Russell). 375-6. A cashmere carpet, with red centre, and shawl embroidered border, 25 ft. by 13 ft.; and another, with green centre, 11½ ft. square—£39. (Beaumont). 377-9. A bedstead, the four posts painted with ornaments, with roof and eight curtains of red cashmere, shawl embroidery, gold fringe, and two pillows; and two quilted bed covers of cashmere, 8 ft. by 5 ft. 2 in. and 10 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in.—£53. 5s. (Page). India Marblework, from Agra.—A beautiful slab, inlaid with flowers, 4 ft. 6 in. long by 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and the companion slab—£43. 5s. (Rhodes). Marbles.—402. A very handsome sofa, of the purest white marble, the back and ends pierced in trelliswork, and beautifully carved with flowers, surmounted by a peacock, 6 ft. long—250 guineas (Hargreaves). 403-6.—Three pairs of armchairs, of the same, the backs and sides of pierced trelliswork, and a single chair of a different pattern—£295. 10s. (Durlacher). 407. A beautiful white marble screen, of pierced trelliswork, in 12 parts, all of various

patterns, 6 ft. high and 25 ft. long—185 guineas (Page). 413. Figure of a nymph; a most beautiful work by R. J. Wyatt, purchased direct from the artist at Rome by the lamented Earl—540 guineas (Hargreaves). The second day's sale reached to nearly £3,000.

THIRD DAY'S SALE.

Enamelled Metal: A Goojerat casket, inlaid with gold, £52. 10s. (Farrer). A metal goblet, beautifully inlaid with ornaments in silver, and a pair of tall metal vases, covered with foliage, inlaid with silver, £37 (Farrer). A casket, inlaid with plants and fruits in gold, and two others covered with ornaments in gold (from Goojerat), 108 guineas (Farrer). A paper-knife, with inscription, a paper-weight, a pen-box, with ornaments and inscription inlaid in gold, another of a different pattern, and two flat caskets of similar work (all from Goojerat), 92 guineas (Page). Unset stones, &c., 14 fine undrilled pearls, 288 grains, £160 (Jessell). 112 drilled pearls, 493 grains, £70 (Marcus). Four fine rubies 5 6-8th carats, and five do., 4 carats, £71 (Ochs). 11 sapphires, 16½ carats, and 41 rubies, 15½ carats, £53 (Ochs). 18 fine rubies, 1½ carats, 11 do., 9½ carats, a sapphire, 12½ carats, and 1 do., 4½ carats, £90 (Emanuel). An appendage, with lasques and pearls, and emerald drop, 50 guineas (Emanuel). A large Cabuchon ruby, mounted as a ring, 7 6-8 carats, £150 (Farrer). The top of an aigrette, set with gems, £56 (Benjamin). Agates, &c., a cup and cover of agate, inlaid with gold and coloured stones, 11 guineas (Lucas). A small cup and cover of green Aventurine, set with three lasques of great rarity, 65 guineas (Garratt). A circular box, of pale green jade, the sides and tops set with coloured stones; and a box, composed of 21 small and one large slab of pale green jade, carved with flowers, and mounted with silver, £56 (Benjamin). A bowl and cover of white jade, with ornaments in relief, 25 guineas (Jacobs). A bowl of white jade, the outside carved with water plants, £28. 10s.; and a pilgrim's bottle, with ring handles, carved with dragons in relief on the sides, and a dragon on the lid, 61 guineas (Farrer). Silver Filigree, Enamels, &c.—A cup and cover, in dark blue enamel and gold, with the companion cup and cover, £43 (Garrard). A beautiful sprinkler, of Kuttook manufacture; a dish, with a fish formed for a box, of fine work, partly gilt and enamelled; and a small dish, richly embossed, £31. 15s. (Benjamin). An oblong box, ornamented with flowers, enamelled and gilt; and a small coffer, with flowers gilt on enamelled ground, £39. 10s. (Benjamin). A bottle, with pines and flowers on dark blue enamelled ground, £28. 10s. (Page). Jewellery: A beautiful pendant ornament formed as a triton, holding a sword and shield, the body a large barrook-pearl, the sword set with gems, the head and arms and the shield of very fine cinque-cento work in enamel, £300 (Durlacher). A pair of armlets set with gems of large size, £170 (Ochs). An ornament for horse-harness, with rubies and diamonds and two sapphire drops; another without drops, and an appendage with very large uncut ruby, £84. 10s. (Garrard). A diamond ring of the purest water, the gem of the collection, £270 (Benjamin). An appendage, with very large uncut ruby, 61 guineas (Benjamin). A pair of armlets, with beautiful Indian gems, 95 guineas (Garrard). A magnificent pair of bangles, with dragons' heads, enamelled, set with gems, 100 guineas (Farrer). Two armlets of beads, set with gems, 40 guineas (Garrard). A pair of bracelets, with rubies and casques; a necklace of elegant form, set with Indian gems; and a pair of turquoise bracelets, set in enamel, and connected with pearls, 128 guineas (Garrard). A necklace of gems, £152; and another, still more precious, 205 guineas (Willson).

The third day's sale amounted to £3,775. 3s.

FOURTH DAY'S SALE.

Dressing-gowns, &c.—Lots 720, 30-4. A green dressing gown, lined with fur, and Dacca work border; a mandarin dressing gown, beautifully embroidered in silk and gold; a light drab cloth coat, with embroidered collar and shoulders, lined

with fur; and two others, embroidered with silk and gold, and lined with fur—£47. 10s. 737-44. Two dressing gowns of drab Cashmere, with embroidered borders; two others, fawn and brown colours; and two of crimson Cashmere, with border and back embroidered in colours—£46. 5s. India dresses, &c.—760-3. A fawn-coloured Cashmere lady's cloak, with richly embroidered border and hood; another, light drab; a blue Cashmere lady's cape, embroidered with black; and another, grey, embroidered all over—£38. 5s. Kincob.—764-9. Five pieces of kincob, with pines in gold and silver, on green, brown, and crimson grounds, all 5 yards long by 30 inches wide; and another, extremely beautiful, with stripes in gold and colours, same size—£71. (Wells.) Delhi net shawls.—778-82. A black net shawl, embroidered with flowers, in floss silk and silk fringe, 2 yards by 1½ yards wide; another, with flowers and pine border; two others, with flowers in different colours; all from Delhi, each 1½ yards square; and a fifth, lavender net, with flowers and pine border, 2 yards square—£48. 5s. (Ditto.) Cashmere Shawls.—783. The first that was submitted was a very rich and splendid long Cashmere shawl, with crimson centre, 3½ yards by 1½ yard. After a keen competition this was secured by Lord Hubert Canning, at the price of £97. 784 and 785. Two Cashmere shawls, with white centres and pine borders; Dacca work; each 2½ yards by 2 yards—30 guineas. 787-9. Three shawls, with blue, white, and crimson centres; the first, 2½ yards by 2½ yards; the second, 2½ yards by 2 yards; and the third, 2½ yards by 2 yards; all Dacca work—£77. 790-1. A shawl, with blue centre, also Dacca work; 2½ yards by 2 yards; and another, with blue centre and very broad border, 2 yards square, Dacca—£64 (Sewell). 792. A magnificent long shawl, with black centre and very rich border, 3½ yards long by 1½ yard wide—£80 (Page). 794-5. An Umritsur scarf, with black centre and very rich border, 3½ yards long by 1½ yard wide; and a splendid shawl, nearly covered with work, and narrow ends of various colours, 3½ yards long by 2 yards wide—£96. (Graham). 797. A superb shawl, with pine border and rich centre, worked with gold (Mosaic work), nearly 2 yards square—£90 (Rogers). 800-2. A long crimson shawl, with narrow border worked with gold (Mosaic work), 3½ yards long by 1½ yard wide; another, 3½ yards long by 1½ yard wide; and a long white shawl, with narrow border and pine corners, worked in gold and colours, of Mosaic work, 3½ yards long by 1½ yard wide—£49. 10s. (Rhodes).

FIFTH AND LAST DAY.

The large room at Christie's was greatly crowded throughout this the last day of this splendid sale. The following were the leading specimens:—Cashmere Shawls.—Lot 978. A splendid light brown Cashmere shawl, of the finest texture, 2½ yards square—£70 (Boore). 979 and 80. A Cashmere shawl, with green centre, 2½ yards square, and a beautiful blue bordered shawl, Dacca work, 2½ yards—the first went for £27, and the second for £54 (Lord H. Canning). 981 and 2. A splendid Cashmere shawl, with blue centre, 2½ yards by 2½ yards; and another, with orange centre, 2½ yards by 2 yards—the former fetched 76 guineas, and the latter £41 (both purchased by Mr. Fausett). 983-5. A long blue Cashmere shawl, with narrow borders and pine corners, 3½ yards by 1½ yard; a shawl, with blue centre, 2½ yards by 2 yards; and another, with blue centre and rich mosaic border of Delhi work, 1½ yard square—£82 (Jeffray and another). 989 and 990. A long crimson Cashmere shawl, with pine ends and border, 3½ yards by 1½ yard; and another, with white centre and corners, 2½ yards by 2½ yards—£90 (Lord H. Canning and Mr. E. Dorne). 993 and 4. A harlequin shawl, with mosaic border, 1½ yards square, and a very rich shawl with crimson centre, 2½ yards by 2½ yards—72 guineas (Easor). 995. A superb Cashmere shawl, of the very richest texture, with black centre, one of the gems of the collection, 3½ yards by 1½ yard—130 guineas (Page). 997. A long shawl, with white centre, 3½ yards by 1½ yard—£71. 10s. (Ditto). 998. Another, similar, but if possible more beautiful, 3½ yards by 1½ yard—£90

(Mathieson). 1,000-1. A very rich long felled shawl, 3½ yards by 1½ yard, and a magnificent gold harlequin shawl, 1½ yard square—56 guineas (Day). 1,003. A superb long Cashmere shawl, with black centre, of the finest texture, 3½ yards by 1½ yard—£120 (Palmer). 1,004. Another, with green centre, very beautiful, 3½ yards by 1½ yard—90 guineas (Farmer). 1,005. Another, the gem of the sale, with brown centre, 3½ yards by 1½ yard—132 guineas (Page). 1,007. A very rich and extremely beautiful shawl, with white centre, 2½ yards by 2½ yards—£100. (Graham). 1,008-10. A magnificent gold shawl, with squares in the centre and broad pine border, worked in gold and colours, 2 yards square; a shawl, with white centre, Dacca work, 2½ yards by 2 yards, and a very handsome black shawl, with worked centre and pine borders in gold and colours, 2 yards square—£92 (Colonel Herbert and others). 1,021-3. A shawl, with blue centre, Dacca work, 2 yards by 2½ yards; and a long shawl, crimson, with pine ends and border, 3½ yards by 1½ yards—£65. 10s. (Spence). 1,022. A superb long Cashmere shawl, with orange centre, extremely beautiful, 3½ yards by 1½ yards—£93. 10s. (Webber). 1,030-4 and 6. A green and gold shawl, 1½ yard square; another, of a different pattern, 1½ yard square; and a white and gold shawl, 2 yards square, and a black and gold embroidered shawl, 2 yards square—£107 (Ritter and others). (This was the last but one of this unequalled collection of Cashmeres, which realised alone upwards of £3,000). Table covers (1,038-41).—The sale closed by the following four beautiful table covers:—1. A Delhi crimson one, most beautifully worked with flowers in silk, 2 yards square. 2. A dark green table cover, embroidered in silk and gold, 2½ yards square. 3. A black ditto, richly embroidered in colours, 2½ yards square. 4. A China crimson ditto, embroidered with coloured silk, 3½ yards by 2½ yards—£50 (Huth). The last two days' sale yielded upwards of £3,250. Total proceeds of the five days nearly £12,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOSS OF THE "COLOMBO."—On the 18th instant, Mr. Selfe, police magistrate, and Captain Harris and Captain Baker, nautical assessors, attended at the Greenwich Police-court to express the opinion arrived at respecting an inquiry conducted by them on Thursday and Friday week, by direction of the Board of Trade, into the circumstances attending the loss of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's screw mail steamer *Colombo*, commanded by Captain Farquhar, on the Island of Minicoy, in the Arabian Sea, on the 19th of November last. The court was unanimous in its opinion. The principal point for its consideration was the cause of the vessel being wrecked on the island, which is thirty-two miles to the northward of the supposed position of the ship at the time she struck, at 6.20 in the morning, and within seven or eight minutes after land was first sighted. Agreeing with the allowance made for lateral currents by Captain Farquhar on leaving Point de Galle on the afternoon of the 17th of November, the court was of opinion that such an extraordinary deviation as thirty-two miles to the northward of the supposed position of the vessel could only be ascribed to the influence of an unusually strong current. It had since been ascertained in this country, from a pamphlet published by Professor Ferguson, of the Indian navy, and in charge of the Observatory at Bombay, that a cyclone, or rotary storm, was prevailing to the north-west of Minicoy, and to it was to be attributed this extraordinary current, which no amount of precaution could have guarded against. This severe cyclone, which had been traced in its course and limits by Professor Ferguson, seemed to have commenced in the Arabian Sea, travelling at a rate of seven miles an hour in a N.N.E. direction, and would have passed on the 19th of November (the day of the wreck) about 104 miles to the westward of Minicoy. From the loss of the *Colombo* it was known that no cyclone had actually prevailed at that island, although, after the ship struck, the wind, which

had previously been E.S.E. to S.E., shifted to S.S.W., blowing a fresh gale, thus confirming Professor Ferguson's calculations, derived from the logbooks of twenty-seven vessels which had been more or less within the influence of the cyclone; that it passed to the westward of Minicoy, and was then travelling to the northward and eastward. Professor Ferguson, in his pamphlet, made this remark:—"I am very much afraid that the remarkably suspicious swell that preceded and followed this cyclone was, in some measure, connected with the loss of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Colombo* on Minicoy Island, at daylight on the 19th of November." In returning to Captain Farquhar his certificate, the Court expressed an opinion that the conduct of the engineer in charge at the time of the wreck had been neglectful in not throwing off the expansion gear on receiving the order, just previous to the vessel striking, to "turn astern full speed," by which two or three minutes of precious time were lost, although it did not appear in evidence that the wreck would have been avoided had the order been instantly obeyed. The Court also expressed its approbation of the conduct of Captain Farquhar, and his officers and crew, in saving the lives of the whole of the passengers, and recovering the mails and the cargo on board.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 16. Mary Hensell, Richardson, Cochin; Art Union, Morrison, Shanghai; Lady Octavia, Welsh, Calcutta; Wings of the Wind, Wyllie, Bombay; Cowslip, Stevens, Ceylon; Edith, Sydney, Mauritius; Frans de Paul, Aarain, —, Tutacoreen; Glendover, Knowles, Foo-chow; Oliver Cromwell, Clarke, Ceylon; Chrysie, Seager, Shanghai; Maria Hay, Middleton, Calcutta; J. W. A. Lorenzen, —, Manila; Princess Royal, Kenworthy, Calcutta; Cherokee, Hamilton, Mauritius; India, Leish, Calcutta; Nile, Cook, Akyab; Lord Collingwood, Barker, Mauritius; —17. Barrick, Andrews, Mauritius; Euxine, Malcolmson, Calcutta; Meggie Atkinson, —, Shanghai; —18. Zodiac, Hopkins, Shanghai; Dudson, Deacon, Calcutta; Northumbrian, Smith, Madras; Ganges, Fabins, Rachel, Kelly, Mahabatta, Hickman, Calcutta; Oscar, —, Mauritius; —19. Cashmere, Fetherbridge, Mauritius; Speedwell, Willey, Akyab; Alara, Gibson, Manila; Countess of Yarborough, Fuller, Bombay; Robert Small, —, Java; —20. Walvisch, Belf, Singapore; T. D. Marshall, Preston, Calcutta; Alipore, Welsh, Akyab; Alwrick Castle, —, Calcutta; —21. Echo, Dent, Mauritius; Stedfast, Chisholm, Akyab, —, Madras; Hahnemann, —, Glen Monarch, Lewis, Aaron Brown, Roper, Bombay; Chapman, Harland, China.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Overland route, March 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. B. Riddell, Asst. surg. Wall, Staff surgeon M. B. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Black, Mr. N. M. Burt, Mr. Kirkman, Quartermaster Evans, Mr. Auchterlonie, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Major Lambert, Mrs. Parker, Miss Faber, Ens. H. M. Wood, Ens. G. T. Morris, Mr. T. O. Watson. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Clark and infant, Miss Clark, Lieut. col. Selby, Lieut. R. B. Stuart. For CEYLON.—Rev. C. C. and Mrs. McArthur and infant, Mr. H. Durand, Mr. L. Carey, Mr. S. Dobree, Mrs. Sabondaire, Mr. and Mrs. C. John, Mr. and Mrs. G. Francis, Mr. T. W. Gill, Mr. C. H. Newton, Mr. Hodges. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Despard, Mr. W. Keewick, Mr. R. H. Chambers, Mr. Youd, Mr. Francis, Mr. W. N. Payne, Mr. R. C. Antrobus, Capt. Stent. For SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. J. Burn, Mr. T. B. Scholfield, Mr. Jno. Myrtle, Mr. Geo. Myrtle. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. Lloyd, Mr. T. W. Walker, Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mrs. Willoughby, Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. Henry Hutchin, R.N., Mr. W. Rawlinson, Mr. Shanks, Mr. Boura, Mr. W. H. Marwood.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.) March 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Showell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. S. Sead, Col. Welby, Mr. J. and Mrs. Grant and infant, Mr. A. Napier, Mr. F. Bartlett, Mrs. H. J. Lee, Mr. Oliver. April 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Weaver and niece, Depy. Inspect. gen. Innes, Lieut. col. Carey, Mr. W. Gordon. For MADRAS.—Lieut. H. B. Mackay, Mr. W. H. Colborne. For CEYLON.—Mr. C. Featherstonhaugh. For HONG KONG.—Rev. R. Edwards, R.N., Mr. Vincent. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Havers, Mrs. Van Vloten and infant. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Bean, Mr. P. Bockett, Mr. G. C. J. Topp, Mr. Jas. John Kelly. April 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. T. E. Darka, Mrs. Moore, infant, and child, Lieut. F. W. Brown, Mr. F. Constant, Capt. Stewart.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ST. AUBYN, the wife of Lieut. col. E. P., retired list Madras army, of a daughter, at 23, Belvedere, Bath, March 13. STRADLING, the wife of Capt. R. A., H.M.'s I.N., of a son, at Roseville, Clifton Polden, near Bridgewater, March 17.

MARRIAGES.

BAINBRIDGE, Anthony J. R., Bengal Civil Service, to Annie Abary, daughter of the late Major Burns, 19th regt., and widow of Arthur Morgan, Esq., H.M.'s Indian army, at the Cathedral, Derry, March 17.

CAMPBELL, Henri, Lieut. H. M., Bengal staff corps, to Sarah D., daughter of John H. Bettington, Esq., at St. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath, March 19.

DEATHS.

EASTON, Arthur, of 44, Hyde-park-square, late of the India Board, aged 69, March 17.
JONES, Maria D., widow of the late W.A., Bombay Civil Service, at St. John's-wood-terrace, March 13.
PARK, Mungo, eldest son of Lieut. Col. A., late Bengal Army, at Porchester-square, aged 16, March 14.
PERRY, Lieut. gen. James, colonel of the 31st Madras L.L., at 21, Bryanston-square, March 17.

India Office,

March 21, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. W. Seager, late 27th N.I.; Lieut. J. B. Chatterton, late 41st N.I.; Lieut. J. B. Davies, late 5th Eur. Regt.; Capt. G. Wheeler, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. W. Monro, late 38th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. F. de Lousada, 51st N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Major W. R. Lambert, Staff Corps, Lieut. J. A. Arbutnot, Cav. (Unposted); Lieut. R. G. Watson, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. maj. T. Thomson, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. J. R. Currie, late 4th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. J. F. S. Hall, late 12th N.I., 6 mo.; Surg. maj. A. Grant, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. J. A. Angus, late 9th N.I., 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Surg. maj. E. S. Tribe, Med. Estab., 4 mo.; Lieut. G. Harvey, 42nd N.I., 1 mo.; Capt. C. Clerk, 2nd L.C., 6 mo.; Major F. C. Barber, 29th N.I., 4 mo.; Major W. J. Geils, 25th N.I., 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. S. Warden, 4th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. C. Jackson, Inf. (Unposted), 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. R. O. Carey, 13th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. L. Robinson, Staff Corps.

SIR CHARLES JACKSON.—This estimable man leaves Calcutta by the next mail steamer. An able and learned judge, an honourable member of society, and an honest-hearted truly benevolent and religious English gentleman thus bids farewell to a country in which, for a goodly number of years, he has discharged the functions of the bench with great zeal, ability and integrity, and we will add, with the utmost clemency compatible with a due administration of the law and the interests of the public. The name of Sir Charles Jackson has ever, during his residence in India, been associated with our charitable institutions, and of him it cannot be said that well off himself he had neither thought nor helping hand for the unfortunate. On the contrary, we believe we do not err when we write that a marked characteristic of Sir Charles Jackson has been practical benevolence. Of the learned judge's independence and public spiritedness we need not speak. Is there to be no farewell address.—*Phoenix*, Feb. 12.

MR. FORSYTH has taken charge of the office of Secretary to the Governor of the Punjab from Mr. Davis, who proceeds forthwith to Calcutta to embark for England.

THE railway was opened to Allyghur by the Lieutenant-governor, on Saturday, the 21st Feb.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ...	Sa. R. 1s. 10d.	—
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sie.) ...	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sieca) of 1828-29 ...	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sieca) of 1832-33 ...	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	—	95
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	—
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	95
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	2 1	—
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	—
10th 5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	2 1½	105½
11th 5 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	2 2	112½

INDIA EXCHANGES.

LOCAL AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	2s. 0½d.	Singapore	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.
Madras	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.
Bombay	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	3 p.u.	2 p.u.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock	—	397
	India 5 per cent.	—	108½ to 109½
	India Enfranchised Paper 4 pr. ct.	—	94½
	India 5 p. ct. Enfranchised Paper	—	105
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent.	—	112½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	—	108½
	" " " 1863	—	104
	" " " 1864 or 1866	—	103½
	India 5 per cent. for account	—	108½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	—	104½
	India Bonds (£1,000)	—	16s. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000)	—	10s. to 12s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	104½ to 105½
20	New	2	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto E. Shares	5	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	103 to 105
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	106 to 107
Stock	East Indian	all	106½ to 107
20	Ditto G. Extension	5	½ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto H. Extension	5	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	105½ to 106½
20	Ditto New ditto	12	½ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto " 1862	6	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	G. I. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	108 to 104
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	93 to 95
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	103½ to 104
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	97 to 98
100	Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	9 to 8 dis.
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	104 to 105
20	Ditto	2	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 p. ct.)	100	103½ to 104½
20	Do. 5 p. ct.	15	½ to 1 pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	92 to 94
40	Australasia	all	83 to 85
25	Bank of Egypt	all	26½ to 27
25	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	22½ to 23½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	47 to 49 xd
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	2 to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	57 to 59
20	Ottoman Bank	all	38½ to 39 xd
20	Do. New	2	8 to 8½ pm.
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	½ to 1½ pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	3	½ dis to par
10	E. I. and London Shipping B	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	½ dis to par
20	East India Irr. & Can.	2	½ to 1½ dis
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	½ to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	½ to 1½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	—	½ to 1½
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	7 to 7½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	73 to 75
20	Ditto New	30	14 to 16 pm
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel., Aug. 1863	all	2½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	—
1	Ditto Registered	all	—
2	Ditto	all	—
10	Telegraph to India	1	½ to 1 dis.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren., July 1, 1867	5	105½ to 106½	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	103 to 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	4½	103 to 105	—
Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
*Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	104½ to 105½	—
*Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	104½ to 105½	—
Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860	5	—	—
Ditto ditto, April 1, 1866	5	107 to 108	—
*Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866	5	104½ to 105½	104½
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ to 105½	—
Ditto Jan. 1, 1870	4½	106½ to 107½	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	103 to 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	101 to 103	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	104 to 106	—
*Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	104½ to 105½	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103½ to 104½	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic ... £40
Daily Boarders ... 20
Daily Pupils ... 14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each ... 4
Do. do. by a Master, each ... 8
German and Italian, each ... 8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each ... 4
Laundress, Four Pounds.
Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.
A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.
The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

A LADY, who has for many years conducted a superior School, will be happy to RECEIVE into her Establishment YOUNG LADIES from India or the Colonies. The system of Education is based on the modern and intelligent plan of cultivating the understanding rather than crowding the memory. To those who value thorough Christian principles, combined with home comforts and a superior Education, this Establishment can be highly recommended. Testimonials from ministers and others.
For further particulars apply to Miss MASON, Agency for the Employment of Ladies, 12, Cranley-terrace, Fulham-road, London, S.W.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in the best and most healthy part of Notting-hill, RECEIVES a few YOUNG LADIES to Educate with her own Children, upon moderate terms. Parents residing abroad are assured that every endeavour will be made to promote the comfort and happiness of a home with the advantages of a School. From the proximity of Notting-hill to the West-end of London, the most accomplished professors of music, drawing, &c., can be engaged, when required, upon moderate terms.
Address Mrs. BLAIR LEIGHTON, Lansdowne-crescent, Notting-hill. References: Professor FARADAY, D.C.L., &c., &c., Royal Institution of Great Britain, London; and Messrs. BOOSEY and SONS, 24 and 28, Holles-street.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The Rev.

CHARLES J. HUGHES, M.A. (Wrangler, Cambridge, 1852), Rector of Perrivale (population 32), begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED from the Finchley-road to his Residence (built expressly for him), CASTLEBAR-COURT, EALING, W., where he receives both Senior and Junior Pupils to prepare for the Army, Military Colleges, and the Civil Service.

MILITARY and NAVAL EDUCATION.—

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, resident at Brighton, RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS, between the ages of Twelve and Fifteen, who may be destined for the Military and Naval Professions. With a view to this ultimate object, the entire course of Study, from the outset, is regulated expressly in conformity with the requirements of the Examinations at Addiscombe, Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Portsmouth; and every care is taken to direct special attention to those subjects likely to prove professionally useful in the future career of the Naval or Military officer. The Pupils are examined periodically in Mathematics by Professor J. R. Young, formerly of Belfast College, and Author of "A Course of Mathematics, Pure and Mixed, for the Use of Candidates for the Military and Civil Service Examinations," &c.; and also in Classics and Modern Languages by Scholars of repute. Prospectuses may be had of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.
Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

A LADY can strongly recommend an EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT, who is accustomed to the care of children, and who wishes to RETURN to Calcutta about the end of April, or in May.
For further particulars apply to C. W. H., care of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, London, E.C.

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES.

6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.

TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a basin of water being alone necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.

WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON AND SON,

Merchants and Drysalers,

10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BUSH-LANE, LONDON.

N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.

Retail of Chemists.

MOREHEAD ON THE DISEASES OF INDIA.

Lately published, in One Volume, 8vo., price 21s.

CLINICAL RESEARCHES ON DISEASE

in INDIA. By CHARLES MOREHEAD, M.D., Principal of Grant Medical College; Surgeon to the Jemsetjee

Jeejeebhoy Hospital, &c. Second Edition, thoroughly revised.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, and Co., 14, Ludgate-hill.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.

Class VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMEN-

TARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 9, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas; also single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammers, all the recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.

Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. TENNANT, at 149, Strand, W.C.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, Corner of Spring-gardens.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s BEDSTEADS, in Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. Full-size Iron Bedsteads, 6s. 6d.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

The Paragon Couch ... 3i guineas.
The Prince of Wales Couch ... 3i guineas.
The Prince's Easy Chair ... 30s.
The Eudene Easy Chair ... 35s.
The Vienna Easy Chair ... 35s.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Prices of every article required for completely furnishing a House of any class, post free. This is the largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World.—145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co. for CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Good Stout Brussels, at 2s. 4d. per yard.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co. (formerly PRICE and GOSNELL) invite attention to the following fashionable articles of PERFUMERY.

Patronised by Royalty.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESS. BOUQUET—Rondeletia, Verbena, Opera Bouquets, Wood Violet, Frangipanni, &c.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s WARDROBE SCENT BAGS.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE PERFUME.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE SOAP.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE POMADE.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, or Ball-Room Companion, emitting on pressure a jet of delicious and refreshing perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any tooth powder—gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON, or newly-invented HAIR BRUSH, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accomplishes the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.

Manufacture—12, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET LONDON.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

THE EAST INDIA IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company are REQUIRED TO PAY at the Company's Offices, 97, Cannon-street, E.C., London, or at Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co.'s, the Bankers of the Company, No. 1, Pall-mall East, London, S.W., a CALL of £2 per Share (making £5 per Share paid), on or before the 15th day of April next, upon which sum of £3 per Share interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid from the day of payment; and that, if such Call be not so paid, the holders of Shares in default will be liable to be charged with interest upon the amount unpaid by them, and their Shares will be subject to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.

By order of the Board.
March 5, 1863. J. WESTWOOD, Secretary.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.
Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £150,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSSON, Res. Sec.
LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C., and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.
EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.
DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.
GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.

Commanding Capital, £500,000.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.
Registered in May, 1864.

The following are duty-paid prices:—

Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 68s.
Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 48s., 54s., and upwards.
Champagnes—Epernay, 59s.; Imperial Sillery, 48s. and 54s. E. Cliquet's, 58s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.
Clarets—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 66s.
Clarets—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.
All other French or German Wines in proportion.

For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

EAST-INDIA WINE COMPANY, 55, Parliament-street, London, S.W.—The following choice WINES delivered CARRIAGE FREE to every railway station in the Kingdom, and to all parts of London and its environs:—

Per Doz.
SHERRY Good 36s.
Superior Pale 42s. and 48s.
Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold, 46s. and 44s.
Very Choice, Pale or Gold 54s.
PORT Fine Crusted 42s., 44s., and 46s.
Superior Old Crusted 48s. and 54s.
Very Fine Beawing ditto 60s.
Ditto ditto, in pints 32s.
CLARET St. Julien, Larose, Second and Third Growth 36s. to 54s.
Chateau Lafitte, Margaux and Latour, First Growth 78s.
MADEIRA East India 68s. to 72s.
West India 48s. to 60s.
Direct 36s. to 54s.
MARSALA Finest quality 30s.
BUCELIAS Superior 36s. to 42s.
VIDONIA Finest 32s.
CHAMPAGNE Fine Sparkling 48s. to 54s.
Finest quality 72s.
Ditto pints 36s.
MOSELLE Finest Sparkling 78s.
HOCK Ditto ditto 78s.

OTHER GERMAN AND FRENCH WINES.
Bottles charged 2s., and Hampers or Cases 1s. per dozen, and allowed for if returned.

WINES IN WOOD SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM THE DOCKS, OR FOR EXPORTATION.

Orders and Communications to be addressed to

CHARLES JAY, Manager,

East India Wine Company,

55, Parliament-street, S.W.

The above Wines may be ordered through Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., East India Army Agents, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Morlan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.

23, Cannon-street West St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—

Messrs. LEWIN MORELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street. W. direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, &c., specially commended at the International Exhibition—Class XVII., No. 3568. Single Teeth, from 5s.; Sets, from Five Guineas.—For the successful result and efficacy of their system, vide "Lancet."

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNRIVALLED in EXTERMINATING Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

Published on the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th of each month,

THE HOME NEWS.

PRICE 6d.

A JOURNAL SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO INDIAN TOPICS AND THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

The HOME NEWS contains a Summary of the Principal Events of the Week—Parliamentary Intelligence with Full Reports of all Indian Debates—East-India House Reports—Foreign Intelligence—Opinions of the Press—Literature—Law and Police Courts—Political, Clerical, and Miscellaneous News—Arrivals and Departures of Ships from and to the East—List of Passengers Outwards and Home—Army and Navy Promotions and Changes—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Commercial, &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year £1 4s. 0d.
Postage on 48 Numbers 0 4 0

HOME NEWS OFFICES, 55, Parliament-street; and 124, Bishopsgate-street.

Subscribers to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Agency, 24s. per annum in England, are entitled to receive the HOME NEWS free of cost, except for postage, in addition to the use of their Reading Rooms, &c.

Just published, 12mo., roan, 5s. 6d.,

SANSKRIT MANUAL;

Containing—

Part I.—The Accidence of Grammar, chiefly in Roman of English Type.
Part II.—A Complete Series of Progressive Exercises.
By MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A., of University College, Oxford, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, &c., &c.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Post 8vo., price 8s.,

ADVICE TO OFFICERS IN INDIA.

By JOHN MCCOSH, M.D., late of the Bengal Medical Staff.

"To young officers going out to India, Dr. McCosh tenders the most salutary advice."—Leader.

"He is well qualified to be a mentor to the uninitiated."—United Service Magazine.

"He is always a firm, friendly, and practical adviser."—Edinburgh Courant.

"On all matters handled in it, the young officer may gain some valuable hints."—Athenaeum.

"The work is a little encyclopedia of information on miscellaneous subjects."—Edinburgh Medical Journal.

"McCosh's book is one which no cadet should be without."—Caledonian Mercury.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

12mo., cloth, price 1s. 6d., or by post, 1s. 7d.,

HOW TO SPEAK HINDUSTANI; being an easy Guide to Conversation in that language. Designed for the use of Soldiers and others proceeding to India.

By E. M. ROGERS.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.,

THE BENGALI READER: consisting of Easy Selections from the best Authors: With a Translation and Vocabulary of all the Words occurring in the Text. A New Edition, thoroughly Revised and Corrected. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

HAND-BOOK to the COTTON CULTIVATION in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY: exhibiting the Principal Contents of the various Public Records and other Works connected with the subject, in a condensed and classified form, in accordance with a Resolution of the Government of India. By J. TALBOYS WHEELER. 8vo. 16s.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., price 30s.,

COTTON HAND-BOOK for BENGAL; Being a Digest of all Information available from Official Records and other Sources on the subject of the Production of Cotton in the Bengal Provinces. Compiled by J. G. MERRICOTT.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S GLOSSARY.

GLOSSARY OF JUDICIAL and REVENUE

TERMS, and of useful words occurring in official documents relating to the Administration of the Government of British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya, Marathi, Gujarathi, Telugu, Karnata, Tamil, Malayalam, and other Languages, compiled and published under the authority of the hon. the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company. By H. WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., &c., &c. 4to. cloth, 22. 2s. 6d.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

GENTLEMEN WITH TENDER FEET.
J. CHAPPELL, 388, Strand, W.C., Boot-
 maker, and Professor of Fitting, begs to call the at-
 tention of such to his method of measuring, by which he
 guarantees, at the first trial, to produce a fit unprecedented
 for comfort, yet combined with the most fashionable shape.
 Those gentlemen on whom bootmakers have practised un-
 successfully are particularly solicited by J.C., who will under-
 take to fit them at once, however difficult. Established 1825.
 Inventor of the "Pulvinar" or Cushion Boots. Ladies' show
 rooms first floor.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY
 AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are
 prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address.
 Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Divi-
 dends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and
 the Continent.
 Every description of India-office business transacted.
 The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of At-
 torney supplied on application personally or by letter.
 India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated.
 Remittances to India at the exchange of the day.
 55, Parliament-street, S.W.
 . Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICA-
 TION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via
 Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM
 NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and
 RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office
 for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON,
 MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by
 their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th
 of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT,
 ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 13th and 27th of
 each month; and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING
 GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by
 the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 30th of every
 month.
 For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122,
 Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, South-
 ampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES
 to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Mes-
 sageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH
 MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at
 Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another
 steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo
 will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle
 (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon,
 Hong Kong, and Shanghai.
 For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and
 H. HORNBY, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured,
 and 33, Regent's-circus, Piccadilly, where handbooks of in-
 formation may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des
 Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

ORIENTAL AUSTRALIAN AND GENERAL STEAM
 AGENCY, AND GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.
PARCELS, PACKAGES, and MERCHAN-
 DISE forwarded, and PASSAGES engaged to all parts
 of the world. Baggage collected and shipped. Insurances
 effected, &c.
 CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, and ADEN—Overland,
 4th and 20th of every month.
 BOMBAY and ADEN—Overland, 12th and 27th.
 CHINA, SINGAPORE, and EASTERN SEAS—Overland,
 4th and 20th.
 AUSTRALIA and MAURITIUS—Overland, 30th.
 INDIA, CHINA and AUSTRALIA—Via Cape of Good
 Hope, per Clipper Ships, weekly.
 Prospectuses, with through rate to 500 places, free on
 application.
 G. W. WHEATLEY and Co. (late Waghorn), 150, Leaden-
 hall-street, E.C.; CHAPLIN'S, Regent-circus, W., and 33,
 Regent-street, S.W.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE and MADRAS.
STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA,
 by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belong-
 ing to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING
 COMPANY (Limited).
 The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship INDIANA,
 2,365 tons, 300-horse power, JOHN SMYTH, Commander,
 now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on
 the 18th of APRIL, embarking passengers at and leaving
 Gravesend on the 20th of APRIL, for CALCUTTA, calling
 at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This mag-
 nificent Ship, built expressly for the India trade, has been
 thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passen-
 gers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess.
 The average passage of the last eight steamers has been
 seventy-one days to Madras; the *Calcutta* performed the
 voyage in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.
 For freight or passage, apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55,
 Parliament-street, S.W.; the Broker, ALFRED BRETT and
 Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the
 Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applica-
 tions for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should
 be made.
 RICHARD DREW, Secretary.
 East India and London Shipping Company (Limited),
 9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

CONVEYANCE of PARCELS to or from
INDIA.—THE ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COM-
 PANY (Limited) undertakes to CONVEY PARCELS between
 ENGLAND and the principal places in the INTERIOR of
 INDIA. The Company's vessels ply on the Ganges, between
 Calcutta and Allahabad; and on the Indus and Sutlej, be-
 tween Kurachee, Moultan, and Feroz-pore; taking goods
 also for the Upper Indus, in correspondence with the new
 line of the Punjab Government. The Company carries at
 through rates, by road and railway, as well as by river.—For
 tariff of charges apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Com-
 pany's Office, 9, Bolder-street London.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs
 "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
 is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.
 The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless
 imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are
 on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
 . Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors,
 Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay
 and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen
 universally.

THE BEAUTIES of the EAST.—All that
 can preserve and enhance the charms of woman, youth,
 and beauty.—Madame RACHEL begs leave to inform the
 nobility, aristocracy, and her lady patronesses that she has
 just received a costly consignment of ARABIAN PREPARA-
 TIONS, which render the hair, teeth, and complexion beau-
 tiful beyond comparison; and the choicest Arabian perfumes—
 fac simile of which was presented in golden vases by the
 ladies of Paris to the Empress Eugénie, and have gained for
 her the patronage of royalty.—Can be selected at, or for-
 warded from, her Drawing-room Saloon, 47a, New Bond-street.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The greatest
 and most useful invention of the day, AQUA AMA-
 RILLA.—Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and Co., Three King-
 court, Lombard-street, Perfumers to her Majesty, respectfully
 offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually
 restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what
 age. The Aqua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes;
 it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the
 hair is once restored one application per month will keep it in
 perfect colour. Price one guinea per bottle.

NO MORE ERUPTIONS on the SKIN.—
 MOLLARD'S PERFUMED TOILET SULPHUR SOAP
 and CREAM, entirely free from any unpleasant smell, and are
 sovereign remedies against fever, local or chronic cutaneous
 eruptions, rheumatism, pains in the joints, &c. The Cream
 possesses all the properties of the renowned Bâroge Waters
 for baths. Recommended by the most eminent physicians.
 Prospectus and testimonials sent on application.

Sold wholesale and retail by F. Newberry and Sons, 45, St.
 Paul's-churchyard; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-
 street; G. Jozou, 49, Haymarket; T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-
 churchyard; P. A. Gerard, 390, Strand; Bainbridge and
 Pound, 60, Leather-lane; and at the Central Depot, 2, Rupert-
 street, Coventry-street, W.

CORYZINE.—This invaluable, non-sternu-
 tative POWDER, employed like Snuff, affords instan-
 taneous relief in incipient cases of cold, Influenza or Coryza,
 the sense of suffocation with excessive secretion supervening,
 being in both cases effectually removed. To those subject to
 this distressing complaint it is confidently recommended as a
 sure remedy.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1d. and 3s. 9d.; post free, 1s. 3d. and
 3s. 1d. in stamps, by MARSHALL and MELLIN, English
 and Foreign Chemists, 16, Tichborne-street, opposite the
 County Fire Office, Regent-street.

"INDIAN BAEL" for Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
 &c. Imported by J. G. GOULD, Pharmaceutical
 Chemist, 198, Oxford-street, corner of Orchard-street, Port-
 man-square, W.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS
 is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentle-
 men to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment
 of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its
 effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the
 body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the
 MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so
 much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may
 be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and
 the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the
 circumference of the body two inches below the hips being
 sent to the manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.
 Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.
 Postage 1s.
 " Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.
 Postage 1s. 8d.
 " An Umbilical Truss—42s., and 52s. 6d.
 Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE,
 Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.,
 &c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS
 and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are
 porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on
 like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s.
 each. Postage 6d.
 JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS
 (KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing re-
 medy for Worm disorders in Children and Adults has now
 been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweet-
 meat. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to
 three given once or twice a week will effect a safe and certain
 cure.

Prepared and sold in Tins of various sizes by THOMAS
 KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
 E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors
 in the World.
 Observe the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS"
 are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without
 which none are genuine.

PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER
 is unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating
 qualities. In bottles, 3s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. each.
 Curry and Mulligatawny Paste, in jars, 3s. 6d. and
 2s. 3d. each. Royal Combination Pickle in Bottles 2s. each

LIST OF CONDIMENTS, &c.,
 Prepared by PAYNE, and Co., at the Belasco Bungalow,
 Calcutta.

Bottles.	Bottles.
Pindaroo Chutnee 1s. 6d. & 3s.	Tamarind Fbh ... 2s. 6d. & 5s
Bengal Club ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Balachow ... 1s. 6d.
Green Mango ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Genuine Cayenne 1s. and 2s.
Cashmere ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Neapol Pepper ... 1s.
Lucknow (sweet) ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Guava Jelly ... 2s. 6d. each.
Curry Sauce ... 1s. 6d.	Preserved Mangoes 2s. 2s. 6d.
Tap ... 1s. 6d.	Do. Jamaica
Pickled Limes ... 1s. 6d.	Ginger ... from 2s. 6d.
Pickled Mangoes 2s. 6d. & 5s.	Do. Chinese
Essence of Chillies 1s. 9d.	Ginger ... 3-4 5s. and 10s.
Genuine Arrowroot, 1 lb. tins, 2s.; 7 lb. tins, 10s. 6d. each.	

PAYNE and Co., Foreign Warehousemen, Wine Mer-
 chants, and Importers of Indian Delicacies, 328, Regent-
 street, and 46, Mortimer-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic.

Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger and Camomile.

GINGER has long been deservedly known
 as an excellent domestic medicine, and, combined with
 camomile, it is the most efficient stomachic tonic known, for
 while the ginger relieves the stomach from distension and
 flatulency, arising from impaired digestion, the camomile
 strengthens the coats of the stomach, and by that means gives
 it a healthy and invigorating tone. So highly concentrated
 is this preparation, it is unimpaired by age or climate, and
 well adapted for exportation. In Gout, Spasms, Dysentery,
 Cholera, or those complaints incidental to tropical climates, it
 is invaluable, as in numerous cases a dose or two has checked
 and frequently cured most alarming attacks. No family should
 be without it. Sold in half-pints, quarter-pints, and one-eighth
 pints.

Agreeable Seidlitz Powder, in one bottle, protected by a
 case, with measure and spoon included. The advantage of
 this preparation is the perfect combination of the solid in-
 gredients of the Seidlitz Spring in one compound powder.
 It is very cooling and refreshing, well adapted for exporta-
 tion, or travellers by land or sea.

Aromatic Tincture of Quinoidin.—For the prevention of
 Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of
 Malaria.

No person exposed to the influence or predisposing cause of
 Fevers should be without it, for it taken in small doses daily
 the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its
 principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Con-
 tagion or Malaria.—Sold in mint, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON
 (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Leicester street, London, W.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words
 "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on
 the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none
 are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public
 favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the
 test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found
 on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and
 China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced.
 For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and
 Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various
 sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's
 Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent
 Medicine Vendors in the World.

PRITCHARD'S DANDELION, CAMO-

MILE, RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS.—This pecu-
 liar preparation of Dandelion acts particularly on the liver,
 thus avoiding the use of mercurials, and will be found invalu-
 able to parties suffering from a sluggish state of that organ,
 or who have resided in India or other hot climates; whilst
 the well known stomachic efficacy of camomile, rhubarb, and
 ginger, renders these pills the most happy combination pos-
 sible; and as many are at a loss for a safe remedy they will
 find this medicine a great convenience, which may be re-
 sorted to by all persons at any age, under any circumstances,
 and without the least inconvenience.

Prepared by W. Pritchard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross,
 London, in bottles, 1s. 1d. 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be
 had of all Medicine Vendors.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNE-

SIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically
 sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted
 by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,
 Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild
 Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies
 and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon
 Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which
 its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Sea-
 sons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this
 simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.
 It is prepared (in a state of perfect purity and of uniform
 strength) by DINNEFORD and Co., 173, New Bond-street,
 London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the
 World.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

BEWARE NOT.—Though surrounded by circumstances dis-
 advantageous to health, these remedies, properly applied, will
 cut short fevers, influenza, inflammation, diphtheria, and a
 host of other complaints always lurking about to seize on the
 weak, forlorn, or unwary. The superiority of Holloway's Me-
 dicines over others for subduing disease has been so widely
 and fully proved that it is only necessary to ask the afflicted
 to give them a trial, and if the instructions folded round them
 be followed, no disappointment can ever ensue, no danger-
 ous consequences result. In hoarseness and ulcerated sore
 throat the Ointment should be frequently rubbed on the neck
 and top of the chest. It will arrest the increasing inflamma-
 tion, allay disquietude, and gradually cure.

Now ready, price 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.

THE INDIAN ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

JANUARY, 1863.

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 18, Waterloo-place, S.W., Publishers to the India Office.

Will be published on Wednesday, in two vols. 8vo, with Chromo-Lithographic Illustrations, price 26s.,

THE POLISH CAPTIVITY:

An Account of the present Position and Prospects of the Poles in the Kingdom of Poland, and in the Polish Provinces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Author of "Russians at Home."

"Mr. Sutherland Edwards visited Poland in the interval between the Warsaw massacre and the breaking out of the insurrection. What he saw he has described simply, but forcibly. Few English writers are so likely as he to form a correct judgment on any matter connected with Russia or Poland. His acquaintance with each of those countries, its people, its language, and its literature, gives him advantages which few other travellers possess. In wandering with him about the streets of Warsaw, we feel that we are in the hands

of a trustworthy guide, one who can tell us what the people are chattering about, and who can explain the written mysteries which, under the veil of an unknown tongue, elude our baffled eyes. Mr. Edwards's book will be read with deep interest. It is well written, and the narratives are well constructed."—Athenaeum, March 21, 1863.

"It is a work which politicians, journalists, and all men of general information cannot at this juncture well do without."—Literary Times, March 21, 1863.

London: W. H. ALLEN and CO., No. 18, Waterloo-place, S.W.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY CHANDELIERS,

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Porcelain, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,

WALL LIGHTS, & LUSTERS, FOR GAS & CANDLES, TABLE GLASS, &c.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £2.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Meas, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.

Established 1807.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

AT

DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.

DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.

DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.

DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.

DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.

DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysel's and other patent improvements.

DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.

DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.

DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three light glass from 63s.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.

DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.

DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.

DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.

DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns, French and English.

DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.

DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong, and serviceable.

DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.

DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manufactured on their own premises, and of the very best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE AND CO. (Opening to the Monument), LONDON-BRIDGE.

LONDON—Printed by RICHARD KINDEL, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 18, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.—March 23, 1863.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

THE COURT CIRCULAR—the *Leading Fashionable Journal*—is published, price Fivepence, every Saturday Morning, by JOSEPH BRUTON, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE COURT CIRCULAR contains the *Fulllest and most Authentic Particulars* respecting all Court News and the latest movements in the *beau monde*.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, though a *Class Paper*, varies its contents with *Politics, Literature, Public Amusements, Tales, Essays, and Reviews of Books*. Books for Review to be sent early in the week.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, since it has come under the New Management, has more than **QUADRUPLED ITS SUBSCRIPTION LIST**, which is rapidly increasing with every new number. It is, therefore, an excellent medium for Advertisements intended for the upper classes.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT

and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 5 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 1/2, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a **HEALTHY PURITY** of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Moothering, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Sold at 30, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the PUNKAH,

WILL BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 25s. 2s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

GARDNERS,

By Special Appointment, Manufacturers

TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS.

ESTABLISHED

1752.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 575.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	261
BENGAL:—	
The Viceroy's Tour	262
Speech of the Lieut. Governor of Bengal at the East Indian Railway Dinner	263
Curiosities of our Civilisation	264
Insolvent Court	265
Miscellaneous	265
Shipping and Commercial	267
MADRAS:—	
Mysore	267
Miscellaneous	268
Shipping and Commercial	268
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	269
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	270
DOMESTIC	274
OFFICIAL PAPERS	275
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The Indian Council	276
The late Sir James Outram	276
Coolie Emigration to Reunion	277
Indian Railways	277
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT	
ROME:—	
Funeral of Sir James Outram	277
Indian Branch Railway	278
Shipping and Domestic	279
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	279
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	279

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Feb. 23	Burmah (Rangoon)	Feb. 13
Madras	" 29	Bombay	" 28
Agre	" 21	Ceylon	March 2
China (Hong Kong)	Feb. 14.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

LORD ELGIN was still proceeding on his tour through the Upper Provinces. Before he returns to the Bengal presidency he will have seen a great deal of the country which he has undertaken to govern. By next cold season it is supposed the railway will be finished to Delhi, and if his lordship returns to Calcutta in 1865 he will find (says the *Friend of India*) every point from Mooltan and Bombay to Nagpore and the Bay of Bengal accessible by railway.

Our intelligence from Jynteah is to the effect that Oakiang Nungba, the principal rebel leader, has been arrested and executed. This summary proceeding has spread terror among the rebels, and will, we trust, be a salutary lesson. The reward of Rs. 1,000, which was offered for his apprehension, has been paid to the parties who captured him. The stockades at Oomkai and Oomkiong have been destroyed. The 28th N.I., now in the Cossyah Hills, is to be relieved in the beginning of next month. An engagement had taken place between a body of police and the rebels, in which the latter were defeated.

Sir Charles Trevelyan is still hard at work in the preparation of his Budget, and has called upon Madras and Bombay to furnish him with financial statements respecting those

presidencies. Sir Charles contemplates the amalgamation of the various finance departments.

The members of the Legislative Council of Madras have been a little mortified by finding the measures [that were approved and passed relating to the pier and the management of boats and catamarans, subjects on which they ought to have some local knowledge, utterly disallowed by the Governor-general. The objection to them is the fact that they make certain offences punishable in a way somewhat different from that provided by the regulations of the Penal Code.

Prince Mahomed Fuckerodeen, one of the Mysore Royal family, has forfeited his protection order in the Calcutta Insolvent Court by a gross breach of his most solemn promise to settle with his creditors, which he was enabled to do by his share of that large grant to his family, which created so much dissatisfaction in the European community of India. The Judge complained that the Prince had behaved in a most improper manner, and that instead of paying off his debts, had spent his share of the grant in festivities of all kinds.

On the 18th of February the Honourable Mr. Harrington moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the speedy adjudication of claims to waste lands. The Bill proposes that all such claims should be decided by a special Court, consisting of three judges. The decision of the Court is to be final. The motion was agreed to.

We regret to hear of the death of Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B., Governor of the Mauritius. He had filled his post with credit for five years. He died at Reduit on the evening of the 10th January.

We perceive that the "non-regulation district" of Darjeeling is to participate in the Act for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature, commonly called the Civil Procedure Code.

Reports from the opium districts have been received up to the 10th instant, stating the prospects of the season to be very promising. The rain which fell in January, though rather too heavy in one or two districts, has, notwithstanding, been productive of much benefit generally, and though there may not be a bumper crop, there is every reason to expect a good average one, which, from the extent of land under cultivation, would be from 46,000 to 50,000 chests.

A very curious case connected with the question of the transfer of India from the late East India Company to the Crown has just occurred. Major F. C. Salisbury, formerly of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and of H.M.'s

101st Royal Fusiliers, had written to the directors of the Bengal Military Fund, declining to pay any further subscriptions to the Fund, on the grounds that he no longer belonged to the Indian Army; that the Government which had ordered him to subscribe as a condition of entrance into its service was no more; and that, in fine, he was no longer a Company's or Indian officer, but an officer of one of H.M.'s British line regiments, and as such absolved from all obligation of belonging or subscribing to the institution in question. The local authorities at once pointed out to Major Salisbury that his view of the question was entirely a mistake, and have compelled him to continue his subscription to the Fund. The case is to be referred, however, for final decision, to the Secretary of State for India.

It is said that the costly economy of the Military Finance Department will soon be got rid of altogether, and that its duties will be transferred to the office of the Military Accountant to the Government of India. The Military Finance Department, intended to diminish expenditure, is itself maintained at an expense of two lakhs a year.

The High Court of Madras has affirmed the judgments on the Satapoor murder case. The Ranees and two others are to be hanged. The Ranees had caused a poor dancing girl to be murdered. An appeal was made in her favour to the Government, but the decision of the law was upheld, and the natives will have an opportunity of learning that British justice recognises no distinction of rank.

The question of taxes on tobacco and betel in the provinces of Central India has been for some time under the consideration of the Government of India. These taxes could be very easily and economically collected. It is believed, however, that the Viceroy is averse, for some reason not explained, to these taxes being imposed at the present time.

It has been proposed to erect a new town at Konay, in North Canara, and to make it the head-quarters station of the district. The Bombay Government engaged Captain Baker, of the Engineers, to line out the town, and his plan was approved of by some of the authorities, but the Chief Engineer complained that he had not been consulted by Captain Baker, and finally objected to the plan as it stood. With some modifications, however, we suppose it will be at last adopted, for the Government of Bombay is apparently most anxious to have the undertaking expedited, let the expense be what it may, as may be gathered from the following paragraphs (Nos. 10 and 11) from a resolution passed on the 15th of September of 1862:—

"A cotton crop far larger and more valuable than any which has ever yet been grown in the Southern Mahratta country is now growing, and will be ready for exportation before the end of the season. The

money value of this crop to India is very great, but its value to England cannot be told in money, and every additional thousand bales which we can get down to the sea coast before the season closes in June may not only save scores of weavers from starvation or crime, but may play no unimportant part in ensuring peace and prosperity to the manufacturing districts of more than one country in Europe.

"These are not considerations to be weighed against improved gradients, or even a few miles more or less of road to be made. Government know that by the lines on which Captain Baker proposes to work cotton carts can travel and have travelled, and that by the work which he proposes to do these roads can be greatly improved, secured, and made still more easy for cart traffic. The utmost which he can fairly spend upon them during this season will be repaid, and more than repaid, by the results of this very season, without looking to future years."

Mr. Edward Levinge, of the Irish bar, has succeeded Sir Charles Jackson in the High Court of Bengal. Mr. Levinge is the author of "The Irish Justice of the Peace," said to be a work of merit.

Enquiries have been made of us if there is to be any change made in the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishments. We can assure our readers that, certainly for the present, no alteration in the ecclesiastical regulations is contemplated.

The Great India Peninsular Railway Company proposed some time back to make Hyderabad the terminus of the Madras and Bombay Railways. The Government have just directed a survey to be made of the country between Gooty and Hyderabad via Kurnool, with a view to acceding to the proposition.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Private Telegrams.)

BOMBAY, March 12.

Goods, 3a. up. Cotton lower. Freight, 75s. to 85s.

Another telegram quotes cotton higher.

Exchange, 2s. 0 13-16d.

March 13.

The quotations are:—Broach, 470r. per candy; Dhollera, 435r. per candy, advance 3r. Freight, 85s. per ton, decline 5s. Exchange, 2s. 0½d. per rupee, decline ½. Broach will cost 16'440d. per lb. with freight, or 16 7-16d.; Dhollera, 15'266d. per lb. with freight, or 15½d. Shirtings.—50-39in., 6lb., 6r. 12a., net 11s. 3d., advance 2a.; 54-39in., 7lb., 7r. 14a., net 13s. 1d., advance 4a.; 60-39in., 8lb., 8r. 14a., net 14s. 9d., advance 4a.; 64-39in., 8lb. 10oz., 9r. 3a., net 15s. 3d., advance 3a.; 54-45in., 8½lb., 9r., net 15s.

Market brisk. Latest date from England, 17th of February.

CALCUTTA, March 12.

Freights drooping, 5s. down.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. E. B. Bhargava, Royal Engrs., at Malta, March 21. Capt. Tyrwitt Palmer, R.A., at Barrackpore, aged 38, Feb. 7.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Col. S. Parr, late of 23rd regt. B.N.I., at Preston, Lancashire, March 21. Lieut. J. Strong, I.N., at Clarence Lodge, Shirley, aged 29, March 22.

MADRAS.—Ensign Edward T. Rogers, Madras army, at Kamptee, aged 19, Feb. 12.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSHFIELD.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Sir C. Jackson, Mr. Sandeman, Mr. B. Trevor, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. B. Smith, jun., Maj. and Mrs. Wyld, Hon. E. Lawton, Capt. Alexander, Mr. T. Teal, Capt. Sevenoaks, Mr. S. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. and Miss Smully. FROM MADRAS.—Brig. Pittton, from Hong Kong.—Surg. maj. Carnegie, Capt. Findlay, Mr. Moul. FROM SINGAPORE.—Hon. Mrs. Colclough. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Lord Lonsborough, Mr. Swinton, Mr. Triandilich, Mrs. Lyall, Mr. Lange, Mr. A. O. Davis. FROM MALTA.—Mr. Morris, Gen. Bates, Maj. Agar, Mr. Galloway.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon, March 31.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Holmes, Capt. French, Dr. E. Taylor, Mrs. Crawford and two children, Mrs. Deane and inf., Capt. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Bait and two children, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Hall and child, Mr. A. Lethbridge, Mrs. Terry and three children, Col. and Mrs. Glynn and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Andrews and inf., Mr. A. Creswell, Mr. L. R. Caryn. FROM MADRAS.—Brig. and Mrs. Whistler, Mr. Whistler, Dr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Melbourn, Col. and Mrs. Laxford, Mrs. Ford and five children, Mr. Harris and four children, Mrs. Orr and inf.

BENGAL.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

(FROM OUR "SPECIAL GRIFF.")

AGRA, Feb. 18.—Surprise is the chronic mental state of griffinhood, so that no essential change has been wrought in the mind of this particular griff by the intelligence he has just received that in the opinion of the standing counsel to Government it is criminal under section 449 of the Penal Code to speak the naked truth about the political relations of such native families as that of Mysore with the ruling power in India. His prospects of acquaintance with No. 1 Chowringhee, at the instance of "our friend" of Russapuglah, are so very remote that they have not disturbed his enjoyment of the grandeur and gaieties of Agra during the Governor-general's stay there, which stay will end by the departure of the camp tomorrow morning, (Thursday, 19th instant,) on the first march towards Muttra, where they will halt for the 21st and 22nd instant; thence for Delhi, where the 3rd and 4th of March are to be spent; and Meerut will be the next principal point where receptions will be held, from the 7th to the 9th instant. Before this reaches Calcutta, it will have become known to all that Mr. H. B. Harrington is the successor of Mr. Edmonstone in the government of the North-West. Of course, in the crowds of civilians who have come together in this tour to meet his Excellency, the question of this succession has been generally and anxiously discussed, and from those discussions it is clear that, in selecting Mr. Harrington as the best and fittest man for the high honour of that important post, Lord Elgin's opinion will be endorsed by the large majority of officials, and the new Lieutenant-Governor will have a more popular reception than would any of the gentlemen named in competition with him by the various newspapers, whose wishes were fathers to their confidently expressed thoughts on the matter. Griffs have no business to have any opinions, or there might be some room here for saying, that whilst holding Mr. Harrington's qualifications as a statesman in no very high estimation, there is no doubt that he is a "safe" man for such a post at such a time as the present; that he is an exact and diligent man of business, and thoroughly conversant with the routine thereof; that even a little personal acquaintance with the North-West proves the soundness of Mr. Harrington's dictum in his place in Council two years ago, "that the one thing needed for the country is rest;" that it is quite certain it will have rest under the rule of a Governor whose leading principle is declared, *quies non movet*; and, finally, that now Mr. Maine has taken his place in Council Mr. Harrington will be much more useful, and less in the way as a negative lieutenant-governor than as the obstructive member in the Supreme Council. Talking of lieutenant-governors, it is to be hoped that misprints are not punishable as constructive petit-treason or something of that sort, under section something of that all-comprehensive Penal Code; otherwise, like poor Richard de Birchington in the *Ingoldsby Legends*,

"Our griff may get punished for P.D.'s offences."

In his report of Mr. Beadon's speech at Benares he wrote that gentleman down as saying he returned thanks "not for the covenanted only, but for military and all other servants in the civil employment," or to that effect. Now, you have printed it without the essential word "only," and, as you will see, have thereby made a very nice mess of it, of which your readers ought to hear something emphatic. Mr. Davies, the Secretary to the Punjab Government, is here, en route to England, on six months leave, Mr. Forsyth acting for him; and from the same province Mr. Reginald Saunders, the Post-master-general, is going home on furlough, whom it is said by some "who ought to know," Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie to succeed. But it is time to return to the Viceroy, who, in our last, was left feeding at an official dinner-party on the Friday night, with a day's work of private receptions before him on the following day. The innocent

sleep of griffinhood was broken at an untimely hour by unearthly noises which resolved themselves, waking sense returned, into the trumpeting of elephants, the groans of camels, the neighing of horses, and the screams of syces and drivers, who, being under orders for processionising at noon, were having a preliminary little-go of their own before breakfast. General result, dust enough to suffocate any but seasoned North-western residents. Knowing that the several chiefs were making strenuous efforts to outvie each other in the extent and splendour of their followings, we took an early turn to see how the land lay. Coming in the early morning upon the enormous camp, in which the Governor-general's canvass town formed but a moderate item, the scene was a striking one. Every kind of tent was spread over square miles of encamping ground, with every kind of cookery going on in their neighbourhood, and the undress of every variety of Central and North-west Indian tribe showed at least two points of unity, dirt and simplicity of design, the Calcutta bazaar morning costume, of a piece of string with a bow to it, being predominant among the rising generations. On every side spread the separate camps of the native potentates, contrasting in their varieties of disorder with the trim neatness of the Viceroy's central square of tentage, approached by a long and wide screen of tents, the dwellings and offices of the staff. In spite of every effort of the Government and the respective agents, every chief of any pretensions has brought in a following far beyond their own requirements and the instructions laid down for them. It is estimated that not less than one hundred and twenty thousand natives, foreign to the place, are in the numberless camps, and that estimate is probably within the mark. The confusion that results may be imagined but not described, the pressure upon every necessary of life and every convenience of the civilized portion of the visitors and residents is very trying, and the station of Agra longs for it all to be well over and the ragamuffin mob got rid of. On Saturday seven of the principal chiefs were received in private durbar, commencing at ten o'clock with the Maha Rajah Scindia, who has a splendid house here, and alone had asked and obtained permission to come in his carriage and four. The rest came up with splendid retinues, some of them really well got up and well ordered, others a mere tawdry and disorderly multitude. At the corner of the line of approach we saw the Bhurtpore *sowaree*, and noted it as a fair specimen of the better class. First came two empty carriages, each with four horses, preceding a very fine elephant carrying three men in charge of a great golden standard; the effect of the glittering silver grey of the immense standard bearer's clothing brought out against the sun-lit flag and the scarlet and green of the animal's trappings, made up one of those wonderful bits of colouring which only the East can show. Then came forty mounted sowars in blue, then elephants in scarlet and green, elephants in purple and gold, in green and silver, in every colour of the rainbow; with gilded howdahs, with silver howdahs, howdahs like phæton bodies, howdahs with awnings, with golden umbrellas, with bullion fringes, with nothing but rags and tatters, sixteen elephants in that group, then four camels, with new trappings; three more elephants in scarlet and gold with double howdahs, two young swells on horseback, twenty sowars in "assorted colours," two elephants with great pads, silver spangled, a camel carriage and four, a pair of *sowarrie* camels, one of them furious and covered with foam all down his long neck; sixteen led horses in splendid jingling trappings—the horses themselves invisible under their load of ornament; a camel gun; fifty sowars, scarlet and green; the Political Agent driving his mail phæton; camel sowars; an immense elephant with a pair of kettle drums, each about the size of a fair dining table; twenty footmen running in advance of a large litter; twelve more led horses with trappings; two camel guns; an elephant, a camel, and a crowd of runners in such a cloud of dust that one could only see a

scrimmage of some sort was going on without any cessation of their advance; two great horses, over sixteen hands high, drawing some nondescript cart; camels again; then a great shouting, and a carriage well appointed with four good cream-coloured horses, and that is the chief, a bright clever lad of some twelve years or so, speaking English fluently, and showing a strong inclination to do well under the excellent guidance of the Political Resident; then two more carriages and four, with his principal retainers; fifty more sowars; two more camels; one more great male elephant in gold clothing; and that, with unlimited dust, noise and general higgledy-piggledy, is the Rajah, as he goes in state to wait upon the Governor-general. As we arrived at the end of the broad camp-street, leading up to the durbar tent, another very brilliantly appointed cortège, all on elephants and camels, was coming up from another direction, so we waited to see the ceremonial of the reception. The street itself was lined with the irregular cavalry, and on each side of the approach to it was a line of elephants, of which above two hundred are in the Viceroy's camp; the grass had been well watered, and the street was kept entirely clear; in front of the durbar tent floated the great standard, and the Rifles furnished the guard of honour and the band for the receptions. Here come the Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department and the Political Agent, on elephants, who proceed to a certain distance to meet the approaching visitor; after compliments the whole advance to the entrance of the tent, where they are met by the Foreign Secretary and the Governor-general's agent: the visitor descends from the elephant and enters an open litter, and thence to the ground. The Secretary and the Agent take each a hand, and the visitor is led into the presence of the Viceroy, who has a quarter of an hour's talk and interchange of civilities, and the visitor retires with equally punctilious ceremonial. Here they come, and the curious character of the head-dress and the garments of gold embroidery puzzle the spectator until he sees that it is a woman, wearing the Star of India. The Secunder Begum of Bhopal, whose self-sacrificing loyalty and personal services in the mutinies, and her resolute stand against the prejudices of her race in her conduct ever since, entitle her to the respect and moral support of every Englishman. And so she departs laughing and chatting with her European companions; some sixteen elephants in one compact mass of glitter and brilliant colours going down in the sunshine, a picture whose life and splendour even a Turner could not fix upon canvas. The ceremonial of one reception is that of all, except that, as you were advised by telegram, the Viceroy announced to the Nawab of Rampore, during his reception, that he had been selected to the honour of a seat in the Supreme Council, in place of the late Maharaja of Puttiala. The Nawab's excellent services in the mutinies had already been rewarded with the Star of India, and his consideration among the Mahomedan people, his moderation of conduct, and steady loyalty since then, render the selection an altogether unexceptionable one, granting that the native element in the Governor-general's Council is desirable. In person and feature his Highness is a stout, elderly, grave-looking man, with a certain dignity in his bearing, and reminding one much of the great Dan O'Connell, if one could fancy the great Dan in the Nawab's head-dress. During Saturday and Monday the following chiefs had the honour of the private reception:—

Maharajah Seindia, Maharajah of Jeypore, Begum of Bhopal, Maharajah of Boondee, Maharajah of Bhurtore, Chief of Kotah, Chief of Ulwar, Nawab of Tonk, Maharajah of Dholepore, Maharajah of Jahlawar, Nawab of Rampore, Maharajah of Duttea, Maharajah of Cheerkaree, Rajah of Chutterpore, Rajah Surenlejut Sing of Baroda, Rajah of Kothee, Jageerdar of Logassee, Jageerdar of Allipoora, and Jageerdar of Gouribar.

Sunday was a welcome intervening day of rest for the very hard-working Viceregal personages and the Staff, and on Tuesday came the long looked-for grand durbar—much too grand an

occasion to stuff into the end of a long letter, the more especially as there must also be some accounts of the less stately visits of the strangers to the wonderful Taj Mehal. But the speech of his Excellency to the assembled chiefs expressed to them collectively the sentiments with which he had welcomed them individually, and comes fitly in connection with their more important private reception. This was as follows:—

"PRINCES AND CHIEFS,—In inviting you to meet me here, it was my wish in the first place to become acquainted with you personally, and also to convey to you, in obedience to the gracious command which I received from her Majesty the Queen upon my departure from England, the assurance of the deep interest which her Majesty takes in the welfare of the Chiefs of India. I have now to thank you for the alacrity with which, in compliance with my request, you have, many of you from considerable distances, assembled at this place.

"Having received during the course of the last few days many of the principal personages among you in private durbar, where I have had the opportunity of communicating my views on matters of interest and importance, I need not detain you on this occasion by many words.

"Before taking leave of you, however, I desire to address to you collectively a few general remarks upon the present state of affairs in India, and upon the duties which that state of affairs imposes upon us all.

"Peace, I need hardly remind you of the fact, now happily prevails throughout the whole extent of this vast empire, domestic treason has been crushed, and foreign enemies have been taught to respect the power of the arms of England. The British Government is desirous to take advantage of this favourable opportunity, not to extend the bounds of its dominions, but to develop the resources and draw forth the natural wealth of India, and thus to promote the well-being and happiness both of rulers and of the people.

"With this view many measures of improvement and progress have already been introduced, and among them I may name, as most conspicuous, the railway and electric telegraph,—those great discoveries of this age which have so largely increased the wealth and power of the mightiest nations of the West.

"By diffusing education among your vassals and dependents, establishing schools, promoting the construction of good roads, and suppressing, with the whole weight of your authority and influence, barbarous usages and crimes, such as infanticide, suttee, thuggee and dacoitee, you may, Princes and Chiefs, effectually second these endeavours of the British Government, and secure for yourselves and your people a full share of the benefits which the measures to which I have alluded are calculated to confer upon you. I have observed with satisfaction the steps which many of you have already taken in this direction, and more especially the enlightened policy which has induced some of you to remove transit and other duties, which obstructed the free course of commerce through your States.

"As representing the paramount power, it is my duty to keep the peace in India; for this purpose her Majesty the Queen has placed at my disposal a large and gallant army, which, if the necessity should arise, I shall not hesitate to employ for the repression of disorder and the punishment of any who may be rash enough to disturb the general tranquillity. But it is also my duty to extend the hand of encouragement and friendship to all who labour for the good of India, and to assure you that the chiefs who make their own dependents contented and prosperous, establish thereby the strongest claim on the favour and protection of the British Government.

"I bid you now, princes and chiefs, farewell for a time, with the expression of my earnest hope that, on your return to your homes, health and happiness may attend you."

The rest of my Agra notes must be reserved for another sketch. For the present, the guns are announcing every few minutes the return visits paid by the Viceroy to those whom he had

received as above. The camp is in a state of vigorous packing, and the clouded sky and lowering atmosphere seem rather to threaten a wet march for his Excellency to commence with.—*Englishman*, Feb. 22.

SPEECH OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL AT THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY DINNER.

The Lieut.-governor of Bengal said: The toast which has been allotted to me, and which I give with sincere and heartfelt pleasure, is "The Health of the Chief Engineers of the Railway and their Staff." I say with pleasure, because it cannot be otherwise than a pleasure to assist prominently in doing honour to men who have so eminently done their duty, and through whose means it is that we are here assembled to celebrate the completion of a great work; but, at the same time, I must regret that it has fallen to me to propose this toast, because I feel myself quite incapable of doing justice to it. The toast, however, will stand upon its own intrinsic merits, and needs no words from me to recommend it to your cordial, your enthusiastic acceptance. In these days of progress, we are so much accustomed to witness the triumphs of engineering science, and the achievement of great works which half a generation ago were thought impracticable,—we have come to think it so much a matter of course that when a railway is wanted it will be made, and that when once undertaken it will in due time be finished, whatever be the difficulties and obstacles that impede its execution, and we hear the language of important criticism so much more frequently and loudly expressed than the voice of encouragement and praise—that we are apt to lose sight of the real glory of such a work as this, and, in the complacent satisfaction we derive from its possession and use, to forget the masterly skill, the fertile resource, the indomitable energy, of those who designed and brought it to perfection. But, on an occasion like this, when we are met together under the auspices of the ruler of the land—the noble and distinguished Viceroy and representative of our gracious Queen—who has ever been remarkable for his enlightened advocacy and patronage of useful and industrial enterprise, and whose confidence it is my highest honour to enjoy,—when we are met together under such auspices to mark the completion of the great artery of communication between the metropolis and the North-West Provinces, and the first main link in the system of railways with which the whole continent of India will, sooner or later, be reticulated,—of a work which has already begun to bear abundant fruit, and which, whether in its structural completeness, or in its political, commercial, and social importance, is unsurpassed by any railway in the world—it is right, I say, that those who have hitherto wrought bravely and unflinchingly towards the accomplishment of this great object, in spite of difficulties which on the whole are perhaps unequalled in the annals of engineering, should, on the conclusion of their labours, be crowned with their full meed of praise, and that in addition to the high consciousness of having done their duty, and done it well, they should be unmistakably assured that their labours are appreciated, and that they have earned the approbation and gratitude of their fellow countrymen. And, indeed, it is difficult to say which is the more deserving of our admiration—the work itself which most of us had the opportunity of seeing yesterday, or the skill and perseverance of those by whom it was planned and executed. To those who can remember the time, now nearly twenty years ago, when the question of railways in India was first practically taken up by Sir Macdonald Stephenson, and the almost contemptuous reception with which the proposal to construct them was met, it must seem, as it does to me, little short of a miracle that what was then deemed by high authority to be a chimera, should now be an accomplished fact. The objections made to the undertaking were indeed for the most part frivolous enough, such, for instance, as that white ants would eat the sleepers—that the rains would wash away the embankments—that rust

would corrode the rails—that the sun would scorch the passengers—and, above all, that the natives could never be persuaded to ride in the carriages; but there were also grave and serious doubts as to the success of the scheme which required nerve to solve, and it is owing, I think, a good deal to the fact that the real difficulties and the actual cost of the undertaking were not half foreseen, that we have a railway at all; for if they had been foreseen, while yet the enormous traffic which the railway has attracted to itself even in its infancy was wholly unlooked for, our meeting to-day would more probably have been held in a different place to see the first sod turned, than to celebrate the opening of the line to Benares, a distance of some 550 miles, and the completion of a further distance of some 300 miles from Allahabad to the North West. But all these difficulties have been successfully overcome by the ability and unwearied exertions of the engineers, and though the cost has been far greater than was anticipated, we are in possession of a railway, which in point of construction may vie with any in the world, and which promises in a short time to be as profitable as a commercial enterprise, as it has been already productive of boundless advantage both to the Government and to the people. I will now with your permission allude briefly to some salient facts connected with the construction of this line, which, though well known to some of you, may be instructive to others, and which will serve to show the magnitude of the work, and the difficulties by which its execution has been beset. The railway was proposed in 1844, and the subject was strongly recommended to the favourable consideration of the Court of Directors. The Court, though gravely stating the objections to the scheme, some of which I have alluded to, nevertheless sent out an experienced engineer, by whom levels were taken on the direct route from Calcutta to Mirzapore, and a favourable report made; but nothing was practically done, and the matter slept for nearly five years, when the project was revived by Lord Dalhousie, and encouraged by the promise of a State guarantee, Mr. Turnbull, who had been sent out by the newly formed railway company, proposed an experimental line to Raneegunge, pending the settlement of the question whether the main line should run direct to Mirzapore or by the Ganges Valley. This was agreed to; the work was begun in 1851, and the line was opened to Pundooah (37 miles) in September, 1854, and to Raneegunge (121 miles) in February, 1855. In March, 1853, Colonel Baker and Mr. Turnbull reported in favour of the Ganges Valley line, and this deviation from the original project was sanctioned by Lord Dalhousie, as likely to open up the great marts of commerce in Bengal and Behar. Not that it was not felt at that time that a direct line might eventually be required, but the Ganges line was selected as the one most promising as a paying mercantile speculation. And for my own part, though I do not question the soundness of the decision then arrived at, I cannot doubt that before long a direct line will be made, for I do not believe that the people of the North-west will patiently endure a line which adds 100 miles to their natural distance from Calcutta, and saddles with a proportionate extra cost every ton of goods sent from Benares to the seaport. The work was begun and carried on under Mr. Turnbull's management; it was opened to the River Adjai in October, 1858; to Rajmahal in October, 1860; to Bhagulpore in November, 1861; and to Monghyr in February, 1862; and finally it was extended across the Kurrumnassa, the boundary of the two lieutenant-governorships, and opened to Benares in December, 1862. The line being carried along the banks of the Bhagiruttee and Ganges, all the affluents of these great rivers had to be crossed by vast bridges, and very heavy works. The principal of these are the Adjai-bridge, 1,800 yards long, about double the length of London-bridge, the More-bridge, almost as large, the bridges over the Brahminee, Banstai, and Gomancee,—the costly works between Colgong and Bhagulpore, where the country is annually inundated to a considerable depth,—the tunnel through the quartz rock at

Monghyr,—the Kuol-bridge, with its 9 spans of 150 feet each,—and the Hulohar-bridge, with its 4 spans of the same size, resting on piers whose foundations are 55 feet below low-water level, and its auxiliary arches, no less than 631 in number to carry off the drainage water which in flood time is 10 miles wide, with a depth near the river of 9 feet. Then comes the Soane-bridge, the largest and most important work of all, with 28 spans of 150 feet each, and nearly a mile in length, including the abutments; and lastly, the heavy works near the Soane and the Kurrumnassa-bridge, consisting of 13 arches of 40 feet span, and about to be enlarged. The chief difficulties, besides those of construction, which impeded the progress of the work were its magnitude and novelty, and the impossibility, for some time, of obtaining a sufficient supply of skilled labour, and, indeed, in some important places, of any labour at all; the Sonthal insurrection, which interrupted the works for a whole season; the unhealthiness of the country, especially near the base of the Rajmahal Hills, causing great sickness and mortality among the engineers and the labourers, and frequent desertion of the latter; the failure of contractors, owing to the enormous rise in wages, and in the price of all commodities, whereby all calculations were falsified; and, more than all, the mutinies which for two full years put a stop to all progress above Monghyr, and caused the destruction of much valuable property, including twice the preparatory works at the Soane bridge. All the works on the line were designed, superintended, and carried out by Mr. Turnbull, and by his able assistants. What, then, shall we say of the men to whom we are indebted for the accomplishment of these great results, in the face of such formidable opposing circumstances? Of Mr. Turnbull, on whom the Governor-general has just passed a deserved encomium, I will only add that, in my opinion, he has deserved well of his country, and has earned a high place in that illustrious line of British engineers which the names of Brindley and Stephenson adorn. It has already been my good fortune to bring Mr. Turnbull's name officially and prominently to the notice of the Governor-general in Council in connection with the completion of the Bengal division of the railway, and I now call upon you to join me in expressing our hearty approval of his eminent services. In regard to Mr. Sibley, the architect of the Adjai and More bridges, and now the chief engineer of the North-west division, and to Mr. Purcell, to whom we owe those elegant and substantial bridges which span the stream of the Kuol and the floods of the Hulohar—their works speak for them. They are both entitled to our cordial thanks and acknowledgments. Our special thanks are also due to Mr. Power, who built the greater part of the Soane Bridge—that magnificent structure upon which we have gazed with admiration, if not with awe; and to Mr. Schmidt, who completed it. As you have already been reminded, it is the longest bridge in existence, save one, and may well be regarded as one of the wonders of the world. Mr. Power has now been appointed to succeed Mr. Turnbull as chief engineer of the Bengal division, and will, I have no doubt, emulate the example of his honoured predecessor. Mr. Schmidt, whose personal activity and devotion under great physical deprivation and suffering I myself witnessed, is, I believe, a gentleman of foreign extraction, if not of foreign birth; but if we call him an Englishman, we pay a compliment to ourselves rather than to him. And now I have done. I can only beg that my imperfect advocacy may not in the least degree impair the warmth with which you join me in drinking health and prosperity to the engineers of the East India Railway.

Mr. Sibley, in returning thanks on behalf of the engineering staff in the N. W. Provinces, said:—Sir, my lord and gentlemen,—On behalf of the engineering staff in the North-West Provinces, I rise to acknowledge the honour which has been done to us. We of the North-West can claim but a tithe, and that a very easy tithe, of that portion of the line in celebration of the opening of which we are met to-day, and I should feel

more diffident did our claim to thanks rest on that alone; but, as has been stated, we have 280 miles of opened line in operation from Allahabad to Agra, which will be extended, in, I hope, the course of a few weeks by fifty miles to Allyghur. Thenceforward to Gazeed-oodeen-nuggur, the first station on this side of Delhi, the line is ready for the permanent way, awaiting only sleepers. Again, from hence to the Jumna at Allahabad the line is ready for the permanent way, except only the Touse Bridge, and the girders of the Kudjoree Bridge, near Mirzapore, now in course of erection. The supply of timber sleepers has been, and will probably continue to be, a main difficulty, which may perhaps even-tuate in our substituting wrought-iron bearers. Should materials arrive in time this year, 1863 may yet see a train leaving the banks of the Hooghly at Calcutta, and running with one solitary break at the Jumna at Allahabad to the hither bank of the Jumna at Delhi. The public has at times exhibited an impatience which was not unnatural, but which I may term, I hope without offence, an "uninformed" impatience. Accepting the popular idea of the generally level and easy character of the country traversed, but few, I fancy, were aware of these great natural difficulties, which have been so interestingly adverted to by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and of the successful solution of which those who travelled from Calcutta yesterday and the day before saw so many admirable examples in the words of my esteemed friend and former master, Mr. George Turnbull. So again as to the supply of timber for sleepers much misconception has prevailed, the popular idea being that this country is covered with forest-jungle; the untravelled commercial mind probably regarding it as an unlimited timber deposit, on which drafts for sleepers to any amount would be honoured on presentation. To this is to be added that the machinery of our procedure is, almost of necessity, somewhat complex, and that where wheel has to work into wheel before motion is produced, some friction, and consequently retardation, must necessarily ensue. When these things come to be fairly considered, I am not without hope that the result of our labours during the last eleven years, though falling short of sanguine expectation, as human exertions generally do, may be deemed, on the whole, to be not altogether unsatisfactory. That our labours have not been light I can conscientiously state, but they have carried with them very much their own reward. While the best considered measures of the statesman might in many cases be but tentative, and in some even may bring suffering in their train, we have the high satisfaction of feeling that our labours are attended with unmixed benefit to the people of this land; while our works are in course of construction, they afford profitable employment to many thousands, besides at the same time teaching them the mechanical appliances, the more skilled construction, and the better organization of labours of the West; and when complete, these works provide those "easy means of communication" which, it has been truly said, form one of the three chief requisites to make a nation great and happy. When to labours so far self-rewarding is given that confidence and support, on the part of those whom we serve at home, which has been so constantly afforded by our Board of Directors, there would seem, to make our reward complete, to need but that public appreciation in approval which has been so warmly bestowed to-night. For the very handsome, and as far as myself is concerned, the I fear too flattering manner in which this toast was proposed by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the very kindly manner in which it was received, I beg again, in the name of the engineering staff in the North-West Provinces, to return our very sincere and hearty thanks.—*Hurkaru.*

CURIOSITIES OF OUR CIVILISATION.

What a pity it is that human nature, or at least what we believe to be its highest form in the shape of the educated Englishman, is not perfect. We are all this year congratulating our-

selves on the progress of England everywhere, but especially in the East. We have commenced the civilisation of China, utterly uninfluenced by the fact that our hands are already too full to permit of our governing indirectly nearly half the population of the world. In the whole history of our empire, from Ultima Thule to far Otago—both extremes being characteristically occupied by Scotchmen—no fact has been so cheering as the uniform success of our administration of India. The English journals confess this, and the Indian papers, which are more intimately acquainted with local details, while grumblingly acknowledging past success, murmur only because progress has not been still more rapid. But with all its triumphs of war and peace, Anglo-India has one or two thorns in its flesh, of which it is well to be occasionally reminded. Side by side with our civilisation, in the East as in the West, march certain gaunt spectres, presaging evil, which should temper our gratification and lessen our boasting. For every Christian that we make, and for every youth that we educate, we teach at least ten the curse of intoxication; and while capital and commerce unite to increase the wealth of India, insolvency and fraud are seen hovering aloft like ill-omened vultures. Abstemious from superstition and climate, and ignorant of bankruptcy from social law and family custom, the Hindoos are being fast made by Englishmen only too familiar with both.

Let us spend a day in the Calcutta Insolvent Court, over which Sir Mordaunt Wells presides so happily both for the grave moralist and the humorous satirist. The Court would be nothing without the learned judge, who is never more in his element than when he sits in our Indian Basinghall-street, unless when it falls to his lot to deliver a charge to the grand jury on the political topics of the hour. The fraudulent debtor and too trusting creditor find as little mercy at his hands as the trained forger and the too unfortunate votary of perjury. In both cases society benefits, and we heartily forgive Sir Mordaunt for his want of judicial dignity and his love of jokes such as the Scotch "Lords of Session" indulged in in the hard drinking days at the close of last century. Let us take last Saturday (February 7th) and look at the unfortunate victims as they defiled one by one before the dread tribunal. All classes, ranks and sexes, are represented, as well as many of our leading marts of trade, besides the capital. Mussulman vies with Hindoo who shall have the largest debts and smallest assets; the Government clerk emulates the once wealthy English merchant in the extravagance of his expenditure, and even the prince appears cheek by jowl with the beggar, while Sir Mordaunt presides over the whole, now denouncing fraud in accents which ought to make men for ever virtuous, and now unbending the judicial soul to the genial influence of jokes not too refined, and witty allusions not always impersonal. We begin with Richard Crow, a Government contractor, who has been thrice insolvent since 1844, and on this occasion appears indebted for £1,369. Mr. Crow was likely to settle with all his creditors, but this case illustrates the most remarkable folly of the class who will trust debtors in proportion to the number of times they have passed through the court. A Mussulman appears next, Mozufferally Khan. Alas for our traditional belief in the sanctity of Chandernagore. Mozufferally fled to that asylum, which has hitherto been supposed to be as safe as Holyrood or Westminster, and even the French authorities have no pity on him. There he lies in gaol, and, as the sad truth is acknowledged that he has little prospect of getting out, the case is a second time adjourned. We pass on to the next suit, in which Messrs. A. Wallace and A. W. Davidson appear simply unfortunate. Throughout the transactions which are disclosed by the evidence these gentlemen were declared by the Judge to have acted most honourably. But the facts throw some light on the Banian system of India. Unfortunate Banian, to have roused the ire of "one of the Judges of the High Court" by not attending, because it was mail-day! To this fact we owe the exposure.

Gocool Chunder Roy, Banian, supplies capital, and Messrs. Wallace and Davidson their experience and skill. There was no partnership; for two years the Banian seems to have received large profits, but subsequently the speculators were unfortunate, and the rich capitalist appears as the chief creditor of the men whose brains he used and who were so silly as to trust him.

After a few satisfactory schedules we come to a perfect nest of "kite-flyers," and the worthies who are engaged in that profitable, though dangerous employment, are no less than the servants of Justice herself, the subordinate officers of the late Sudder, and now Appellate High Court. Gourgopaul Bysack, cashier of the Sudder Court, owes £6,443, which he raised by means of joint promissory notes, to which "Europeans, East Indians, and other parties" put their names. Six months without protection is the too merciful decision in this man's case, with a threat that the Chief Justice will not remain ignorant of the "kite-flying" abilities of some of his clerks. Next appears a Government pensioner, Christopher Norton Mayer, indebted £254, his second insolvency. Hard-hearted Sir Mordaunt not to believe in the virtue of a man who declared he had submitted to petition "the nobility and gentry of Calcutta; and even the Viceroy," to help him till he was turned out of doors, rather than enter the Insolvent Court. But Mayer, too, was a kite-flyer, and the decision was "three months' without protection." Mayer was succeeded by Louis Albert de Croyer who, though honest and combining the artistic and learned professions of Parisian milliner and Professor of French, was worse than Mantalini, for against £1,102 of debts the assets were *nil*. The examination of Mrs. Woods, an Agra milliner, by the too trusting Patten who would act as his own lawyer, reads like a page of Dickens. Sir Mordaunt Wells was in his element; the lady, the creditor, the metaphysical discussions as to what constituted a moral and what a legal fraud, the tyranny of the Viceroy in so impeding all traffic on the road that Patten's baggage had not yet arrived, and the evident attempt of the lady to defeat her creditors—all combined to form a scene worthy of the highest efforts of Buckstone and Keeley.

But the last case was the best. Its hero was a prince, a grandson of Tippoo, and a recipient of Rs. 5,000 out of that grant of 52 lakhs to the Mysore princes which Lord Canning and all India denounced and his successor lately condoned. Prince Mahomed Fuckerodeen received protection from the Court some months ago, on a pledge that he would pay his debts by instalments from his pension. It is sad that while an English Viceroy and ladies dance at Prince Gholam Mahomed's balls for the delectation of Mussulmans, one member of the family should decamp to avoid his creditors and another should be lying in jail for years condemned for forgery. But such is life in the capital of India. But sadder still are the woes of Sir Mordaunt Wells, who trusted only too credulously, who, contrary to command, put his faith in princes and was betrayed. We let him tell his own tale in the words of one of the daily papers which records these chronicles of Calcutta.—[Report of the Prince's case in the Insolvent Court is given in another column.]

Even the insolvent's attorney had not received his costs. We wonder if these records are read in the back parlour in Victoria-street, Westminster. But enough for one day. While we must accept certain evils as the concomitants of our civilisation, such as kite-flying, and trading without capital, and trusting not wisely but too well, our hope is that Sir Mordaunt Wells will long flourish, to prove a terror to evil-doers while he amuses them who do well.

INSOLVENT COURT.

IN RE PRINCE MAHOMED FUCKEROODEEN.

The insolvent is one of the Mysore Princes. Some months ago the Court granted him protection, on his undertaking to pay out of his stipend from Government a certain sum monthly, for the benefit of his creditors.

Mr. Carrapiet, for one of the creditors, applied this day that the protection order be withdrawn,

as the insolvent had failed to pay to the official assignee the instalments which he had been ordered by the Court to pay. The solicitor stated that with some difficulty he had been able to trace a house belonging to the insolvent, and upon information being given to the official assignee, the property was seized and sold.

His Lordship: I must say that Prince Mahomed Fuckerodeen has behaved in a very improper manner. He assured me when he was before me that if I granted him protection he would pay out of his income a certain sum for the benefit of his creditors; but he has not done so. As one of the family he has received his share of the Mysore grant, which was given to him for the express purpose of paying off his debts. Instead of paying his creditors he has spent the money in festivities and marriages. It is said that the Government made this grant because it was necessary that the Mysore princes should keep up their dignity, and they could not do so unless they were free from debt. Prince Fuckerodeen received Rs. 5,000 as his share; he did not pay one single shilling of that money towards the payment of his debts, but spent it in festivities and all kinds of ways. When he filed his schedule and came before me, I felt that it was a pity that a person in his position should go through the court, and I did all I could to persuade his relatives to settle with his creditors, and withdraw his petition. But this was not done. His debts amounted to Rs. 5,162, and the sum he received was Rs. 5,000, and he might have paid away that money towards his creditors, and been a free man. It was represented in England that the money was required to enable the family to pay off their debts. Mr. Carrapiet, who represented the creditors, consented, at my suggestion, to take twelve annas in the rupee, and the Prince then told me that if I granted him protection he would regularly pay his instalments. Mr. Carrapiet yielded to a certain extent, having had my assurance that the creditors would be paid according to the solemn promise made by the Prince. I granted the protection, and after getting it, it appears that he paid only a sum of Rs. 160 and then stopped. He has never been seen since; he has made himself scarce. The consequence is that he has taken me in completely. He made me a most solemn promise, and I granted the protection in the same way as I would have done to a European or East Indian who made me such a promise. I am sorry to see the Prince act in that way. I believe he is one of the grandsons of Tippoo, and I thought as he belonged to a wealthy family they would save him the disgrace of going through the court. Mr. Carrapiet applies to me to withdraw the protection, and I cannot refuse it. It would have been much better had the Government here been entrusted with the money to pay off the debts with their own hands, that is if the debts actually existed.

Mr. Hart, who had appeared for the insolvent, complained about his not having received his costs from the insolvent.

His Lordship said that he would have dismissed the insolvent's petition, but if he did, the insolvent would ask him to give up the Rs. 1,400 which had been realised by the sale of the house which had been seized by the official assignee.

Protection withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NICE PRINCE.—Prince Mahomed Fuckerodeen, one of the Mysore Princes, and said to be a grandson of Tippoo Sultan, is certainly not a credit to his "friend," Sir Charles. He has put in his second appearance at the Insolvent Court, and Sir Mordaunt Wells is "sorry to see him act in such a manner." Sorrow the learned Commissioner might perhaps experience, but we much doubt that the feeling was accompanied by surprise, for the prince has only acted up to the creed of a true Mahomedan, "No faith to be kept with infidels." When the insolvent prince first honoured the Court with his presence he promised the Commissioner that he would pay a certain sum out of his monthly stipend to his cre-

ditors till his debts were cleared off; but this promise has never been performed, and what is more, his Highness has done Sir Charles Wood as well as his creditors. We remember, as doubtless all Indian tax-payers do, that certain sums were lately paid over to the Mysore family to enable them to pay off their debts and keep up their dignity. Prince Fukeeroodeen received Rs. 5,000 as his share of this grant; but while he carried out the latter part of the Secretary of State's intentions according to his own idea of native dignity, he utterly ignored the former. The Rs. 5,000 was spent merrily in dances and marriages, but the debts, amounting to little over that sum, remained owing, and are likely to continue so. As the commissioner plaintively observed, the Prince has "taken him in completely." Now, in his character of an insolvent whose protection order is withdrawn for conduct not the most honest in its nature, neither we nor the public are inclined to feel much interest in Prince Fukeeroodeen, and could well afford to dismiss the subject from our minds with the simple verdict of "serve him right;" but, as a recipient of public money given for a certain purpose, and appropriated to another, we are inclined to think that he has got off considerably better than he deserves. The withdrawal of the protection order may perhaps subject the Prince to a short sojourn in the civil jail, though, as he has "made himself scarce," even that is problematical; and so in point of fact this worthy descendant of the old freebooter of the Carnatic has managed to run heavily into debt, has got Rs. 5,000 out of the public purse, and last, but by no means least, has not even paid his solicitor; while the only sum to be obtained by the creditors consists of Rs. 1,400, realised by the sale of a house belonging to the insolvent. Whether or no the Prince committed a fraudulent act in withholding information about this house from the official assignee is a question apparently not raised in the case as before the Court on Saturday, but to outside readers it is certainly a very open one. But whether it be fraudulent or not, this offshoot of Russapuglah has to all intents and purposes cheated the public out of Rs. 5,000, acted dishonourably towards his creditors, and brought the former decision of the Court into something very like public ridicule. Verily, when looking at this case and that other little trifle of the altered bank note, Sir Charles Wood may well be proud of his royal pensioners and his efforts made in their behalf. They have certainly done their best to deserve his kind interference, and if they have done nothing else have laboured hard to impress upon him the words of wisdom—"Put not thy trust in princes."—*Englishman*.

WARRANT OFFICERS.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) published last week an Order by the Secretary of State for India, withdrawing from Warrant Officers of long and meritorious service commissions on the Veteran Establishment with pay, and offering them the empty bauble of mere "honorary" commissions without pay. Of all the acts of injustice and gross breaches of faith which are to be traced to the mode in which her Majesty's advisers have seen fit to extinguish the Indian army, this is the greatest. Admitting, as we do, that what is called amalgamation was a necessary result of the events of 1857-58, we still hold that, at no great expense, the claims of justice and equity could have been satisfied in a way they have not been. Here we have an act of wrong to a most deserving class, for which there is not even the highly satisfactory and very moral excuse of a large saving to the public purse. Hitherto a warrant officer, on attaining the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, in a period of from thirty to forty years' service, might be recommended for the commission of lieutenant. As such he would receive the sum of Rs. 376-10 a-month, which is Rs. 115 more than the pay of his office without the commission. If invalided, in India, he received Rs. 206-10 a-month, which is Rs. 110 more than without the commission. If on furlough, in England, he received £118 a-year which is £38 more than if without a commission. From 1846 to June 1857 a series of General

Orders guarantee the privilege of extra pay to those who received commissions for service. And the Act of Parliament of the 2nd of August, 1858, for the better government of India, guarantees to the Indian forces "the like pay, pensions, allowances and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the Company." Yet Sir Charles Wood quietly passes an order, applicable to the past and present, as well as the future, that such commissions shall not carry the extra pay solemnly promised in, at least five, General Orders extending over eleven years, and in a recent Act of Parliament. The position and privileges of a warrant officer, miserable as they are, are the only rewards held out to the most deserving soldiers in the army in time of peace. The number of warrant officers is few, and they form a small body of highly distinguished men, who have reached their position after service extending over from a quarter to half a century. These old veterans have looked forward to the commission with pay, as the only means which will enable them to reach their native land and die in peace, leaving to their children the blessing of a respectable education.

CABOOL, Jan. 19.—The report is afloat in Cabool that Sirdar Walee Mohamed Khan took the city of Mamana by the following stratagem:—When Sirdar Walee Mohamed Khan, with his troops, arrived in Sunglakh, which is situated near Mamana, the governor of the latter place, with a party of two hundred sowars, came to the Sirdar in order to inquire about the matter. Sirdar Walee Mohamed Khan received him with due honour, and conferred on him and his chiefs valuable khilats, or honorary dresses. The Sirdar also gave the governor a horse with a silver saddle. After some minutes Sirdar Walee Mohamed Khan spoke to him, and told him that his army was going to Herat via Mamana, and so he hoped that he would appoint one or two of his chiefs in his camp to collect supplies at every stage for the army, and he (Walee Mohamed Khan) would pay him the price of everything according to the rate of the country. The governor agreed to his request, and the Sirdar ordered his baggage, battalion, and cavalry to proceed at once, but, as the road went near the city gate, the Sirdar, having given some secret orders to his troops, rode with the governor of Mamana. No sooner had they approached the city gate than Sirdar Walee Mohamed Khan asked permission of the governor to see the city, saying that he had long heard beautiful descriptions of it, and since his army was going round the city, he (Walee Mohamed Khan) wished to accompany him, and after passing through would come out by another gate. The governor accepted the proposal, and they both went into the city. They had scarcely walked a few paces within the walls when the Sirdar gave a sign to his trumpeter, who immediately warned the whole army outside and the body-guard, according to the orders of the Sirdar, pulled the governor off his horse, and imprisoned him, and it was proclaimed in the city that Sirdar Walee Mohammed Khan was not desirous of hurting any one; hearing this all the inhabitants of the city came to pay their respects to Sirdar Walee Mohammed Khan. The writer says that the above news is only a rumour which is afloat in Cabool. The truth or falsity of it will be ascertained by the arrival of the next letter.—*Jan.*

20.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, having informed Shah Ghasee Khan that he had received the letter of Ameer Sahib and that of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, requesting him (Mohamed Allee Khan) to enlist one thousand Kohistanee and Ghilzee men, and to send them as soon as possible to Herat, ordered him to send his men to the vicinity of Cabool to bring Kohistanees and Ghilzees. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan then went to Meranjee Sahib in order to read him the contents of the Ameer Sahib's letter, and returned at sunset to Balla Hissar, and Shah Ghasee sent his servants to bring the men for service.—*Jan.*

21.—A boy of ten years of age was fighting with another boy whose age was no more than eight or nine years; the former took off his shoe and struck the latter on the head, he fell down and

soon after died; his parents waited on the Governor and complained against the murderer. The Governor consulted with the Kazeer, who said, "that is a boy of unmatured age, and consequently the law prohibits his execution." Upon this the Governor ordered him to remit Rs. 1,000 as a fine; the Kazeer replied that in case of murder no fine can be imposed on the murderer. After this the Governor ordered Hakeem Khan, the Kotwal of the city, to go and collect all the property of the murderer's father, and divide it into three parts, giving one to the parent of the murdered boy, and one to the father of the murderer, and one to the Government treasury as a fine. The Kazeer said that this decision was contrary to the law, but as he authorised it he might do as he pleased.—*Delhi Gazette*.

ADDRESS.—Presented by the native Pleaders of the High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction, to Sir Charles Jackson. "To the Hon. Sir Charles R. M. Jackson, Knight, Puisne Justice H. M. High Court of Judicature, at Fort William, in Bengal. Sir,—The esteem and satisfaction with which we regard your career in the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court, however short its duration, make it incumbent upon us to address you on the occasion of your early departure for England. You have ever inspired us with a sense of your desire to render substantial justice, while your courteous conduct towards us has been so uniform and marked, that we cannot allow you to depart without making this open and public acknowledgment of the impression it has made on us. We deeply regret that we are so soon to be deprived of your services. We could have wished your stay amongst us to have been prolonged; yet we are fully aware that nearer and stronger ties draw you away to your home. In bidding you farewell we can only express our most cordial wishes for your welfare, and our most sincere prayers for your safe arrival. May a long, useful, and happy career in your native land be your reward for the years of arduous service passed in this country. Think kindly sometimes of us and of this country, as we shall often think of you, and may the Almighty God speed and prosper your happy voyage. (Signed) KISSENKISHORE, and other pleaders of the High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction." In reply, Sir Charles said:—"Gentlemen—I thank you for this kind and cordial address. I feel grateful to the Chief Justice for giving me the opportunity since my return from Penang of making myself acquainted with the pleaders who practice in this branch of the Court, and with the working of the new system in the appellate jurisdiction. It will be premature and scarcely becoming in me to express any opinion at present upon the working of the great experiment of the amalgamation of the Courts, but I cannot conceal from you the very high opinion I have formed of the pleaders who practice here. I had no idea till I sat here of the great ability and forensic skill which many of the members of this bar undoubtedly possess. I shall not hesitate to express the opinion elsewhere, and shall always take the greatest interest in your future prospects and status. I have no doubt that you will continue to add to your reputation. The late appointment of Baboo Sumbhoonath, Pundit to the bench should act as an incentive to further exertions on your part, and I trust that the ability with which he will discharge the duties of his office, and the increasing reputation of the bar, will secure for it in future the high prize which the Baboo has so deservedly won. You express a wish that I may enjoy a long and useful career at home. I hope it may be so; I do expect it. It is with a feeling of sadness that I acknowledge that my work in life is over. The summer is past and the harvest is ended, and nothing remains to me but the autumn and perhaps the winter of life spent in the quiet occupations of my English home. Again I thank you for your kind address."—*Englishman*, Feb. 20.

TIKHOOT, Feb. 12.—I am glad to be able to confirm what you stated in a recent number of the *Englishman* about this important district, for matters progress most favourably, and both planters and ryots seem satisfied.—the former

with their official rulers, the latter with the relations now existing between themselves and the planters, and which might yet be made more liberal, with advantages to both parties. There is, fortunately, much moisture in the land, and this is the first desideratum for another fine indigo season, which will add to the popularity and high price of Tirhoot Factories. The prospects of a good opium crop are not favourable, but I am happy to say that the ryots now take to the poppy cultivation most zealously, for it unquestionably pays them better than any other crop: they can grow it profitably, in spite of a little plunder on the part of the opium Amlah, and which, till you alter native nature, can never be wholly removed. The first thought both of opium and indigo Amlah is, what they can make of their situations for themselves; but the constant ventilation of this corrupt state of things has done much good, and made both opium agents and planters more on their guard against abuse of authority on the part of their servants than they were. Not long since, in opium matters, the *Hurkar's* special correspondent went much too far in the way of condemnation; but possibly, if he had not done so, his statements would not have attracted the attention they did; and the result, after all, was a vast gain to the ryots, and a great improvement upon a system which opium managers seemed to think required no reform. Another illustration of reforms coming from without, and but rarely or ever from within, is the great value attaching even to a very exaggerated view of some public abuse on the part of the press. The Lieutenant-governor's visit here gave much satisfaction, and he seemed greatly pleased with everything he saw. He made himself most accessible, and he will be fortunate in his travels if he discovers many districts in the condition of Tirhoot, which he himself, I believe, allowed to be a model for all. Every respect was paid him; two carriages waited his arrival, about three miles from the station, with a full guard of honour from the Behar Mounted Rifles, which escorted him to the residence of their commandant, Mr. Forlong, with whom he and his party remained while they were here. On his leaving, a guard of honour again went with him for three miles, a compliment with which he must have been much pleased. He made an admirable speech to the Volunteers, spoken with real earnestness, and the sentiments he expressed were just and manly. The Behar Rifles are now about a hundred strong, all well mounted, with a handsome uniform, and really form a fine-looking, soldier-like body of men; they are now getting up a good band, which will assist to enliven this station. I trust the services of the rifles may never be required, and that the country may long be blessed, as it is at present, with peace and plenty; but should it prove otherwise, one hundred well mounted English gentlemen, accustomed to a little military discipline, would do much to keep all this part of the country quiet, and save the discredit, at any rate, of the officials ever having again to run away from their posts. One great good the corps has already effected is that of bringing men together and promoting good fellowship—a duty in which the officers try to prove themselves worthy the elections made by their comrades.—*Englishman*.

NANA SAHIB'S WELL.—The most interesting event of the Viceroy's progress thus far was the solemn service at the consecration of the Memorial Well of Cawnpore, followed a few days after by a similar service at the well in which were buried those who perished during the twenty days' siege of Wheeler's entrenchment. Objection has been taken by natives themselves to the name Nana Doondopunt inscribed on the former, as handing down to all posterity the name of a monster whom Asiatics themselves would otherwise forget. They say that the name "Nana Sahib" should have been used, as more general, and, while well-known to Europeans, likely to be forgotten by our native subjects in a few years. As it is, they assert that the "bud-mashes" look upon the monument, and will long point to it, as erected in honour of the glorious deed

of Nana Doondopunt in 1857. The latest facts current in native society regarding the Nana are these. His wife visited Benares and lived there some months, at the time we mentioned that the females of his family were on their way from Nepal to that city. Afterwards she visited Bithoor. The natives assert that the Nana himself was in Benares last year for a short time, and all believe that he is still alive. Doubts are now entertained as to the death of Bala Rao, who with Tania Topee, Azeemoolah, Jowalla Persad, and the Nana, was a director of the massacre of the Cawnpore garrison in the boats. At the time he sent in the girl from his camp he was supposed by his party to be intriguing with the English, and was nominally under restraint. His death was almost immediately after reported, and a bundle of rags saturated with ghee was burned to represent his body. Such are the statements of the natives best qualified to know, and we must for generations expect conspiracies and intrigues in both Rajpootana and the Deccan such as have twice been discovered within the last twelve months.—*Friend of India*.

A STRANGE WAY OF GETTING RID OF LIFE.—The *Allahabad Gazette* records one of the many instances met with among nations over-civilised like the French and not civilised like the lower class Hindoo. A man, who had travelled from Pertabghur to see the mela at Allahabad, gave himself up to the magistrate after murdering an inoffensive child. He said he had neither friend nor acquaintance in Allahabad, and that he slept in a field on the night he arrived there. Gunfire awoke him, and he found himself so exceedingly cold, that he thought it would be good to murder some one and get hanged. Whilst entertaining this idea, two boys came in sight, so he murdered "the one nearest to him," and then gave himself up to justice. He was not at all sorry that he had committed the deed.

LANCASHIRE FUND.—The residents, European and native, of Nugee, Bijour, have held a public meeting in aid of the Lancashire Fund. They passed the resolution, among others, "that this meeting, as representing the district of Bijour, cannot be unmindful of the welcome sympathy and liberal aid which the suffering population of this and other famine-stricken districts of Northern India received from their English fellow-subjects in the year 1861; and desires now to record their deep sense, and grateful recollection of the same." Mr. Palmer, the magistrate, presided. Rs. 2,000 was collected on the spot.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 17. Burdwan, Jonghin, Liverpool, British Lion, Smith, Liverpool.—18. Wallace, White, Melbourne, Pierre, Armanee, Bourbon.—19. Mercury, Hubbard, Mauritius; Maha Rance, Ratson, Liverpool.—20. Indra, Grey, Moulmein; City of Benares, Slater, Glasgow; Llana, Hayes, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Wallace.—Mr. White and child.
Per Pierre.—Mrs. Armanee and child.
Per City of Benares.—Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. W. C. Hesketh, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. A. Anderson.
Per Indra.—Mrs. Goodall, Mrs. Nash, B. R. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Eales, Mr. Brown, Capt. Molingue, Syster, and Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Lieut. Barry, Miss M. Spears, Joseph and Jacob Mings, Mrs. Petter, Mr. Ralphs, Messrs. Crohen, Keordan, Wallace, Wright, Wallis, Clarke, Palmer, and Roberts.

Per str. Penang.—Mr. Hunter, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hansjoy, Mr. Spurdy and children, Mr. French, Mr. Preatwich, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Lurousse, Mr. Vessigue, Mr. Martin, Mr. Morrells, Mr. Discegha, Mr. Mathey.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14. Corea, Garry, Sydney.—15. Startled Fawn, Rowell, Liverpool; Western Empire, Atkinson, Mauritius; Mahomed Shah, Balme, Bombay; St. Hilda, Logan, Rangoon.—16. Abreck, Pilkin.—17. Lowen.—, Chittagong.—18. Maritana, McLean, China; Sebastian Cabot, Morgan, London.—19. Fatty Shah Allum, Michael, Bombay; Calcutta Merchant, Harrison, China; Belmont Grant, China; Ida, Dunlop, London.—20. Lightning, Taylor, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Ashton, Mr. B. Joachim, Mr. Jenkins. For GALLE.—Rev. E. C. Stuart. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Meckel. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Goodall. For SUZ.—Mr. Duncan, Col. Dodgson, Lieut. Munro, Mr. C. Pearson, Mr. A. Swinton, Aga Syed Hossein, Aga Syed Saduck, Aga Koochick, Aga Mahomed Kurrem, Mirza Abdul Kurrem, Hajie Mahomed Joffer, Ally Mahomed, Aga Mahomed Joffer, Kajeje Ramjauu Ally. For MALTA.—Mr. O. P.

L. Watson. For MADRAS.—Sir Charles Jackson, Mr. W. H. Sandeman, Mr. C. B. Trevor, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. T. R. Smith, jun., Maj. and Mrs. Wild, Hon. E. Lawless, Capt. Alexander, Mr. T. Teil, Capt. H. H. Sevenson, Capt. Hutchinson's three children, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch, Mrs. and Miss Smalley. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Col. Holmes, Capt. W. French, Dr. E. Taylor, Mrs. Diaper and infant, Capt. Marshall's children, Capt. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Rut and children, Mrs. Crawford and children, Mrs. Pixley and children, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Hill and child.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 21, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sa. Rs.	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent.	95 15 to 96 0		
New Company's Rupees 4 do.	93 12 to 94 0		
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	105 0 to 105 4		
Public Works 5 do.	106 0 to 106 4		
Ditto 5 do.	112 12 to 113 0		
New 5½ do.			

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Government Paper	5½ per ct.
Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On Deposit of Goods, &c.	7½ per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 9-16 4
Ditto with Documents, do.	2 0 15-16
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	0 0 0 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	

RATES OF ADVANCE.

per cent.	Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs.	100 Co.'s Rs.	70
4 ditto	Government Paper	100	76	
4 ditto	ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	76	
5 ditto	ditto	100	95	
5½ ditto	ditto	100	95	
	New Treasury Bills	100	95	

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
at Co.'s Rupees.		
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	8700 to 8725
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	900 to 920
Orient Bank	225	No sales.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	16 to 17
Hooghly	1000	950
Delhi Bank	500	590 to 600
Commercial Bank	2250	No sales.
Calcutta and Burmah	2500	None available.
Mercantile Bank	2100	1000
Simla Bank	2500	550
People's Bank	75	Par.
India General Steam	1000	1270
Ganges Company	500	490 to 500
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1830 to 1850
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	965 to 970
Hooghly (Eastern)	1000	1380 to 1400
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	60 to 65
Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	125 to 130
Bengal Tea Company	100	16 to 16½
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	200	Par
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	740 to 745
Calcutta Docking Company	702	1260 x.d.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	16 to 17
Central Assam Tea Company	100	110 to 112
Assam Tea Company	200	485 to 490
East India Railway Company	218	1280 to 1300
East India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	11 dis.
East India Tea Company (Limited)	100	1-5 to 1-6
Do. do.	40	41 to 42
Calcutta Auction Company (Limited)	75	13 to 15
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	1530 to 1530

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 3½ to 10 4½
Doubloons	32 6 to 32 0
Madras Gold Mohurs	15 2 to 16 0
Old Gold Mohurs	20 4 to 20 0
New Gold Mohurs	15 8 to 16 3
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt. Rs. 16 5 to 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia)	15 15 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 234 0 to 235 0
Mexican ditto	220 8 to 221 6

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2 15s 0d. to £3 17s 6d. per ton.
To Liverpool, £2 to £3 15s 0d.

MADRAS.

MYSORE.

The Rajah of Mysore and his immediate supporters are so confident of the restoration of the province that they are already speculating who is to be Resident when Mr. Bowring ceases to act as Commissioner, and are anxious for the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Devereux, whose very able and careful administration when Judicial Commissioner, and intimate knowledge of the people and their customs, commended him to the respect of all the natives. If Mysore is to be given back, it is certain that Mr. Bowring cannot consent to act as Resident, after holding the whole executive power, and equally so that Mr. Devereux, who would have made a most success-

ful Commissioner, is singularly well-fitted for the post of resident. But we hesitate to believe that Sir Charles Wood would, in spite of the distinct protests of Lord Canning and Lord Elgin, commit a political crime so great as that of handing over the souls and bodies of millions of people who have enjoyed the advantage of British rule, as well as the most fertile province in South India of the size of Scotland, to an aged chief, who for years was tried as a ruler, and plunged the country in misery, and who would be used as a tool of misgovernment, by the most bigoted and corrupt Brahmins in India. If there was reason for pronouncing the Rajah incompetent in 1847, the argument is far stronger now. Not the most perverse legal ingenuity can twist our engagement with the Rajah, whom we seated on the *musnud* and subsequently deprived only of the executive power which he was unfit to wield, into more than a promise that we should restore that power to his hands when we saw fit. Sir Charles Wood cannot, in the face of the declarations of three Governors-General, declare that a tottering old man dominated by superstitious Brahmins is, with one foot in the grave, able to govern Mysore even respectably. Still this is certain, that a month ago the Rajah boasted of having received information from home, and we fear that it is as easy for our native feudatories to obtain clandestine intelligence from the Secretary of State's office as from that of Bengal, which in this respect has a disgraceful notoriety. The erection of the Commissioner's office has accordingly been arrested.

We can only suppose that Sir Charles Wood has been tempted by the Rajah's promise to leave the country as a legacy to the Queen. This was talked of in Lord Canning's time, and, moreover, the Rajah promised to maintain General Cubbon's system of administration. But surely even Sir Charles Wood would not be guilty of so doubtful an act as mortgaging the people and country of Mysore to the Rajah for the term of his natural life, in order that we may get both by a title not a bit better than the most satisfactory one which we now possess. And General Cubbon's native system has been superseded by our own, with its codes and procedure. Such a result would be a serious commentary on the order given by the Court of Directors, that nothing should be done by us in Mysore which could not be conveniently carried on by the Rajah if the government were ever placed in his hands. Yet the moment the Punjab system is introduced such a transfer is confidently talked of! If it would please the Rajah, during the few years he has yet to live, to allow him to issue the final order in all capital cases, by all means do so. But the time has come to declare to him and before the world, as Lord Dalhousie would have done long ago, that so long as the sun endures and the English hold India they will rule Mysore according to their engagement, for at no time since we arrested the anarchy caused by the Rajah has he shown himself fit to govern, and still less now, when a great old age shows its effects in both body and mind. Moreover, the improved Punjab system has just been introduced, and Mr. Bowring is most industriously devoting himself to the purification of that quasi-Asiatic administration on which General Cubbon prided himself. We hesitate not to say that the restoration of Mysore to the Rajah on any plea, and especially on the promise that he will leave as a legacy to the Queen what is already her Majesty's, will be the greatest political crime in our history, compared with which our invasion of Afghanistan and sale of Cashmere are venial.—*Friend of India*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BACHELORS' BALL.—The bachelors of Madras certainly deserve the best thanks of their guests for having got up for them one of the pleasantest balls of the season. The assemblage commenced arriving somewhere after 9 p.m., and was rather less numerous than one usually sees at the Banqueting-hall; both circumstances being probably attributable to the consequences of the

severe round of dissipation which Madras society has been undergoing during the last week. But what was wanting in numbers was supplied by a superabundance of spirit on the part of the dancers, who kept up their exertions till an early hour on Saturday morning. The music of the 60th band was, as usual, deservedly admired, and the vocal accompaniment which they introduced into some of the pieces had a remarkably pretty effect. The supper arrangements were excellent, and the tables being spread in the verandah, where there was a pleasant sea breeze, was certainly a great improvement upon the old plan of having supper in the gallery. His Excellency the Governor was present; but retired at an early hour. We accept the commission from Madras society to offer their best thanks to the Madras Bachelors for the excellent entertainment they provided, and hope that it may not be the last time that we shall have the pleasure of recording the occurrence of such an agreeable meeting.

HYDERABAD, Jan. 30.—I wish to be more precise in regard to the information I gave you by my letter of yesterday. Scindhia holds some villages in the district of Umber which belong to the Nizam. At this place an action took place between the Arabs hired at Aurungabad by the new employé of Scindhia, and the Rathores of his former employé holding possession of those villages. The Rathores were defeated; and their jemadar going afterwards into Aurungabad, accompanied by one of his followers, the Arabs, his late opponents, attempted to seize him, and his follower was killed in the affray. The affair, then, as far as it concerns the Nizam's Government, resolves itself into a murder, committed within its jurisdiction, which it is bound to punish, for which purpose the minister is taking his measures. It is but too unhappy a fact that the interposition of his authority should be necessary from the powerlessness of his deputy at Aurungabad to do his duty. The Arabs engaged in the affair were men out of service, and I presume, at liberty to serve Scindhia temporarily or permanently, and if this murder had not been committed, the matter would have rested without agitation. The Arab Chaoos (Islam), to whom the murder is imputed, is not disposed to give himself up, and is supported by his followers; he has taken post in a strong house. The Arab chiefs here disapprove of the conduct of the Chaoos, and they will prevail upon him or coerce him to quit the country.—*Englishman*.

CASUALTIES TO THE SHIPPING.—Two other steamers have got into trouble. The *Nemesis*, which left Madras with our last fortnightly mails, contrived to knock a hole in her bottom, near Galle, and has since proceeded to Bombay for repairs. Six steamers, the *Colombo*, the *Jaxon*, the *Cadiz*, the *Burmah*, the *Euryranthe*, and the *Nemesis*, have met with accidents, in these Eastern waters, within the last four months. Three of them have been completely lost. And even while we are writing, intelligence has come to hand of the total loss of a seventh vessel, the *Bussorah*, belonging to the India Steam Navigation Company, for which Messrs. Dymes and Co. are the agents here. This steamer was wrecked off Bombay, and grave fears are entertained that all on board have perished with her.—*Madras Athenæum*.

THE SHOW OF THE MADRAS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY took place at the gardens on February 28, and was very well attended. The climate of Madras is certainly not propitious to the growth of most of our English flowers, and this fact being borne in mind, we think that the society made a very creditable display. The sweet peas and dahlias were deservedly admired. Of the latter, there were some really fine specimens. We were somewhat disappointed in the show of roses, the greater part of them appearing to be faded or overblown. One of the rose hedges at the Shevaroy's would, we fear, have surpassed the whole collection. There were but few orchids; only three specimens, we believe, having been exhibited, and those not of the finest description. It would seem a pity that more attention should not be paid to the cultivation of these magnificent flowers, which, in some

of the Indian jungles, deck almost every tree, and pervade the whole forest with their fragrance; there were some fine specimens of ferns, but chiefly of the commoner sorts. We were gratified to notice several pots of violets, with the pretty little blue flowers peeping out here and there from the green leaves, looking as if they scarcely felt at home, under the hot Indian sun. We believe that Lady Denison and Colonel Colbeck were among the successful competitors for prizes both for vegetables and flowers. The tasteful and artistic decoration of the principal tent was worthy of much praise, and it was a great relief to escape under its roof of dense green foliage from the heat outside. It is really so seldom that one sees good flowers in this country that the exhibition of the society must always be a very pleasant treat, and one which no one will have regretted going to see. The number of visitors was, as usual, very large, a fair proportion of them being ladies.—*Madras Athenæum*.

ACCIDENT TO LIEUTENANT BAIRNSFATHER.—Information has reached Madras of a painful occurrence which took place a few days since on the Neilgherries, and which nearly caused the death of a young officer, Lieutenant H. W. Bairnsfather, who was seized by a tiger when forming one of a Shikar party from Ootacamund. It appears that the party had been out previously on the morning of the same day, when they succeeded in killing one tiger. Subsequently they went after another, which, catching sight of Mr. Bairnsfather, sprang upon him and laid hold of his leg, proceeding to drag him into the jungle. His sporting companions, however, all fired at the brute, which dropped its prey and was slain, no less than twenty-two balls being found lodged in its body. It was a most providential circumstance that none of them wounded Mr. Bairnsfather. That unfortunate gentleman was carried into Ootacamund, slung in a cumby, and although much torn as to his leg, was, we believe, expected to recover. Tigers would seem to have greatly increased in number on the Blue Mountains and to have grown bolder than formerly in their depredations. We are told of as many as five together being seen recently near the Avelanche Bungalow by a Shikar party, who did not deem it prudent to meddle with them. Also of another, which actually seized and carried off a bull, within sight of the windows of a dwelling-house. What are sportsmen whose delight is in the pursuit of big game about?—*Madras Athenæum*.

THE A BATTERY, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, which arrived from Bengal on Thursday last, and encamped on the North Glacis, proceed by train, February 28, to Bangalore.

CHOLERA has broken out among the detachment of the 60th Regiment, just arrived from Wellington, several men have died of the disease.

OOTACAMUND.—We are concerned to hear of the death of Major J. W. Stretzell, of the Invalid Establishment, which took place at Ootacamund last week. The melancholy event was occasioned by lock-jaw, the result, we learn, of an injury arising from the insertion of a sharp instrument into the cavity of the ear.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 28.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10. Str. Penang, Melville, Calcutta.—12. H.M. str. Arracan, Barrow, Calcutta.—14. Northumberland, Hawkins, Suez; Jean Louis, Hart, Galle.—21. Trafalgar, Taylor, Cocanada; Britan, Jackson, Moulmein; Lord Warden, Consitt, Bimlipatam.—22. Gallant Neill, Bewa, Gopalpore.—24. Royal Stuart, Cornwell, London.—25. P. and O. S. N. Co's str. Bengal, Henry, London.—27. P. and O. str. Candia, Stewart, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Falcon.
Per str. Arracan.—Col. Biddell, wife, and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Toulon, A Battery 14th Brigade R.A., Capt. Waller, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Berresford, Dr. A. Lewer, Vet. surg. Ballock, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Bridger, 232 non-commissioned officers and privates.
Per Trafalgar.—Mrs. Gahan, Miss Murrell, Mr. Murrell, C.E., Capt. Thompson, Mr. St. Albyn.
Per Lord Warden.—Lady Whitlock, Miss Whitlock, Mrs. Freese and two children, Col. Freese, Mrs. Finlay and three children, Capt. Finlay, Miss Ireland, Lieut. Whitlock, G. Penrose, Esq., Mr. F. Stamber, Mrs. C. Stamber, Mr. Xavier.

Per Royal Stuart.—Capt. D. and Mrs. Grant, Dr. Morgan, Lieut. Cherry.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Professor Gordon, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Dr. Morton, Mrs. R. Shortland. From MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Tytler.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—Capt. Ashton, Mr. B. Joachim, Mr. Jenkins, Col. Pennywick.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 11. Str. Penang, Melville, Poudicherry.—14. Lilly, Delenclos, Bordeaux; P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nemesis, Weston, Galle, Aden, and Suez; Navarino, Simpson, Coringa; Cheviot, Henderson, London via Bimlipatam.—15. Jean Louis, Hart, Chittagong.—Empress, Burr, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Penang.—For SOER.—Messrs. Brown and Lyons. For PONDICHERY.—A. Mont Bruen, Esq.

Per P. and O. str. Bengal.—Mr. and Mrs. Trotter and child, F. Peterson, Esq., J. Bridgell, Esq., Mr. Siddle, Mr. Agnew, T. Martin, Esq., Col. Adey, Mr. R. A. Pope.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Feb. 28, 1863.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities ...	8 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ...	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills ...	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ...	10 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	2 1
Credit to 6 months ...	2 1½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ...	2 0½
" " at 3 months ...	1 1½
" " at 1 month ...	1 1½
" " at sight ...	1 1½
H.M.'s Treasury Bills ...	None.
Bank of England Post Bills ...	Par.
Mauritius Government Bills ...	Nominal.
Ceylon ditto ...	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ...	None.
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ...	Par ½ to dis
Do. on Bombay ...	Par ½ to dis

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

½ per cent. Loan ...	1859 ...	12 p.c. pm.
5 per cent. ditto ...	1856-57 ...	
5 per cent. ditto ...	1832-33 ...	
Ditto ...	1835-36 ...	4½ dis.
Ditto ...	1842-43 ...	
Ditto ...	1854-55 ...	
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ...		No transactions.
Tanjore Bonds ...		4 per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ...		3½ per cent. pm.

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes ...	95 per ct.
Ditto 5 ditto ditto ...	90 per ct.
Ditto 4½ ditto ditto ...	75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto Stock Receipts ...	75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto Promissory Notes Sica ...	75 per ct.
Ditto 4 ditto ditto Company's ...	75 per ct.
Ditto 3½ ditto ditto ditto ...	98 per ct.
On Tanjore ditto ditto ditto ...	98 per ct.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-6.

FREIGHTS.

To London £1. 0s. 0d. to £3. 2s. 6d.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS KATE PEARSON.—A curious case has been for some days before the Police Court of Bombay, in which Miss Kate Pearson, 17 years of age, sues her alleged father for separate maintenance. The father is master blacksmith in H.M.'s Dockyard. One of the witnesses, a Mahomedan, was sworn on the Bible, and when the magistrate remonstrated with the interpreter, the Mussulman said, "It is the same thing; I believe in Christ as in any other prophet." Miss Pearson wished to prove that her father had been guilty of indecently assaulting her. When examined, the alleged father denied the charge on oath, and said he had never struck her with greater violence than a parent might use. He affirmed, "She is not my daughter. I don't know whose daughter she is. My wife, who is dead, told me she was her daughter. I have always believed her to be such, and held her out to the world as my daughter." The case was adjourned.

HINDOOS VISITING ENGLAND.—We learn from the *Bombay Times* that the Marathi press habitually insist on the benefits of Hindoos visiting England. Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Balkrishna

has himself resolved to set up a house of business in London. The native journals say "he will not, of course, on his return suffer himself to undergo the very humiliating as well as disagreeable process of eating the five products of the cow, the unfailing *punch guryas*. He is too courageous a man to do it. His friends rely upon his firmness in this respect—a firmness which, it must be confessed, has failed Mr. Mahiputram by his over-anxiety to be readily admitted into his caste."

SIR W. MANSFIELD, in the course of his tour of inspection, arrived at Nusseerabad, on the 27th ultimo, after passing through Ajmere and visiting the height of Taraghur, once an old Mahratta fort, and now described by a correspondent of the *Bombay Times* as a Sanitarium. "H. M.'s 28th have a club-house here, situated in a lovely garden, where roses bloom by summer and oranges ripen in winter, and where lordly trees give shelter all day from the fiercest sun." At Nusseerabad, after an inspection of the brigade under Brigadier Younghusband, C. B., Sir W. Mansfield held a levee. Next day the Commander-in-Chief congratulated the 25th on its good character and high state of discipline. His Excellency left for Neemuch.

THE INDIAN TRAMWAY COMPANY, not satisfied that the assistance promised by Government is sufficient to induce capitalists to come forward on a large scale in England, have resolved to confine their works to the short feeder from Palej to Jumboosar, on the Bombay and Baroda Railway. The contract amounts to £70,000, the cost for a single mile being £3,500. Government provide the land, embankments, culverts, and earthworks, which are equivalent to one fourth of the cost. Some 6,000 shares have been taken up in India.

LIEUT. BROCKMAN.—Our *Paper* has the following record of an officer who lately died at Poona;—"We have learned with no little pain of the untimely demise, on the 14th Feb., of Lieut. Brockman, of the 4th K. O., which melancholy event occurred at Poona after a very brief illness. Lieut. Brockman first came to Sind with the 64th Regiment, from which corps he sold out under very peculiar circumstances. His pay sergeant defrauded the company, of which he had charge, of a very considerable amount of money. Lieut. Brockman was, of course, called on to make good the sum; having no resources he determined upon selling his commission. The officers and men of his regiment in vain attempted to dissuade him from this step; he was beloved by all, and the regiment to a man, from the colonel downwards, volunteered to raise the money by subscriptions. But the high-spirited young officer steadily adhered to his resolution, arguing, that as he had committed an error, it was nothing but right he should suffer the consequences. He went home, and, during the Crimean war, enlisted as a private soldier; served most gallantly during the campaign; got into the Land Transport Corps, and was rewarded, ultimately, with a commission in the 4th K. O., in which he obtained his lieutenant's step. The deceased was as much beloved in the 4th as he was in the 64th, simply because he was a true soldier, as gallant as he was good."

PROPOSED USE OF HUMAN GAS.—We remember reading that a gallant officer of the Stud Department made the discovery that *Bursatie* in horses was no more than an accumulation of *kunkur*. A lively genius at once suggested that the Grand Trunk Road should, on the score of economy, be metalled with the animals past cure. Another, on learning that man was pronounced by an eminent professor to be nothing, after all, but a little gas and a certain number of buckets of water, proposed the watering of our "thundie surruk" accordingly. We now learn that an eccentric philosopher at Bombay proposes the lighting of his city by gas manufactured from dead Hindoos. Here is his proposal, as addressed to the *Times of India*:—"My plan would be to erect a blast furnace in the neighbourhood of the proposed gas works. In the furnace would be erected, say twelve retorts, in the interior of each of which should be a gridiron to slide on bearers fixed in the interior of the retort. On the completion of the funeral ceremonies in an adjoining apartment

built for the purpose, the corpse would be brought to the mouth of a retort (the door of which would be thrown open), the grating drawn out, the dead body placed thereon, the door closed again, and in ten minutes all that would remain would be a handful of ashes, which could either be placed in a sepulchral urn, or swept into the ash pit, at the option of the friends of the deceased. Is our operation faulty? 'Yes,' say our chemical critics, 'for you still liberate the gases of the bodies to poison our atmosphere, as at present. Is this your boasted plan?' Stay, friend; not so fast in drawing conclusions. I have not shown you an educt pipe fitted to each retort which conducts the carbon-loaded gas into the purifier, from whence to be conducted into a gasometer! It is said that many of the poorer classes of Hindoos are unable, from their poverty, to purchase wood fuel, now become so expensive, for cremative purposes. Keeping this in view, I wish to make my plan a self-paying one, and this could only be effected by selling the gas thus collected for illuminative purposes. Estimated profits of this plan. The number of native dead subject to a cinerary process in the Island of Bombay is about twenty-five per day. Each body, it is estimated, would yield two hundred cubic feet of gas—many would yield much more. Now Rs. 6 per 1,000 cubic feet would be a moderate charge; therefore, in a monetary point of view merely, the scheme would pay. Fastidious people may be shocked and startled at the scheme; but on what reasonable grounds? Is a man of mark, whose whole life has been devoted to the enlightenment of his fellow countrymen, to be quenched from our sight for ever by the fell stroke of death, and leave not a scintillating ray behind? Forbid it, economy and common sense. Does it cost nothing, think you, to clothe the ribs with rich store of carbon that it should be afterwards wasted in the desert air—the very marrow of our complaint? Would it not create a sweetly mournful feeling in our breasts to see that, although our friend be dead, yet meteor-like, as in life, he was shedding an effulgent ray to dispel the darkness, before seeking the glowing galaxy of light in the other world? The first Napoleon bade his chemists make nitre from the bones of the Parisian dead. Is it so strange, then, that I should propose to make gas of the Hindoo dead? Patriotic Englishmen have willed their dead bodies to the dissecting table. May not we expect a corresponding patriotism for the gasometer? Should the English in India ever abandon the objectionable custom of depositing their dead in the earth, I, Curtius like, am ready to leap the gulf of prejudice into the gasometer! That is, if I am alive at the time of change. No, that's a bull—I mean if I am dead. Is it not more honourable to shine as a gaslight than to stop the mouth of a bungalow as vulgar clay?—TOM CRINGLE.—Bombay, Feb. 9.

CONVERTS.—On the 12th Feb. the Rev. James Mitchell, of the Free Church Mission, Poona, baptized five natives. One of them, we hear, is rather a smart and intelligent young man, a recent convert, having received the truth in the love of it within the last two months. He is just now engaged as a sweeper, but as he is a good reader it is hoped he is destined for something better. Another man, not very old, has been an inquirer for a considerable time, has suffered much from his relatives in consequence, being forsaken of his wife and turned out of doors by his elder brother, who has taken possession of all the family bullocks, ploughs, &c. The man is a Koonbi. He is simple, but is thought to be sincere and faithful. He works in the fields as a day labourer just now. It is hoped that justice may yet be done him in the restoration of some of his family property. The third is a blind man, of the Poor-house, young, of Mussulman extraction, clever, has been for years acquainted with the truth, and has lately shown much anxiety. The other two are women, rather aged and dependent, but interesting. One of them lately took refuge at the Mission-house, and on leaving home, threw with scorn her household gods into a well by the way. She is by caste a Koonbi.—*Bombay Guardian*.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Feb. 28, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. 90	
4 ditto Loan.....	1832-33 Rs. 102	100 Sa.
4 ditto ditto.....	1835-36 Rs. 95½	100 Co.
4 ditto ditto.....	1842-43 Rs. 95½	100 do.
4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	1854-55 Rs. 95½	100 do.
5 ditto Loan (New).....	Rs. 105½	
5½ ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	112½	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	93½ pm.	
Orient Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....	125	
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....	25 pm.	
Central Bank of Western India.....	7 pm.	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....	100	
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	77 pm.	
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd up.....	Rs. 22 000	
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China.....	200 15 pm.	
Chart. Merc'n. Bank of India, Lond., & China.....	216 91	
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto.....	6,300 prem.	
Hydraulic P. Company.....	4,000 ditto	200 dis. Nom.
Co. on Spinning Company.....	4,000 ditto	
Colaba L. Company.....	10,000 ditto	17 000
Co. of hvy. Baroda, &c., Railway.....	1,000 ditto	par. Nom.
Bombay S.N. Company.....	500 ditto	— per share
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....	5,000	par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....	150	1,700
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,100	400 dis.
Throstle Mill Company.....	4,000	300 dis.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....	550	200 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,500	400 dis.
Great Ind. P. Co. (Rs. 218-3, paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England).....	par	
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share—Rs.	5 dis.	

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. for Doc. Bills.	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 1½d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	96½
Ditto at 30 ditto.....	99
Ditto at sight.....	99½
On Madras, at 30 days.....	99½
Ditto at sight.....	nom.
On China, at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 221 per 100 dols.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10 4½ 10 4½
Bank of England Notes.....	10 3
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs. 240
Republic Dollars.....	ditto 213½
German Crowns.....	ditto 213
Sycee Silver.....	105
Gold Leaf.....	per tola, Rs. 16-8
Bar Silver.....	106½ to 106½
Mexican Dollars.....	233
Caroline.....	290

FREIGHTS.

To London—Cotton, £3. 10s. to £4; Seeds, £3.
To Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s. to £4 5s.; Seeds, £3. 17s. 6d.

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of letters or newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
½ oz. 6d. 2 oz. 2s. 6d. 4 oz. 4s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d. 3 oz. 3s. 6d. 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1½ lb. 8d.; under 2 lb. 10s.; under 2½ lb. 12s.; and under 3 lbs. 14s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 8d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
½ oz. 6d. 1 oz. 1s. 2 oz. 2s. 3d. 3 oz. 3s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d. 2 oz. 2s. 6d. 3 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 8d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:
½ oz. 1s. 6d. 1 oz. 2s. 6d. 2 oz. 4s. 6d. 3 oz. 6s. 6d.

Via Marseilles.
½ oz. 1s. 6d. 1 oz. 2s. 6d. 2 oz. 4s. 6d. 3 oz. 6s. 6d.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 16.—No. 1,103.—Mr. G. H. M. Batten, C.S., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for 2 years, from date of embarkation.

Feb. 17.—No. 1,104.—The Hon. C. B. Trevor, C.S., to Europe on furlough, for 1 year, from date of embarkation.

No. 1,105.—Rev. A. H. Sitwell, Bengal ecclesiastical establishment, has been permitted by the Sec. of State to retire from the service from Dec. 18 last.

Foreign Dept.—No. 311.—The leave of absence granted to Lieut. col. A. Fyche, commissr. of the Tenasserim division, in G.O. dated Dec. 12 last, No. 2,408, is hereby cancelled.

No. 312.—The leave granted to Maj. R. T. Leigh, 1st class asst. comsnnr., British Burmah, in G.O. dated 27th ult., No. 164, is hereby cancelled.

No. 314.—Rev. F. C. Viret, chaplain of Seetapore, Oude, has obtained the usual prepriety leave to Calcutta, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

No. 316.—Rev. Mr. Mitchinson, chaplain of Roy Bareilly, Oude, has privilege leave for 3 mo., from 15th prox.

No. 318.—Lieut. H. C. Collier, 3rd class asst. commissr., Oude, joined his appt. on 30th ult.

No. 319.—Maj. W. Osborne, C.B., assumed charge of Bhopal agency from Dr. Thomson on 26th ult.

CASH BALANCES.

Financial Dept., Feb. 17.—No. 7a.—Statement of the amount of Govt. currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion re-serve, and Govt. securities, held by the dept. of issue of paper currency on Jan. 31:—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.
	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
Notes in circulation.....	2,43,00,000	1,60,00,000	53,00,000	4,56,00,000
Silver coin re-serve.....	1,74,51,139	51,00,000	52,00,000	2,78,51,139
Silver bullion reserve.....	...	1,09,00,000	...	1,09,00,000
Government securities.....	68,48,861	...	...	68,48,861

E. DRUMMOND,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta Mint, Feb. 4.

Military Dept., Feb. 16.—No. 133.—With reference to the notification issued by the Govt. of Bengal, dated 4th inst., the services of Capt. C. D. S. Clarke, of the late 78rd N.I., district superint. of police, Behar, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Feb. 17.—No. 136.—The underment. officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. S. A. Hunter, H.M.'s 101st Bengal fus.; date of arrival at Fort William, Feb. 11.

No. 137.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. J. Duncan, M.D., med. dept., civil est., for 18 mo., under new regis.

No. 139.—The following promotions and alteration of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.

Late 4th N.I.—Lieut. J. R. Currie to be capt. from Jan 1, 1862, v. Capt. G. R. Cookson, prom. This cancels his prom. to capt. by brev. in G.G.O. No. 1,067 of 1862.

Late 62nd N.I.—Lieut. N. Barton to be capt. from Oct. 11, 1862, v. Capt. F. M. Martin, ret.

Late 9th N.I.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. J. Allan to be capt. from Jan. 25, 1863, v. Capt. H. R. Corfield, dec.

Gen. List.—Ens. E. Hughes to be lieut. from Dec. 18, 1862, v. Lieut. T. B. Boileau, late 4th Eur. regt., dismissed.

Ens. F. W. Glasford to be lieut. from Jan. 8, 1863, v. Lieut. H. Carter, late 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. (104th foot), dec.

Ens. P. W. Smith to be lieut. from Jan. 25, 1863, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. J. Allan, late 9th N.I., prom.

Ens. A. Peel, 101st foot, to be lieut. from Jan. 28, 1863, v. Lieut. G. Angus, gen. list, inf., res. The prom. of this officer is made under the provisions of para. 58 of G.G.O. No. 832 of 1861, and will in no way affect his position in H.M.'s 101st foot, for appointment to which corps he was placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. by G.G.O. No. 705 of 1862.

Alteration of Rank.

Late 4th N.I.—Capt. R. Stothert (lieut. in staff corps), from Nov. 22, 1860, v. Capt. F. R. Aikman, v.c., staff corps, ret.

Gen. List.—Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, from Nov. 22, 1860, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. Stothert, late 4th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. H. S. Marshall, from Dec. 2, 1860, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. W. Norman, C.B., late 81st N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. E. D. Smith, from Dec. 8, 1860, v. Lieut. C. M. L. Clarke, late 37th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. S. Tait, from Jan. 26, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. C. Lindsey, late 24th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. H. Garbett, from Feb. 4, 1861, v. Lieut. R. D'O. C. Bracken, late 52nd N.I., prom.

General List.

Lieut. J. Gregory, from Feb. 16, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) E. H. Langmore, late 71st N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. C. Greenaway, from Feb. 18, 1861, v. Lieut. F. A. Lawford, late 50th N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. E. Waller, from Feb. 20, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. C. Johnson, late 33rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. M. L. Marriott, from Feb. 20, 1861, v. Lieut. E. L. Clouston, late 10th N.I., ret.

Lieut. G. E. Reade, from March 1, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. H. Speke, late 46th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. O. Cumberlege, from March 1, 1861, v. Lieut. R. E. Anderson, late 8rd Eur. regt., prom.

Lieut. H. Grimes, from March 9, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. J. Godby, late 36th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. W. Shoubridge, from March 18, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. Crawford, late 9th N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. Norton, from March 23, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Keer, late 60th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. W. Simpson, from April 9, 1861, v. Lieut. H. P. Evans, late 52nd N.I., transf. to the 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Lieut. G. A. B. Beecher, from April 13, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. Pierce, late 30th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. G. Newnham, from April 28, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. P. Babbage, late 55th N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. G. Smith, from April 29, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. A. Corbett, late 61st N.I., prom.

Lieut. D. W. Inglis, from May 5, 1861, v. Lieut. C. L. Richardson, late 38th N.I., dec.

Lieut. H. T. Woodcock, from May 6, 1861, v. Lieut. W. L. S. Harrison, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., dec.

Lieut. F. Tweddell, from April 10, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. Merewether, late 61st N.I., dec.

Lieut. T. G. Macaulay, from April 16, v. Lieut. A. Cory, late 16th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. R. Cox, from April 16, v. Lieut. T. H. Maddock, late 3rd Eur. regt., ret.

Lieut. G. N. Channer, from April 25, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. S. Ogilvie, late 48th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. E. D. Branson, from June 10, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) M. Hunter, late 18th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, (dismissed), from June 21, v. Lieut. G. G. Thain, late 2nd N.I., placed on the ret. list.

Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, from June 21, 1861, v. Lieut. H. G. Delafosse, late 53rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. W. Chatterton, from July 6, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. W. H. Cox, late 70th N.I., prom.

Lieut. D. J. Stewart, from July 7, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. V. Balderson, late 28rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. K. McK. Homfray, from July 11, 1861, v. Lieut. H. Z. Darrah, late 41st N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. P. Nisbet, from July 23, 1861, v. Lieut. W. F. Ireland, late 25th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. H. T. Marshall, from July 23, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. C. Hankin, late 28th N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. P. Broome, from July 27, 1861, v. Lieut. G. D. A. Younghusband, late 66th N.I., dec.

Lieut. S. B. Home, from July 28, 1861, v. Lieut. O. M. Glubb, late 37th N.I., dec.

Lieut. E. R. Ives, B.A., from Aug. 2, 1861, v. Lieut. J. P. Burton, late 62nd N.I., res.

Lieut. A. T. Davis, from Aug. 16, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. B. Malleon, late 33rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. W. G. Perreau, from Aug. 24, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. C. Huxham, late 48th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. A. Vine, from Aug. 25, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. L. Fraser, late 23rd N.I., (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. H. P. Strentfield, from Aug. 28, 1861, v. Lieut. J. R. McPherson, late 3rd Eur. regt., dec.

Lieut. A. F. Taylor, from Aug. 29, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. B. Beaton, late 56th N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. F. Jones, from Sept. 10, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. R. Thomson, late 29th N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. F. S. Perry, from Sept. 11, 1861, v. Lieut. E. H. Paske, late 53rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. D. C. Andrew, from Sept. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. O. Rannie, late 32nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. W. Samuells, from Sept. 19, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Lamb, late 29th N.I., dec.

Lieut. T. R. Taylor, from Sept. 24, 1861, v. Lieut. W. G. B. Tyler, late 42nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. G. Macleod, from Sept. 26, 1861, v. Lieut. C. D. S. Clarke, late 78rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. E. Campbell, from Sept. 26, 1861, v. Lieut. H. Phillips, late 46th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. J. Webber, from Sept. 28, 1861, v. Lieut. R. F. Godby, late 35th N.I., prom.

Lieut. T. J. C. Plowden, from Oct. 1, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. King, late 39th N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. T. A. Thain, from Oct. 2, 1861, v. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) B. H. Baugh, late 34th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. E. Hastings, from Oct. 11, 1861, v. Lieut. J. T. Bashby, late 67th N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. H. Salkeld, from Oct. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. C. F. Middleton, late 40th N.I., staff corps, dec.

Lieut. D. M. Strong, from Oct. 16, 1861, v. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) C. G. Thorp, late 69th N.I., resigned.

Lieut. H. H. Rankin, from Nov. 2, 1861, v. Lieut. F. N. Miles, late 53rd N.I., staff corps, prom.

Lieut. J. G. Maclean, from Nov. 4, 1861, v. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) J. Leven, late 62nd N.I., staff corps, prom.

Lieut. H. I. Baylis, from Nov. 7, 1861, v. Lieut. H. R. Buttanshaw, late 47th N.I., resigned.

Lieut. E. C. Davidson, from Nov. 10, 1861, v. Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, gen. list, dismissed.

Lieut. F. E. Wiggins, from Nov. 14, 1861, v. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) H. B. A. Poulton, late 64th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. P. Mainwaring, from Nov. 23, 1861, v. Lieut. W. F. Belli, late 40th N.I., dec.

Lieut. W. B. Aislable, from Nov. 28, 1861, v. Lieut. C. Grant, late 45th N.I., dismissed.

Lieut. A. J. T. Welchman, from Dec. 6, 1861, v. Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch, late 59th N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. F. Tucker, from Dec. 8, 1861, v. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) J. T. Norgate, late 69th N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. Angus (resigned), from Dec. 9, 1861, v. Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, late 60th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. McD. Skene, from Dec. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. A. W. Christian, late 22nd N.I., dec.

Lieut. H. S. Moules, from Jan. 1, 1862.

Lieut. A. P. Samuels, from Jan. 7, 1862, v. Lieut. E. Stevenson, late 3rd Eur. regt., ret.

Lieut. C. McK. Hall, from Jan. 14, 1861, v. Lieut. J. F. L. Fisher, late 19th N.I., staff corps, prom.

Lieut. H. B. Swinney, from Jan. 19, 1862, v. Lieut. H. L. Ramsbotham, late 47th N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. E. P. Mosley, from Feb. 6, 1862, v. Lieut. H. M. Bromley, late 52nd N.I., resigned.

Lieut. W. P. Harrison, from Feb. 28, 1862, v. Lieut. W. E. M. B. Ramsay, late 17th N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. E. W. Howey, from March 17, 1862, v. Lieut. R. H. Wall, late 16th N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. C. Farwell, from March 29, 1862, v. Lieut. R. Cadell, late 20th N.I., staff corps, prom.

Lieut. D. Robertson, from April 3, 1862, v. Lieut. A. F. Corbett, late 43rd N.I., staff corps, prom.

Lieut. H. F. Showers, H.M.'s 104th foot, from April 25, 1862, v. Lieut. E. Chapman, late 14th N.I., dec.

Lieut. C. Pakenham, H.M.'s 101st foot, from April 28, 1862, v. Lieut. R. Dougall, late 53rd N.I., res.

Lieut. W. S. Dodsworth, from April 29, 1862, v. Lieut. W. H. Studdy, late 32nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. O. Bowles (res.), from May 2, 1862, v. Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald, late 66th N.I., res.

Lieut. H. M. Clarkson, from May 19, 1862, v. Lieut. A. H. B. Bruce, late 43rd N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. W. J. Williamson, from May 27, 1862, v. Lieut. B. Rodgers, late 68th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. A. G. Hammond, from June 6, 1862, v. Lieut. E. F. Browne, late 15th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. E. Sandeman, from June 9, 1862, v. Lieut. R. J. Foley, late 62nd N.I., res.

Lieut. C. Kay, from June 14, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) Baron F. A. Von Andlau, late 28th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

Lieut. S. C. Trower, from June 15, 1862, v. Lieut. J. M. Graham, late 27th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. E. Molloy, from June 20, 1862, v. Lieut. C. A. Copland, late 30th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

Lieut. W. M. Molyneux, from July 20, 1862, v. Lieut. R. Stewart, late 22nd N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. J. R. E. J. Royle, H.M.'s 107th foot, from July 25, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. F. Templer, late 3rd Eur. regt., ret.

Lieut. R. A. Price, from Aug. 3, 1862, v. Lieut. W. Wroughton, late 54th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. Butler, from Aug. 3, 1862, v. Lieut. G. C. Rowcroft, late 41st N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. W. M. Story, from Aug. 13, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. C. Millar, late 29th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. E. E. Grigg, from Aug. 13, 1862, v. Lieut. C. O. Bowles, gen. list, res.

Lieut. E. Z. Thornton, from Sept. 3, 1862, v. Lieut. S. Cary, late 87th N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. M. Tulloch, from Sept. 4, 1862, v. Lieut. H. Tyndall, late 61st N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. C. Ransford, from Sept. 8, 1862, v. Lieut. G. Alexander, late 35th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. G. MacCall, from Sept. 14, 1862, v. Lieut. G. B. Lee, late 6th Eur. regt., dec.

Lieut. J. R. B. Atkinson, from Oct. 3, 1862, v. Lieut. C. D. Blackwood, gen. list, dec.

Lieut. J. Fraser, from Oct. 11, 1862, v. Lieut. N. Barton, late 52nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. W. Smyth, from Oct. 22, 1862, v. Lieut. W. L. Randall, late 19th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. P. Airey, H.M.'s 101st foot, from Oct. 31, 1862, v. Lieut. E. M. McNair, gen. list, cashiered.

Lieut. E. H. Webb, from Nov. 19, 1862, v. Lieut. F. J. Mackeson, late 74th N.I., dec.

Lieut. H. S. Anderson, from Nov. 19, 1862, v. Lieut. J. C. Campbell, late 42nd N.I. (104th foot), prom.

Lieut. W. W. H. Scott, from Dec. 11, 1862, v. Lieut. A. B. Temple, late 49th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

Lieut. C. S. Morrison, from Oct. 18, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. J. Nicholson, late 54th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

No. 140.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England. Date of arrival at Fort William, Feb. 11:—

Maj. A. L. McMullin, Bengal staff corps, asst. to Gov. gen.'s agent, Central India.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. Armstrong, late 10th N.I.

Lieut. E. H. Curtis, gen. list, cav.

NEW DESIGNATION FOR THE JAULNAH DIVISION
Feb. 17.—No. 40.—Notification.—The Jaulnah div., Hyderabad, public works dept., will in future be designated the Aurangabad div.

Marine Dept., Feb. 17.—No. 86.—Leave of absence.—Mr. W. H. Sandeman, chief suptg. engr. of the Govt. steam factory at Kidderpore, for 1 year, on m.c. to Europe.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Nowgong, Jan. 17.—Lieut. N. Lewis, asst. comr., Luckimpore, and in charge of the treasury of that dist., is empowered to draw bills on other treasuries.

Home Dept., Feb. 19.—No. 1,159.—Appointment.—Asst. surg. R. T. Abbott, M.D., has been appointed inspector of jails in the Central Provinces, from the date on which he assumed charge of the office.

Feb. 20.—No. 1,162.—Lieut. C. A. Munro, of the Bengal staff corps, prob. supt. of police in British Burmah, has pres. leave for 2 mo. previously to applying for leave of absence to Europe, on m.c., commencing from the date of his quitting his appt. at Sandoway.

No. 1,163.—Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, under sec. to the Govt. of India in the financial dept., to be also an under sec. in the home dept. as a temporary arrangement.

No. 334.—Dr. K. Burr, in medical charge of the Jyepore political agency, resumed charge of his duties on 3rd inst., from leave granted him in G.O. dated Oct. 26, 1861, No. 105.

Military Dept., Camp Agra, Feb. 12.—No. 1a.—Appointment:—

Gov. gen.'s Body Guard.
Lieut. T. F. C. Roebfort, late 4th Eur. L.C., to officiate as adjt. during the absence on m.c. of Lieut. H. B. Lockwood.

Feb. 19.—No. 143.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs:—

Capt. H. Durrant, late 5th Eur. L.C., for 1 year, without pay.

Feb. 20.—No. 144.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. H. E. Iremonger, late 21st regt. N.I.; date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 10.

No. 145.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furl:—

Capt. P. G. Cornish, invalid estab., for 2 years, under new regs.

Surg. maj. C. B. Chalmers, medical dept., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 147.—Capt. R. F. Webster, late 3rd Eur. regt., is permitted to proceed to sea and Australia, for 2 years, on m.c., under old regs.

Public Works Dept.—No. 41.—Capt. E. A. Saunders, Madras staff corps, late 4th class exec. eng., public works dept., having obtained an extension of leave [vide G.O. No. 1,213, Dec. 18, 1860, and Madras G.O. No. 373, Sept. 23, 1862] in excess of the period for which staff appointments can be retained, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Govt.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Feb. 11.—No. 1,160.—Appointments:—

Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke, offic. assist. comr., North Cachar, is vested with the powers of a mag. and of a sudder ameen in that district.

Dr. H. E. Fox to offic. as med. officer of Rajshahye.

Mr. H. C. Bowser to offic. as med. officer of Bancoorah.

Feb. 13.—Leave of absence:—Mr. R. Abercrombie, judge of Dacca, for 1 mo., under section 12 of the covenanted absentee rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 8th ult.

Feb. 4.—The servs. of Capt. C. D. S. Clarke, dist. superint. of police, Behar, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the military dept., at his own request.

Feb. 7.—Dr. A. Simpson, civil surg. of Dacca, having resumed charge of his duties on 30th ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Nov. 19 last is cancelled.

Feb. 11.—The leave granted to Mr. R. W. King, dist. superint. of police, Beerbhoom, on Sept. 15 last, is cancelled at his request.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 12.—No. 28.—Leave of absence:—Mr. F. W. Mann, sub-engr. of 1st class, is allowed priv. leave for 3 mos., under clause 1, section 7, chapter 3 of the unconv. absentee rules, with effect

from the date on which he may be made available from the N.W. Provs. for employment in Bengal.

Feb. 18.—No. 80.—Mr. H. Leonard, superint. engr. of the South-Eastern Circle, to offic. as superintd. engr. of the Behar Circle during the abs. of Lieut.-col. W. Maxwell, who has been app. to offic. temp. as chief engr., Bengal, in public works dept. notification No. 28 of 4th current.

Capt. J. G. R. Forlong, offic. superintd. engr. of the Presidency Circle, to assume temp. charge of the south-eastern circle, and to conduct the duties of the latter in addition to his own during Mr. Leonard's absence.

No. 81.—ERRATUM.—In notification No. 24 of 9th inst., granting leave to Mr. J. Beauchamp, asst. engr. of 2nd class, for "28" read "16" days.

Feb. 12.—No. 1,275.—Appointment:—Mr. M. Little, dep. mag. and dep. coll. Burdwan div., is posted to Howrah, in which district he will exercise the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class, as described in section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act 25 of 1861).

Major W. Agnew, offic. comr. of Assam, is vested with the powers of a sessions judge.

Feb. 17.—Mr. W. J. Herschel to be mag. and coll. of Purneah.

Mr. J. Beames will offic. as mag. and coll. of Purneah till Mr. Herschel's arrival.

Mr. F. C. Fowle to be mag. and coll. of Monghyr.

Feb. 12.—Leave of absence:—Moulavy Abdool Jubber, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhownanigunge, for 3 mos., on m.c., under clause 2, section 5, of the unconv. absentee rules.

Feb. 13.—Mr. R. T. O'Connor, asst. superint. of police, Nowgong, for 2 mos., under clause 1, section 7 of the unconv. absentee rules, in supercession of the leave granted to him on 31st ult.

Feb. 12.—The servs. of Mr. J. R. B. Ross, deputy mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly, are placed at the disp. of the board of revenue.

Feb. 16.—The leave granted to Lieut. A. M. Macgregor, 10th police batt., on Oct. 25 last, is cancelled at his request.

Mr. F. R. Cockerell, C.S., reported his return to India on 10th inst. on the str. Simla.

Appointments:—

Major A. H. Paterson to be dep. insp. gen. of 2nd grade, and to have charge of Burdwan div.

Capt. W. Keveley to be dep. insp. gen. of 2nd grade, and to have charge of the Nudda div.

Capt. A. W. Pixley, dep. insp. gen. of 2nd grade in Burdwan, is transferred to the Cuttack div.

Major H. C. Adam to be dist. superint. of 1st grade in Patna.

Major J. Smith to be dist. superint. of 1st grade in Rajshahye.

Mr. C. G. Baker, v.c., dist. superint. of 1st grade in Rajshahye, is transf. to Tirhoot.

Mr. R. T. O'Connor, asst. superint. of police, in Nowgong, to offic. as dist. superint. in Tirhoot.

Capt. F. N. Miles to be dist. superint. of 2nd grade in Dinapore.

Lieut. G. M. Bowie to be dist. superint. of 2nd grade in Hooghly.

Feb. 9.—No. 24.—Leave of absence:—Mr. J. Beauchamp, asst. engr., 2nd class, attached to the Tirhoot div., for 28 days, from Jan. 22 to Feb. 6, on m.c., under sec. 5, cap. 2, of the unconv. absentee rules, in addition to the sick leave already granted to him in notification from this dept., No. 170 of Oct. 28 last.

Feb. 13.—No. 1,403.—Appointments:—Mr. H. Clark to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Bancoorah.

Mr. E. J. Shuttleworth to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Bancoorah.

Feb. 17.—Mr. T. H. H. Shortt to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Balasore, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class, as described in section XXII. of the code of criminal procedure (Act XXV. of 1861) in that district.

Mr. F. Wyre to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Rungpore, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class, as described in section XXII. of the code of criminal procedure (Act XXV. of 1861) in that district.

Mr. R. A. Barker to be medical officer of Cachar.

Mr. R. B. Smart, revenue surveyor, 1st or N. div., is vested with the powers of a dep. coll.

Mr. F. J. Alexander to officiate temp. as mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore.

Feb. 18.—Mr. F. C. Fowle to officiate as civil and sess. judge of Rungpore.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant to the charge of the sub div. of Gurbetah, and to exercise the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in Midnapore and Bancoorah.

Lieut. F. Currie to officiate as extra asst. commr. in Hazareebaugh.

Feb. 19.—Mr. H. R. Madocks to be a mag. and coll. of 1st grade in Bhaugulpore.

Mr. F. R. Cockerell to be mag. and coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, now absent on leave, to be mag. and coll. of Behar.

Mr. C. D. McSweeney, asst. supt. of police in Assam, is transf. to Dinapore.

Feb. 14.—Leave of absence:—Lieut. W. H. Cornish, 8th police batt., for 2 mo.

Feb. 18.—Mr. H. C. Halkett, judge of Rungpore, for 6 mo., on m.c.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, principal of the Presidency College, for 6 mo.

Mr. J. B. Pratt, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah, for 1 mo.

Mr. C. D. McSweeney, asst. supt. of police, Assam, for 15 days, in ext. of the leave granted to him on 22nd ult.

Feb. 19.—Mr. E. Sandys, judge of Dinagore, for 1 mo., making over charge of the current duties of his office to the Principal Sudder Ameen, Mr. Reilly.

Feb. 18.—It is hereby notified that Mr. T. Warner has been app. by the Danish Govt. to be emigration agent at Calcutta for the Danish colony of St. Croix.

The appts. of Mr. C. G. D. Betts and Moulavy Wajecoolah, dep. mags., to Gurbetah and Bheerbhoom, respectively, on 4th inst., notified in *Gazette* of 7th idem, are cancelled.

The leave granted to Dr. W. B. Beatson, late civil asst. surg. of Chittagong, on 17th ult., is cancelled at his request.

Feb. 19.—The regtl. order issued by the officer com. Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, under date 2nd ult., directing Capt. G. J. Pasley to continue to officiate as adjt. of that corps until further orders, is confirmed.

ERRATUM.—In orders dated 16th inst., published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 18th inst., for "Captain W. Keveley," read "Capt. W. Revely."

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Police Dept., dated Allahabad, Feb. 3.—No. 79a.—One mo.'s privilege leave of absence, under Sec. 7 of the unconv. service ab-entee rules, is granted to Mr. E. Berrill, asst. insp. gen. of police in the Rohilkund div., from 1st inst.

Feb. 9.—No. 109a.—Maj. E. Tyrwhitt, dep. insp. gen. of police in the Meerut div., and Capt. J. J. Eckford, dep. insp. gen. of police in the Agra div., are invested with the powers of a magistrate, to enable them, each in his own division, to try offences committed within the precincts of the Gov. gen.'s camp, during his Lordship's progress through the said divisions.

Feb. 5.—No. 192a.—Capt. F. A. Corbett is transferred, as an asst. comnr., from the district of Lulupore to the district of Orce, with a view to his being employed on settlement duty, in subord. to the dep. comnr., Maj. A. H. Ternan.

Feb. 4.—No. 507a.—Mr. J. Sladen, at present officiating joint mag. and dep. coll. in Bijnor district, is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, v. Mr. C. A. Elliot, whose services have been placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, for employment in Central Provs.

Feb. 6.—No. 528a.—The services of Rev. H. F. Corbryn, asst. chaplain of Chunar, are placed at disposal of Govt. of India, Home Dept.

No. 532a.—Mr. J. Alone, asst. comnr. in Jhansie div., is app. to officiate as dep. comnr. of Jaloun district, during the absence on leave of Maj. A. H. Ternan.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 30.—No. 552.—Mr. W. E. Parry, asst. eng., 3rd div. Grand Trunk road, returned to his duties on 19th inst. from leave granted him in notification No. 4196a, Sept. 27, 1862.

Feb. 5.—No. 648.—Mr. F. Alexander, exec. eng., Meerut div. public works, rejoined his appointment on 16th ult., on the expiry of the privilege leave granted him.

Judicial (Criminal) Dept., dated Allahabad, Feb. 13.—No. 91a.—Mr. C. Robertson, joint mag. in the Kirwee sub-div. of Banda dist., is empowered to hear appeals from the decisions of the dep. magistrates subord. to him, who exercise powers less than those of a magistrate.

Police Dept., Feb. 12.—No. 117a.—Lieut. G. F. J. Graham is appd. to officiate as asst. insp. gen. of police, Agra div., v. Lieut. N. M. T. Horsford, appd., as a temp. arrangement, to officiate as dist. superint. of police at Agra.

No. 553a.—Rev. D. F. Clinton, M.A., asst. chaplain at Agra, is appd. temporarily to be chaplain to the camp of the Viceroy.

Feb. 11.—No. 582a.—Mr. B. Hardinge, C.S., who has been reattached to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude, is appd. to officiate as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, and posted to the district of Mirzapore.

Feb. 14.—No. 612a.—Mr. W. G. Probyn, mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, having been relieved of the special duties at the presidency, Mr. R. C. Oldfield, the officiating mag. and coll. of that district, is appd. to officiate as mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, with effect from the date on which Mr. G. B. Pasley may avail himself of leave prep. to proceeding on furl. to Europe.

No. 614a.—Twelve mo. leave to Europe, on m.c., is granted to Mr. J. Alone, officiating dep. comnr. of Jaloun, together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, from March 9.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 6.—No. 700.—Promotion.—Mr. E. H. Taylor, 1st class asst. accountant, is prom. to the grade of 3rd class accountant, v. Mr. G. D. Prussia, transferred to Straits Settlement.

Feb. 11.—No. 820.—Lieut. col. J. E. T. Nicolls,

superint. eng., 2nd circle N.W.P., rejoined his appt. on 1st inst.

Capt. F. W. Peile, who officiated for Lieut. col. Nicolls, resumed charge of his duties as exec. eng., Allahabad div. public works, on the return of that officer.

ABOLITION OF DIVISIONS.

Feb. 14.—No. 877.—The following divisions, as distinct charges, are abolished:—

Goruckpore division public works.

2nd division Rohilkund imperial roads.

The former will be absorbed into the Benares div. public works, and the latter into the 1st division Rohilkund imperial road, to be designated in future as the "Rohilkund imperial road division."

Transfers:—

Lieut. E. Swetenham, exec. eng., 4th div. Grand Trunk road, to Jhansie div. public works, v. Capt. J. Baillie, placed at disposal of military dept.

Capt. H. Z. Darrah, exec. eng., 1st div. Rohilkund imperial road, to 4th div. Grand Trunk road, v. Lieut. Swetenham.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Police Dept., Feb. 6.—No. 98.—Appointment.—Lieut. T. H. Scott, asst. dist. superint., to officiate as dist. superint. at Goojrat from date of Lieut. W. M. Gibbon's proceeding on leave.

General Dept., Feb. 6.—No. 254.—Appointment.—Asst. surg. R. Gray is app. civ. surg. at Goojranwalla.

Feb. 7.—No. 260.—Transfers:—

Capt. J. D. Ferris, asst. comnr., from Bunnoo to the Kangra dist.

Lieut. J. W. Johnstone, asst. comnr., from Shahpoor to the Dera Ismail Khan dist.

No. 261.—Appointments:—

Lieut. E. G. Wace is app. an asst. comnr. 3rd cl., and posted to the Jhung dist.

No. 262.—Capt. J. S. Tighe, asst. comnr., to officiate as dep. comnr. of Umballa.

No. 263.—Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B., comnr., Lahore div., to officiate as secretary to the Govt. of the Punjab.

Capt. F. R. Pollock, dep. comnr., to officiate as comnr. of the Lahore div.

Capt. C. H. Hall, asst. comnr., to officiate as dep. comnr. of Lahore.

Feb. 6.—No. 28.—Transfer.—Lieut. A. M. Ommanney, paid do. du. officer, from 4th Sikh inf. to corps of guides, in same capacity, but to continue with former corps till relieved of charge of adjutant's office.

No. 304.—Appointment.—Mr. E. A. Prinsep, dep. comnr. of Sealkote, is app. a comnr. of revenue to revise the settlements of Goolaspore, Sealkote, and Unrisur districts, with effect from 1st inst.

Marine Dept., Feb. 4.—No. 50.—Resignation.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to accept the resignation of his appointment by Mr. J. Webb, 2nd cl. engineer, with effect from the date of his retiring, on the return of the *Napier* from her trip to Kalabagh.

Lieut. W. M. Gibbon, dist. superint., from Goojrat to Shahpoor.

Lieut. P. H. Kirke, asst. dist. superint. of police, from Jhung to Mooltan.

Mr. R. C. Jones, asst. dist. superint., from Kusoor to Pind Dadun Khan.

Mr. P. White, asst. dist. superint., from Shahpoor to Mozullurgurh.

Mr. P. Broadway, asst. dist. superint., from Pind Dadun Khan to Shahpoor.

Mr. R. S. Bruere, probat. asst. dist. superint., from Mooltan to Jhung.

Mr. W. J. D'Gruyther, from Lahore to Kurnaul, as a temporary arrangement.

General Dept., Feb. 9.—No. 280.—Leave.—Mr. E. L. Brandreth, C.S., for 6 weeks, prep. to furl. to Europe.

Feb. 10.—No. 302.—Appointment.—Asst. surg. A. C. C. DeRenzy, 29th N.I., to charge of civil station of Mooltan, in addition to his military duties.

No. 303.—Leave.—Mr. E. A. Prinsep, dep. comnr. of Sealkote, obtained priv. leave for 2 mo., with effect from Dec. 1 last.

No. 306.—Rev. A. Robinson, asst. chaplain, Dera Ismail Khan, has leave to Europe for 18 mo., m.c.

No. 332.—Transfer.—Rev. E. M. Birch, M.A., chaplain of Peshawar, to be chaplain of Dera Ismail Khan.

No. 333.—Appointment.—Rev. W. C. Bell to be chaplain of Peshawar.

No. 343.—The following extract from Jullundur brigade order, No. 77, dated Dec. 31 last, appg. Asst. surg. G. Watson, 5th N.I., to medical charge of gaoi and civil station of Jullundur, is confirmed:—

"With the concurrence of the dep. comnr., Asst. surg. G. Watson, 5th N.I., is app. to med. charge of gaoi and civil station, as a temporary arrangement, v. Asst. surg. McGrath, H.M.'s 94th regt."

Military Dept., Feb. 12.—No. 34.—Leave.—Capt. T. G. Kennedy, 2nd in com., corps of guides, for 2 mo., to Calcutta, m.c., prep. to furlough to Europe.

No. 35.—The regimental order dated Sept. 13 last, by Lieut. J. W. McQueen, offic. comdt. 4th Punjab inf., directing Lieut. J. D. Macpherson, do. du. officer,

to receive charge of adjutant's office during absence on m.c. of Lieut. and adjt. H. W. Pitcher, is confirmed.

No. 36.—Leave.—Asst. surg. H. Thom, 5th Punjab cav., from March 1 to May 1, m.c., to Bombay, prep. to furlough to Europe.

No. 37.—Transfer.—Asst. surg. T. Sheehy, 6th Punjab inf., to med. charge of 5th Punjab cav. during furlough of Asst. surg. H. Thom.

Police Dept., Feb. 6.—No. 97.—Transfer.—Capt. J. W. Orchard, dist. superint. of police, from Shahpoor to Goojrat, from 1st prox.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Jan. 21.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 9 last.—By the Officer commanding royal artillery division, Allahabad, appointing Lieut. M. H. Seward, G battery 22nd brigade, to act as adjt. to the division, v. Lieut. Stirke, proceeded with his battery to the presidency.

Dated 15th inst.—By the Officer commanding royal artillery division, Agra, directing Lieut. H. G. Willis, No. 5 battery 25th brigade, to do duty with G battery 19th brigade, as a temporary arrangement, pending the arrival of the drafts for No. 5 battery 25th brig.

The following appointment and transfer is made, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal commanding in chief:—

Lieut. T. H. Ouchterloney, 4th R.H. brigade, is appd. A.D.C. to Major gen. Green, C.B., comdg. the Scinde division.

Lieut. C. P. Theobald, supernumerary in 4th R.H. brigade, is posted to B battery of that brigade, v. Ouchterloney.

Lieut. T. H. Ouchterloney is transferred from 4th R.H. brigade to 21st brigade R.A., as a supernum.

That part of the regimental order, dated Nov. 28, 1862, posting Vet. surg. G. A. Oliphant to D battery 5th brigade R.H.A., is cancelled, and that officer is directed to join the head quarters of 11th brigade at Lucknow, to which he has been posted; Jan. 23.

Lieut. C. R. Foulger, unposted, is to be attached for duty to No. 6 battery 24th brigade.

Lieut. F. A. Wilson, No. 6 battery 24th brigade, is attached for duty to F battery 19th brigade, at Rawul Pindlee, until further orders.

With reference to royal artillery general regimental orders 471 of July 31, 1862, Capt. H. L. Geary is app. adjt. of the 4th brigade, v. Murray, with effect from Sept. 22.

Jan. 31.—Vet. surg. Quallatt, attached to F battery 2nd R.H. brigade at Lucknow, is app. to do duty with G battery 22nd brigade, at Allahabad; Camp Nawabgunge, Jan. 7, 1863.

The following orders, issued by the officer commanding 16th brigade R.A., are confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 11th, 1862.—Directing Capt. and Adj. Butt to take over charge of G battery 16th brigade, and receive the horses and equipments of B battery 14th brigade from Lieut. col. Biddulph, no other officer being available for the duty.

Dated Dec. 20th, 1862.—Directing Vet. surg. R. W. Murray to take professional charge of the horses of F battery 16th brigade, from 19th inst.; Camp Lucknow, Jan. 16, 1863.

Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Vet. surg. Oliphant has been posted to the 11th brigade, that part of regimental order dated Nov. 28 last, posting him to D battery 5th R.H. brig. at Meem Meer, is cancelled.

Vet. surg. Dorrofield is transferred from F to D battery 11th brigade, and will proceed to Bareilly to join his battery; Lucknow, Jan. 17, 1863.

The following transfers are ordered, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal commanding in chief:—

Lieut. col. R. E. Knatchbull, from 16th to 25th brigade.

Lieut. col. C. H. Dickens, from 25th to 16th brig.

Lieut. col. W. H. Delamain, from 16th to 22nd brig.

Lieut. col. C. Douglas, from 22nd to 16th brig.

The following removals will take place, viz.:—

Lieut. col. Knatchbull to Agra, to do duty with R.A. division at that station, until further orders.

Lieut. col. Delamain to Morar, to command 22nd brigade and the R.A. division.

Lieut. D. Pringle, late 58th N.I., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th ult.

The leave granted in G.O. of Sept. 11 last, to Unattached Ensign T. McCarthy, will be held to commence from Aug. 14, instead of the date therein specified.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Benares station order, dated Dec. 19 last, directing Asst. surg. W. Creagh, H battery 14th brigade R.A., to afford medical aid to the divisional and brigade staff of the station temporarily.

Oude division order, dated 25th ult., directing Staff Asst. surg. A. M. Tippetts, 35th foot, to afford med. aid to 9th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Surg. T. Hastings.

Leave of absence:—

Medical Dept.—Surg. H. W. Tytler from Nov. 3, 1862, to Feb. 10, 1863, to Calcutta, for the purpose of submitting an application for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

Feb. 3.—The Futtehghur station order, dated 8th ult., appointing Asst. surg. G. Grant, offic. civil asst. surg., to the med. charge of a detachment of 3rd Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, is confirmed.

Leave of absence:—

Late 55th N.I.—Brev. capt. E. H. Woodcock (doing duty 1st N.I.), from Jan. 4 to Oct. 4, to remain at Rawul Pindee and visit the Murree Hills, on m.c.

General List.—Lieut. H. P. Streathfield (doing duty 32nd N.I.), from Jan. 25 to March 25, to Calcutta, on m.c.

Feb. 4.—Capt. F. E. Laing, late 17th N.I., doing duty with 40th N.I., is directed to do duty with 1st Goorkha regt.

Capt. F. Bonham, H.M.'s 71st highlanders, is app. to do duty at the Murree convalescent depot, during the ensuing season.

Lieut. A. W. Roberts, gen. list, cav., is directed to do duty with Lahore light horse, at Barrackpore.

Lieut. A. W. R. Becher, gen. list, cav., is app. to do duty with 8th Bengal cav., and directed to join.

Conductor M. Rourke, barrackmaster, Umritsur, passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th ult.

The Subathoo station order, dated Dec. 5 last, appointing Lieut. W. C. Purdon, 2nd batt. rifle brigade, to officiate as barrackmaster until the arrival of Ensign J. Smith, v.c., from Peshawur, there being no other available passed officer, is confirmed.

Feb. 6.—Lieut. col. H. E. S. Abbott, Bengal inf., is appointed to the command of 6th regt. N.I., during absence on m.c. of Brev. col. H. W. Matthews, or until further orders, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland, m.d., is appointed to medical charge of the station of Nynee Tal. v. Asst. surg. R. Moir, m.d. This cancels his appointment to the convalescent depot, notified in G.O. of 27th ult.

The undermentioned officers, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the half-yearly committee held on the 10th ult., have been declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed in Hindustanee:—

Major E. Oakes, late 6th Eur. inf.

Capt. H. D. Maunsell, late 62nd N.I.

Capt. C. L. Montgomery, late 65th N.I.

Lieut. T. T. Oliphant, late 5th Eur. inf.

Lieut. B. J. Parsons, late 23rd N.I.

The following Peshawur division order is confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 9 last.—Appointing Ensign R. Stratford, H.M.'s 51st L.I., to offic. as barrackmaster at Rawul Pindee, in the absence of any available passed officer.

The following Agra station order is confirmed:—

Dated 19th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald, doing duty with artillery division, to proceed to Gwalior and assume med. charge of 1st regt. N.I. v. Asst. surg. R. Adams, m.d.

Cawnpore brigade order, dated Dec. 29 last, appointing Capt. A. S. Allen, staff corps, to temporary charge of details of late 3rd irreg. cav.

Mooltan brigade order, dated 13th ult., appointing Capt. F. C. Scott, 42nd highlanders, to command of a detachment of invalids and time-expired men proceeding to Kurrahee.

By Capt. F. C. Scott, commanding a detachment of invalids, &c., dated 13th ult., appointing Ensign A. S. Harrington, 2nd batt. rifle brigade, to act as adj. and quartermaster.

Oude division order, dated 17th ult., appointing Lieut. R. E. Wilnot, gen. list, inf., attached to 19th hussars, to do duty with 8th Bengal cav.

Lahore division order, dated 20th ult., appointing Major J. N. Young, deputy judge advocate gen., to act as deputy asst. qmrm. gen., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. F. B. Norman, proceeding to join the Gov. gen.'s camp at Agra.

By the Officer commanding 14th Bengal cav., dated 20th ult., appointing Lieut. T. F. C. Rochfort, gen. list, cav., to act as paid doing duty officer, with effect from Dec. 27 last.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. M. H. Heathcote (deputy asst. qmrm. gen., Meerut division), for 2 mo., from date of availing himself of the leave, to visit the presidency, on m.c., for the purpose of submitting an application for furl. to Europe.

Late 4th Eur. Cav.—Lieut. G. A. P. Arbuthnot, from date he may avail himself of leave.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sylhet station order, dated 2nd ult., directing Asst. surg. R. C. Chandra, Kamroop regt., to afford med. aid to detachments of the 21st and 28th regts. N.I., consequent on departure of Surg. major J. Jowett.

Cawnpore brigade order, dated 24th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. Venour, 46th foot, to assume medical charge of the staff of the station and right wing of 22nd regt. N.I., consequent on departure of Asst. surg. A. C. Maingay, m.d.

By the Officer commanding 31st regt. N.I., dated 27th ult., directing Lieut. A. W. Graham, paid doing duty officer, to offic. as adj. v. Lieut. T. D. Madden, appointed to another situation.

Leave of absence:—

Late 14th N.I.—Lieut. R. Gunning (doing duty sappers and miners), from Dec. 3, 1862, to March 3, 1863, to remain at Rawul Pindee, on m.c.

Late 39th N.I.—Capt. G. H. Gordon, from Nov. 1, 1862, to Nov. 1, 1863, to Simla and Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. This cancels the leave granted him in G.O.C.C. Dec. 22, 1862.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. Lee, m.d., from Nov. 1, 1862, to Feb. 1, 1863, in ext., to remain in the Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Feb. 10.—The undermentioned officers having completed a course of instruction in musketry at Hythe and Fleetwood, have received the certificates specified:—

Major F. W. Lambert, late 65th N.I., 1st class, Hythe.

Lieut. F. Tweddell, gen. list, inf., 2nd class, Hythe.

Lieut. A. G. Owen, staff corps, 1st class, Fleetwood.

Lieut. R. M. B. Thomas, late 65th N.I., 1st class, Fleetwood.

Lieut. V. J. Hodson, late 4th Eur. L.C., 2nd class, Fleetwood.

Lieut. P. H. M. Wynter, late 32nd N.I., 2nd class, Fleetwood.

Leave of absence:—

23rd Foot 1st Batt.—Lieut. R. C. Bacon, from Oct. 10, 1862, to April 22, 1863, on m.c.

27th Foot.—Capt. J. S. Manly, from Oct. 18, 1862, to April 24, 1863.

34th Foot.—Lieut. J. Will's, from Oct. 21, 1862, to April 24, 1863, on m.c.

35th Foot.—Capt. J. O. Vandeleur, from Oct. 23, to Dec. 16, 1862, on m.c.

52nd Foot.—Maj. J. Bouchier, from Oct. 29, 1862, to Aug. 5, 1863, on m.c.

71st Foot.—Lieut. W. Harris, from Oct. 16, 1862, to April 22, 1863, on m.c.

77th Foot.—Asst. surg. A. Humfrey, from Dec. 3, 1862, to Feb. 3, 1863.

92nd Foot.—Major C. M. Hamilton, from Oct. 29, 1862, to Aug. 5, 1863, on m.c.

At the recommendation of the Deputy inspector gen. H.M.'s Hospitals, Asst. surg. Patterson, 11th brigade R.A., at present doing duty at Meerut, will proceed to Lucknow, and join the head quarters of his brigade for duty with B battery.

Adj. gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta.

Feb. 5.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the detachment of invalids proceeding to England on board the *Agamemnon*:—

88th Foot.—Capt. E. Hopton, to command.

Rifle Brigade 2nd Batt.—Lieut. E. J. Fryer, to do duty.

88th Foot.—Lieut. T. Burke, to do duty.

97th Foot.—Lieut. R. Lefroy, to do duty.

80th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. Inkson, in med. charge.

The following officers are appointed to the detachment of time-expired men proceeding to England on board the *Surrey*:—

92nd Foot.—Lieut. J. Malley, to command; Asst. surg. S. B. Roe, in med. charge, in addition to his other duties.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding Benares division, dated Jan. 15, directing, at the recommendation of the officiating deputy inspector general, Asst. surg. W. Creagh, in med. charge of H battery 14th brigade R.A., to afford med. aid to No. 6 battery 25th brigade also, until further orders.

Detachment order by Capt. Lloyd, H.M.'s 89th foot, commanding invalids, dated Dec. 10, appointing Ensign Harrington, 2nd batt. rifle brigade, to act as adj. and qmrm. to the detachment.

Leave of absence:—

79th Foot.—Capt and Paymr. D. Cant to England, by either route, under new rules, m.c.

90th Foot.—Lieut. C. H. Bindon to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.

Asst. surg. Patterson, m.d. R.A., at present doing duty at Meerut, will proceed to Bareilly and take med. charge of D battery 11th brigade R.A. This cancels the G.O. directing him to proceed to Lucknow.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Leave of absence:—

Ecclesiastical Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 24.—Rev. P. A. C. Pratt, joint chaplain of Secunderabad, for 3 years, to proc. to Eur. on furl., with leave, prep. to embarkation from Bombay for 4 weeks, from April 1 next.

Financial Dept.—Maj. A. Tod, paymr., Nagpore force, for 8 mo., on private affairs (the first 2 mo. being priv. leave) to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills—to commence from the date of departure from Kamptee.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. J. N. Hunter, 1st asst. dist. engr., Vizagapatam, one mo. leave in ext.

Public Dept.—Surg. G. Smith, m.d., to act as superint. of the eye infirmary, during the absence of Surg. maj. Shaw on other duty, or until further orders.

Financial Dept.—Maj. W. D. Stanley, of the Madras staff corps, will act as paymr., Nagpore force, during absence and on the responsibility of Maj. Tod—the

arrangement being subject to the approval of the Govt. of India.

Educational Dept.—Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, J. E. Mayer, to act as principal of the med. college, during the employment of Surg. maj. Shaw on other duty, or until further orders.

Surg. G. Smith, m.d., to act as professor of midwifery and diseases of the eye, during the employment of Surg. maj. Shaw on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. W. H. Edgcome, of the royal engns., to act as principal of the civil engineering college during the employment of Lieut. col. Carpendale on other duty, or until further orders.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 24.—The services of Lieut. col. J. Carpendale, roy. engns., principal of the Civil Engineering College, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of India for employment as officiating chief engr. of Mysore. Lieut. col. Carpendale will join without delay.

Public Dept.—Mr. H. M. S. Græme, Madras C.S., whose return from leave to Europe was notified on 6th inst., has reported his arrival at the Presidency on 20th inst.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. G. Banbury, act. civ. and sess. judge of Cuddalore, assumed charge of the court from Mr. J. H. Blair on 19th inst.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. B. Cunliffe, coll. of Madras, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. C. A. Roberts on 21st inst.

Mr. B. Cunliffe, act. member of the board of revenue, assumed his seat at the board on 21st inst.

ERRATUM.—Page 237, Feb. 17, 1863.—For Capt. C. V. Wilkieson, roy. engns., act. dep. chief engr., Central Circle, to be controller of P. W. accounts in this Presidency, read, Capt. C. V. Wilkieson, roy. engns., act. dep. chief engr., Central Circle, to be controller and auditor of P. W. accounts in this Presidency.

The undermentioned officers, serving in the general police, have passed the law test prescribed in G.O. No. 1,011, June 27, 1862:—

Lieut. H. S. Hill, probat. superint. of police, Salem.

Lieut. W. L. N. Knyvett, probat. asst. superint. of police, Cuddapah.

Chief Office of Insp. Gen. of Police, Madras, Feb. 23.—No. 77.—Leave has been granted to Lieut. W. L. N. Knyvett, asst. superint. of police, Cuddapah, for 3 mo. from March 3, or subsequent to date of departure. The leave to the above officer published in Fort St. George Gazette of Feb. 3 is cancelled.

Feb. 24.—No. 64.—Appointments and promotions, the latter subject to H.M.'s approval:—
Col. R. Shubrick, of the inf., to be a brigdr. of the 2nd class, in succession to Brigdr. Grant, apptd. to the command of the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Brigdr. of the 1st class W. C. McCleod, to be a brigdr. gen., for employment on the divl. staff, during the absence of Maj. gen. Carthew, or until further orders.

Brigdr. of the 2nd class R. Shubrick, to act as brigdr. of the 1st class, v. McCleod on other duty.

Col. G. Briggs of the 3rd royal horse brigade, to act as brigdr. of the 2nd class, v. Shubrick, with effect from date of Brigdr. Grant's assuming command of the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Lieut. col. A. T. Cadell, of the royal artillery, to be asst. adjt. gen. royal artillery, with effect from March 1, 1863.

Capt. W. C. Phillips, of the 44th regt. N.I., to be a dep. asst. qmrm. gen., v. Maj. A. Drury, who vacates on promotion.

Medical Dept.—Dep. Inspector gen. of hospitals C. Paterson, m.d., A.M., and C.M., to act as insp. gen. of hospitals, from March 1, 1863, during the absence on leave of Dr. D. Macpherson, or until further orders.

Surg. maj. (acting dep. insp. gen. of hospitals) J. Dorward, to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, and Asst. surg. W. Aitken, m.d., to be a surg., v. Linton, ret.; date of commissions, March 1, 1863.

Surg. maj. J. E. Mayer, to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, and asst. surg. P. G. Fitzgerald, m.d., F.R.C.S.I., to be surg., v. Forbes, ret.; date of commissions, March 1, 1863.

Capt. S. Hodgson, of the 2nd regt. L.C., is permitted to proceed to Bombay on m.c., from Feb. 17, under the furl. regs. of 1854, to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

2nd Capt. J. N. Hunter, of the royal (late Madras) engns., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. for 2 years, under the furl. regs. of 1854.

No. 63.—The following G.O. by the Government of India is republished:—

General Order by the Hon. the President in Council.

Fort William, Feb. 9.—No. 119.—The services of Lieut. G. M. Bowie, Madras staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort St. George, Feb. 24.—No. 68.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in G.O.s:—

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Judicial, Feb. 4.—No. 40.—The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to invest the following officers of the Central Provs. Commission with magisterial powers to the extent specified opposite their names:—

Lient. T. Wakefield, 2nd class asst. commissr., Chanda; powers of a 1st class sub. mag.

Lient. F. Faber, 2nd class asst. commissr., Raepore; powers of a 1st class sub. mag.

Feb. 6.—No. 2457.—With reference to G.O. of Dec. 30 last, No. 2505, Asst. surg. A. J. Cowie relieved Dr. J. E. Dickinson of the medical charge of the Rangoon Jail and Charitable Dispensary, and also of the state prisoners, on Jan. 1.

Feb. 10.—No. 258.—Capt. J. Stubbs, officiating dep. comsrr., West Berar, Hyderabad assigned districts, has obtained privilege leave for 1 mo., from Feb. 1, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 260.—Maj. R. D. Ardagh, 1st class dep. commissr., British Burmah, availed himself of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in G.O. of Oct. 24, No. 2,012, on Dec. 1, 1862, and made over charge of the current duties of the Rangoon Treasury to Mr. G. Hough, asst. commissr., on same date.

Marine Dept., Feb. 27.—Leave of absence:—Capt. J. H. Rose, master attendant at Calicut, for 6 weeks, to take effect from the date on which he quitted his station, under the priv. leave granted to him by the superint. of marine.

Revenue Dept., Feb. 26.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. K. Puckle, dep. director of revenue settlement, to be sub-coll. of Salem—his jurisdiction extending only to cases connected with the survey and settlement.

Judicial Dept., Feb. 27.—Mr. J. H. Goldie, civil and session judge of Tinnevely, delivered over charge of the court and gaol to the officiating Principal Sudder Ameen on 20th inst.

Public Works Dept.—Lient. col. H. W. Hitchins assumed charge of the office of dep. chief engr., central circle, from Lient. col. Wilkieson, on the forenoon of 19th inst.

Lient. col. C. V. Wilkieson assumed charge of the office of controller and auditor of public works accounts from Lient. Tulloch on 18th inst.

Leave of absence:—

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. O. Dene, chaplain of Trichinopoly, priv. leave for 3 mo., from date of quitting his station.

C. F. Chamier, Esq., registrar of the High Court, for 3 mo.

Central Office of Public Works, Chepauk, Feb. 25.—Mr. A. Lawford, 1st asst. district engr., Coimbatore, one mo. priv. leave, to Pres.

Mr. G. Steevens, head asst. and manager in the office of the Judge advocate gen. of the army, for 1 year, to Eur., on m.c., to have effect from the date of embarkation at Madras.

Mint, Feb. 27.—The Mint Master has granted Mr. G. R. Clarke, pattern maker, leave till March 15, in ext. of that granted to him under Section VII, as notified in the Gazette of Jan. 9 last.

Chief Office of the Inspector gen. of Police, Feb. 23.—Lient. W. L. N. Knyvett, asst. supt. of police, Cuddapah, for 3 mo., from March 3, or subsequent date of departure.

Feb. 27.—Lient. H. S. Hill, prob. supt. of police, Salem, has passed the test in Tamil prescribed by G.O. No. 1,374, dated Nov. 13, 1861.

Leave of absence has been granted to Insp. A. T. Stahlmaun, Cuddalore police, for 1 mo.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to permit Lient. J. W. G. Dalgairns, No. 6 company, to retire from the Madras volunteer gds.

No. 67.—The underment. officers are permitted to proceed to Eur.:—

Lient. col. T. Greenaway, staff corps, on m.c. for 20 mo., under the regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. W. Barwise (late 45th regt. N.I.), doing duty 17th regt. N.I., on m.c. for 3 years, under old regs., to embark from Madras.

Lient. J. Alves, of the 30th regt. N.I., on m.c. for 18 mo., under the regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

The underment. officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Capt. D. G. S. St. J. Grant, staff corps—arrived at Madras on Feb. 24.

Lient. F. S. Cherry, 4th regt. L.C.—arrived at Madras Feb. 24.

Lient. T. P. F. Tytler, 17th regt. N.I.—arrived at Madras Feb. 25.

No. 68.—Madras Staff Corps.—Capt. J. Puckle, having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj., from Feb. 25, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be captains from the dates specified opposite their names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lient. H. J. E. Teed; Feb. 25.

Lient. A. M. Davies; Feb. 26.

PASSAGE ALLOWANCES.

No. 70.—The following extract from a military despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published:—

Despatch dated Jan. 24, No. 11.

A communication has been received from the Sec. of State for War, requesting that in all future cases in which passage allowances are advanced to officers of the British army returning to this country under circumstances rendering the Imperial Government liable to the expense of their conveyance, the sums given below only may be issued. These rates are, therefore, to be adopted accordingly:—

When returning by steamer—

From Bombay	...	...	...	£90
" Madras	...	...	...	94
" Calcutta	...	...	...	98

When returning by sailing vessel—

From Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta	...	£87
----------------------------------	-----	-----

Surg. maj. W. Johnston, M.D., now doing duty with 17th brigade roy. art., will proceed to Bangalore and do duty with 3rd roy. horse brigade, v. Rogers, appointed acting garrison surgeon.

Surg. G. Mackay, M.D., is removed from the 44th regt. N.I., and will do duty with 17th brigade roy. art. until further orders.

Staff asst. surg. T. C. Morgan, having arrived from England per ship *Royal Stuart* Feb. 24, will proceed to Bangalore, and be attached to and do duty with 1st drag. gds.

Feb. 25.—With the sanction of Government, No. 598, dated Feb. 23, 1863, Col. E. Lawford, royal engineers, has leave for 20 months, dating from embarkation, to England, m.c.

The appointment of Lient. R. F. Litchfield, 3rd regt. L.I., in G.O.C.C. 19th inst., to do duty with the sappers and miners, is cancelled, at that officer's request.

Feb. 26.—Lient. col. W. G. Woods, adjt. gen. of the army, has privilege leave for 6 weeks from 4th prox.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Feb. 21.—Under emergent circumstances, Col. W. D. Patton, of the 74th highlanders, has leave of absence, on private affairs, to proceed to England for 15 mo. from the date of embarkation, in anticipation of his leave being granted by the C. in C. in India.

Under instructions from the C. in C. in India, the foll. antedatings and promotions in the R.A. will take place, subject to the confirmation of H.M.:—

The promotion of Lient. col. Hutchinson, of Capt. J. M. Macintyre, of 2nd Capt. Childers, from supernumerary, to be antedated to Feb. 25, 1861, v. Cotter, retired.

The promotion of Capt. G. G. J. Campbell and 2nd Capt. R. Pope, to Sept. 13, 1861, v. Desborough, dec.

The promotion of Lient. col. F. G. Nu'hall, of Capt. W. J. Bradford, and of 2nd Capt. C. Johnson, to Sept. 15, 1861, v. Scott, retired.

The promotion of Lient. col. A. T. Cadell, of Capt. J. Blair, and of 2nd Capt. T. I. M. Hog, to be antedated Sept. 25, 1861, v. Col. Brice, promoted.

Capt. R. Macpherson, to be lieut. col., v. Gabbett, retired, dated Sept. 29, 1861.

2nd Capt. G. C. Robinson, to be capt., dated Sept. 29, 1861.

Lient. H. L. Dempster, to be 2nd capt., dated Sept. 29, 1861.

Capt. W. C. L. Baker, to be lieut. col. from Sept. 29, 1861, v. Babington retired.

2nd Capt. F. Cobbe to be capt., v. Waddell, seconded, dated Dec. 24, 1861.

2nd Capt. (major) L. F. C. Thomas, from supernumerary list, to be 2nd capt., v. Cobbe, dated Dec. 24, 1861.

2nd Capt. C. Elliott, c.b., to be capt., v. Harrison, seconded, dated Dec. 24, 1861.

Lient. G. Haggard to be 2nd capt., v. Elliott, dated Dec. 24, 1861.

Lient. J. W. Watkins, to be 2nd capt., v. Highmoor, dec., dated May 21, 1862.

Col. (major gen.) G. Conran, from supernumerary to be col. comdnt. from June 9, 1862, v. Lient. general Ketchen, dec.

Lient. cols. G. Rowlandson on seconded list, and W. A. Orr, c.b., to be cols. from June 9, 1862.

Capt. A. V. Falls, to be lieut. col., 2nd Capt. (maj.) G. G. Pearce to be capt., Lient. D. D. Anderson, to be 2nd capt. from June 9, 1862.

2nd Capt. G. Dangerfield to be capt., v. Sinclair, deceased.

Lient. F. C. Trevor to be 2nd capt., v. Dangerfield, dated June 16, 1862.

Col. maj. gen. F. F. Whinyates, from supernumerary to be col. comdnt. from Oct. 2, 1862, v. Lient. gen. Cullen, dec.

Lient. col. C. J. Cooke, to be col., dated Oct. 2, 1862.

Capt. F. W. Bond, to be lieut. col., dated Oct. 2, 1862.

2nd Capt. A. H. Dawson, to be capt., dated Oct. 2, 1862.

Lient. D. J. McGregor, to be 2nd capt., dated Oct. 2, 1862.

Feb. 20.—Lient. A. S. Grove, 42nd regt. N.I., is appointed adjt. of that regt.

Feb. 21.—Maj. W. D. Stanley, staff corps, on being relieved from his temporary appointment of canton-

ment joint mag., Kamptee, will do duty until further orders under the officer comdg. Nagpore force.

Lient. R. Houghton, staff corps, late acting adjt. 22nd regt. N.I., is appd. to do duty with that regt.

Feb. 23.—The following removals are ordered in the infantry:—

Lient. col. (Col.) G. DeSaumarez, from 21st regt. N.I. to 20th regt. N.I.

Lient. col. (Col.) J. W. Bayley, from 20th regt. N.I. to 21st regt. N.I.

Capt. D. Shaw, staff corps, is appointed to do duty under the orders of the adjt. gen. of the army.

Lient. F. R. Fox, 14th regt. N.I., formerly doing duty with the sappers and miners, is temp. reappointed to do duty with that corps; to join head qrs.

No. 10.—The C. in C. directs it to be notified that in cases in which men have been declared unfit for the service, and discharged under the provisions of a G.O., an entry to that effect should be made in the discharge certificate.

The following removals are ordered:—

Lient. C. M. A. Morant, cav., gen. list, from doing duty King's drag. gds., to do duty 8rd regt. L.C.; to join.

Lient. L. F. Campbell, late 50th regt., from doing duty 36th regt. N.I., to do duty 22nd regt. N.I.; to join at expiration of his leave.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Qualified as interpreter:—Lient. A. Cuppage, H.M.'s 102nd regt., Cannanore.

Qualified for the general staff, under para. 11 G.O.C.C. July 6, 1853, No. 46:—

Capt. G. Dangerfield, roy. art., Secunderabad.

Lient. R. T. Hammond, roy. art., Secunderabad.

Lient. E. Shaw, 10th regt. N.I., Jubbulpore.

Lient. C. M. Smith, 32nd regt. N.I., Secunderabad.

Lient. C. A. Porteous, 27th regt. N.I., Palamcottah.

Lient. E. A. Bruce, 37th regt. gds., Vizianagram.

Lient. W. R. Mosham, staff corps, Berhampore.

Lient. A. Drury, late 51st N.I., doing duty 8th N.I., Cannanore.

Creditable progress:—

Lient. C. E. Pritchard, roy. art., Cannanore.

Lient. E. G. Dixon, 10th regt. N.I., Jubbulpore.

Passed the examination prescribed for officers of companies:—

Ensign A. F. Kenny, gen. list, doing duty 15th regt. N.I., Trichinopoly.

Ensign A. J. Shaw, gen. list, doing duty 3rd regt. L.I., Cannanore.

Ensign J. G. M. Bean, gen. list, doing duty 8th regt. N.I., Cannanore.

The moonshiee allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Pritchard, Dixon, and Smith.

Lient. T. W. Gilchrist, of the late 50th regt. N.I., is app. to act as qmrm. and interp. of 40th regt. N.I., and will proceed to Cannanore and do duty with 18th regt. N.I., till arrival of 40th regt.

The following posting is ordered:—

Asst. surg. J. Miller, M.D., from doing duty 21st regt. N.I. to do duty 44th regt. N.I.

The underment. medical officer attained the position of 1st class asst. surg. from date specified opposite his name:—

2nd class Asst. surg. W. H. Harris, M.D., from Feb. 13 last.

The leave of absence granted in G.O. dated Jan. 12 last to Asst. apothecary D. Arklie, 1st regt. N.I., is cancelled at his own request.

BIRTHS.

BANFORTH, the wife of Rev. J., son, at Madras, Jan. 14.

BOODNIE, the wife of J. A., son, at Coel, Allyghur, Feb. 4.

CHADWICKE, the wife of Apoth. J., H.M.'s 41st regt., son, at Arcot, Feb. 18.

DAWSON, the wife of J. A., son, at Ingeram, Feb. 8.

DEFABECK, the wife of Assist. surg. W. F., daughter, at Chittoor, Feb. 5.

FINK, Mrs. R. A., daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 18.

GAGER, the wife of F. D., son, at Madras, Feb. 16.

GORDON, the wife of E. P., son, at Murree, Feb. 2.

GOTTELIER, the wife of A., son, at Ceylon, Jan. 28.

REUTHKE, the wife of Rev. C., daughter, at Lucknow, Feb. 12.

ROSE, the wife of W. J., daughter, at Calicut, Feb. 18.

RUNDLE, the wife of C. S., daughter, at Moughyr, Feb. 8.

STEPHENS, the wife of G. D., son, at Black Town, Feb. 20.

THOMAS, the wife of O., son, at Howrah, Feb. 14.

WALLACE, the wife of Capt. J. D. C., daughter, still-born, at Penang, Jan. 25.

MARRIAGES.

BREEKS, J. W., to Susan M., daughter of Sir W. Denison, at Madras, Feb. 19.

BROWNE, J. W., to Miss Emma Patterson, at Calcutta, Feb. 19.

BULL, A. H., to Louisa C., daughter of the late J. Schofield, at Calcutta, Jan. 23.

DACOSTA, W., to Miss Annie J. Hartley, at Bhaugulpore, Feb. 12.

HANNAGAN, J. S., to Margaret E., daughter of the late W. Marshall, Feb. 11.
QUINN, T., to Mary L., daughter of W. S. Farley, at Vizagapatam, Jan. 7.

DEATHS.

BULLOCK, Stanley Augustus, son of Lieut. Stanley, of the Madras Cavalry, at Secunderabad, aged one month and five days, Feb. 22.
CHAPMAN, Samuel, at Madras, aged 37.
COLLETT, G. S., at Agra, aged 52, Feb. 8.
GAY, James C., at Madras, Feb. 11.
GREGSON, inf. son of Rev. J., at Agra, Jan. 27.
MOLLOY, Robert, at Madras, aged 59, Feb. 18.
PHAROAH, Adelaide B., wife of J. B., at Madras, aged 24, Feb. 14.
PRATT, James B., inf. son, of J. B., at Calcutta, Feb. 17.
PULMAN, Capt. Tyrwitt, Royal Art., at Barrackpore, aged 38, Feb. 7.
ROGERS, Ens. Edward T., Madras Army, at Kaimptee, aged 19, Feb. 12.
SAALFELT, wife of J. W., at Madras, aged 27, Feb. 11.
VAN HADETEN, Mary E., inf. daughter of G., at Madras, Feb. 15.
WALLACE, Emily, wife of Capt. J. D. C., at Penang, Feb. 7.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 24.

Royal Artillery.—To be colonels: Lieut. col. and Brev. col. V. Eyre, C.B.; Lieut. cols. R. E. Knatchbull, E. W. S. Scott, W. Barr, C. J. Cooke, and J. Pottinger, C.B. To be Lieut. cols.: Capt. and Brev. maj. A. G. Austen, and Capt. C. S. Woodcock, A. V. Falls, F. W. Bond, H. M. Douglas, and A. M. Murray. To be Captains: 2nd Capt. and Brev. maj. G. G. Pearse, and 2nd Capt. J. Fulton, T. H. Salt, C. Eliot, C.B., G. Dangerfield, A. H. Dawson, C. E. H. Cotes, J. H. Reid, and W. J. H. Stevenson. To be 2nd Captains: Lieuts. J. Hills, J. W. Watkins, D. D. Anderson, F. C. Trevor, D. J. McGrigor, J. Ritchie, C. H. Strutt, and T. P. Berthon. To be Lieuts.: Gentlemen Cadets G. C. Buyl, J. F. Houston, E. F. Cambier, J. S. Bridges, W. R. Ridge, J. S. Humphrey, W. S. Langley, and H. Roberts.

13th Foot.—Gent. Cadet J. G. Westaway, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, v. Thompson, transf. to 54th foot.

19th Foot.—Lieut. F. S. B. Brind, late 44th Bengal N.I., to be lieut., v. H. Thompson, appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps.

27th Foot.—Lieut. H. Collingwood, late 48th Bengal N.I., to be lieut., v. C. E. Stewart, appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps.

33rd Foot.—Capt. P. E. Quin, from 23rd foot, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Vacher, who exchanges.

35th Foot.—Capt. E. F. Browne, late 15th Bengal N.I., to be capt., v. C. F. Browne, appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps.

42nd Foot.—Lieut. G. W. Cockburn to be capt., by purchase, v. H. H. Moseley, who retires; Ens. H. J. Bramly to be lieut., by purchase, v. Cockburn; A. W. Warrand, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Bramly.

54th Foot.—Ens. D. H. Thompson, from 13th foot, to be ens., v. B. A. Hume, superseded for being absent without leave.

66th Foot.—Lieut. H. C. Spearman to be capt., by purchase, v. A. H. Dunbar, who retires; Ens. H. A. F. Merewether to be lieut., by purchase, v. Spearman; Ens. A. W. Baker, from 10th foot, to be ens., v. Merewether.

71st Foot.—Capt. G. E. Hill, from 3rd Bengal N.I., to be capt., v. C. H. S. Scott, appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. J. I. G. O'Brien, late 44th Bengal N.I., to be lieut., v. T. Acton, appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps.

89th Foot.—Lieut. B. Helme to be capt., by purchase, v. F. H. D. Marsh, who retires; Ens. G. J. W. Hayward to be lieut., by purchase, v. Helme; H. T. Pycroft, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Hayward.
Rifle Brigade.—Ens. Hon. A. Hood to be lieut., by purchase, v. Hon. A. Pennington, who retires; Hon. F. A. Wellesley to be ens., by purchase, v. Hon. A. Hood.

BREVET.

Capt. and Brev. maj. W. Faussett, 44th foot, to be Lieut. col.

INDIA OFFICE, MARCH 23.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the officers of the Staff Corps, and of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Admission.—To be Lieut.—Lieut. H. C. Collier, 8th hussars.

BENGAL ARMY.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ens. W. H. Scott to be lieut., v. Boileau, late 4th Eur. regt., dismissed.

Army Rank.

The undermentioned officer, having completed 15 years' service, to be captain by brevet:—

Lieut. H. R. Bradford, late 16th N.I.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers to the rank of captain by brevet, as published in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 7 and May 13, 1862, have been cancelled:—

Capt. A. A. Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, late 4th Eur. regt.

Lieut. F. N. Miles, Bengal Staff Corps, late 53rd N.I.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Capt. C. W. S. Young, and H. H. Firth.

To be Captain.—Lieut. H. E. Mottet.

MADRAS ARMY.

11th Regt. N.I.—Capt. W. G. Owen to be maj., in succ. to lieut. cols. retired.

41st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. C. P. Crossman to be capt., in succ. to M'Vicar, invalided.

Gen. List, Inf.—Ens. F. R. B. Byrch to be lieut., v. Cotton, 4th N.I., dec.; Ens. F. Hole to be lieut., v. Adams, 37th N.I., dec.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The following Lieutenants to take rank from the dates annexed:—

3rd Regt. N.I.—E. W. Lake (dec.), July 29, 1861, v. Goldingham, resigned.

General List, Infantry.

R. Wilson, Jan. 1, 1862.

H. W. Bairnsfather, Jan. 3, 1862, v. Hickley, 15th N.I., retired.

A. W. L. Anderson, Jan. 18, 1862, v. McNeil, 13th N.I., deceased.

R. F. Taylor, Jan. 25, 1862, v. Bowyer, 14th N.I., transferred to invalid pension list.

R. C. Hutchinson, Jan. 31, 1862, v. Lake, 3rd N.I., deceased.

G. P. Wood, Feb. 28, 1862, v. Homan, 50th N.I., deceased.

A. C. Williams, April 6, 1862, v. Browne, promoted to maj. gen.

W. M. D. Robinson, April 26, 1862, v. Halked, late 52nd N.I., deceased.

H. H. G. Hands, May 7, 1862, v. Claptoun, 19th N.I. (staff corps), deceased.

H. J. Nicholls, June 10, 1862, v. Stephenson, 44th N.I., deceased.

J. C. R. D. Macneill, Aug. 1, 1862, v. Palmer, 22nd N.I., deceased.

H. A. A. Prior, Aug. 6, 1862, v. Rigg, 21st N.I., retired.

J. F. Pinhey, Aug. 15, 1862, v. Rowley, 3rd Eur. regt., retired.

E. S. Skinner, Sept. 1, 1862, v. Nicholls, 6th N.I. (staff corps), deceased.

Official Papers.

REPORT ON THE VOYAGE OF THE SHIP
"ALNWICK CASTLE" WITH INDIAN
EMIGRANTS TO TRINIDAD.

From Captain C. Eales, Protector of Emigrants at the Port of Calcutta, to S. C. Bayley, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal. (No. 1, dated the 2nd January, 1863.)

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, dated 1st May, 1862, forwarding a report from Dr. Pearse, with other enclosures, relating to the voyage of the ship *Alnwick Castle* with Indian emigrants from this port to Trinidad.

The Medical Inspector of Emigrants and myself having given the suggestions of Dr. Pearse the most careful consideration, are of opinion that it is scarcely necessary to report upon the different questions in detail, as the views therein expressed do not appear to be so much opposed to the generally accepted sentiments on the subject as the Emigration Commissioners seem to think, the majority of the proposed alterations having been already adopted under the recent recommendations of the Emigration Committee.

The amount of ventilation now invariably provided in Emigrant ships has been proved by experience to be amply sufficient for all purposes, and is capable of being easily and efficiently controlled. The degree of regulation must necessarily depend upon the circumstances of each individual voyage, and must perforce be left to the judgment of the medical officer in charge; while the necessity of having the lower deck kept thoroughly clear for a certain period daily must be acknowledged. There can be no question that Dr. Pearse's opinion, that to keep a person by force exposed on the upper deck who is manifestly suffering from the low temperature, must be injurious.

Throughout Dr. Pearse's report there seems to be the clearest evidence that the successful issue of the

voyage of the *Alnwick Castle* is primarily owing to the great care and judgment displayed in selecting the coolies in Calcutta, to a judicious use on the voyage of the means and appliances he had actually at his command, as well as to the unceasing personal supervision exercised by him over the minutest details connected with his charge, and finally, in regulating the ventilation and temperature of the lower deck, generally, so as to protect the emigrants from the injurious effects of chilly draughts and dampness. The adoption of these wise and salutary measures have been followed by the most favourable results, affording in themselves the strongest evidence in support of employing men of Dr. Pearse's experience in preference to all others possessing less energy of character and discernment.

Adverting to Dr. Pearse's personal allusions to myself in connection with the fittings and provision of the *Alnwick Castle*, I beg to annex herewith an explanation from him on the subject, and have only to state in conclusion, with respect to the supply of dried milk, that he was applied to solely on the ground of there having been at the time but a very limited supply of this article available in the market for the use of other emigrant ships then under charter.

The means of protecting the hatchways by booby hatches, as described by Dr. Pearse, is now invariably adopted in every emigrant ship sailing from this port, to the entire exclusion of the old tarpaulin method.

From W. H. Pearse, Esq., M.D., Government Emigration Service, to Captain C. Eales, Protector of Emigrants at the port of Calcutta (dated the 30th December, 1862).

Sir,—I have the honour to ask your attention to a remark in my report of the ship *Alnwick Castle*, dated Trinidad, January 15th, 1862.

After stating some omissions in the supplies proper to have been put on board, and alluding to my having failed to obtain them in Calcutta, the report goes on to say, "The influence of the authorities at Banks' Hall should rather be to enforce the full supply."

I beg you to accept my expressions of regret at that remark, because, however true it might be that omissions occurred, I was not at liberty to suppose and state that that influence of any one was other than doing his utmost to secure for the coolies the full supplies of the charter party. I was not then aware of the difficulties which prevented the fulfilment of the charter party, and that the states of the market might be such as to make it impossible for you to obtain in Calcutta that which was due. Permit me to add, as some explanation of that remark, that it was written at the time I had very much needed the articles in question. I have since been informed that the steam pipes to which I referred were not at the time under your supervision; and remember that the fittings of the hatch-houses, steam pipes, &c., were arranged by a gentleman from Banks' Hall. I regret that these details, over which your office in its transition stage had not the supervision, should have been held responsible for arrangements over which it had no control.

INDIA-OFFICE, March 20.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.C.B., the Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B., Lieut-general Lord Hotham, the Right Hon. J. W. Hanley, M.P., Lieut-general Sir C. Yorke, G.C.B., Major-general A. Clarke, Major-general Sir P. M. Melvill, K.C.B., to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into and examine whether any departure from the assurance, held out by the 21st and 22nd Vic., cap. 106, sec. 56, and the 23rd and 24th Vic., cap. 100, to her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, has taken place by reason of the measures which have been adopted since the passing of the first mentioned Act of Parliament, by the Secretary of State in Council, or by the Government or military authorities in India, towards the re-organisation of the Indian army, and the amalgamation of her Majesty's Indian forces with her Majesty's general forces.

SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY leaves Lahore on Feb. 19, en route to Delhi, to meet the Viceroy and Governor-general at that station. We hear he makes a short detour before proceeding to Delhi direct. He will, we understand, be accompanied by Col. MacLagao, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

*. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, March 27, 1863.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

WE have not given *in extenso* the debate, or rather conversation, in the House of Lords on Tuesday last, on Lord Lyveden's question as to the numbers and allowances of the Councillors of India, because it was full of long passages that led to nothing. It was a waste of words, a mere beating of the air, and the Duke of Argyll was not far out in his supposition that his noble friend Lord Lyveden addressed his question to her Majesty's Government rather for the purpose of expressing to the House his own opinion than of obtaining an answer the substance of which he could not but anticipate. Public business would move on but slowly indeed if such useless discussions were much encouraged. It had been proposed by some that the Council should consist of six, by others of twelve, and by a very large majority it was decided in Parliament that the number should be fifteen. That question, therefore, was fairly settled, unless after some years' experience it should be discovered to be imperatively necessary to revise the constitution of the Council; but in declaring that Parliament was now quite in the dark as to how the Council was working, Lord Lyveden indirectly commended it, for in such a case no news is good news, and if there had been any very serious collisions or obstructions Parliament and the Public would not have been long in the dark upon the subject, and there would then have been even less need than now of Lord Lyveden's question. It is true that there were rumours some time ago that Sir Charles Wood and his Council did not work very harmoniously together, but these have quite died away, and even Lord Lyveden does not deem it worth his while to make the slightest allusion to them. There must always be some collisions of opinion—some occasions on which Presidents of Council and a certain number of the members must arrive at opposite conclusions—and both parties, like man and wife, must have their turn to give way, and bear and forbear as best they can, and not talk of a divorce every time they differ.

Lord Lyveden makes an ill-timed and useless suggestion that the councillors should be reduced to six or eight, but others think the more the merrier, and agree with King Solomon, that in the multitude of councillors there is wisdom. If there is not always a proportionate amount of wisdom in a multitude

of councillors there is, at all events, under ordinary circumstances, a proportionate amount of practical knowledge and experience, and therefore it is well that as there are so few men who are what are called in India *subjantas*, or knowers of everything—walking encyclopædias—that there should be such a supply of working members in Council as might be called upon in their turn for their advice and assistance in the leading different departments of political knowledge. Lord Lyveden, to justify his taking up so much of the time of the House on this occasion, should have shown, what he made no attempt to do, that something had occurred in the practical working of the system to render it necessary to give a *jauwab*, or dismissal, to more than half of the present councillors, though it is admitted that they are all more or less distinguished for ability and experience. Even Lord Lyveden confesses that they are men of business habits and high character. It might be said, too, he observed, that Sir John Lawrence was one of them; but then, says his lordship, we do not want fifteen Sir John Lawrences. Highly as we estimate the members of the Council we cannot pretend to think that they are all Lawrences, or that there is any serious danger of our having too many of such men in the Indian Council. If there were any chance of such an event Lord Lyveden would have little reason to hope that he could persuade the British Parliament to get rid of them, even at the proposed cheese-paring to the country of ten thousand pounds a year.

THE LATE SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

ALL that was mortal of one of the noblest of British Indian heroes now lies in the grandest of England's public sanctuaries. He little thought, in the modesty of his nature, when he first left his native land, that he should lead so splendid a career in the East, and be honoured at the close of it by so distinguished a place in a great national edifice—a temple, not of religion only, but of human glory. There he now lies, not alone in his greatness, but surrounded by the silent company of the Kings, and warriors, and statesmen, and patriots, and poets, and philosophers, who have secured to England her pre-eminence amongst the nations.

"Proud names, who once the reins of empire held
In arms who triumphed or in arts excelled,
Chiefs graced with scars and prodigal of blood,
Stern patriots, who for sacred freedom stood,
Just men by whom impartial laws were given,
And saints who taught and led the way to heaven."

And we may well apply to the brave and honest and single-hearted and gentle-natured Outram what Tickell, the writer of these lines, said of his friend Addison:—

"Ne'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation came a nobler guest,
Nor e'er was to the bowers of bliss conveyed
A fairer spirit or more welcome shade."

Sir James Outram was truly and emphatically what Sir Richard Steele would have called "a Christian hero," and the Dean of Westminster could have had not a moment's hesitation on religious grounds in according him an honoured resting place in the Abbey. For Outram was not only the bravest of the brave on the field of battle when risking his life for his Queen and country, but the meekest and kindest of human beings in the hour of peace, or by the domestic hearth. With the courage of the lion he had the gentleness of the lamb. Though so considerate and

kind to others, he was severe upon himself, and was ever ready to sacrifice life and fortune to his high sense of honour. His word was indeed his bond—as good security for the fulfilment of a promise as human ingenuity could invent. When he was really in need of pecuniary assistance he returned his prize money of £10,000 to Government after the conquest of Scinde, because he disapproved of the policy pursued there; and though he dearly loved military glory earned in a just cause, he voluntarily followed Havelock at the relief of Lucknow, when he was entitled to lead the troops himself to that most noble and memorable task.

The body of this distinguished British worthy had been brought from Pau, in the Pyrenees, where he died, and deposited for a while in Queen's-gate-gardens, at Kensington. On Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, it was conveyed in procession to the Abbey, which it did not reach till after one. It was followed on the road by upwards of forty private carriages, filled with many of the most distinguished of living men who had earned their honours on the same distant soil. Amongst them were Lord Clyde, Lord Keane, Sir John Lawrence, and Sir George Pollock. Amongst the noblemen present in the Abbey, which was densely crowded, were the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Dalhousie, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. Many present regretted to see comparatively so few members of the British Government present on such an occasion, and it was generally felt that one who had done so much for the honour of the country ought to have had a grand and impressive public funeral and a noble monument at the expense of the State. Perhaps, however, the voluntary attendance at his grave of many thousands of his admiring and lamenting countrymen—amongst them many of his brethren in arms, and many civilians distinguished for their eminent services in the East, and capable to appreciate his worth—would have been all that the great and good man whom we have lost would have coveted of the last of earthly honours.

Since the above was in type we have met with a paragraph in the *Times*, from which we learn, to our surprise, that the funeral of Sir James Outram was, after all, at the cost of the Government. If so, we must say that it was not properly attended on the part of the great officials, and that it was deplorably deficient in that magnificence and solemnity which should attend upon a State ceremonial on such an occasion. We are sorry to say that we observed a want of due respect for the departed hero and the solemn public duty of the day, even in the officials of the Abbey, for the clerical gentry and the young choristers did not, it seems, deem it worth their while to don newly-washed linen vestures; for what they had on were decidedly the worse for wear. They were crumpled and dingy. We have heard, indeed, that it is a law of the Abbey that those clerical garments should only be washed at certain seasons, fixed by the authorities, and that no amount of soiling will justify a demand for a clean garment before the appointed time. If this really be the case, it is a custom more honoured in the breach than the observance, for no absurd reverence for antique regulations ought to be allowed to interfere with modern notions of decency and duty.

COOLIE EMIGRATION TO REUNION.

OUR Government has got into a difficulty with respect to the question of Coolie emigration into the island of Réunion, which may possibly lead to a very disagreeable misunderstanding with France. The French Emperor, in his anxiety to benefit a French colony, sanctioned a system of what was absurdly called *free* emigration from Africa. It was in reality a system of slavery, and in our intolerance of slavery in every form we protested against it. The French consented to give up the African system on condition that they might take free native labourers from British India. As the least of two evils this was agreed to, and now we find that matters are even worse than they were, for our own subjects are now slaves, and our second interference will be more imperative, more delicate, and offensive than the first. The subject has just been discussed in the House of Commons. Though a British consul had been stationed in Réunion to protect the interests of the poor ignorant emigrants from Bengal, as they were distributed all over the island and placed under very many masters, it was impossible for a single individual to save them from many hardships and much oppression. It appears that when they are found idle in the streets, or are without a pass from their masters, they are carried off by the authorities, and made to work as convicts. It was reported by one observer that they were to be seen standing up to their shoulders in the sea, passing along stones for the harbour now in course of construction at Réunion. Some of these poor wretches, if found incapable of work as agricultural labourers, are compelled to accept lower wages than had been promised them on leaving India. Not fewer than 47,000 Indian Coolies, according to a statement from Mr. Layard, had been taken to the small island of Réunion. Mr. H. Seymour stated that he had always looked upon emigration from India as the real way of putting an end to slavery and the slave trade, but in this he was certainly as much mistaken as in his supposition that India is an over-peopled country. Mr. Cave, who introduced the question of Coolie emigration, consented to drop it for the present, on the understanding that certain papers upon the subject should be laid before the House.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

WE gather from an abstract of the Fourteenth Report of the Directors of the Scinde Railway, to be submitted to the eighth annual meeting of the company, to be held on Monday next, that the general traffic on the line has steadily kept pace with the increase of rolling stock. The financial statement shows that from the commencement the sum of £1,480,234 has been received, and that £1,574,803 has been expended. Above 100 waggons, laden with cotton wool, oil seeds, indigo, &c., are now brought into the Kurrachee station every day. Samples of cotton grown in Scinde, about fourteen miles from Kurrachee, have been pronounced by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce equal to the best cotton of Egypt and America.

With respect to the Punjab line, the number of passengers between Lahore and Umrithur, since the opening of the line on the 10th of April to the 31st of December last,

amounted to 286,805, and yielded a gross return of £1,000 per mensem. From the commencement the sum of £1,339,079 has been received, and the sum of £1,245,088 has been expended.

On the Delhi line the sum of £912,588 has been received, and only the sum of £1,823 has yet been expended. An available balance of £910,555 stands to the credit of the undertaking with the Secretary of State for India.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 23.

THE INNISKILLIN DRAGOONS.

Captain ARCHDALL asked the Secretary of State for War whether the attention of the War Department or of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief had been called to a recent court-martial held on the paymaster of the Inniskillen Dragoons, and to the remarks of the Commander-in-chief in India on the proceedings of the said court-martial, and on the state of the regiment; also to certain allegations which had been made in the public press and elsewhere as to the confinement in close arrest and death of Regimental Sergeant-major Lilley, of the above regiment, whether any inquiry had taken place, and what had been the result of such inquiry.

Sir G. LEWIS said the attention of the Commander-in-chief and the War Department had been called to the case in question, and a report from India had been called for and received. It was, however, still under consideration, and no decision had yet been come to upon it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 27.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. J. B. SMITH: Further correspondence with the India Government relative to the navigation of the River Godavery.

Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN: Correspondence upon the subject of the treasure stolen by the Bheels of Kandeish from Bombay native merchants, and afterwards recaptured from them and since declared as prize, subsequent to the date of the last return on the same matter.

Captain JERVIS: Address for returns of copy of any minutes or correspondence relative to military despatch to Bengal, No. 15, March 6, 1832; and copy of separate letter from Bengal, dated 25th April, 1829, &c.

FUNERAL OF SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

A resting place in the sanctuary which is the most ancient, venerable, and most honoured in the land—a gathering of men illustrious by rank, station, and service around his grave—the spontaneous assemblage of a great and sympathetic crowd in the Cathedral and its precincts—proved on Wednesday how much of respect and admiration James Outram had won in distant climes from his countrymen. His career, after all, was one which it needed some special knowledge of the country in which he laboured, and of the works he accomplished, to enable one to appreciate in all its usefulness and success. The age of great conquests and vast annexations is gone, and with it has expired the opportunities which made our first statesmen and soldiers in the East so famous at home, and hoisted them over the level of popular indifference to Indian politics. But the rebellion of 1857 fired the coldest heart, the men who came to the front of the small and scattered bands of surprised, but not downcast, Christians in the East, and led them to victory or fell at their head, at once became the heroes of popular story. Sir James Outram, although he had performed the services of which a very imperfect outline was given a few days back in our columns, although he had led an army in the field, and had extorted by prompt blows from Persia an honourable peace, would have been comparatively little known in England except for his connection with the first relief and final reduction of Lucknow. So unjust is Fortune. For, if he had never become known by these great ser-

vices, he would still have been well entitled to the regard and esteem of his country. Had the revolt never occurred he was still the man whose courage, truth, generosity, and kindly nature justified the felicity of phrase in which, years before, Sir Charles Napier so well expressed the thoughts of many men when he called Outram "the Bayard of India." And so he was, indeed—a knight without fear and without reproach, and with that higher chivalry which Bayard never knew—a deep feeling for classes, not only below the military and social orders to which he belonged, but those alien from his race and natural enemies to his faith. And chivalry higher still he had; for most covetous of honour as he was, and sickening with the last infirmity of noble minds, as he was apt to be, he could resign the post of honour and ambition which was his right, leave Havelock to complete his task, and ride quietly in the advance of his column as the simple leader of a body of mounted volunteers.

Sir James Outram represented the old Company's officer, whose past, present, and future was represented by India. There are many survivors of the peculiar race to whom their friends ascribe so many virtues and their foes so many faults. But to the last he stood forward in earnest advocacy of the service with which his whole life had been associated; and it is his singular praise to have it said that he has left none envious of his fame amid those of longer service who survive him, for they all feel he was true to their cause, and never sought a ray of Imperial favour by the slightest concession of their rights.

The morning sun on Wednesday was clouded by a haze which at times thickened into a fog, but about noon the vapour was dispersed, or was thinned away, so as to admit rays of light to fall through the Abbey windows, and to tinge the aisles and nave and choir with the hues of the storied panes through which they passed. The following is a list of the noblemen and gentlemen who were present in the Jerusalem Chamber:—Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Dalhousie, Lord Keane, Lord Clyde, Mr. R. D. Mangles, Sir H. Rawlinson, Baron Hugel, Lord Chelmsford, Sir H. Havelock, Colonel Mundy, Sir J. W. Hogg, Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Duncan Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilby Greathed, Dr. Jackson, Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, Captain Greenhill, Mr. Western Wood, M.P., Mr. H. Forbes, Sir R. Hamilton, Mr. Allen Harden, Mr. W. Vansittart, Mr. R. Torrens, Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, Mr. R. S. Poole, General Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir Edward Lugard, Mr. Henry Reeve, Colonel Donnelly, Colonel French, Mr. W. H. Russell, Major-General Le Mesurier, Sir James Colville, General Willoughby, Mr. A. M. Storer, Sir R. U. C. Hamilton, Sir Frederick Halliday, Sir W. Page Wood, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. J. G. Frith, Mr. R. W. Crawford, Sir J. Elphinstone, Mr. William Cubitt (ex-Lord Mayor), Warden of Merchant Taylors' Company, Warden of Grocers' Company, Colonel Jameson, Right Hon. Sir John McNeill, Sir James Fergusson, M.P., Right Hon. R. Lowe, M.P., General Russell, C.B., Sir A. Spearmen, Commodore Edgell, R.N., Captain Sotheby, C.B., Right Hon. Lord Harris, Lord Lyveden, Sir T. M'Mahon, Mr. G. Frankland, Mr. James Farish, Mr. Sebastian Dickinson, Sir Harry Parkes, Lieut.-Colonel Bowie, Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, Admiral Hargood, Sir Scudamore Steel, Mr. J. R. Dorin, Sir H. Willoughby, the Lord Mayor, Colonel Sir D. Wood, Sir P. M. Melvill, Captain Claude Clerk, and Hon. Colonel Stanley.

The following gentlemen were specially invited, and came from the residence of the deceased:—General Farquharson, Colonel Mant, Mr. William Morris, Mr. D. E. Outram, Lord Deas, Rev. G. Outram, Dr. Ogilvie, Mr. D. Greenhill, Mr. P. Davidson, Mr. William Leslie, M.P., Mr. Walter Davidson, Lord Clyde, Lord Keane, Sir G. Pollock, Sir J. Lawrence, Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Mr. W. J. Eastwick, Mr. R. D. Mangles, General Hancock, General Malcolm, Mr. J. W. Kaye, Rev. G. P. Badger, Sir George Clerk, Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir John Low, Colonel Holland, Mr. H. Ricketts, Mr. Henry Johnson, Colonel Whitelock,

Colonel Sykes, M.P., Sir H. Havelock, Mr. John Glen, Mr. H. G. Gordon, Mr. T. Williamson Ramsay, Mr. F. F. Courtenay, Mr. Arthur Walce, and Major-General Le Grand Jacob.

The procession, simple in all that concerns State ceremonial, but with something more than the characteristics of a private funeral, left the late residence of the General, where he lived but for a short time before his fatal illness forced him to go abroad, at eleven o'clock, and passed from Queen's-gate Gardens down Cromwell-road, Knightsbridge, Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, Whitehall, Parliament-street, to the West Cloister. A few carriages, with mutes, plumes, and pages, containing mourners and special friends, were followed by the long *cortège* of private carriages which represented in a small degree the wide area over which the influence of Sir James Outram's courage and kindness extended. At the cathedral doors the crowd was dense and respectful. There the procession was received by the Venerable the Dean, by Canons Wordsworth, Jennings, Cureton, Nepean, the Rev. Precentor Haden, and the dignitaries of the Abbey. The coffin was taken up on the shoulders of men who had stood beside their Chief in his march to Lucknow and in the weary vigils of the Alumbagh, and well did the bronzed faces and medals, the scarlet coats and plumed bonnets of the Mackenzie Highlanders become that sacred place when need was to do honour to an old soldier. The medals of Lucknow and the bars of the Relief and Siege crossing the streaked riband of red and white on their breasts guaranteed their fitness for the office. There were twelve sergeants and non-commissioned officers, and a piper of her Majesty's 78th, who had come with Colonel Lockhart, C.B., Captain Boome, and Quartermaster Skrive, to offer the last service they could to him for whom they would have laid down their lives, as often they had at his orders exposed them to every chance of battle.

Through the sacred portal passed nodding plume, and heaving shoulder, and martial figure, and all that could die of him whom so many had assembled to honour. The mourners followed the coffin—first, the only son of the deceased, now Sir Francis Outram; then the other mourners and the noblemen and gentlemen specially invited. As the procession entered the choir, they who had been assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber were marshalled two and two and marched through the cloisters into the Nave, where they met the procession and fell in with it, advancing in due order to the choir, where seats were reserved for all the invited. The body of the Nave was filled with people, and high above their heads peered down from the galleries the Westminster boys, who, fresh from the form where Warren Hastings sat, should not forget that in the land where Outram won his fame there is yet a great career for good and brave and kindly natures. The bright faces of these English youths would have touched him to the heart, for he was peculiarly susceptible of ingenuous homage, and there were in the train following his coffin some who, as they saw those young eyes and eager glances fixed on the procession, haply remembered the day when, in the heat and fire of Lucknow, he dismounted from his horse to protect a poor native lad whose parents had been slain, and who sat weeping by the roadside. From the organ stole grandly out the solemn declaration in which the Christian Church speaks for the faith of the dead and proclaims the doctrine of his salvation,—“I am the Resurrection and the Life.” The pauses were filled by the measured tramp of feet—the feet of warrior, statesman, and civilian, who are gliding fast to the world of history themselves; and then came the declaration of their hope when all is over, and that crowning time has come to which warrior, statesman, and civilian must do reverence,—“I know that my Redeemer liveth.” So, with solemn chant and organ peal, the Highlanders bear the body to the choir-gate, and there it rests for a time while the procession, filing into the choir, resolves itself into lines of grave, sombre faces. Croft's rendering of the finest expression of our

human helplessness and poverty, “We brought nothing into this world,” had barely faded away in the remotest aisles, when the 100th Psalm was heard, as Purcell alone could interpret it, in all its grandeur and comprehensiveness of our mortal state and temporary glories. The Dean of Westminster, while the coffin rested under the organ loft, read the funeral service in a manner worthy of the purest, simplest, and grandest ritual known to Christian Churches; and when the burning words of the great Apostle had passed away, the Highlanders reverently took up their burden once more, and the procession, issuing out of the choir, followed the coffin to the space in the centre of which, carved out in the honoured earth, was the last resting-place of James Outram. It was with the softest, tenderest music that the body of the soldier was lowered to the grave. The service was most impressively and beautifully given. When the formula “Ashes to ashes, dust to dust,” was executed, one stout Highlander, who had doubtless faced death for many a weary night and cheerless day in the Alumbagh, wiped with his cuff the tears that still flowed down his cheek. A bright gleam of sunshine, which could not but speak of hopes beyond that yawning chasm, shone more brightly out as the choir sang “I heard a voice from Heaven.” And then to the vast, massive roll of the “Dead March” in *Saul*, in which Handel seems to have embodied human sorrow and grief, the gathering round the grave was slowly dissolved, and James Outram was left, not alone in his glory, but in the midst of all that England can give to make the death of her servants peace.—*The Times*, March 26.

In the list of those who were present at and took part in the proceedings of the Outram funeral, the names of Sir Charles Wood, of the Under Secretaries of State for India, the several members of the Council of India, and the Secretaries of the India-office, who attended in a body to pay the last honours to the deceased general, were omitted. We understand that, by a resolution of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the funeral was, by permission of the family, conducted at the public expense.—*The Times*, March 27.

INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY.

The first ordinary meeting of this company was held yesterday, at the London Tavern; Mr. William Dent in the chair.

The report having been read,

The Chairman, in moving its adoption, expressed regret at the absence of the Marquis of Tweeddale, the chairman of the company, and read a letter showing the great interest he took in the success of the undertaking. He believed that Mr. Wilson, their able engineer, was the first to propose to the Government of India a plan for constructing a system of branch railways, at a small cost, having light rails, a narrow gauge, and a light working stock. Mr. Wilson was the resident engineer on the section of the East Indian Railway from Burdwan to Rajmahal, about 100 miles in length; and when that section was completed, his engagement terminated, and he then proceeded to carry out his system for branch lines. The first branch line proposed by him would form a junction with the section of the East Indian Railway, which he had so successfully carried out to completion; and he was, therefore, well acquainted with the wants of the district. The first line was from the Nulhattee station to Moorshedabad, 27 miles in length, which was now completed for traffic. The great trunk lines in India, without such subsidiary lines as the one just completed, would not fulfil the expectations originally formed of them with respect to traffic. The rails were 35 lbs. to the yard, the engines with coke and water did not exceed fourteen or fifteen tons weight, and the speed was not to be more than fifteen or sixteen miles an hour. There was no doubt the engines could travel at thirty or forty miles an hour, but that would involve great expense, and not be necessary for the object intended. It was the speed that killed on railways as well as on the road. The branch lines would

not require great speed, and were only intended for improved communication, as feeders to the great trunk lines. He then adverted to the objections made by persons, in the first instance, to taking up shares in the company because interest was not guaranteed by the Government, but since that time a more favourable view was entertained of the prospects of the undertaking as to remuneration. Although they had not a guarantee, they had a subsidy from the Government equivalent to £1,000 per mile in land and works. They had been most cordially met by the Secretary of State for India, and by the Indian Government, and he was glad to say that official routine had not interfered in any way with the expeditious progress of the works. He had every reason to believe that their first line was now open for traffic. By the last mail they had been informed that all the materials sent out to India had arrived there safely. Their engineer, Mr. Wilson, fully expected that the new line in the course of the first year would realise from 10 to 12 per cent.—(hear, hear). He then read a paragraph under the head of “India,” which appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday, regarding the utility and prospects of their system of light branch railways, which could be constructed for about £3,500 a mile, instead of £12,000 a mile, the lowest average of the existing guaranteed lines. He then read extracts from Mr. Wilson's letters, showing that some valuable concessions had been made to the company respecting lines in Oude and Rohilkund, to which districts Mr. Wilson would, for the present, confine his attention. The district was about 450 miles in length, and about 100 miles in width, containing 22,000,000 of inhabitants, being 480 to the square mile, while in England the average was 332. The soil was most fertile, and everything grew luxuriantly. The traffic was very large in the district of the proposed line, from Cawnpore to Lucknow and the Gogra, which he thought should be the first line made, and the next would start from Buxar to Lucknow and Delhi. The concession of £100 a mile for twenty years was equivalent to a lump sum of £1,245 per mile. The works were all to be for a single line, with stations at convenient distances. On one of the lines Mr. Wilson had estimated the traffic at about £36 a mile a week, and on another at £25 per mile per week. The length of line from Cawnpore to Lucknow and the Gogra would be eighty miles, the line from Gogra to Bareilly and Mooradabad would be 130 miles. The proposed branch lines would be about 460 miles altogether. The estimated cost of these lines was about £4,000 a mile, and Mr. Wilson thought the returns would be very large. The population of Lucknow was 300,000, of Cawnpore 109,000, and of Mooradabad 59,000. The Board proposed to allow 5 per cent. interest on the capital during construction, which they thought was a proper charge, and when a certain length of the new lines was opened, and should the profits on them be greater than 5 per cent., the surplus would be appropriated to giving the shareholders a larger dividend on their capital than 5 per cent.

Colonel Yule seconded the motion for the adoption of the report. He said that Lord Elgin was reported to have stated on the occasion of opening the East Indian line to Benares that all the railways in India should be on one uniform gauge, 5½ feet, in order to prevent such a conflict as had existed for many years in England, in respect of the broad and narrow gauges. He (Colonel Yule) contended that the case in India was different, because the narrow gauge branch lines could never oppose the great lines, or compete with them. They were merely intended as feeders, and to supersede bullock trains, which could not travel in the wet season. He was fully convinced that the main lines would not pay unless fed by the cheap light lines the company proposed to make. The difference in cost between £3,500 or £4,000 a mile and £16,000 a mile could not be preserved if the gauge of the main lines and branches was to be uniform.

Sir S. Donaldson fully concurred in the observations that had been made; he knew what India required, particularly in the districts proposed to

be accommodated, and he thought it would be very unwise to make any change in the proposed system until it had been fairly and fully tried. He wished to know the probable amount of capital that would be required.

The Chairman said they proposed to raise £2,000,000. When they paid up £5 a share they would be able to borrow money at 5 per cent., and if they earned more it would enable them to increase the dividends. In reply to Mr. Powell, he stated that the concession was for 90 years, and that the calls would be made at intervals of three months.

Mr. Hill thought the directors should be remunerated for their services.

Mr. Pender, M.P., quite agreed in that view. He wished the proprietors not to be too sanguine as to having large dividends; at the same time he thought they had a good concern if they could manage it properly. Four hundred and sixty miles of cheap railway was a large undertaking, and their profits would depend upon the result of each section. Should the traffic hereafter become so great as to require a wider tract and heavier engines and carriages on some of their lines, they could be relaid with heavier rails, and the gauge could be widened to the full width of the trunk lines.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, authorising the directors to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital during construction, commencing from the 1st of April next; authorising a further issue of 50,000 shares of £10 each, to be offered rateably to the registered shareholders; electing Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, and Young as auditors, the remuneration not to exceed £50 per annum; the meeting recorded its opinion that remuneration should be awarded to the directors from the commencement, and that the amount should be fixed by them.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 21. Ione, Thirkell, Mauritius; John McVicar, — Maulmain; Nile, Owen, Calcutta. — 23. Mallard, Barr, Shanghai; Gloriana, Vaile, Bombay; Sir R. Seppings, Miller, Mauritius; John Haven, Porter, Calcutta; Miss Nightingale, Cochrane, Ceylon; Sarah Sands, Gillies, Tutucoreen; Dashaaway, Coster, Calcutta; Maynards, Miller, Mauritius; Sirius, March, Mauritius; Abbott Lawrence, Patterson, Calcutta; City of Edinburgh, Soden, Calcutta; Linclenden, Miller, Singapore; Jacob, —, Java; Sydney Eggers, Campbell, Bombay; Medusa, Plant, Calcutta. — 25. Affiance, Simson, Maula; Lancastrian, Pearson, Bombay. — 26. Rowantree, Lewis, Bombay; Mary Catherine, —, Maula.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route. — March 27. — For BOMBAY. — Mrs. Showell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. S. Strand, Col. Welby, Mr. J. and Mrs. Grant and infant, Mr. A. Napier, Mr. F. Bartlett, Mrs. H. J. Lee, Mr. Oliver.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

April 4. — For CALCUTTA. — Miss Weaver and niece, Deny. Inspect. gen. Innes, Lieut. Col. Carey, Mr. W. Gordon. For MADRAS. — Lieut. H. S. Mackay, Mr. W. H. Colborne. For CEYLON. — Mr. C. Featherstonhaugh. For HONG KONG. — Rev. R. Edwards, R. N., Mr. Vincent. For SINGAPORE. — Mr. and Mrs. Havers, Mrs. Van Vloten and infant. For SHANGHAI. — Mr. Bean, Mr. P. Bockett, Mr. G. C. J. Topp, Mr. Jas. John Kelly.

April 12. — For BOMBAY. — Mr. T. E. Darke, Mrs. Moore, infant, and child, Lieut. F. W. Brown, Mr. F. Constant, Capt. Stewart.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CURRIE, the wife of Charles, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Brighton, March 14.

GOULD, the wife of Charles, of Calcutta, at 31, Lansdowne-crescent, Kensington-park, March 20.

EDWARDS, the wife of Col., of a daughter, at Ness Strange, Shropshire, March 21.

HARRISON, Margaret, wife of the late James, M.D., of H.M.'s Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter, at 77, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood, March 23.

MAXWELL, the wife of Colonel, C.B., late 46th Regt., of a daughter, at 40, Heriot-row, Edinburgh, March 24.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMSON, Edward W., to Isabella C. R., daughter of John Charles Mason, Esq., of the India-office, Westminster, at St. Pancras Church, March 21.

DEATHS.

BLAGRAVE, Capt. E. B., Royal Engineers, youngest son of the late C. G. Blagrove, Bengal Civil Service, at Malta, March 21.

CLERK, Maria, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir George, Bart., at 43, Eaton-square, March 22.

GRAHAM, Laura E. S., daughter of Dr. Archibald, retired Superintending Surgeon of the Bombay Army, at Ashfield Villa, Greenhill, Edinburgh, March 19.

JACKSON, Alexander J., of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 35, March 22.

KENNEDY, Anna C., only child of the late Edward S., of the 64th Regt., B.N.I., at Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 10, March 16.

PARR, Lieut. Col. Samuel, late of the 23rd Regt., B.N.I., at Preston, Lancashire, March 21.

PHILLIPS, Amy, infant daughter of F. B., 22nd M.N.I., at 35, Dorset-place, aged 11 months, March 16.

STRONG, Lieut. James, H.M.I.N., at Clarence Lodge, Shirley, aged 29, March 22.

THOMPSON, Mary G., relict of the late Capt. Andrew, of Calcutta, at Shalimar-house, Ramsgate, aged 52, March 28.

TULLOCH, James, F. R. S., at 16, Montague-place, Russell-square, aged 75, March 22.

India Office,

March 26, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab. — Mr. H. J. Newberry; Mr. L. Gerrard (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab. — Mr. W. Crawford (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. — Major F. H. Smith, Staff Corps; Surg. H. W. Tytler, Medical Estab.; Asst. surg. L. Emanuel, Medical Estab.

Madras Estab. — Capt. G. S. Hooper, 1st Lt. Cav.; Major C. Smith, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab. — Mr. T. Walton, 6 mo.; Mr. A. H. Cocks, c.s., 6 mo.; Mr. F. O. Mayne, c.s., 6 mo.; Mr. E. E. Lewis, 6 mo.; Mr. R. Marriott, 6 mo.; Mr. A. Pigeon, 6 mo.; Mr. C. T. Davidson, 4 mo.; Mr. B. Supte, 4 mo.; Mr. F. L. Moncrieff, 6 mo. (Uncov.); Mr. D. C. M. Gordon, 6 mo. (Uncov.); Mr. A. Wollaston, 6 mo. (Uncov.); Mr. F. F. Peppé, 3 mo. (Uncov.); Mr. G. W. Kellner, 6 mo. (Uncov.); Mr. W. De W. George, 3 mo. (Uncov.).

Madras Estab. — Mr. W. H. Arbutnot, 6 mo.; Mr. E. F. Webster, 6 mo.; Mr. W. C. Sim, 6 mo.; Mr. W. Donald, 6 mo. (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab. — Mr. T. C. Loughnan, 5 mo.; Mr. A. Rogers, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. — Lieut. G. H. Heavside, Cav., 3 mo.; Lieut. H. C. Sitwell, late 5th Eur. Cav., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. C. Corby, Medical Estab., 6 mo.

Madras Estab. — Lieut. F. W. Merritt, 9th N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab. — Lieut. A. Phillips, 29th N.I., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab. — Sir T. J. Metcalfe, Bart.; Mr. H. B. Riddell; Mr. C. Hyne (Uncov.).

Madras Estab. — Mr. G. Vans Agnew; Mr. W. H. Kerr; Mr. J. G. Ferrand (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab. — Mr. R. W. Hunter; Mr. J. Ford.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab. — Lieut. M. E. Foord, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab. — Lieut. F. W. Brown, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab. — Mr. W. G. L. Lane; Mr. H. W. Hammond.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	Inserting taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ...	Sa. R. 1s. 10d.	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.) ...	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicra) of 1828-29 ...	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicra) of 1832-33 ...	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	—	97
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	97
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	2 1	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	2 1½	106½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	3 2	113½

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	2s. 0½d.	Singapore	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.
Madras	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.
Bombay	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	3 p.p.	3 0½ p.m.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.	Paid.	Prices.
2. India Stock	100	927 299
India 5 per cent.	100	108 to 108½
India Enforced Paper 4 p. ct.	100	95½
India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	100	106½
India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ p. cent.	100	112½
India Stock Debentures, 1854	100	95½
India Stock Debentures, 1859	100	108½
" " " 1863	100	102½
" " " 1864 or 1866	100	102½
India 5 per cent. for account...	100	108½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	100	102½
India Bonds (£1,000)	100	16s. to 15s. pm.
Ditto (under £1,000)	100	15s. pm.
RAILWAYS.		
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	105 to 106
20 New	2	½ to 1 pm.
20 Ditto E Shares	5	½ to 1 pm.
Stock Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	104 to 108
Stock Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	107 to 108
Stock East Indian	all	106½ to 107
20 Ditto G. Extension	5	½ to 1½ pm.
20 Ditto H. Extension	5	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	106 to 107
20 Ditto New ditto	13	½ to 1 pm.
20 Ditto Jan. 1862	6	½ to 1 pm.
Stock S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	103½ to 104½
Stock Madras/guar. 4½ p. ct.	100	94 to 96
Stock Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104 to 105½
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ p. ct.)	100	97 to 98
100 Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	9 to 8 dis.
Stock Scinde 5 per cent.	100	106 to 107
Stock Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	104½ to 105½
20 Ditto	2	½ to 1 pm.
Stock Panjab (5 p. ct.)	100	103½ to 104½
20 Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	½ to 1 pm.
BANKS.		
100 Agra and United Service lim.	50	92 to 94
40 Australasia	all	83 to 85
25 Bank of Egypt	all	26 to 27
20 Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	23½ to 23½
25 Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	46 to 48 ad
100 Hindostan, China, & Japan	15	2 to 1½ dis.
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all	57 to 59
20 Ottoman Bank	all	38½ to 39 ad
20 Do. New	2	8 to 8½ pm.
20 Scinde, Panjab, and Delhi	3	½ dis to 1 pm.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
5 Bombay Gas	2	½ dis to par
10 E.I. and London Shipping B.	a 1	3 to 6
10 E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	½ dis to par
20 East India Irr. & Can.	2	½ to 1 dis
20 Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 2½ pm.
10 Mediterranean. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4
10 Norbuddia Coal and Iron	5	½ to 1½ pm.
1 Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1 Do. New	all	½ to 1
10 Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	7 to 7½
5 P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	76 to 78
20 Ditto New	30	14 to 16 pm
20 Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1908	all	—
1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	—
1 Ditto Registered	all	—
10 Ditto	all	—
2 Telegraph to India	1	½ to 1 dis.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate.	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren. July 1, 1867	5	105½ to 106½	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	103 to 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	4½	103 to 105	—
Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
* Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	104½ to 105½	—
* Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	104½ to 105½	—
Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860	5	—	—
Ditto ditto, April 1, 1866	5	107 to 108	—
* Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866	5	104½ to 105½	10½
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ to 105½	—
Ditto Jan. 1, 1870	4½	104½ to 105½	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	103 to 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	101 to 103	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	104 to 106	—
* Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	104½ to 105½	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103½ to 104½	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.
TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic	£40
Daily Boarders	20
Daily Pupils	14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each	4
Do. do. by a Master, each	8
German and Italian, each	8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each	4
Laundress, Four Pounds.	

Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.
A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

A LADY can strongly recommend an **EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT**, who is accustomed to the care of children, and who wishes to RETURN to Calcutta about the end of April, or in May.

For further particulars apply to C. W. H., care of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, London, E.C.

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for LADIES.
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.

TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a basin of water being alone necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.

WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON AND SON,
Merchants and Drysalers,

10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BUSH-LANE, LONDON.

N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.
Retail of Chemists.

INDIA AND CHINA OUTFITS.

WHITELOCK AND SON, 166, Strand, and 54, Charing-cross (Established Thirty-five Years), continue to supply every requisite in best quality at wholesale prices, and are exclusive makers of the following articles for India:—

WHITELOCK'S ORIENTAL SHIRTS.
WHITELOCK'S INDIA GAUSE VESTS.
WHITELOCK'S INDIA TWEED SUITS.

Detailed Price Lists sent by post on application.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S

CURRY OR MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the **COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.
Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £130,000 per annum.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.
Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C.,
and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.

DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.

GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION
(Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.

Commanding Capital, £500,000.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.
Registered in May, 1854.

The following are duty-paid prices:—

Sherries at 21s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 55s.
Ports from 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 48s., 54s., and upwards.

Champagnes—Ferryas, 39s.; Imperial Sillery, 48s. and 54s. E. Ciquot's, 58s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.

Clarets—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s.

Clarets—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.

All other French or German Wines in proportion.

For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.

Class VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND

78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas; also single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells. Geological Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammers, all the recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.

Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. TENNANT, at 149, Strand, W.C.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS,
Corner of Spring-gardens.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s BEDSTEADS, in Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. Full-size Iron Bedsteads, 6s. 6d.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

The Paragon Couch ... 3½ guineas.
The Prince of Wales Couch ... 3½ guineas.
The Prince's Easy Chair ... 30s.
The Eudene Easy Chair ... 25s.
The Vienna Easy Chair ... 35s.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Prices of every article required for completely furnishing a House of any class, post free. This is the largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World.—145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. M A P L E and C O.

for CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Good Stout Brussels, at 2s. 4d. per yard.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS

CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24,

Parliament, Finsbury, London, Cabinet Manufacturers,

Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, and General House

Furnishers, beg very respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Public in general, that they have recently

made very extensive ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their spacious SHOW ROOMS and MANUFACTURING

PREMISES, which has enabled them very materially to increase their hitherto extensive stock, and rendered it practicable for the more prompt execution of the numerous orders

consequent on their large and increasing business, and they take this opportunity of most respectfully soliciting a continuance of past favours, and kind recommendation of those to whom the house is favourably known, calling special attention

to the very important fact that, regardless of distance, all goods are delivered

CARRIAGE FREE.

R. L. and Co. invite all parties intending to furnish to supply themselves with their "Illustrated Furnishing Guide," containing about two hundred and fifty well-executed designs, which will be forwarded on application postage free.

January, 1863.

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Morian, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.

23, Cannon-street West St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

Will be published on the 31st instant,

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.
NEW SERIES.

No. XLVI. APRIL, 1863.

CONTENTS:

- I. Austrian Constitutionalism.
- II. The Reformation Arrested.
- III. Resources of India.
- IV. The Jews of Western Europe.
- V. Lady Morgan.
- VI. Truth versus Education.
- VII. The Antiquity of Man.
- CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.—1. Theology and Philosophy.—2. Politics, Sociology, and Travels.—3. Science.—4. History and Biography. 5. Belles Lettres.

London: TRUBNER and Co., 60, Paternoster-row.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.,

GRAMMAR of the BENGALI LANGUAGE: To which is added a Selection of Easy Phrases and Useful Dialogues. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, 12mo., roan, 5s. 6d.,

SANSKRIT MANUAL;
Containing—

Part I.—The Accidence of Grammar, chiefly in Roman of English Type.

Part II.—A Complete Series of Progressive Exercises.

By MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A., of University College, Oxford, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, &c., &c.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.,

THE BENGALI READER: consisting of Easy Selections from the best Authors: With a Translation and Vocabulary of all the Words occurring in the Text. A New Edition, thoroughly Revised and Corrected. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S GLOSSARY.

GLOSSARY of JUDICIAL and REVENUE

TERMS, and of useful words occurring in official documents relating to the Administration of the Government of British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya, Marathi, Guzarathi, Telugu, Karnata, Tamil, Malayalam, and other Languages, compiled and published under the authority of the hon. the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company. By H. H. WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., &c., &c. 4to. cloth, £2. 2s. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS, &c., for the

Navigation from England to India and China, and throughout the Eastern Seas, viz:—

1. North Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
2. South Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
3. Anchorage at Gough's Island, 1s.
4. Bird's Islands and Duddington Rock, 1s.
- 5 and 6. Cape of Good Hope, two sheets, 8s.
7. Indian Ocean, 6s.
8. Arabian Sea and East Africa, 7s. 6d.
9. Hindoostan Coasts and Islands, 6s.
10. Bombay Harbour, 5s.
11. Goa Road and River, 6s.
12. Maldiva Islands and Channels, 2s.
13. Bay of Bengal, 5s.
14. Peninsula of India, East of Bengal Bay, 7s.
15. West Coast of Sumatra, 5s.
16. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, one sheet, 6s.
- 17, 18, and 19. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, three sheets, 15s.
20. Strait of Sunda, 5s.
21. Straits of Banca and Gaspar, 7s. 6d.
22. Caramata Passage and Borneo, West Coast, 6s.
23. Straits of Rhio, Durian, Lingin, and Singapore, 6s.
- 24 and 25. China Sea and Coasts adjacent, two sheets, 12s.
26. Canton River and Channels, 6s.
27. East Coast of China, 7s. 6d.
28. Bashee Islands, 2s.
- 29, 30, and 31. Eastern Passages to China, three sheets £1. 1s.
32. Passages through the Barrier Reefs, 2s.

THE INDIAN DIRECTORY; or, Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the interjacent Ports of Africa and South America, Compiled chiefly from Original Journals of the Honourable Company's Ships, and from the Observations and Remarks resulting from the Experience of Twenty-one Years in the Navigation of those Seas. By JAMES HORSBURGH, Esq., F.R.S., &c. Seventh Edition, 2 vols. 4to., cloth lettered, £4. 6s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

This Day is published, in One Handsome Octavo Volume, with Seventy-two Illustrations on Wood, by VIZETELLY, LOUDAN, NICHOLLS, and HART. Also, with a Map. Price £1. 6s.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

CONTAINING—

PART I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The Channel and Channel Islands—Alderney, Orkney, and the Casquets—Island and Coast of Guernsey—Islands and Rocks near Guernsey—Jersey and adjacent Rocks—Chausey Archipelago and the Minquiers—Climate, Meteorology, and Sanitary Condition.

PART II.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Vegetable Productions Natural to the Islands—Animals in the Islands and adjacent Seas—Geology and Mineralogy. Ancient Formations, Modern Destruction and Renovation—Fauna and Flora considered in reference to their Physical Geography and Geology.

PART III.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Pagan and Legendary Period—German Period—Norman Conquest to the beginning of the Civil Wars—Civil Wars—Accession of William the Third to Present Time—Antiquities and Archaeology—Language and Literature.

PART IV.—ECONOMICS AND TRADE.

Agriculture—Horticulture—Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures—Constitution and Laws—Manners and Customs—Principal Public Institutions—Hints to Tourists—Money, Weights, and Measures—Statistics.

BY DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

AND

ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

The Illustrations drawn on Wood expressly for the Work, by PAUL J. NAFTEL, Member of the London Society of Painters in Water Colours.

"The 'Channel Islands' is an excellent book of its class—well conceived, well written, well illustrated, well printed. It is the produce of many hands, and every hand a good one. Nearly every thing which a man can desire to know about Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark—about their history, Geography, and natural history—Professor Ansted and Dr. Latham have contrived to tell. Altogether the contents of the volume are as varied and interesting as a well-sustained drama; and to this drama no more graceful and picturesque scenery could have been furnished than we find in the illustrations so profusely given by artists worthy of the subject and equal to their worth—Paul Nafel and M. Petere Le Lièvre. The result is not a merely handsome volume of the old 'Keepsake' style, made to sell and be looked at, but a book of rare merit and value, made for instruction and delight, to be read with pleasure and to be referred to with profit."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 15, 1862.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Two Volumes, Octavo, with a Portrait of LADY MORGAN, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also a Portrait of SIR CHARLES MORGAN. Price £1. 16s.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, DIARIES, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY MORGAN'S CORRESPONDENCE INCLUDES, AMONG MANY OTHERS, LETTERS FROM

King Jerome,	Lord Melbourne,	Sheil,
Madame Patterson Bonaparte,	Lady Caroline Lamb,	E. Jenner,
The Duke of Devonshire,	Lord Cloncurry,	Lafayette,
Duchess of Devonshire,	Lady Stanley,	Byron,
Duke of Leinster,	Lord Darnley,	Countess Guiccioli,
Marquis Wellesley,	The Countess of Cork and Orrery,	Moore,
Marquis of Anglesey,	Lord Leinster,	Douglas Jerrold,
Marquis of Abercorn,	Lord Duncannon,	Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,
Marchioness of Abercorn,	Lord Macculay,	Thomas Campbell,
The Earl of Aberdeen,	Lord Erskine,	Mrs. Hemans,
The Earl of Carlisle,	Joseph Hume,	Rev. Sidney Smith,
	Daniel O'Connell,	

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

HINDUSTANI WORKS,

BY

DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES IN KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

I.—IN THE ROMAN OR ENGLISH CHARACTERS.

1. HINDUSTANI MANUAL; containing a Compendious Grammar, Exercises for Translation, Dialogues and Vocabulary. Price 3s. 6d.
2. THE BAGH O BAHAR; or, "Adventures of Four Dervishes," a celebrated Tale, by MIR AMMAN, of Delhi; with a complete Vocabulary. Price 5s.
3. A DICTIONARY: HINDUSTANI-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-HINDUSTANI. Price 36s.
4. A SMALLER HINDUSTANI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Price 12s.

II.—IN THE ORIENTAL CHARACTERS.

1. HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR, with Specimens of Writing in the Persian and Nagari Characters, Reading Lessons and Vocabulary. Price 10s. 6d.
2. THE BAGH O BAHAR, in the Persian Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Price 12s. 6d.
3. THE TOTA-KAHANI; or, "Tales of a Parrot," in the Persian Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Price 8s.
4. THE IKHWAN US SOFA; or, "Brothers of Purity," in the Persian Character. Price 12s. 6d.
5. THE BAITAL PACHISI; or, "Twenty-five Tales of a Demon," in the Nagari Character, with a complete Vocabulary. Price 9s.
6. ORIENTAL PENMANSHIP; a Guide to Writing Hindustani in the Persian Character. Price 8s.
7. A HINDUSTANI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY in the Persian Character, with the Hindi Words in Nagari also; and an English-Hindustani Dictionary in the Roman Character, both in One Volume. Price 42s.

GRAMMAR of the PERSIAN LANGUAGE. To which is added a Selection of Easy Extracts for Reading; together with a Vocabulary and Translations. Price 12s. 6d.

GRAMMAR of the BENGALI LANGUAGE. To which is added a Selection of Easy Phrases and Useful Dialogues. Price 12s. 6d.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., and Sold by all Booksellers.

18mo, cloth, price 1s. 6d., or by post, 1s. 7d.,

HOW TO SPEAK HINDUSTANI; being an easy Guide to Conversation in that Language. Designed for the use of Soldiers and others proceeding to India. By E. M. ROGERS.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Post 8vo, price 8s.,

ADVICE TO OFFICERS IN INDIA. By JOHN MCCOSH, M.D., late of the Bengal Medical Staff.

"To young officers going out to India, Dr. McCosh tenders the most salutary advice."—*Leader*.

"He is well qualified to be a mentor to the uninitiated."—*United Service Magazine*.

"He is always a firm, friendly, and practical adviser."—*Edinburgh Courant*.

"On all matters handled in it, the young officer may gain some valuable hints."—*Athenæum*.

"The work is a little encyclopedia of information on miscellaneous subjects."—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*.

"McCosh's book is one which no cadet should be without."—*Caledonian Mercury*.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S

MAPS OF INDIA & CHINA.

MAP of INDIA; showing the British Territories subdivided into Collectories, and the position and boundary of each Native State; chiefly compiled from Trigonometrical Surveys, executed by order of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 6 in. high; 5 ft. 8 in. wide. £2; or, on cloth, in a case, £3. 12s. 6d.; or, with rollers and varnished, £3. 3s.

The object kept in view in compiling this map has been to render it available to the greatest possible extent for popular use. For this purpose the names of all stations, civil and military, are inserted, as well as those of all towns and places of note likely to be looked for. To make clear the subdivisions of the whole of the country, both British and native, the limits of the various districts and collectories, with their names, are distinctly indicated. The railways and telegraphs are laid down, and the trunk roads conspicuously coloured. The newly-acquired district in Burmah is included. To avoid, however, the confusion consequent upon over-crowding, and make the map clear and easy for reference, the names of many small villages, and places of no present importance, have been omitted, and thus a very wide measure of comprehensiveness has been attained, while needless diffusiveness has been avoided.

A GENERAL MAP of INDIA; compiled chiefly from Surveys executed by order of the Honourable East India Company, with the railways and telegraphs. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 3 in. wide; 5 ft. 4 in. high. £2; or, on cloth, in a case, £2. 12s. 6d.; or, with rollers and varnished, £2. 3s.

MAP of the ROUTES in INDIA; with Tables of Distances between the principal Towns and Military Stations. On one sheet—Size 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 9s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

In this map are given the whole of the military and civil stations, together with the principal towns, the villages being omitted, so as to make the stations more prominent. The colouring defines the boundaries of the three Presidencies and shows also the railways and telegraphs.

MAP of INDIA and CHINA, BURMAH, SIAM, the MALAY PENINSULA, and the EMPIRE of ANAM. On two sheets—Size, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; 3 ft. 4 in. high. 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

MAP of the PUNJAB and SIKH TERRITORY. On one sheet, 5s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 6s.

MAP of AFGHANISTAN, and the ADJACENT COUNTRIES. On one sheet—Size 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 9s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

MAP of CHINA, from the most Authentic Sources of Information. One large sheet—Size, 2 ft. 7 in. wide; 2 ft. 2 in. high. 8s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 11s.

MAP of the BURMAN EMPIRE, showing the Annexed District of Pegu. One sheet, 3s. 6d.; or, on cloth, in a case, 5s.

A MAP of the WESTERN PROVINCES of HINDOOSTAN, the PUNJAB, CABOOL, SINDE, BHAULPORE, &c., including all the States between Candahar and Allahabad. On four sheets—Size, 4 ft. 4 in. wide; 4 ft. 2 in. high. 30s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £2; rollers, and varnished, £2. 10s.

MAP of ARABIA, from all the most recent Authorities, by order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. Size, 3 ft. 3 in. high; 4 ft. 3 in. wide. On cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

HAND-BOOK to the MAPS of INDIA, giving the Latitude and Longitude of all places of note. By Major H. V. STEPHEN, late of Bengal Army Revenue Survey Department. In 18mo, bound, price 5s.

MAP of INDIA; from the most recent Authorities, showing the railways and telegraphs. On two sheets—Size, 2 ft. 10 in. wide; 3 ft. 3 in. high. 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1s. 1s.

MAP of the STEAM COMMUNICATION and OVERLAND ROUTES between ENGLAND, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA. In a case, 11s.; on rollers, and varnished, 15s.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN AND CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

AN INQUIRY into the THEORIES of HISTORY.—CHANCE, LAW, WILL with Special Reference to the Principles of the Positive Philosophy. 8vo. cloth, 15s.

"This is both an able and an interesting book; for the writer, while an accurate and in some respects an original thinker, has also the command of a clear and animated style. The general scope of the book is the refutation of that naked positivism of which M. Comte is the apostle. . . . Of the whole work we can confidently say that it is one to be read by every man interested in these questions. It is a weighty treatise, and an important contribution to philosophy."—*The Press*, August 16, 1862.

"Written to combat certain opinions which have lately been gaining ground with some classes of thinkers, this treatise is well-timed. With no more boldness than is proper, the author claims that the views of wise men in former ages shall not be disregarded without good reason, and that nothing new and improved shall be accepted simply because of its impudence. His own language throughout is moderate and logical. A Conservative on principle, it is a part of his conservative belief in the steady progress of mankind to seek for the development of new thoughts in every age of human history, and ready to accept all that bears the stamp of truth. In a book full of argument, and occupying just that border-land of metaphysics which is harder to tread than the defined circle of metaphysics itself, it would be easy to discover discrepancies of thought and contradictions of terms; but the faults are few, and the merits many."—*Examiner*, Aug. 16, 1862.

A SHORT TRIP IN HUNGARY and TRANSYLVANIA in the SPRING of 1862. By Professor D. T. ANSTED. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s. 6d.

"Professor Ansted's descriptions are written with a neatness attesting the accuracy of a scientific observer's eyes. His volume is one both of value and entertainment: a book calculated to turn the thought of tourists down the Danube."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 16, 1862.

"Many a tourist this autumn will have cause to thank Professor Ansted for introducing them to a new and comparatively unknown country. . . . It would be difficult to find a more agreeable companion for a tour than the author of this interesting volume."—*The Press*, Aug. 9, 1862.

THE SCIENCE of HOME LIFE. By ALBERT J. BERNAYS, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and of Practical Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical and Surgical College (late Lecturer on Chemistry and Practical Chemistry at St. Mary's Hospital), &c., &c. Illustrated by several cuts. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s.

MEMORABLE EVENTS of MODERN HISTORY. By J. G. EDGAR. Author of the "Boyhood of Great Men," &c., &c. With Illustrations. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s. 6d.

"A practical writer, with a high sense of his obligations as an instructor of children, Mr. J. G. Edgar never makes a contribution to juvenile literature that does not deserve a certain measure of commendation. We can conscientiously recommend it ('Memorable Events') as a work at the same time entertaining and useful."—*Athenæum*, March 6, 1863.

"Mr. Edgar's style is clear, vigorous, simple, and unaffected, and from the first page to the last the reader is instinctively conscious of standing in the presence of a gentleman and a scholar. Though writing for the benefit of the rising generation Mr. Edgar possesses the enviable talent of attracting at the same time the attention of young men and grey-beards, and of so describing events as to suggest many a topic for grave reflection. His last ('Memorable Events') is certainly not his least work, and not only confirms but enhances his previous reputation as an earnest, agreeable, high-minded, and reliable chronicler of human achievements and human follies and failures."—*Spectator*.

"A most acceptable present for the youth of both sexes."—*Observer*.

THE FORESTS and GARDENS of SOUTH INDIA. By HUGH CLAPHORN, M.D., F.L.S., Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency. Post 8vo., with Illustrations, price 12s.

"Full of valuable information and thoroughly reliable in all its statements."—*Daily News*.

THE HISTORY of CHESS: from the Time of the Early Invention of the Game in India till the Period of its Establishment in Western and Central Europe. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D., 8vo., cloth, 15s.

"This volume will be a welcome addition to the library of every lover of the noble game of chess. Our author makes a stout fight for the Hindus as the inventors of the game, and adduces many cogent proofs in support of his opinion. He shows how the game is played in other countries, how it has been modified both in the names of the pieces and the names of the game by the peculiarities of the country or the national temperament of the inhabitants; and then traces the steps by which it has arrived at its present place of honour in civilised and intellectual Europe. The book is, therefore, full of curious lore that can on other and higher subjects than chess-playing, for it involves dissertations on ethnology, comparative zoology, the dispersion and settlement of nations, and the manners and customs of different countries, to a degree that would not be at all anticipated by a person who contented himself by reading the title-page. All this information is given, not in any dry, repulsive, or even technical style, but easily, clearly, and in an animated manner—the style that would naturally be adopted by a gentleman and man of the world."—*Herald*.

SIN: its Causes and Consequences. An Attempt to Investigate the Origin, Nature, Extent, and Results of Moral Evil. A Series of Lent Lectures. By the Rev. HENRY CHRISTMAS, M.A., F.R.S. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s. 6d.

"These lectures are learned, eloquent, and earnest, and though they approach the 'limits of religious thought,' they do not transgress those limits; and they present the reader with a comprehensive review, based upon revelation, of the nature, extent, and consequences of moral evil or sin, both in this world and in the world to come."—*Civil Service Gazette*.

A COURSE of ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS, for the Use of Candidates for Admission into either of the Military Colleges; of Applicants for Appointments in the Home or Indian Civil Service; and of Mathematical Students generally. 2nd Edition. In one closely printed 8vo. volume. Pp. 648. Price 12s.

"In the work before us he has digested a complete Elementary Course by aid of his long experience as a teacher and a writer; and he has produced a very useful book. . . . Mr. Young has not allowed his own tastes to rule the distribution, but has adjusted his parts with the skill of a veteran."—*Athenæum*, March 9, 1861.

"Mr. Young is well-known as the author of undoubtedly the best treatise on the 'Theory of Equations' which is to be found in our language—a treatise distinguished by originality of thought, great learning, and admirable perspicuity. Nor are these qualities wanting in the work which we are reviewing. . . . Considering the difficulty of the task which Mr. Young has undertaken to discharge, and the extent of useful knowledge he has succeeded in imparting accurately and lucidly in so small a compass, we can without hesitation commend this work to the public as by far the best elementary course of mathematics in our language."—*The London Review*, April 6, 1861.

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME: Unpolitical Sketches, showing what Newspapers they read; what Theatres they frequent; and how they Eat, Drink, and Enjoy themselves; with other matter relating chiefly to Literature, Music, and to Places of Historical and Religious Interest in and about Moscow. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Esq. 2nd Edition, with Illustrations. Price 10s. 6d.

"It is a book that we can sincerely recommend, not only to those who are desirous of abundant and reliable information respecting the social economy of the Russian people, but to those who seek an entertaining volume, that may be perused in any part with both profit and amusement."—*Edinburgh Evening Courant*.

"This is not only one of the most amusing books that we have read for a long time, but also the best and most reliable account of Russian life and manners which has hitherto been given to the public."—*Spectator*.

"The tone is so genial, the descriptions are so vigorously touched, and the author's perfect acquaintance with his subject is so marked throughout, that his sketches are sure to delight any one into whose hands they may fall."—*Literary Gazette*.

HISTORY of the BRITISH EMPIRE in INDIA, by EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., containing a copious Glossary of Indian Terms, and a complete chronological Index of Events. The whole in one closely-printed 8vo. volume, price 12s.

Students who have to pass an examination on the History of India will find Mr. Thornton's the best and cheapest volume to consult, for whilst it is a complete and comprehensive History, the style is lively and interesting, a great contrast with all other Histories of India.

A GAZETTEER of INDIA compiled from Documents at the India-office, and other official returns made in India. By EDWARD THORNTON, Esq. In one large closely-printed 8vo volume, with Map, price £1. 1s.

THE LIBRARY EDITION of the above Work in four vols. 8vo. with Maps showing the acquisitions of the British at various periods, Notes, and marginal References, may still be had, price £2. 16s.

THE INDIAN ARMY and CIVIL SERVICE LIST for January, 1863. Issued by order of the Secretary of State for India, 12mo, sewed, 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.; bound copies, 7s. 6d.; or by post, 8s.

The Indian Army and Civil Service List is issued on the 1st January and 1st July in each year.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT, Lady Companion to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, with Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote Books. Fourth Edition, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, £1. 6s.

"Why we should turn to these volumes as among the most interesting of the recent season, will be sufficiently evident as we indicate their contents."—*Times*.

"Of the popularity of these volumes, on account of their historical as well as gossiping merits, there can be no doubt whatever."—*Athenæum*.

THE HISTORY of the OPERA, from MONTEVERDE to DONIZETTI. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. Second Edition, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, price £1. 1s.

"Completely master of his subject, and possessing a ready and pleasing pen, Mr. Edwards in these volumes gives us an exceedingly interesting history of operatic performances."—*Herald*.

"It is one of those treasures of amusing anecdote that may be taken up and laid down at a minute's notice."—*Times*.

THE REPUBLIC of FOOLS: being the History of the State and People of Abdera in Thrace. Translated from the German of C. M. von Wieland. By the Rev. H. CHRISTMAS. 2 vols., post 8vo., cloth, 18s.

"As a prose satire, 'The History of the Abderites' yields only in breadth of humour, and pungency of wit, to Dean Swift's immortal travels of Captain Lemuel Gulliver, and of works of that class we know of none in any language that can compare with either of the two."—*Observer*.

"Here is enjoyment for many a Christmas to come, for many thousands of English boys, and many thousands of English men and women. Unfortunately for the world Pisistratus Caxton departed this life without having made any contribution towards the great history of human folly, save, indeed, by the records of his own. Mr. Christmas has given us something even better in his translation of Wieland's Abderites; and in the simplest, most racy, and vernacular English, has enriched our literature with another character of the family dear to mankind, of the Quixotes, Gullivers, and other human foils of human self-love and vanity. If the addition to our shelves of a book to delight the young and instruct the old overflowing with wit, fun, drollery, inexpressible, wisdom, depth, and knowledge is an achievement deserving of national thanks, we undertake to convey our share to Mr. Christmas, fearing only lest we should not have thanked him sufficiently."—*London Review*.

THE CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: An Act passed by the Legislative Council of India on the 5th September, 1861. 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

MANUAL of MILITARY LAW for all Ranks of the Army and Militia: together with an Abstract of the Volunteer Acts. By Colonel J. K. PIRON, Assistant Adjutant-General at head-quarters, and J. F. COLLIER, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 2nd Revised Edition, pocket-size, 3s. 6d.—By post, 3s. 8d.

"This Manual, which is approved by the Commander-in-Chief, is portable in form, and should be in the hands of all soldiers and riflemen."—*Athenæum*.

PRECEDENTS in MILITARY LAW; including the Practice of Courts-Martial; the Mode of Conducting Trials; the Duties of Officers at Military Courts of Inquests, Courts of Inquiry, Courts of Requests, &c., &c.

The following are a portion of the Contents:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Military Law. | 8. Precedents of Military Law. |
| 2. Martial Law. | 9. Trials of Arson to Rape. |
| 3. Courts-Martial. | (Alphabetically arranged.) |
| 4. Courts of Inquiry. | 10. Rebellions. |
| 5. Courts of Inquest. | 11. Riots. |
| 6. Courts of Request. | 12. Miscellaneous. |
| 7. Forms of Courts-Martial. | |

By Lieutenant-colonel W. HODGE, Late Deputy Judge-advocate-general, Bengal Army, and Author of several Works on Courts-Martial. In one thick 8vo. vol., price 35s.

"It would be impossible to over-estimate the utility of this work to members of the military profession as a comprehensive exposition of the law especially applicable to them, and to the practice of military tribunals; and it would be difficult to speak in terms of commendation too high of the manner in which it has been executed."—*Morning Chronicle*.

A HAND-BOOK DICTIONARY for the MILITIA and VOLUNTEER SERVICES; including an Epitome of the Duties of all Ranks, and of the Interior Economy of a Regiment of Artillery Militia; Regulations for Organising the Officers' Mess; Definitions of Military and Technical Terms applied in Fortification and Artillery; Qualifications Tactical and Legal, Required of Officers on Appointment to, and Promotion in, Regiments of Artillery and Infantry Militia; with a variety of other useful Information on Military Subjects, compiled from works published under official and other competent authority. By Lieut.-Colonel FRANK SCOTT. Price 3s. 6d., bound and clasped; or by post, 3s. 8d.

TREATISE on FORTIFICATIONS and ARTILLERY. By Major HECTOR STRAITH, revised and rewritten by THOMAS COOK, R.N., and JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., late of Addiscombe College. Seventh Edition. Illustrated by numerous Plans and Cuts. Royal 8vo. Cloth, £2. 2s.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES of FORTIFICATION. By JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., late Professor of Fortification and Artillery at Addiscombe College. Plans; two Cuts. Royal 8vo., 10s. 6d.

PRINCIPLES of GUNNERY. By JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., late Professor of Fortification and Artillery, Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe. Second Edition revised and enlarged. With many Plates and Cuts, and Photograph of Armstrong Gun. Royal 8vo., 14s.

Contents:—Laws of Matter—Air, Resistance of to Moving Bodies—Projectiles, Rotation of, Deflections of, Eccentric—Rifle, Principles of—Shot, Laws of, Penetration of, Examples of Actual Penetration of—Gunpowder, Theoretical Investigation of Composition and Combustion of, Manufacture of, Proof of—Gun Cotton, Composition of, Manufacture of, Experiments with—Ordnance, Laws of Construction of, Manufacture of, Proof of—Carriages—Draught—Ammunition, Description of, Manufacture of, Rise of—Guns, Management of—Rifles, General Principles of, Considerations affecting Rate of Twist, Form of Projectiles, Size of Bore, Pattern of Rifling, Whitworth, Turner, Henry, Ingram Rifles—Enfield Rifle—American Government Rifle—Breech-loading Rifles—Lancaster Guns and Rifles—Resolvers—Armstrong Rifled Guns, Description of, Construction of, Projectiles used with, Time Fuse, Concussion Fuse, Sights, Tables of Ranges, Deflections, &c., &c.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS. No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent. Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.
. Branch Shipping-office, 134, Bishopsgate-street.

PASSAGES and OUTFITS to INDIA.—Plans and prices of accommodation of all Ships sailing for INDIA may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., and Passages, Overland and via the Cape, negotiated without charge for Commission. **CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c.**—Every article of OUTFIT, Camp, and Cabin Furniture supplied on the shortest notice, at the Outfit and Supply Branches. Complete Lists, showing the total expense of military and personal equipment in all branches of the Service, may be obtained, with every information relative to India of **GRINDLAY and Co., EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENTS,** 55, Parliament-street, S.W.
. Branch Shipping-office, 134, Bishopsgate-street.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—**OVERLAND ROUTE.**—Officers and Civilians returning from furlough, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY and Co.'s (late Waghorn West-on Office, 23, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W.), and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurances effected. Files of the latest news in the reading-room.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month, and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month. For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 132, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales. On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Port de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai. For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORN, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 33, Regent's-circus, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. **STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA.** The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship **INDIANA**, 2,365 tons, 300-horse power, JOHN SMYTH, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 18th of APRIL, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 20th of APRIL, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent Ship, built expressly for the Indian trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess. The average passage of this Company's steamers last season seventy days to Madras; the *Calcutta* having performed the voyage in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record. The line will be continued on the 20th of June, and on the 20th of each succeeding month, with the strictest punctuality, by one of the Company's magnificent fleet of auxiliary screw steam-ships. For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Brokers, ALFRED BREIT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made. **RICHARD DREW, Secretary.**

CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS to or from INDIA.—The ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited) undertakes to CONVEY PARCELS between ENGLAND and the principal places in the INTERIOR of INDIA. The Company's vessels ply on the Ganges, between Calcutta and Allahabad; and on the Indus and Sutlej, between Kurrachee, Multan, and Feroz-pore; taking goods also for the Upper Indus, in correspondence with the new line of the Punjab Government. The Company carries at through rates, by road and railway, as well as by river.—For tariff of charges apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Office, 9, Billiter-street, London.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER. **UNRIVALLED in EXTERMINATING** Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of **ARTIFICIAL TEETH**, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, &c., specially commended at the International Exhibition—Class XVII., No. 3,556. Single Teeth, from 5s.; Sets, from Five Guineas.—For the successful result and efficacy of their system, vide "Lancet."

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA. Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per pound. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

J. McCALL and Co., PROVISION STORES, 137, HOUNDSDITCH, N.E. *.* Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour is retained

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE," is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS. The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE. *.* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS (KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm disorders in Children and Adults has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to three given once or twice a week will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and sold in Tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.
Price of a Single Truss—18s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.
Postage 1s.
" Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.
Postage 1s. 8d.
" An Umbilical Truss—12s., and 52s. 6d.
Postage 1s. 10d.
Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT. ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c., &c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

CORYZINE.—This invaluable, non-sternutative POWDER, employed like Snuff, affords instantaneous relief in incipient cases of cold, Influenza or Coryza, the sense of suffocation with excessive secretion supervening, being in both cases effectually removed. To those subject to this distressing complaint it is confidently recommended as a sure remedy.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; post free, 1s. 3d. and 3s. 1d. in stamps, by MARSHALL and MELLIN, English and Foreign Chemists, 16, Titchborne-street, opposite the County Fire Office, Regent-street.

THE BEAUTIES of the EAST.—All that can preserve and enhance the charms of woman, youth, and beauty.—Madame RACHEL begs leave to inform the nobility, aristocracy, and her lady patronesses that she has just received a costly consignment of ARABIAN PREPARATIONS, which render the hair, teeth, and complexion beautiful beyond comparison; and the choicest Arabian perfumes—the essence of which was presented in golden vases by the ladies of Paris to the Empress Eugénie, and have gained for her the patronage of royalty.—Can be selected at, or forwarded from, her Drawing-room Saloon, 47a, New Bond-street.

CHUTNIES and INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

PAYNE and Co., BELATEE BUNGALOW, CALCUTTA beg to inform their Indian constituents and the public that their

FAMOUS INDIAN CONDIMENTS Can be obtained in London in the same perfection as at their Establishment at Calcutta, which branch of the business has been successfully carried on for forty years, and stands pre-eminence for INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND DELICACIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

They may be obtained from Payne and Co., Regent-street, London; C. Stenbridge, Oriental Warehouse, Leicester-square, London; Crosse and Blackwell, London; A. Cobbett, Pall Mall, London; and most Italian Warehousemen and Grocers in the City, and West End. The following Condiments are much appreciated in Europe:—

Bengal Club Chutney.	Chilli Vinegar.
Lucknow ditto.	Essence of Chilies.
Pindaree ditto.	Tapp Sauce.
Cashmere ditto.	Mofussil Sauce.
Tamarind ditto.	Bamboo Pickle.
Pickled Mangoes.	Guava Jelly.
Curry Powder.	Mango Jelly.
Curry Paste.	Pine Apple Preserve.
Cayenne Pepper.	Preserved Mangoes.
Pickled Lemons.	Mulligatawny Paste.

Agents for the sale of their Condiments required in the large provincial towns of England and Scotland, and the Australian Colonies. Priced Lists sent free on application. PAYNE and Co., Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta; Established in 1821.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its Purity, and marked superiority, daily prescribed by the Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, Affections of the Liver, Constitutional Debility, Attenuation of Body, as an Alternative Medicine at the Changes of the Seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of Mercury.

In India and the Colonies it is extensively used to prevent taking complaints incidental to Tropical Climates, and as a renovator of the system after Sickness invaluable.

"A superior preparation, that may always be relied on."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

"Latterly, in consequence of much debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used 'Bridge's Sarsaparilla' myself, with complete benefit and success."—J. Poett, F.R.C.S.

Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter pints. One pint is equal to eight pints of the ordinary preparations.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against cheap preparations of Sarsaparilla, which, instead of being what they profess, are nothing but a decoction of common herbs, sweetened with molasses, and flavoured with American Winter Green. The genuine has "Thos. Wilkinson (late Bridge and Co.), 270, Regent-street, London," engraved on each bottle.

AGREEABLE SEIDLITZ POWDER in one bottle, protected by a case with measure and spoon included. This preparation is highly recommended, not only as a Mild Aperient, but to allay Fever, Thirst, &c.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINIDIODINE for the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria. No person exposed to the influence of or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria. Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS

stand unequalled for restoring vigour to weak and relaxed constitutions, and have been proved to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. To those who are suffering from languor and exhaustion occasioned by a residence in hot climates, these Pills will be found particularly beneficial. They give energy to the muscles and nerves, strength to the stomach, and completely renovate the system, so that the patient is astonished at the effects produced.

Prepared by W. PRICHARD, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

SAVE AND SUFFER.—Day by day are cases of ulcers, wounds, sores, contractions, and deormities cured by these well-esteemed remedies after all other known means had been tried in vain. Varicose veins and all descriptions of sore, ulcerated, and bad legs, which seem to defy the best surgical skill, succumb in a short time to the soothing, healing, and purifying properties of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. They operate both locally and constitutionally; they strengthen both capillaries and nerves, and regulate the circulation of the blood. The most valued testimonials are constantly received from persons whom chance directed to Holloway's safe and certain remedies, and which effected a cure even after the constitution seemed thoroughly broken down.

Now ready, price 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.

THE INDIAN ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE LIST.**JANUARY, 1863.**

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., Publishers to the India Office.

In two vols. 8vo, with Chromo-Lithographic Illustrations, price 26s.,

THE POLISH CAPTIVITY:

An Account of the present Position and Prospects of the Poles in the Kingdom of Poland, and in the Polish Provinces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Author of "Russians at Home."

"Mr. Sutherland Edwards visited Poland in the interval between the Warsaw massacre and the breaking out of the insurrection. What he saw he has described simply, but forcibly. Few English writers are so likely as he to form a correct judgment on any matter connected with Russia or Poland. His acquaintance with each of these countries, its people, its language, and its literature, gives him advantages which few other travellers possess. In wandering with him about the streets of Warsaw, we feel that we are in the hands

of a trustworthy guide, one who can tell us what the people are chattering about, and who can explain the written mysteries which, under the veil of an unknown tongue, elude our baffled eyes. Mr. Edwards's book will be read with deep interest. It is well written, and the narratives are well constructed."—Athenaeum, March 21, 1863.

"It is a work which politicians, journalists, and all men of general information cannot at this juncture well do without."—Literary Times, March 21, 1863.

London: W. H. ALLEN and CO., No. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY CHANDELIERS,

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.**OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,****WALL LIGHTS, & LUSTRES, FOR GAS & CANDLES, TABLE GLASS, &c.**

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £2.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.**BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.**

Established 1807.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO.,**BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS****TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,****14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.**

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

WATERPROOFS FOR INDIA, THE COLONIES, AND HOME.**EDMISTON AND SON,****SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY WATERPROOF CLOTHING GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.**

THE POCKET SIPHONIA, twelve ounces, 40s. to 50s. This coat can be carried in the pocket. Stout Siphonias, 35s. Shooting Boots and every requisite for the Sportsman. Portable Folding Baths, Air Beds, Water Beds for Invalids, Pillows, &c. Portable India Rubber Boots, designed expressly for the Indian rivers, to carry one or more persons, weighing from 10 lbs. to 40 lbs. Price £10. 10s. to £21. 10s., folding in a compass of three feet.

THE SIPHONIA DEPOT, 5, Charing-cross (late 69, Strand), London.**THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL**

FOR "EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP" HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

TOULMIN AND GALE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING AND TOILET BAGS,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANCIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

AT THE MANUFACTORY, SISE LANE, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE, AND 7, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1735.—Illustrated Catalogues Free.

AGENTS—J. HIGGINBOTHAM, MADRAS, AND CROSSLEY AND CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON:—Printed by RICHARD KINDEY, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.—March 27, 1863.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

THE COURT CIRCULAR—the *Leading Fashionable Journal*—is published, price Fivepence, every Saturday Morning, by JOSEPH BRUTON, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE COURT CIRCULAR contains the *Fulllest and most Authentic Particulars* respecting all *Court News* and the latest movements in the *beau monde*.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, though a *Class Paper*, varies its contents with *Politics, Literature, Public Amusements, Tales, Essays, and Reviews of Books*. Books for Review to be sent early in the week.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, since it has come under the *New Management*, has more than **QUADRUPLIED ITS SUBSCRIPTION LIST**, which is rapidly increasing with every new number. It is, therefore, an excellent medium for *Advertisements* intended for the upper classes.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 1/4, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a **HEALTHY PURITY** of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* * Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

GARDNERS'**LAMPS**

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the PUNKAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM **2s. 2s.** EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

GARDNERS,

By Special Appointment, Manufacturers

TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS.

ESTABLISHED**1752.**

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 576.]

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	285
BENGAL:—	
The French Overland Route	286
The Messageries Impériales Company	287
The Viceroy's Tour	287
The Viceroy and Railway Extension	287
The Moravians in the Himalayas	288
European Vagrants in India	289
The Medical Service	289
Miscellaneous	290
Shipping and Commercial	293
MADRAS:—	
The late Rev. Dr. Edwards—A Graveyard Scandal	293
Miscellaneous	294
BOMBAY:—	
The Khandallah Affray	294
Miscellaneous	295
Shipping and Commercial	295
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	296
DOMESTIC	300
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The late East India Company's Army	301
Price of Labour in India.—Present Social State of Calcutta	301
"La Guerre du Nizam"—Character of the Anglo-Indians	301
The Proposed New Government Hospital of Bombay	302
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT	302
ROMA:—	
The Sende Railway	302
Shipping and Domestic	303
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	304
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	304

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	March 27	Burmah (Rangoon)	Feb. 13
Madras	" 7	Bombay	March 13
Agra	" 6	Ceylon	" 2
China (Hong Kong)	Feb. 14.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

HIS Excellency the Viceroy of India reached Delhi on the 3rd of March in his almost regal progress through the Upper Provinces. He was received at the Delhi Gate by the Lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Commissioner of Delhi, accompanied by a large civil and military staff and two rifle corps. The progress of the cavalcade through the main street of Delhi is described as a very imposing spectacle. If Lord Elgin is a vain man his grand triumphal progress through such historic scenes, and the profound homage paid to him by native princes and nobles, must have been highly gratifying. His Excellency left Delhi on the 5th and reached Meerut on the 7th ult., where two days after he was present in the morning at a grand review of the troops, and in the evening at a magnificent ball given to himself and Lady Elgin. Sir Hugh Rose, who had joined the Governor-general at Delhi, was also on the parade and in the ball-room on the same day.

Sir Bartle Frere returned to Bombay on the 5th of March, and Sir William Mansfield on the 4th. The latter is about to proceed to Mahabeshur for the whole of the hot season.

Sir Charles Trevelyan is as active as ever, though he has completed no great change as yet.

It is said that he intends to abolish the duty on salt raised in India, and to increase the duty on imported salt. People still seem to think that he intends to relieve India of the income-tax.

The Kurrachee Bank is not in a state of much prosperity. There appears to have been some confusion in its books, which were taken away by the late manager, Mr. Plunkett, who was summonsed for that proceeding before a magistrate. Mr. Plunkett subsequently committed suicide.

The Hon. Mr. Edmonstone having resigned the post of Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces, it was conferred on the Hon. Mr. Harrington, who almost immediately afterwards, on account of ill-health, resigned the office in favour of Mr. Drummond.

The Home Government has approved of the decision of the Bengal authorities that officers of the rank of colonel commandant are perfectly eligible for the post of Inspector of Artillery. The appointment of Inspector of Artillery is therefore now open to all officers of artillery not under the rank of colonel regimentally, and not being at the time of appointment general officers.

It is requisite we should draw attention to the fact that the lists of General Orders of her Majesty's British Forces, which have regularly appeared in our Bombay Official Gazette hitherto, are discontinued by a notification from the Adjutant-general's Office, Poona, dated Feb. 20.

The abolition of the office of the Brigade Major Queen's Troops has been decreed by the same notification.

The second commission of inquiry into the loss of the *Jason* has resulted in the suspension of Captain Hurst's certificate, who intends to bring his case before the High Court of Appeal.

The ceremony of investing Major Blair, of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, with the decoration of the Victoria Cross, was performed in the presence of the troops at Rajkote, by Major-general Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, commanding the northern division of the army.

That stupendous railway work, the Bhore Ghaut Incline, will be fully completed by the contractors' agents, Messrs. Adamson and Clowser, by the 20th inst., and will be ready to be opened for goods traffic in the early part of April.

The Military and Orphan Funds of the Indian army are to be immediately transferred to the Crown, with all their liabilities. We suppose no changes of importance affecting present interests will be effected in the rules of these institutions, but we cannot doubt that

several most important alterations will be proposed as soon as the subject is laid fully before the Home authorities. Some of the regulations still in existence were adapted to certain conditions of social life in India which have long disappeared.

The total exports of cotton from the central provinces for this season, inclusive of the balance of stock of the previous year reserved by speculators in the hope of prices rising, may be calculated to amount to from 20,000,000 to 22,000,000 of pounds (9,600 tons). This large exportation may be expected to reach the sea-board before the close of the season, about 6,000 tons for Bombay, 2,000 tons for Mirzapore and Calcutta, and 1,600 tons for Cuttack.

The present cotton cultivation of Mysore is estimated at 175,000 acres.

Orders have been sent out from the Horse Guards for the reduction of three cavalry regiments by a troop, viz., the 19th, 20th, and 21st Hussars. There will be one captain, one lieutenant, one cornet, and seventy-three troopers returned as supernumeraries till they are absorbed.

We are glad to learn that the Jynteah rebels are now indicating a disposition to give us no more trouble. In the last collision with them, fifty prisoners had been taken by our troops.

The contract for the weekly mail to Bombay has been given to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; and the new service between Aden and Bombay will be commenced as soon as the requisite number of ships can be brought out from England and placed on the line.

There is a rumour that Government, on the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, intends to give full, instead of half batta to the officers of regiments stationed in Poona and Bombay, to compensate them for the vast increase in the rents of houses and prices of provisions in the last five or six years.

Sir Charles Jackson, the Senior Puisne Judge of our High Court, after a sojourn in India of fourteen years, is now on his way home.

It is uncertain where the Lieut.-governor of Bengal will take up his quarters during the hot weather. It is expected that he will go either to the Neilgherries or to Darjeeling.

The Hon. M. Eden is about to return to England on account of ill-health.

The French Steam Company known as the "Messageries Impériales," are at present compelled to charter vessels to carry on their traffic, owing to an accident having occurred to the *Erymanthe*, and the Government steamer *Arracan* has been chartered for the passage to

Galle and back for Rs. 10,000. An interesting letter from a correspondent of ours gives some particulars respecting the character of the accommodation, &c., in the boats of the French Steam Company, from which we gather that the French boats will not be very formidable rivals of those of the Peninsula and Oriental Company, unless "very great improvements are introduced."

Commodore Lord John Hay arrived at Bombay on the 1st of March, by her Majesty's steam-ship *Odin*, from Cannanore.

Major-general Farrell has resigned the command of the Mhow Division, and is about to return to England.

The Bombay Government contemplate leasing the dockyard to a private company at one and a half lakhs of rupees per annum.

The traffic of the G. I. P. Railway (open 495½ miles) for the week ending the 1st March, 1863, amounted to Rs. 94,443-0-1, against Rs. 73,664-9-6 for the corresponding week last year (open 438 miles). The Bhore Ghat incline of the G. I. P. Railway was expected to be ready to be opened for goods traffic on the 20th March.

Mr. Syud Ahmed Khan, the principal Sudder Ameen of Ghazee-pore, has commenced the publication of a work which will, at all events, be regarded as a literary curiosity by the religious world of Europe, receive it how it may. It is no other than a respectful commentary on the Bible by a believer in the Koran. Such is this Mahomedan's liberality that he contends that the Old and New Testaments being truly sacred records ought to be implicitly accepted and devoutly followed by both Christians and Mahomedans. This Mussulman is something better than Bishop Colenso, *Zulu*.

Dr. Colin Paterson, M.D., A.M., C.M., Deputy Inspector general of Hospitals, died at Nag-pore last month.

Brigadier T. Tapp, C.B., Aide-de-camp to the Queen, has been appointed brigadier of the first class, and to command the garrison of Bombay in succession to Brigadier Liddell.

His Highness Maharajah Scindia, K.S.I., having received permission to visit Bombay on the conclusion of the present ceremonies in the North-Western Provinces, his Excellency the Governor-general is pleased to sanction the deputation of Lieut. A. G. Mayne, adjutant of the 2nd regiment Central India Horse, to be in attendance on the Maharajah.

It is currently rumoured in native society in Bengal that the infamous Nana of Bithoor is still living, and that he visited Benares last year for a short time. Doubts are also entertained as to the death of Bala Rao, who, with Tania Topce, Azzamoolah Khan, Jowalla Persand, and the Nana, directed the massacre of the Cawnpore garrison in the boats.

A committee has been appointed by Government, and certain rules passed for the future care and maintenance of the garden containing the remains of those who were massacred at Cawnpore in July, 1857. It is designated the "Memorial Garden," and it has been placed in charge of an European custodian, under the supervision of the committee.

Colonel Tapp, C.B., of the 103rd Regt., Royal Bombay Fusiliers, has been appointed to succeed Brigadier Liddell in the command of the garrison of Bombay, with the rank of a brigadier of the first class.

The eldest daughter of his Excellency Sir William Denison, the Governor of Madras, has been married to Mr. James Wilkinson Brecks, Private Secretary to his Excellency. His Excellency's brother, Colonel Denison, has been gazetted Military Secretary to the Governor, vice Captain Glover, who has resigned the office and been appointed first Aide-de-Camp.

We noticed briefly in our last that the Ranees of Madura (Madras Presidency) had been sentenced to be hung for a cold-blooded

murder. The sentence has been confirmed by the High Court of Appellate Jurisdiction. It appears that a dancing-girl deposed that a corpse had been buried in a garden, and that the Ranees had perpetrated a murder. The dead body of the Ranees' sister was found, wrapped up in a carpet, at a great depth in the earth. The murdered girl, it seems, had dishonoured the family by an improper connection with a Zemindar at Madura. Out of revenge, the Ranees cut the poor girl's throat with a razor, and the family was thus yet more disgraced by a murder, and by the head of the family being strung up on the gallows. The Ranees and two others proved to have been in some way implicated were sentenced to transportation for life.

ERRATUM.—A Mr. Ricketts was mentioned as the late Mr. Ricketts in the number of this paper for March 16, in a paragraph taken from one of the Indian journals. A Mr. Henry Ricketts writes to tell us that he is still in the land of the living. Is he quite sure that he is the party that was alluded to?

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23.

The late General Ward's and the Imperial forces have suffered a severe defeat in the storming of Taitsein. The casualties among the united forces amounted to 500.

The expedition to Fooshan has failed.

Advices received here from Japan announce that the British Legation at Yedo had been destroyed by gunpowder by the Japanese. No fatal accident, however, resulted.

The country was unsettled.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, March 16.

Grey shirtings and twist firm. Indigo quiet. Exchange on London, 2s. 0½d. Freight flat.

BOMBAY, March 15.

Piece goods and twist advancing. Five and a Half per Cent. Government Securities, 115½. Freight quiet.

CANTON, Feb. 28.

Grey shirtings and water twist higher. Total export of tea to date, 97,375,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 8½d.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23.

Silk firm, but quiet. Total export to date, 78,250 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 2½d.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

ALEXANDRIA, April 4.

The *Ellora* left at 6 P.M. yesterday, and the *Vectis* at 10 A.M. this morning, for Marseilles and Southampton respectively, with the above mails.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Dr. Colin Paterson, dep. insp. gen. of hospitals. Maj. J. W. Stretted, Madras army. Capt. C. H. Biddleley, H.M.'s I.A., of Wigston-hall, Leicestershire, at Kampsaid, Loonard, aged 72, March 30. Lieut. Chas. A. McKenzie, 41st Madras N.I., at Tuayet Myo, Jan. 4.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—FROM BOMBAY.—Mrs. Wadia and son, Mr. Pestonjee, Capt. Castell, Col. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Jehangir, Mr. Ash on, Capt. Marrett, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Fulcher, Mr. Baichisnager, Mr. Mooljee, Mr. Stannan, Col. Woodman, Capt. Poyton, Mrs. Murray, Col. Lucy, Capt. Miles, Mrs. Gray and two children, Mr. Peony, Capt. Atkinson, Mr. de la More, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Williams and child. FROM MALTA.—Hon. W. Kerr, Lady Stevenson and inf., Dr. Reid, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Olding, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Woodgates, Mrs. Lennox and inf., Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Watson, Mr. Smoult, Mr. and Mrs. Walker.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, April 9th.—From Bombay.—Dr. and Mrs. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. Saugster, Mrs. Nesbitt, Capt. and Mrs. Fagan, Lieut. S. M. Hay, Mrs. Goings, Capt. S. Crowell, Capt. R. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Burt and inf., Mrs. Strong, Mr. Y. F. Williams, Mr. Ferguson and child. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Monciuff, Mr. Berdsey, Col. Elington, Mr. C. Drummond, Maj. Balford, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Comdr. Fairfax, Mr. Allan. FROM MALTA.—Col. Grant, Mr. T. B. Heathcote, Mr. E. Recague.

BENGAL.

THE FRENCH OVERLAND ROUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—As so much has been written and said in praise of the new French company, it is really time that the true state of the case should be laid before that large section of the British public which is interested in whatever concerns the means of communication between Europe and the East. Permit me, therefore, to record, as briefly as possible, my own experiences as a passenger by that line. It was on the 10th of January that I embarked at Marseilles on board the *Labour-donnais*, in company with a motley crowd of French, English, Dutch, Swiss, and Spanish travellers, bound to various ports between Alexandria and Shanghai. The steamer was an entirely new ship, and had never been to sea except on a short trial trip, and, consequently, everything was in a very incomplete and unsatisfactory condition. The first mishap was the fall of a spar before we were out of the harbour, and as it was made of green timber it snapped in two and narrowly missed killing a Sister of the Sacré Cœur. At Messina we were obliged to leave our anchor, the donkey-engine proving its claim to that title by refusing to work. Then, the engine twice broke down,—the first time for eight hours, and the second for four or five. On the latter occasion, the vessel fell off into the trough of the sea, and rolled about in the most helpless manner, to the undisguised terror of the passengers. The destruction of crockery and cabin furniture was something incredible, and became at last a perfect nuisance. However, in the course of time we reached Alexandria, and only one day beyond the proper date. Another day was lost through the alleged dilatoriness of the Transit Company, but much more likely through the bungling mismanagement of the pursers, who from first to last proved to be utterly incompetent and profoundly ignorant of their duties. At Suez we found the *Alphée* awaiting us, a vessel said to be a *bon marcheur*, though she seldom exceeded nine knots an hour, and barely averaged eight. The reason assigned was the foulness of her bottom, and also the indifferent fitting of her cylinders, which became heated every two or three days, and compelled the engine to be stopped. Whatever the cause, the consequence was that the P. and O. steamer which started from Suez twelve hours after the *Alphée*, taking out the mails despatched from Marseilles fifty-four hours after the departure of the *Labourdonnais*, passed us in the Red Sea, and steamed out of the harbour at Aden very shortly after we made our appearance. When it came to our own turn to go out to see the French pilot contrived to run us upon a sand bank, upon which we bumped and grated for four hours. Our next exploit was to set fire to the awning in some fifty places, so that it came at last to resemble a sieve—the hose being frequently turned on to put out the smouldering flames. Finally, we made Point de Galle by a lucky fluke, for nobody on board knew our exact position within fifteen miles. In that port we were detained three days in consequence of the breaking down of the *Erymanthe* after leaving Calcutta on her way to Ceylon. The piston came to grief, it was said, and as the company have no spare ships they were obliged to charter the *Penang* for £5,000 for the voyage to and from that island. But though inconvenienced by the smallness of the vessel, the passengers all rejoiced to find themselves under the guidance of British officers, for a feeling of distrust was entertained by every one, including the foreigners themselves, with regard to the seamanship of the French crews. There was, indeed, a superabundance of officers, who took very good care of themselves—occupying the best seats on deck, and generally comporting themselves as personages of infinite importance—but of sailors there were scarcely enough to take in the mainsail. The machinery, as I have already remarked, was continually getting out of order, and a series of mishaps marked the entire voyage. Nor was this all. The wines consisted of a detestable compound supposed to be Marsala,

which was doled out as carefully as if it had been Imperial Tokay, and of the very commonest vin ordinaire, while the brandy was a coarse, fiery eau de vie, manufactured from whisky and barley. Than the cookery nothing could be worse. The meat itself was so bad in the first instance, that the most exquisite sauces would hardly have made it eatable, whereas the abominable concoctions with which it was served up only rendered it still more unpalatable. The French passengers complained of the fare quite as bitterly as the English, and one French gentleman who came on to Calcutta was so disgusted that he intends to remain here until he can obtain a passage to China in a P. and O. steamer, rather than encounter a second time the delays and discomforts of the Messageries Imperiales. But if the first-class passengers had good reason to complain of the treatment they experienced, that endured by the second-class was perfectly disgraceful. These were allowed only two meals a day, at ten and at five, each consisting of a single dish of inferior meat, indifferent bread, and half a bottle of wretched Bordeaux, and for this they were charged two francs a day, in addition to their passage money, and yet another half franc for a cup of coffee in the early morning. Nay more—a second-class passenger who came on board at Pondicherry was compelled to take his meals on deck in the midst of the lascars, and close to the butcher's department. He was further refused the use of a glass, or a knife and fork, and was told that if he did not like what was given to him he might go without. Indeed, a Madrassee—the servant of an English officer who joined us at Madras—was coolly informed that he could have nothing to eat, nor did he get anything until his master arranged with the Serang that he should feed with him for eight annas per diem. Not one of us, be assured, will ever again set foot in a French boat, unless very great improvements are introduced. But why need the Directors care for the complaints of passengers, so long as they go on receiving £20,000 per mensem from the Government? We ourselves were politely told that we were only so many *colis*, or packages, to be delivered at various destinations.

You will have seen by the local papers that Dennis Hely has been acquitted of the charge of homicide, and very justly so. The case, indeed, broke down through the eagerness of the witnesses to prove too much. Like Falstaff at Gads-hill, they swore it was so dark you could not see your hand, yet would have taken their oath to the Kendal-green. But, in fact, he was innocent of all complicity in the affray, though he arrived just as all was over, and for the rest of his days will no doubt be convinced that the end of a feast is better than either the beginning or end of a fray. He had been sculling himself about in a small boat of his own, and was attracted to the spot by the report of firearms, and the loud shouts of the natives, but the affair was quite over before he made his appearance. The worst feature in the case was his flight to Burmah, but in this he yielded to unwise counsels. Sir Robert Napier is said to be so thoroughly convinced of his innocence that he is trying to get him an appointment under Government.

On Saturday I made my first trip on an Indian railway, and am truly thankful that I had to go no further than Serampore. The carriage in which I travelled would be a disgrace to any line. A dirty, dingy, stuffy old box, as great an anachronism as a post-chaise would be in England. Then, the engine broke down after going four or five miles, and we had to wait for the next train. The reason is obvious. There being only one set of rails beyond Birdwan, and only two to that distance, only a very few trains can be started, certainly not enough to accommodate the usual number of passengers. Consequently, very heavy trains, consisting of twenty to thirty carriages crammed full of natives, as if they were so much live stock—E-sex, calves, pigs, or sheep—have to be employed to the manifest destruction of the engines. But on the subject of railways I shall have much to say when I become a little better "posted up" as

to details. In the meantime you may form a pretty accurate notion of the mismanagement that prevails from the simple fact that the ruling powers of, at least, the East Indian Railway are doing their best to check the transit of cotton, because it is more bulky and less profitable than other goods. This is a positive fact. H.

THE MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES COMPANY.

The announcement that a French Company was about to be established for the purpose of affording a direct channel of communication between Continental Europe and the East, was hailed with feelings of unmitigated satisfaction by all classes of the Anglo-Indian community. It was confidently expected that such a formidable competition—for it was well known that the projected Company would be liberally supported by the French Government—would compel the P. and O. to exert themselves to the utmost to maintain their position as the successors of Genoa and Venice. Their staunchest partisans were forced to admit that Jeshurun had waxed somewhat too fat and lazy, and that a little wholesome stimulus to his dormant energies would be to the advantage of the public. Nor were these anticipations in any way unreasonable, and indeed, to a certain extent, they have already been realized. Vessels of greater speed, and possessed of more ample accommodation for passengers, have been placed upon the line, while very necessary improvements have been introduced into the Commissariat Department. This tardy recognition of past shortcomings may, perhaps, be regarded as the foreshadowing of the better times that are yet to come; but it certainly cannot be accepted as anything more than an acknowledgment of error, and for which the British residents in India are chiefly indebted to the threatened rivalry of the *Messageries Imperiales*. But scarcely had the last notes died away of the flourish of trumpets which announced the inauguration of the French overland route, when dismal forebodings began to possess the minds of the most sanguine. Gradually it began to be whispered abroad that inferior wines, greasy cookery, untidy waiters, and supercilious pursers were rather the rule than the exception on board the floating *cabarets* destined to ply between Marseilles and Shanghai. Quailish passengers—very likely excellent citizens, though indifferent sailors—complained bitterly of the nauseous odour of bad tobacco which penetrated into the very cabins, and rendered life a burden too heavy to be borne. Others, a shade less squeamish, were yet disgusted with the spectacle of a deck converted into a flat spittoon, and strewn with the ends of cigars, fragments of tow or paper, and the sucked skins of oranges, or the shells of nuts and almonds. Some few even questioned the seamanship of the crew, while they grumbled at the multitude of officials who occupied the best seats everywhere, and almost monopolised the services of the unclean and ill-favoured attendants. The frequent accidents that befell the machinery, the "lubberly" manner in which sails were set or taken in, the fidgetty interference of "the Administration" with the most trivial details, and the utter indifference manifested with regard to the comfort and convenience of passengers, are mentioned in every quarter in terms of the severest reprobation. But in no respect has the new company more grievously disappointed the just expectations of its well-wishers than in the treatment of second-class passengers. However incredible it may appear, it is stated as a positive fact that the food supplied to these unfortunate individuals is not only objectionable as to quality, but actually insufficient in quantity, and that even for this indigestible garbage a charge of two shillings per diem is made in addition to the nominal fare. In short, the French Overland Route has thus far proved a miserable failure. Want of punctuality, unwholesome and distasteful diet, slack and uncivil attendance, incompetent pursers, and a general absence of comfort and cleanliness, are alleged as its chief characteristics, and which are certainly not palliated by the enormous subsidy from the French Govern-

ment that secures the shareholders from the risks and anxieties incidental to ordinary speculations. Such a complete *fiasco* is much to be regretted, but we still cling to the hope that when the authorities at home become aware of the mismanagement displayed by their subordinates, immediate steps will be taken to prevent the repetition of the manifold blunders that have marked the outward voyages of the *Labourdonnaix* and the *Alphée*, and which will not be easily forgotten by those whose cruel destiny condemned them to suffer for the faults of others.—*Harkara*, Feb. 27.

THE VICEROYAL TOUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy reached Delhi on the 3rd instant, in his official progress through the Upper Provinces of India. He was received by two regiments of rifles, one of them the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, the Commissioner of Delhi, and a large staff of secretaries and officers, civil and military, outside the Delhi gate. The meeting of these great functionaries being briefly over, the Lieutenant-Governor supported the Viceroy on the right, and the Commissioner of Delhi on the left, and the procession then set out. No more striking scene could be conceived than the passage of the cavalcade down the Chandni Chouth, the principal street of Delhi. The city still contains some magnificent buildings; the palace of the Moguls towers majestically all along the eastern quarter, though much has been done to mar its noble proportions by the construction of hideous baseless glacis all around it; and the Viceroy was greatly struck with the graceful outlines of the Jumma Masjid, which now stands out prominently before the palace, and the Kootub Minar, both of which attracted his lordship's particular attention. Many well-known historic faces were seen on this occasion; but the entire absence of all but one or two natives of high rank, and these belonging to the municipal commission of the city of Delhi, was very remarkable. The *trottoirs* were crowded with the populace, and the balconies and tops of houses were studded with the representatives of all manner of castes, tribes, religions, races and nations. Discontented, scowling Mussulmans were, of course, not wanting, in whose minds reflections as to the past must have been stirring; while in the shops the more mild Hindoo might be seen in great force, exhibiting his wares to the best advantage, and probably "calculating" that a visit from the English Viceroy would be more profitable to him than a raid of the Shahzadahs under the Mogul Empire. The Viceroy having made his public entry into Delhi, in strict accordance with the official programme, reached his camp about eight o'clock, and the troops were all under cover by nine A.M. At noon there was a crowded levee of all classes, at which his Excellency received the officers of the garrison, and the whole of the civil and military functionaries of the province. His Lordship left Delhi on the 5th and reached Meerut on the 7th inst. On the 9th there was a grand review of the troops at Meerut, including the greater part of the Viceroy's escort. On the same evening Lord and Lady Elgin and Sir Hugh Rose were entertained at a ball given by the station. On the 10th inst. the Viceroy's camp moved on towards Roorkee. His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose joined the camp of the Viceroy at Delhi.

THE VICEROY AND RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Events conspire to make the period of Lord Elgin's administration one chiefly of rapid material progress in India, and his lordship's address at the Benares dinner shows how fully he is aware of this. What Lord Dalhousie initiated we trust Lord Elgin will live to see completed—a perfect system of trunk railways from coast to coast and sea to sea, constructed under a State guarantee at a cost of sixty millions sterling. What Lord Canning began Lord Elgin has declared his determination to perfect—a network of branch railways constructed at one-fifth of the cost of the main lines they are intended to feed,

by private enterprise, which the State will aid to the extent of a thousand pounds a mile, or one-fourth of their cost. The three young noblemen who, thirty five years ago, were students at the same college, and were fired by similar ambition to distinguish themselves in the service of their country, have thus been used by Providence to do more for the enlightenment of Southern Asia than any dynasty however famous which has ruled the peninsula for centuries, or any other three Governors in English days, though their conquests might be as wide as Clive's and Wellesley's, and their administrative philanthropy as great as Bentinck's. Inheritors of their deeds, Dalhousie and his successor eclipsed their predecessors' reputation and have passed away. Lord Elgin is no less eager to follow in their footsteps.

Desirous to link his administration with private enterprise, the Viceroy devoted the greater part of his speech to a statement of the conditions on which the union is to be effected, and of the advantages it is as sure to confer on India as on America. Admitting that sad experience had proved the extent to which extravagance, delay, speculation and public apathy had been caused by the guarantee system, Lord Elgin announced that he was prepared to aid every railway project he approved of by a subvention, if it adhered to the uniform railway gauge of five and a half feet, and did not exceed in cost of construction four thousand pounds a mile. Already the Indian Branch Railway and Tramway Companies are working on these conditions. Sir John Login is now arranging for a long tramway feeder to the Bombay and Baroda line; and the Branch Railway Company, with its energetic projector, Mr. Wilson, has engaged to construct a series of light railways, the very extent of which takes away our breath. First, the experimental line of thirty-five miles, from Nulhattee on the East India line to Jeeagunge opposite Berhampore, will be open in two months. It is on the narrow gauge of four feet, but its successors will adopt the uniform larger gauge. From Berhampore another local line will run to Bugwangola on the Ganges, and thus all the rich produce of Rajshye, Moorshedabad and Beerbhoom, emphatically the silk and indigo countries of Bengal, will be drained. But these lines are trifling compared with the long ones sanctioned, or about to be so, in the North-West. Mr. Wilson is about to lay down a light railway from Cawnpore right across the Ganges and Gogra Doab through Lucknow and Fyzabad to Byramghat on the Gogra. A body of native capitalists have engaged him to construct a bridge over the Ganges at Cawnpore, which they will place under the Act about to be passed for private enterprises. Higher up the Branch Railway Company have engaged to send off another feeder at right angles to the East Indian line near Koorjah, in the Jumna and Ganges Doab. It will pass through Moradabad and end at Kaladoongee, at the foot of the Himalayas. But more important than even these is a long line projected from a point on the Ganges near Ghazepore, to run through Oudh and Rohilcund between the Ganges and Gogra, crossing the two railways we have mentioned at right angles, passing through Fyzabad, Shajehanpore, Bareilly, Bijnour, and Mozuffernugger, and joining the Calcutta and Punjab line at Umballa, or some point on which Lord Elgin will decide when on the spot. Thus Oudh and Rohilcund, the latter so long neglected but so wealthy, will be opened up, and the commerce of Northern India be poured into Calcutta.

Other branches must follow, and we expect soon to see the stock market deluged with projects of Indian companies. Besides the Dacca, Assam and Darjeeling extensions of the Eastern Bengal line, which, without bridges and with ferries, might be made at £3,000 a mile, a cheap line must be laid direct from the coal railways of Ranee-gunge to Patna, saving seventy miles in the direct route to Bombay; another from Patna to wealthy and superstitious Gya; another into the coal country of Singrowlee; another from Agra to Muttra. Goruckpore, with its enormous trade, has to be provided for; Orissa and Midnapore, with their traffic and temples, to which there is hardly a road, cannot be content with the

canal promised by the East India Irrigation Company. Then there are the Central Provinces, the other Presidencies, and the native States. All that England wants to deluge us with her annually increasing surplus capital is men of honour, skill, and experience, who will not mislead the investing classes, and will carry out their contracts with the State. The result of all this railway extension on the people of India, as well as on England and on our Government, may be imagined from the statement of Mr. Turnbull, that during the ten years he has been making the East Indian line above ten millions sterling have passed into the hands of labourers and artisans, and the rate of wages has increased fifty per cent. Who shall estimate the results of this process, going on year after year, in enlightening the masses and establishing our rule?—*Friend of India.*

THE MORAVIANS IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Far away amid the snows of the Himalayas, and on the very frontier of Thibet, is a little spot called Kyelang. Here, while the Nana was butchering our women at Cawnpore, while Havellock could hardly advance to Lucknow, and our army was vainly sitting before Delhi, three German Moravians, firm in their conviction of the stability of our rule, purchased a plot of rocky ground from a Mongolian, and built a mission-house. Animated with the faith which led two of the United Brethren, as they call themselves, to immerse themselves in a South-African leper asylum for life, which sent others to labour fruitlessly for years among the Greenlanders, which made others eager to win the Cossacks to Christianity from their settlement at Sarepta, on the Wolga, these undaunted men began to lay siege to Buddhism amid circumstances which might well have appalled the most stout-hearted. The story is one of the most touching in the history of that civilisation with which England is manuring the East. It is a parallel, but of a higher kind, to that courage which kept Lumsden all solitary in Candahar watching the doubtful Ameer, and cut Montgomerie off in Cashmere surveying the mighty chain of mountains which enclose the valley, while there were those below who believed that for a time England had lost India.

The Moravians have always been eager to Christianise the Turanian tribes who roam the deserts from the Wolga and the Amur to the Indus and the Yang-tse. They began their attacks on the heathenism of these nomades from the Wolga. Just a century ago they formed a settlement at Sarepta on that river, 150 versts from Astrakhan; but not till fifty years passed away did they succeed in getting hold of the Kalmuc and Kirghis Tartars. In 1812 they translated the Bible into Kalmuc, and the head Lama of the Mongols sent not less than £550 to meet the expense of translating it into Mongol. But his priestly brethren became alarmed, and the infant community was driven out from the midst of the tribes to a little island in the Wolga, while the Greek church seized the converts and banished the Moravians from Russia. Foiled on the north, they began their efforts on the south, taking advantage of the annexation of the Punjab. In 1853, Messrs. E. Pagell and August W. Heide landed in Calcutta, and at once proceeded to the Church Mission at Kotgurb behind Simla, where they devoted themselves to the study of Thibetan and Mongolian. A Lama was their teacher, and the wandering tribes of the Sutlej valley and travellers on the Hindostan and Thibet road their occasional hearers. After fifteen months' study, at the close of March, 1855, the two Moravians resolved to begin their mission. While the snow yet lay deep on the hills, and the passes were almost blocked up, they started northward for Ladak, visiting all the Lamaseries or monasteries on their way. Through the Rotang pass, 13,000 feet above the sea, they went on foot, and only at the Bara-lacha pass, which separates the British territory of Lahoul from Ladak, did they use Yaks. At Leh, the capital, they separated, and Pagell proceeded north east to the Chinese frontier. Our Government had given them every assistance, and even Golab Sing, the ruler of

Cashmere, had willingly helped them in Ladak, but the ever-jealous Tartars drove Pagell back, refusing him all food. Compelled by starvation to return, he rejoined his colleague, and they resolved to establish their mission in Lahoul, under English protection. In the summer of 1856 they began. Hewing down fifty tall pines granted them by the Assistant Commissioner, they had hardly cleared a spot some three hundred feet above the Bagha river, when winter drove them back houseless to Kotgurb. Here, however, they were joined by a third, Mr. Jaeschke, whose remarkable linguistic abilities were of material assistance. The year 1857 found them busy building at Kyelang, and in 1859 Mr. Pagell visited Calcutta, married, and took up with him two ladies sent out for his brethren. The mission was completely organised, and last year Lord William Hay and his party found it a smiling Christian home, planted in the Alpine-like solitude of Lahoul. There they are behind two ranges of the Himalayas, cut off from all civilised intercourse, snowed up for six months of the year when the thermometer falls as low as 12 deg. below zero, and depending for food on a yearly supply sent by Kullu or Simla.

Let us look at the little Moravian colony at work. If we adopt the southern route through the Rotang pass, the valley of Lahoul will strike us by its barrenness, for we have just left the fertile southern slopes of the Rotang range. If we approach from the north through Ladak by the Bara-lacha pass 16,000 feet high, we leave plains where not a blade of grass is visible, and think Lahoul with its green pastures and groves of birch trees a very Goshen. The western route is from the Chumba frontier up the valley of the Chenab. Though the mean level of the valley is little less than 10,000 feet, the people of Lahoul are agricultural. They grow good crops of wheat, barley, and buckwheat on the terraced fields which they reclaim from the mountain sides, but all other necessities of life they import from Kullu in exchange for wood and borax. Both houses and fields are ranged in tiers along the rocky ledges of deep ravines. The result is that the missionaries when they preach, must assemble their audience on the roofs of the adjacent houses, for there is no other level space in the village. The first occasion on which the people heard the glad news in their own tongue was a memorable time, and not a man, woman, or child was absent from the roof tops, save the Lamas, whose hour of worship it was, and whom the villagers at once abandoned, since it is not necessary that they should either hear or understand the Lamas' words under a creed which justifies praying by wind and water wheels. The Lamas can predict an eclipse with some accuracy, but with the people they have the same ideas as to its cause as the Hindoos. At first the Lamas assisted the missionaries, believing they were anxious to learn their language and faith for its own sake, but now they are the chief obstacle to the conversion of the people. Mr. Pagell's tutor was greatly chagrined when he discovered his pupil's object to be the spread of Christianity, but his monthly salary was too strong for his consistency, and he contented himself with fortifying the Thibetan servants in their own creed. The spiritual pride of the Lamas and their ideas of the way to get salvation are in keeping. On one occasion after listening to Mr. Pagell while preaching on the Sermon on the Mount, a Lama put into his hand a piece of paper, on which it was written,—“You wish to show others the way and do not know it yourself. Cease from such useless words.” Shortly afterwards, on meeting Mr. Pagell alone, he said with an air of condescending benignity, “Practise virtue and forsake sin.” The sort of virtue which they practise in order, as they hope, to insure their transition into a better form of existence in another world, is curiously illustrated in one of the monasteries at Kanam in Spiti, where there is a large library, containing three hundred volumes of some five hundred large leaves each. A Lama lives there, who has imposed on himself the task of reading the whole of these volumes through, in order to obtain salvation. When Mr. Heide saw him he

had been thus engaged for four years, and there were still some eighty thick volumes left unread.

The first step of the Moravians was to dismiss all their Hindoo work-people, and to replace them by Thibetans, though much to their own immediate disadvantage, as the latter were wholly unaccustomed to servants' duties. They felt, however, that the presence of the Hindoos had an injurious effect upon the people round them, who, with all their faults, are free from duplicity, and remarkably open and straightforward. At the same time they found it requisite to have some sort of printing press at hand to enable them to print books in Thibetan. Mr. Pagell accordingly took a journey to Simla in 1858 to purchase a lithographic press, and to learn the art of printing. In January, 1859, he printed with this a translation of Barth's Bible stories which Mr. Jaeschke had made, and this has been followed since by a Primer illustrated with delineations of familiar local objects, also by a translation of the Acts of the Apostles, with a sketch map, and an almanac. In the winter of 1860-61, with the aid of these elementary books, Mr. Heide commenced a boys' school. This has been a work requiring much faith and patience. Learning of any kind is something so completely new to them that they have naturally no aptitude or liking for it, and the progress made has been consequently very slow. In addition to these disadvantages, the school has to be closed altogether during the summer months when the boys are engaged in cultivating the fields. The attendance has never ranged higher than fifteen, and in April dwindled down to three. Another difficulty has arisen from the fact of the dialect which they speak being unwritten and different from the written Thibetan. With this school is combined an industrial department, in which ten boys and twenty-two girls have been this last year employed in weaving coarse cloth, making pasteboard, and knitting stockings—the two former articles for their own use, and the latter for sale to European visitors.

Great is the spiritual courage of these Moravian brethren, and, like Livingstone, their labours are valuable in the spread of civilisation and literature. The first Thibetan dictionary by Schröder was edited by Dr. Marshman, and published by the Serampore Press in 1820. The story of Csoma de Koros, the Hungarian, who lived for many years on the Thibetan frontier, and published a Thibetan and English dictionary at Calcutta in 1834, is well known. But previous to the establishment of the lithographic press at Kyelang, one of the works issued by which is now before us, the only other books in the Mongolian language were printed at St. Petersburg. May the light which so brightly burns in this little watch-tower of truth amid the snows of the Himalayas, soon lighten the darkness of Central Asia!—*Friend of India.*

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS IN INDIA.

Bombay has taken a sudden start in the exercise of the inventive faculties. A short time ago they were all for turning dead Hindoos into gas, and now Sir W. Mansfield and others have a notion of turning European vagrants into smoke. In both cases consumption is the object aimed at. The dead Hindoos are to be consumed by the process of turning them into gas, and the live vagrants consumed in the form of smoke.

Sir W. Mansfield and the other geniuses of Duckland would confer a great favour on society in the N. W. P. if they would impart the latter discovery to us, or confide it to the traffic managers and head engineers of the railways. The whole country in these parts is fast becoming inundated with European vagrants; they all come straight from the Railway, and frequently make their appearance begging, in every stage of incipient intoxication; occasionally with swollen features, and much blackness and discolouration about the eyes. English beggars in this country carry on work in true oriental state and luxury, generally announcing their arrival with a "salam," as if an old and intimate friend had just arrived from England, and was waiting without to be em-

braced; at other times they send in their card or names written on a piece of paper. Invariably it is the same story—"the railway"—"discharged from the railway." What ultimately becomes of these people we can only form a guess. We suspect they live precarious lives preying on the natives: wandering about the country and exacting the means of livelihood by violence or intimidation from village to village. Some few may be lucky enough to enter the service of native chiefs where they have a good opening before them of rising to be Prime Ministers or commanders-in-chief.

The Government and its half-brother by guarantee, the railway, who profess to be so very solicitous about the welfare of the natives, and who, in looking after the interests of their black subjects and constituents, are apt to overlook the rights of their white, are remarkably hard-hearted in the matter. They allow—nay, the railway sends—these adventurers, beggars, interlopers, whom Sir W. Mansfield regards only as so much fuel for smoke, to victimize the mild Gentoos *ad libitum*, to eke out their living as they may, wandering over the country in the guise of "Sahibs," a title they are too modest not to claim. Some, no doubt, fall victims to the climate and disease, and perish miserably on the roads or in serais—but whatever they do, we may be sure of this—they do no good, and Sir W. Mansfield would be doing us and them a good turn, if he would show us how to metamorphose them into smoke.

Advocates as we are for liberty and all that, we must say in this respect some little interference with the right of Britons to go where they please (when not in jail) would be excusable,—nay, is advisable. The railway, instead of discharging their surplus employes and men whom they are forced to discharge, should be called to return them whence they came. The men are better off, and less likely to do mischief, either to themselves or others, in seaport towns, where, as a last resort, they can, at any rate, obtain service on board ship. It is not fair to the vagrants, or to the natives, to allow the former such freedom of access to the country. For the most part, utterly unprincipled, with no character to maintain, ready for violence at any time, the European vagrant becomes an intolerable nuisance in a country like India. The natives are afraid of him; and he either lives by a species of modified highway robbery, or kills himself with country spirits.

It is not long ago, we know, that all interlopers were classified under the same category as these vagrants. And it is not unlikely that sufficient of the old leaven still remains in the Government for them to urge that a measure to "deport vagrants" would involve the deportation of every Englishman not in Government employ,—in which case we might find ourselves unhappy candidates for (certainly not able) seaman's wages before the mast—or worse still, rapidly dissolving into smoke under the process known at Bombay. We, therefore, enter a timely protest, and suggest that every man should be considered a "vagrant" who has no ostensible means of living, or no certificate from his last employers, stating that he is able to earn a respectable livelihood in the pursuit of some definite trade. All others should be stopped and sent to the nearest railway station to go "back" by the next train. The railway have no right to complain of our giving them their own again—and if any doubt arises as to the meaning of the word "back," we should interpret it by "where they came from."

The Railway Company should also be required to keep a register at their head offices of every foreigner they engage, his descriptive roll, &c., &c., and such particulars as would enable him to be recognised, and when discharged the event should be reported and the entry made, with a view to having some clue on record for tracing his future fate. Many of these men doubtless take service with the railway just with the view of saving a little money and getting up country, so as to be able to start on a voyage of adventurous vagrancy through the land, trusting to their own want of principle, to violence, or cunning to get an easy livelihood out of the timid natives or isolated

Englishmen scattered about in small Mofussil stations. To the uneducated lower classes of Great Britain, India is still the El Dorado, the country where jewels and precious stones are indigenous. It is not long ago the wife of one of the troopers of a cavalry regiment just out from home, who had gone into service, complained to her mistress that she had been dreadfully deceived about India. She was led to believe that coming out to this country she would as the wife of a private, drive about in a carriage and four and pick up gold in the street. Doubtless the vagrants we have been writing of, animated by some vague ideas of finding a livelihood without the trouble of working for it, by wandering about the country, and being disappointed at not picking up even coppers on the roads, are likely enough to help themselves to the private property of "blackies" whenever they can do so in out of the way places and villages—and no record or no account being taken of them it is more than likely that sooner or later they fall victims to their own cupidity or violence.

Whatever becomes of them, these men are a great nuisance even to English residents in large stations. They must be worse than locusts among the natives and away from all fear of European surveillance, and the Government are bound to take some steps to put a stop to the present practice.—*Delhi Gazette*, March 7.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Previously to the year 1795 the medical service of India was composed for the most part of adventurers, who went out to India as surgeons of ships, &c., and who probably, not having any diploma, or legal qualification to practise their profession, were admitted on the Company's army list, by virtue of passing an examination before the medical boards of the three presidencies. About this time, however, the Hon. Court of Directors placed the service on a more respectable footing, and previously to the admission of any gentleman required him to show a diploma from one of the colleges of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin. At the same period, with a liberality which has never been approached since, the local Government, with the consent of the Leadenhall magnates, gave to regimental surgeons contracts for purveying hospital stores, and the supplying of European and bazaar medicines. In consequence of this, medical officers found themselves in the receipt of good allowances, and the intelligence was not slow in reaching England. The service was therefore soon filled with accomplished surgeons, as Wade, Balfour, MacLean, Fleming, and others long since dead.

The feeling which, at the time referred to, originated a desire to treat the Indian medical service with liberality, probably owed its existence to the patriotism of two surgeons, Broughton and Hamilton. The professional skill of the former, successfully exerted upon the daughter of Shah Jehan, procured the long desired privilege of establishing factories in Bengal free of taxation; and when this privilege was on the point of expiring, it was renewed by the success of the latter upon the person of the Emperor Harukshere. The professional success of these two men, and their abnegation of self-interest, in asking advantages for their employers rather than themselves as the reward of their services, combined to render the medical staff popular with those who were then masters in Leadenhall-street. Hence the indirect origin of the contracts above referred to. It will not be denied, that during the time the contract system continued, a great opportunity of speculation was in the power of the surgeons. That there were some, sufficiently unprincipled, to take advantage of their position is also unfortunately the fact. Instead of being contented with those moderate gains which it was intended that the contract system should allow, medical officers were occasionally found sufficiently lost to all sense of right and wrong as scarcely to allow their charge those essentials which were requisite. From some such reasons as these the contract system in 1815 ceased, and an allowance was granted in lieu thereof; the Government undertaking to find medicine and stores. In

1828, without any such censurable cause, considerable modifications of the service and its emoluments were introduced, by which a blow was given to the prospects of all its members; although some favourable changes were made in 1830, the junior members of the service were left on a rate of pay barely sufficient to meet their expenses.

We shall now proceed to give a short sketch of a medical officer's career. The description will apply to most men who have entered the service within the last thirty or forty years, and we can but express our wonder that the failure of applicants did not result long since. The large fortunes acquired by some few individuals during the halcyon days of the "contract system" invested the service with a false halo, and until a very short time ago the idea still lingered in the minds of many that the East was the land for the surgeon to realise a rapid fortune. An assistant-surgeon, having received his nomination from a director of the old Company, had to pay his passage out to India; to purchase his uniform and outfit, and did not receive, as the civil servant, any allowance or pay before reaching India. These expenses, with those attendant on a commonly extensive medical education, could not be well defrayed for a less sum than £1,000. Arrived at the Presidency, he formerly ranked and was paid as a Lieutenant, with thirty rupees extra for palanquin allowance, and twelve or thirteen rupees in addition, for every hundred natives, or Europeans, placed under his charge. After two, three, or four years, he attained the charge of a native regiment, which increased his pay to that of a captain of infantry, while employed on active duty; but when without a charge, he could only draw the allowances of a lieutenant. If lucky enough to get a civil surgeoncy, he received from four to five hundred rupees a month, with, perhaps, fifty rupees extra for the performance of some other duty. What we have stated may be considered the average emoluments of an assistant-surgeon for his first fifteen years in India, although some few on special duties may possibly have received more. We doubt, however, if the assistant-surgeons of the present century, taking into consideration their small pay while on leave, on furlough, or out of employment, received on the average Rupees 300 per mensem until their promotion to full surgeon, which grade required about sixteen years service to obtain.

The Marquis of Dalhousie, in his memorable minute on the Service, in 1855, showed himself well aware of the slowness of promotion, and the other causes which had combined to render the service unpopular. Anxious to improve its condition that nobleman (with the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief) recommended that an Assistant Surgeon after seven years service, instead of drawing the charge allowance for a regiment, of Rupees 165 per mensem, should be allowed that of a full surgeon, namely Rupees 300; but the Court considered it would be sufficient to allow the increase after ten years' service; and so the matter now stands. Having after fifteen years' service been gazetted as surgeon, the medical officer ranked as a captain and received a corresponding increase of pay, amounting altogether to £190 if at home on furlough, instead of £110; to Rs. 395 per mensem if unemployed in India, instead of Rs. 225; and if in charge of a native regiment, to Rs. 695 instead of Rs. 390; thirty rupees extra being drawn each month if at a full-batta station. Some few appointments, such as medical storekeeper-ships, &c., were rather better paid, but the average of receipts of all surgeons would not exceed Rs. 650 per mensem. On this rate of emolument the surgeon remained, until, after thirty years' service, if he retained his health, he was promoted to a superintending surgeoncy. Few men, however, realize the hope of living thirty years in an uncongenial climate, or, if they live so long, of retaining their energies. Yet the attainment of this grade with its Rs. 1,200 per mensem afforded almost the only prospect of saving. One in twenty of those entering the service were supposed to reach this rank, and about one in fifty

the higher posts of members of the former medical boards.

Nothing, however, has yet been said about sick leave or furlough. The officer throughout his career has been supposed to enjoy good health. Few men, however, are thus blessed in a country where there are so many climates and so much duty inimical to the human constitution. Most men in the tropics suffer from severe illness at one time or other, and are compelled to proceed to the hills or Europe. There they are not only deprived of their higher allowances, but have many extra expenses to incur. The charge resigned into the hands of some expectant junior, the sick man wends his way to the presidency, whence, if he continue sick, he is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months or longer, as the case may be. On the old furlough regulations he would draw while in England, including his charitable allowance from Lord Clive's fund, £128 per annum, less income tax, if an Assistant Surgeon; and £190 if a Surgeon. During the whole of his period of service his monthly pay is cut so many rupees for the funds, averaging Rs. 40 each month.

Hitherto the medical man has been considered by us only as a bachelor. If he chance to marry and have a family, his expenses must be materially increased. There are extra donations and subscriptions to the different funds, while the expense of moving about is more than doubled. The wife requires, sooner or later, to visit England for her health, and children must be sent at an early age to Europe. Thus, in many instances, the officer has had to support a family at home, and himself in the East, which can scarcely be done on the rates of pay allowed.

An idea, very prevalent and very erroneous, which, however, has operated fatally against the interests of the medical service, is, that the surgeon or physician in India makes a considerable sum, over and above his pay, by private practice. This, indeed, was held out to candidates as an inducement to come to India, till the dying day of the court of directors. Many a medical officer has recollected, with asperity, the period of his being "sworn in," when he was informed by the hon. chairman that, besides the advantage of belonging to the service, he would have the opportunity of increasing his emoluments, by private practice, amongst the natives. The great majority, however, of medical men make nothing by the exercise of their professional skill among the natives. The latter are willing, in all parts of India, to accept the services of any passing medical officer; but they as frequently ask him for further favours as well as professional aid, as attempt to offer aught for services rendered, even when well to do. Private practice, indeed, with the attendant anxiety and expense, is only obtained by those having permanent appointments in the presidency towns. On this point Sir Ranald Martin, in his evidence before the select committee appointed to inquire into the Indian army medical department, July 3, 1856, was examined as follows:—

Q. (By Sir J. Trollope, one of the committee.) Have you not the further advantage of being allowed private practice?

A. That can happen to few men. Holding a staff appointment in Calcutta, I was in private practice.

Q. Was not this a very lucrative practice?

A. It was; but the Government pay did not pay for my horses!

It is now some twenty years since Sir Ranald Martin was in Calcutta, and since that period numbers of qualified medical men, both European and natives, are now pursuing the profession of medicine in all our Eastern Presidency towns. Bombay now numbers about fifty-three medical men, twenty-three in the service of government, six or seven private European practitioners, and twenty-three legally educated natives. A sufficient number certainly to demand a large expanse of ground, if, as a well known satirist stated, "every medical man should have his own churchyard."—*Times of India*, March 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. T. WELDON.—We understand that Mr. T. Weldon, at present employed in the Bengal Police in the disturbed districts on the South-East Frontier, is to be appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police, in succession to Mr. J. B. Roberts, recently elevated to the Magisterial bench. Mr. Weldon is an active and energetic officer, and his claims to the important Metropolitan Police appointment mentioned above are founded upon excellent service in the field rendered to Government during the mutiny, when he was attached to a Naval Brigade, and since, during his police employ in the disturbed eastern districts.

INCOME-TAX.—We hear that it is not the intention of the Government of India to press the demand for income-tax against British subjects in foreign territory not employed in the service of her Majesty. Only the servants of the British Crown are to be considered as public servants within the meaning of the Act. All the members of the last class are taxable without reference to the question whether or not the funds for the payment of their salaries are provided by a native State. This ruling cancels all previous orders on the subject, but arrears of the tax will not be demanded from those officers who, under any of the orders now superseded, may hitherto have been exempted from the operation of the law.

THE REBEL JYNTAHS.—We are happy to find that we were rather out in the return of the results of the engagement between our troops and the rebel Jyntaahs, as given in our last *Weekly Mail*, the number of prisoners taken being forty-five, instead of five. We are also glad to say that further accounts represent the rebels as getting tired of the contest, and willing to come in from all directions; and there seems at last reason to believe that, if the military operations are pressed on our side with vigour, and our occupation of the country is maintained with the full force now in the field, the Jyntaahs and Cossyabs will all give in before the season when military operations must cease shall have arrived, and will not, as heretofore, break out in fresh rebellion upon the setting-in of the rains. We have heard that there is some intention of letting the 28th Punjab N.I., ordered to Meerut in the relief, leave the Jynteah country for its destination in the North-west Provinces; but unless this regiment is to be replaced by another we hope that it will remain where it is, and that the Jynteah field-force will not be diminished by a single soldier till next cold season; when, should permanent tranquillity have been maintained throughout the year, a large relief of the troops can perhaps be effected with safety. Of the prisoners above mentioned as having been captured it is probable that the more important captives will be sentenced to transportation, and the remainder to penal labour in the Cherra Jail, where they will serve as a warning example to their fellow-rebels.

MILITARY AND ORPHAN FUND.—In continuation of our late remarks regarding the proposed transfer to the Crown of the Military and Orphan Funds, we would call attention to one point connected with the measure, in which we certainly trust that either by firm respectful remonstrance to the Government in this country for submission to the authorities at home, or by measures of a more decided character, the probable intention of Sir Charles Wood may be frustrated. We allude to the unemployed officers of the late company's armies, whose position is a peculiarly hard one, and their continued liability to a compulsory subscription to these funds most unjust. A regimental officer, drawing his company or troop allowance, may cheerfully contribute to funds which relieve the widows and orphans of his brother officers, and, though the payment of donations, penal interest, &c., may occasionally be felt as a hardship, he continues to subscribe without much grumbling, because he can manage to keep out of debt. The unemployed officers, however, without command allowance, with no prospects, half batta, an oppressive income-tax, no regimental pro-

spects, blunted careers, disappointed hopes, and the withering conviction that the iron heel of injustice is crushing them out of existence, are in a very different position. We believe that almost all these ill-used men would cease to belong to the fund if they were not compelled to subscribe, and, therefore, when the transfer is made their case should receive due consideration; especially as in this instance the authorities will be acting justly to their servants, and in accordance with their own interests. We would suggest, therefore, that subscriptions in the case of unemployed officers should no longer be compulsory, but that on their obtaining an appointment, and wishing to rejoin the fund, they should be permitted to do so on payment of additional subscriptions, penal interest, &c.—*Englishman*, Feb. 28.

WHO HAS THE BEST RIGHT TO THE KIDNIES.—Until the colonel returned from leave it was customary that the Mess President, Major (who manages so well that he has become, by general suffrage as it were, Perpetual Caterer), should have the two kidneys of the slaughtered sheep boiled for his tiffin. Nobody objected to this, and so long and unchallenged had the practice continued, that at the mess a kidney was known as the major's commission. Unfortunately, the colonel likes kidneys as well, and after one or two tiffins on his return had passed over quietly, he kicked up a rumpus about the major appropriating the kidneys to himself, and formally gave it as his opinion at table that the commanding officer had a better right to them. The major opposed the pretension, and one debate has brought another, the discussion being no longer confined to the commandant and mess President, but shared in by all the officers of the corps, and in no small measure by the other messes and residents of the station, with all of whom a grand subject of after dinner, band stand, and evening drive debate, is "Who has the best right to the kidneys?" The matter, you may be sure, has not proceeded thus far without the cognizance of superior authority. The question was referred to the major general, but he declined to decide, giving it as his opinion that, as it was a matter of perquisites, it should be referred to the Commissary General. This the colonel declines to do, saying "the major may if he likes, but I'll have nothing to say to a department that treated Priestley so shamefully." Nor is the major more likely to trouble the Commissariat. "They might take it as a personal insult," he has been heard to say, "as a kind of insinuation that they appropriate the kidneys the soldiers should get—which would be all the worse for being true, for during the forty years I've been in the service I never yet saw a kidney in ration meat!" Meanwhile, in order to prevent unpleasantness, the slaughter of mess mutton has ceased, and a station order has appeared, directing the commissariat officer to issue daily rations of beef and salt meat to the officers of H.M.'s—th, at the rate of a pound each per diem, until further orders, sending in a bill monthly to the paymaster of the corps for adjustment. Here the matter stands at present, but there is nothing more certain than that you will hear more about it, and that before long. Indeed, I shall not be surprised if, before long, what with reference to the Commander-in-chief, the Government of India, the Horse Guards, and, mayhap, ultimately, the House of Commons, the great question of "who has the best right to the kidneys?" becomes one of such universal interest as to completely throw Priestley Fitzgerald, Sir Hugh Rose, and the Viceroy into the shade. You shall hear the denouement.—*Delhi Gazette*.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—We believe it is arranged that, on the dissolution of the Military Finance Department and office establishment, the latter will, for the most part, be dispersed as follows:—"One portion will go to the office of the Accountant-General to the Government of India; another to the office of the Military Accountant to the Government; and the remainder to the office of the Military Secretary to Government. In this way, we suppose that none of what is strictly called the office establishment will be thrown out of employ; but we have not heard what is to be done with the military officers now

employed in the Military Finance Department on very high salaries, and a chief part of whose business it has been to make others work on very low salaries. If these officers go with their men, as the saying is, and retain their present rates of pay and allowances, it is not very easy to understand where the important saving to the public will be effected by the abolition of the Military Finance Department; but as these are the days of forming and reforming, changing, constructing, and abolishing, we suppose that we must be content to wait, and 'see what we shall see' in this matter."—*Englishman*.

THE PUNJAB.—A most valuable report, with maps and an important minute by Sir Robert Montgomery, on the trade of the Punjab and its frontiers, has just been completed by Mr. Davies, the able Secretary of the Punjab Government. We shall hereafter notice it at length. As a mere book of reference it will be found most useful to the mercantile community in England and India. Every effort is being made to open the communications more freely. Steamers are now running to Mukhud, about a hundred miles from Attock; and a tow line is being completed which will enable boats, during nine months of the year, to be towed up to Attock and on, up the Cabul River, to within ten miles of Peshawur. A road for carriages is also being made through a most difficult country from Mukhud to Attock, so that between England and Peshawur there will be water carriage for nine months in the year. Above Mukhud there are rapids which the steamers cannot pass. A reduction of duties on the Cashmere frontier is being arranged, and then there will be a straight road with light duties from Jhylum to Cashmere, Ladak, and right into China at Yarkund. On the East, again, a communication is being opened into China through Shipkee. Lord Dalhousie's road was only partially made, and was little used except by tourists. It went winding so much, to secure an easy gradient, that native travellers and merchants abandoned it. It was also very costly, and had no terminus, while it left out important trade towns. The plan now being followed is to improve the native tracks where this can be done sufficiently to enable a loaded mule to go along, and here and there to take a new line. In a year there will be improved native tracks from Simla to Yarkund and from Simla to Shipkee, both Chinese towns, with considerable trade.—*Friend of India*.

CANTON.—**FRENCH ECCLESIASTICAL OUTRAGE.**—The following is the version current in Canton relative to the last Gallic ecclesiastical difficulty. The subject is highly important, and must be carefully watched:—"About a year ago three men, in the guise of French priests, were preaching the religion of the Lord of Heaven in the province of Kwei-chau, and as their presence and their preaching created disturbances and suspicions to the disquiet of the popular mind, and were therefore distasteful to the Provincial Government, they were requested by the authorities to leave that part of the country; they appealed to the Governor of the Province, and asserted their Treaty-right to live and preach in Kwei-chau as well as in any other part of China. On examination, however, two of the party proved to be Chinese, and the third was suspected to be a seditious character, but as there was no proof of crime against any of them, they were simply forbidden to stay there longer. Shortly afterwards three *bona fide* French priests travelled into the same region, and the Governor, presuming that they were the same identical three he had already dismissed, ordered their seizure, and after a severe warning sent them on their way to Canton. Arrived there, and having reported their case to the French Consul, a despatch was procured from Governor General Laou, of the Two Kwang, assuring the Governor of Kwei-chau that the three individuals were but peaceful missionaries, entitled by treaty to propagate their creed throughout China. This despatch was forwarded by an ordinary messenger, and, relying on its efficacy, the three missionaries started on their return journey to Kwei-chau; but it so happened that the three missionaries reached their destination before the

despatch; thereupon the Governor of Kwei-chau, knowing of nothing that had taken place since his last dismissal of them, again ordered their seizure, in effecting which one of the three was killed; the other two were, after some confinement, returned to Canton. The matter was then reported to Peking, and the result was that Prince Kung directed the Governor of Kwei-chau to be deprived of his rank and position, for having caused the death of the subject of a friendly nation. The Governor, however, resented this treatment, argued that his conduct had been right throughout, and absolutely refused to head the Imperial edict directing his degradation, and finally in effect threatened that sooner than he would submit to the oppression he would cause the province under his control to 'secede.' His protest caused alarm to the Peking Court, and with a view to settling the matter to the satisfaction of all parties, Governor-general Laou is now directed by the Court to proceed to Kwei-chau, and to endeavour to pacify the rebellious Governor of that province (who is an old friend of his), and to induce him to select some one to bear the blame and to submit to the degradation required for the satisfaction of the French demand."—*Daily Press*.

THE YOUNG RAJAH OF CHIRKAREE.—A correspondent of the *Oudh Gazette* describes the meeting at Cawnpore between the Viceroy and the youthful Rajah of Chirkaree as being a very affecting scene. The Rajah is a child of about seven or eight years of age, and on his being presented to Lord Elgin, the little fellow put up his hands, and implored his lordship's continued protection, adding that he had no father or mother now to look to, but the Viceroy and the British Government. Lord Elgin patted the orphan chief on the shoulders, and assured him, in the frankest and most feeling manner, that he should have all the protection that it was in his power to extend. It will be remembered that the late Rajah of Chirkaree, this boy's father, was the chief who saved the life of Mr. Cairn, declaring to the mutineers who demanded the Englishman's surrender, that sooner than they should get him they should have his only son. The present youthful Rajah is that son; and it may readily be supposed that the Viceroy's promise of protection is not mere empty words.

LOCUSTS.—We regret to learn that locusts, whose erratic course has been chronicled from time to time from various quarters, commencing in Sind and following the Indus northward, and turning eastward from the Sing Sagur Doab, have reached the fertile lands of the Rechna and Barea Doabs, and done considerable damage. The neighbourhood of Kusoor, Turun Tarun, &c., is said to have been very injuriously affected by these destructive insects, and they had almost entire possession of the line of the Grand Trunk Roads between Umritsur and the Beas on Monday last. One traveller observed them in clouds for seven miles on this line. At Umritsur immense flights passed over during the afternoon, and many settled in the fields and gardens about, but were speedily driven off by the shouts and drumming of the owners, who gathered in crowds to assist them in disturbing their unwelcome visitor.—*Delhi Gazette*, March 7.

INDIAN CASH BALANCES.—In continuation of notification dated the 13th January, the following statement of cash balances, as reported up to the 27th February in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of December last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1860. Dec.	1861. Dec.	1862. Dec.
	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
Govt. of India	2,10,53,089	5,15,09,129	5,84,16,008
Bengal	1,74,10,192	1,66,08,196	1,84,70,466
N.W. Provinces	3,12,09,472	2,89,36,335	3,47,11,073
Punjab	1,17,67,939	1,13,97,476	1,18,45,313
Bombay	2,67,43,518	3,96,94,612	3,06,51,304
Central P	61,07,540	55,07,724	46,43,044
Dacca	16,16,612	12,29,250	11,29,865
Madras	1,13,63,720	1,68,55,39	2,27,68,473
Total	12,52,72,489	17,07,35,11	18,33,36,340

RUNNING A MUCK: A TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.

A very shocking outrage has recently been enacted in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Raepore, in the province of Nagpore. A disappointed suitor, a man of the Brinjaree caste, run a muck, and after unsuccessfully attempting to stab Lieut. Faber he stabbed the Misl Khwan, or Sheristedar (whom he accused of having received a heavy bribe), a policeman, and another person who came to the court with a petition. He then stabbed himself, and was ultimately shot down and killed. The Misl Khwan and the petitioner whom he stabbed are both reported to be mortally wounded. We give below the letter of our Nagpore correspondent, containing the particulars of this outrage:—"Nagpore, 3rd March, 1863.—On the 25th ult., a horribly tragical occurrence took place at Raepore, the particulars of which are as follows:—At ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, a powerfully made man of the Brinjaree caste presented a petition to Lieut. Faber, the Assistant-Commissioner, who directed him to file his plaint in court at 4 P.M. At the hour named, the man returned, and presented his plaint, in which he preferred a charge of assault, by which he stated he had sustained loss of character, and felt himself seriously aggrieved. Lieut. Faber gave an order that the case should be investigated by the Tehseeldar of Droog, and returned his petition to the complainant; but the latter earnestly begged that the case might be tried by Lieut. Faber himself, who, however, refused to do so, when the man declined to receive back his petition. On this the Misl Khwan, or vernacular reader, directed the complainant to leave the court. Finding that entreaties were of no avail, the man left the court, but soon afterwards returned; and notwithstanding the presence of numerous policemen, peons and others, he managed, without being noticed, to walk close up to the Misl Khwan, whom he deliberately stabbed twice with a dagger which he had concealed about his person. After this he made an attempt to stab Lieut. Faber, but in doing so fortunately missed his aim and fell. He, however, soon recovered himself, and, jumping up, flourished his dagger in a most frantic manner. The crowd of persons at the time assembled in the court-house cleared out as quickly as they could, but before they could get away he stabbed one of them, who, like himself, came there with a petition. Lieut. Faber and Messrs. Wrottesley and De Lang followed him, calling out to the crowd to disarm him; but all to no purpose, as every one was panic-stricken at the furious conduct of the assassin. A Madras sepoy charged him with his bayonet, but the Brinjaree warded it off with his dagger and felled the sepoy to the earth. One of the policemen hereupon struck him a blow on the head with the stick, when the fellow, after ripping open the side of another policeman who happened to come in his way, stabbed himself twice in the stomach. At this juncture orders were issued to shoot him down, and a bullet was sent through his body, which wounded the spine; this placed him completely *hors de combat*, and, upon Lieut. Faber asking him what had induced him to act in the manner he had done, he replied that the Misl Khwan had received a bribe of two thousand rupees from the opposite party to prevent justice being meted out to him. This is all that could be elicited from him, as he was then in a sinking state, and died within an hour of his receiving the fatal wound. The policeman whose side was ripped open, is considered to be out of danger; but the Misl Khwan, and the other man whom he stabbed, are mortally wounded, and dying, if, indeed, they be not already dead. This tragedy could not have been enacted but for the vicious system which obtains in our district courts, of permitting them to be thronged all day with a crowd of people, many of whom have no business there. This affords facilities for any man with sinister intentions accomplishing his evil purpose without being prevented. Mr. Strachey, our Judicial Commissioner, should see to this, and issue a circular on the subject, as he is himself very careful never to allow a crowd to

collect in his court. It is to be hoped that all our district officers will take warning from the narrow escape which Lieut. Faber has just had from the dagger of an assassin. The crowded state of our court rooms is very objectionable in every way, and the district officer is not accessible unless one elbows one's way through a crowd of dirty suitors. The nazir and his peons in these provinces do not yet understand their duty, and the sooner a move is made in the right direction the better it will be for the safety of the district officers and the dignity of the various tribunals." The trial of the parties charged with assault and rioting at Khandalla on the 15th January last, on which occasion four European gentlemen were violently beaten by a mob of villagers and policemen, owing to one of them having interfered with the police in the execution of their duty, has resulted in the acquittal of nine of the prisoners and conviction of seven—six policemen and a villager—which latter have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, extending from two to six months. A report of the magistrate's decision, which appears to have given general satisfaction, will be found in another column.—*Times of India*.

THE SMALES-CRAWLEY AFFAIR.—The tenor of the Duke of Cambridge's memorandum on the Smales-Crawley business is, we are assured, that in some way or other every one concerned in the dispute has been to blame, and that the most sensible thing that can be done is to say no more about the matter, and let all take warning by the past to keep a more careful watch over their tempers and reputations. Mr. Smales having been cashiered, remains as he is, but will, probably, be quietly compensated to some extent for what he has lost. Colonel Crawley is rebuked for his intemperate language, and told that, if he were not such a good soldier, he would not escape without heavy punishment. Major Swindley is cautioned not to do it again, his past misconduct being excused on the score of his many years good service. There is, of course, nothing about Sir Hugh Rose in the memorandum read out to the Inniskillings; and we have never believed that either this or the Priestley affair, or any such matter of petty gossip, would compel Sir Hugh to resign the command-in-chief of the Indian army.—*Bombay Saturday Review*.

NEW INDIGO COMPANY AT MOOLTAN.—The Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. D. F. McLeod, has just paid us a flying visit, en route to the Derajat; his stay in Mooltan was far too short to admit of his working the inquiry anent the new Indigo Company, suggested by his Honour the Lieutenant-governor, but from what I can learn, the manager of the Company, Mr. Cosserat, had an interview with Mr. McLeod at Khanpur. Whilst passing through the Shoojabad Tehseel last week, I was struck with the amount of energy displayed in trying to give the new factory something like an appearance, or in other words, in striving to establish it; a splendid site, favourably situated, in the midst of flourishing fields of indigo, has already been appropriated and cleared, kilns formed, bricks in course of manufacture, reservoirs and vats being excavated, all denoting exertion with the view of manufacturing indigo on the Bengal plan this season. I have been credibly informed that the Company is prepared to expend half of a lakh of Rupees on the undertaking this year; what marvel, therefore, if the local Government proffers all the aid in its power, especially when it is considered the extent to which the district will be benefited by the operations of the "Punjab Indigo Company;" also, that the Government withheld a grant in aid of only 10,000 Rupees when applied for by Mr. Kenneth Melver, of Mooltan, for opening out the resources of the place in a similar manner.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

BOURNE'S STEAMERS have been reaping quite a harvest latterly, having bagged something like Rs. 25,000 per trip down, of course laden with cotton. I see the Government offers Tuccavee advances for the building of boats in order to provide tonnage for the accumulation of cotton now at the Bunder, but long before planks can be sawn up for the construction of said boats, Bourne's steamers will have cleared the beach.

THE MEMORIAL GARDEN AT CAWNPORE.—The Hon. the Lieut.-governor of the North Western Provinces has issued the following rules for the future care and maintenance of the garden containing the remains of those who were massacred at Cawnpore in July 1857:—1st. It shall be known as the "Memorial Garden." 2nd. Its management shall be entrusted to a committee. 3rd. An European custodian will be placed in charge of it at the cost of the state. 4th. It is to be open to the public on such conditions as the committee may determine upon, the Lieut.-governor feeling satisfied that all frequenting it will bear in mind the character of the place and events with which it is connected, and abstain from acts of an unbecoming nature. 5th. Riding and driving at a furious pace, also parties of pleasure, will be prohibited within the enclosure. 6th. Admission to the well surmounted by a memorial, and the two burial grounds consecrated by the bishop, can take place only under special permission obtained from a member of the managing committee. 7th. The committee are empowered to frame subsidiary rules as a majority of their number may deem necessary.

THE TERMINUS OF THE RAILWAYS AT DELHI.—As a signer of the petition from Delhi so disinterestedly commented upon by the *Hills*, and other N. W. P. journals, and as a testimonial to you, Mr. Editor, for the remarks you were good enough to make thereupon, I announce our triumph to the effect that the terminus of both E. I. Rail and Punjab Rail are to be in the centre of the city of Delhi. This will at once double the value of household and landed property, and the great commercial future of Delhi is now beyond a doubt. The Viceroy, in the presence of the Lieut.-Governor and his Staff, Colonel Strachy, the General Commanding and his Staff, and of the Chief Engineers of the combatant railways, dealt with the whole question in a manner that evinced considerable breadth of view, combined with the minute knowledge of all the varied details of the intricate question before him. He dealt with the subject of the line entering Delhi, under separate heads in a military, financial, commercial, and a political point of view. The military were no where in the discussion, or rather, I should say, in the masterly exposition of the whole question by the Viceroy. For his Excellency administered the most complete *saucer* to all objections on each branch of the subject; and concluded by inquiring whether anybody had anything further to urge, for this was the last time of asking, and no mortal would ever listen to the subject again. Sir Robert Montgomery and the petitioners must have been pleased at so satisfactory a result of a great question which, as Lord Elgin remarked before every body, was entirely raised by Colonel Strachy, though he admitted with great ability.—*Delhi Gazette*, March 7.

SIR CHARLES JACKSON.—On the 23rd February Sir Charles Jackson left India after a sojourn of fourteen years amongst us. He came out originally as Advocate General of Bengal, and was transferred to the Bombay Bench; but in 1855 he returned to Calcutta, and had since, as one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, made himself conspicuous by his uprightness and dignified bearing. Sir Charles Jackson subsequently became one of the members of the Legislative Council of 1858, and was mixed up with most of the party questions which agitated the public mind for three years subsequently. His praise as a political favourite of the Anglo-Indian community has been sung elsewhere. To us his value was in his unflinching conscientiousness as a judge and his genuine goodness of heart as a man. The charities of Calcutta owe him a debt of deep gratitude. Yet in the fulness of life and strength, we wish him every prosperity in his native land.—*Indian Mirror*, March 1.

We are sorry to learn that ill-health compels the Hon. Ashley Eden to go to England on sick leave. He leaves on the 23rd instant. We hope to see him on his return re-installed in the Bengal Secretariat. Three non-official members of the Council will also follow him soon. They are Messrs. Peterson, Bullen, and Moran.—*Hindoo Patriot*, March 2.

COMPANY'S AND QUEEN'S OFFICERS ON STAFF EMPLOY.—The *Indian Empire* gives a list showing the comparative number of Old Company's and Queen's officers on staff employ:—

Department.	Company's.	Queen's.
Staff of the Viceroy...	7	3
Do. Commander-in-Chief...	8	4
Secretariat Govt. of India...	4	0
Adjutant General's Dept. ...	6	2
Qr. Mr. General's Dept. ...	14	3
Barrack Department ...	20	3
Judge Advocate General ...	9	1
Divisional Staff ...	8	3
Asst. Adj. Genls. of Division ...	8	1
Aide-de-camp to Genls. Officers ...	8	3
Brigadiers ...	6	6
Brigade-Majors ...	28	2
Fort Adjutants ...	3	1
Musketry Staff ...	1	4
Board of Audit ...	4	0
Military Finance ...	8	0
Divisional Paymasters ...	6	0
Paymasters and Native Pensioners ...	4	0
Assistants on Probation ...	4	0
Army Commissariat ...	28	0
Stud Department ...	27	0
Clothing Department ...	2	0
Station Staff...	12	17
Commdts. of Convalescent Dept...	1	5
Medical Officers of ditto ...	2	4
Army Education Department ...	2	0
Public Works Department...	183	8
Political Employ ...	41	3
Total...	837	73

THE RAILWAY.—The Bengal section of this line being now completed throughout, Government, with a view to greater economy, has called on the representatives of the company here to submit for examination and sanction a probable estimate of the expenditure required in connection with the section for the coming year. In order to meet this requisition a meeting of railway officials, including Messrs. Campbell, Nicholls, Powers, Roberts and Denham, was held a few days ago at Howrah. The railway budget system thus initiated will be productive of very great advantage to the shareholders and to the Government of India. We rather think a wholesome check will be beneficial to the interests of the shareholders.—*Phaniz*.

OUDE.—Some short time past it was considered desirable to locate a native regiment at Chittagong, and the Quartermaster-general of the army applied to the Chief Commissioner of Oude for information as to whether a native regiment could be spared from Oude for that purpose. The Chief Commissioner has replied that he considers three native regiments amply sufficient for the security of Oude, and that it is immaterial to the civil authorities from what station the fourth regiment be withdrawn.

"TELL IT NOT IN GATH."—The shareholders of the Bank of Kurrahee in particular, and our readers in general, will be astonished, yea, thunderstruck, to learn that both the English and Sindee cash books were stolen yesterday morning, having been abstracted from the bank's large safe. A party who was seen on the premises at 7 A.M. is strongly suspected, as no one else could have opened the safe, or known where the books were. Steps, however, were promptly taken to bring the theft home to the offender, and it is to be hoped they will prove successful. After the above was in type, we receive still more startling intelligence, which we do not hesitate to set before the public. Affidavits were sworn to before Mr. Boulton, the deputy magistrate, yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee, the acting manager, and Munhore, a peon of the bank's establishment, to the following effect:—That Mr. George Plunkett, the late manager, called at the bank's premises about 7 A.M. yesterday, that he ordered the peon to unlock and open the door of the counter, and entered. He then went up stairs with the peon; left him there packing up some books and papers, Mr. Plunkett's property, and returned below. On the man bringing the parcel to him, he sent him up again. When the peon returned, he found a package made up by Mr. Plunkett, consisting apparently of books, files, and papers, which he was ordered to take to Messrs. Giles, McGill, and Co.'s Office. Mr. Plunkett followed him immediately. The parcel

was put down, and the man ordered back to the Bank with another peon, to bring other papers. On the return of the men, Mr. Plunkett gave the Bank's peon the first parcel, and told him to take it back, in order to be shown to the acting manager, on his coming to office. A chit was sent to the effect that Mr. Plunkett had called in the morning in the hope of meeting the manager, and requesting him to examine the parcel in question. On the manager's coming to the bank he opened the safe to take out the books; the shroff, who had put the cash books into it the evening previous, missed them at once. Mr. Plunkett had the duplicate keys, which he had evaded making over on his ceasing his connection with the bank, though repeatedly asked for them. A search warrant was applied for, but Mr. Boulton decided on summoning Mr. Plunkett, who has accordingly been requested to attend Court to-day, no hour being named; the complainants, moreover, have not been warned to attend. We reserve all comment, and simply confine ourselves to a detail of the facts which have been given to us by shareholders and directors of the bank, on whose veracity we cannot but implicitly rely.—*Our Paper (Kurrahee)*, March 3. [Intelligence was received in Bombay by electric telegraph, on the 10th inst., that Mr. Plunkett had committed suicide.]—*Ed. B. G.*

MILITARY ON DUTY.—The *Institute* believes it has been decided that the troops stationed at Delhi shall, in future, be relieved every year. This will be found a good arrangement, as it will, we hope, prevent the recurrence of such sickness as prevailed in the 82nd for some time previous to their departure.

THE VICEROY has decided the question of the Delhi railway in favour of the memorialists.

ONE OF THE EMBANKMENTS at the site of the Nerbudda railway bridge fell in on the 26th Feb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 23. Thomas Bell, Patt. —; Sevilla, Kerr, New Zealand. 23. Joseph Holmes, Bangs, Sydney. 24. Penang, Melville, Point de Galle; Colonist, Gibso, Liverpool. 25. Margaret, Faulkner, Liverpool; Goldfinder, McWhinnie, Liverpool; Castlemaire, McGill, Liverpool. 23. Dicit, Bicut, Liverpool; Horizon, Darling, Liverpool; Lincolnshire, Ellis, Liverpool; Yaratidis, Donguigh, Liverpool; General Butler, Wood, Liverpool; Egeria, Pollock, Melbourne; Thawaba, William, Liverpool. 27. Arracan, Barow, Madras; Moulmein, Coombe, Rangoon. March 1. Alice Risson, Gadd, Sunderland; Bengal, Henry, Suez; Avabhoj, Marr, Galle; Empress, Leeraw, Singapore; Ajax, Ramsey, Shields. 2. Neneasia, Allen, Madras; Nusser Mujed, Masheva, Point de Galle; Marlborough, Elmiste, Hartlepool. 3. Jessamine, Mahony, Colombo; Adam Sedgwick, Davey, Liverpool; Regina, Brown, Bombay; Utopia, Stewart, Marton Bay; Orient, Cade, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Joseph Holmes.—Mrs. Bangs.
Per Penang.—J. Hutton, H. P. Wilson, Messrs. French, Prestwich, Allan, Roberts, Fietz, P. Grimblot, Lemarchand, Andra, Fresch, Montanland, Crawford, Robin, Dodd, Dougal.
Per General Butler.—Mrs. Wood and two children.
Per Egeria.—J. B. Smith, 6th N.I.
Per Avabhoj.—Mrs. Jeffries.
Per Arracan.—Maj. J. Walker, Mr. J. D. N. Hennessey, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. H. Dulian, Mr. J. T. Bart, Mr. J. Wood, Lieut. Lee, 5th Grenadiers, Mrs. and Miss Marshall, Miss Crisp, Bandmaster P. Kelly and wife, Mr. Birton, wife, and child, Mr. Sherman.
Per str. Bengal.—Mrs. MacLean and inf., Mr. and Mrs. Christian and four children, Mr. Ratcliff, Mrs. Birch, Miss Stevenson, Mr. Cowley, Mr. Thackeray, Capt. Richardson, Mr. A. Blackiston, Rev. W. Pryse, Mr. McKilligard, Mr. and Mrs. Spear, Mrs. Hillis, Miss Stul, Miss Richards, Mrs. Safe, Mrs. Sneyd, Mrs. Fwing, Mr. Barners, Mr. J. G. Thorn, Mr. F. Corseuter, Maj. Lawrence, Mr. B. Lloyd, Mr. R. Francis, Mr. J. Salmall, Mr. Hope, Capt. and Mrs. Sim, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Hartwell, Maj. Dawson, Mr. Levinge, Mr. Murfield, Mr. Schiller, Mr. Lawrence and inf., Miss Button, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Muir, Mr. Scanlan, Lieut. and Mrs. Thackeray, Mr. Weinhold, Capt. L. Carade, Mr. Carter, Mr. Luthbury, Mr. Ross, Capt. Webster, Mr. Lacy Tanner, Mr. Jamesson, Mr. Chard, Mr. Webber, Mrs. Hadon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 20. Venetia, Bowen, London; Matapan, Robinson, New York; Angle, Barran, Bourbon. 21. Maryborough, Middleton, Dem-rara; Oasis, Trapp, China. 22. Marquard Family, Jones, Bombay; Helgenson, Krensis, Port Elizabeth; E. F. Max, Guriandval, Hong Kong and Shanghai; Gladstone, Woodscott, London; Mudge Wildfire, Murray, Liverpool; Thander, Fowler, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; Pearl, McFarlane, Batavia; Armada, Jeffery, London; Marilda Wattanch, Grande, London; Queen of the South, Thorahill, Madras, Cape, and London; Cimsedel, Durand, Bourbon; Empress of India, Thomson, China. 24. Texian Star, Pike, Colombo; Hippolyta, Follet, Batavia; Atalanta, Spratly, St. Thomas; O'Thyes, Addick, Bremen. 25. Pomona, Rider, Colombo; Candia, Stewart, Suez; Albatross, Pollock, London; Catherine Glen, Purdy, Singapore and Hong Kong. 26. Jeanne, Turlais, Bordeaux; Myrtle, Warden, London; Bold Hunter, Crosby, Falmouth.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Erymanthe.—For MASSILLIES.—Mrs. Grindlay and two children, Mr. R. H. Davies and child, Capt. and Mrs. Woodcock and child, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and child, Mr. P. Arbuthnot, Mr. C. Forrester, Rev. C. Virot, Mrs. Harvier Berger, Maj. and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. H. W. Bodly and three children. For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. E. Tillard.
Per Malabar, for London.—Mrs. Gualdsbury, Dr. B. Baner, Mrs. Massey and two children, Mrs. Bullen Smith and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Campbell, Miss A. Onslow, Rev. Mr. Hassell, wife, and two children, Capt. and Mrs. P. G. Canish and Miss Canish, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Gawler, Asst. surg. H. P. Gregory, Mr. G. S. Fagan's four children, Maj. Ardegli's child; Mrs. Osborne and young lady, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Smith and two children, Mrs. G. Taylor and two children, Mr. and two Misses Sweetenham, Maj. Nedham and two children, Rev. J. MacCarthy.
Per Marlborough.—Mrs. Col. R. E. Knatchbull and two children, Mrs. Norton and two sons, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks and child, Mrs. J. B. and Master Thelwall and child, C. pt. D. V. and Mrs. Valpy, H.M. 89th Regt., Mrs. Duff, Miss Matson and two children, Capt. R. and Mrs. Peel, H.M. 13th Regt., and child, Lieut. A. R. T. and Mrs. Passingham, Madras Army, and child, Mrs. and Miss Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Budhao, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard and child, Lieut. C. S. D. F. and Mrs. Roche, Mrs. Conserat and child, Mrs. C. F. Browne and four children, Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. G. F. West, Mr. R. D. Legg, two children of Mr. Meares, Mr. and Mrs. Metzger and three children, Lieut. R. F. Barry, H.M. 60th Rifles, Lieut. C. H. Chaucey, H.M. 48th, and Lieut. H. I. Faircloth, H.M. 51st Regt., Lieut. col. W. I. Loftus, H.M. 38th Regt., Capt. J. F. C. Boyle, H.M. 38th Regt., Lieut. W. H. R. and Mrs. Skey H.M. 38th Regt., Mrs. Behrends and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff and two children, Miss Currie and child of Mr. Place.
Per str. Arracan.—Hon. Mrs. and Miss Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Grindly and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Woodcock and child, Maj. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane, Capt. Goodrich, Mr. Stutz, Lieut. Simpson, Capt. R. H. Davies and child, Mr. Bronkee, Mr. Tilbard, Lieut. G. P. Arbuthnot, Mr. Harraden, Capt. Menlaugut, Capt. Vial, Rev. Mr. Caluque, Rev. Mr. Virot, Dr. Roberts, Miss Cummings, Mr. Lamer-ase, Mr. Wheeler, Capt. Purdy, Mr. Gromblet, Mrs. Bakemans, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Capt. Eales, Madame Bergea.

MADRAS.

THE LATE REV. DR. EDWARDS.—A GRAVEYARD SCANDAL.

It is with much concern and deep regret that we learned yesterday evening of the death, at Bangalore, at three o'clock on Tuesday morning last, of the Reverend J. Edwards, D.D. This gentleman is well known to the community of Madras as the late editor of this journal, in which capacity he laboured for many years. It would be almost a work of supererogation for us to say anything in respect to his abilities, talents, or qualifications as a public writer. Thoroughly disinterested and independent, he always took the highest and boldest position, doing battle for the cause of truth and justice. The public and the Roman Catholic of Madras in particular have much to be thankful to him for. He exposed injustice and jobbery with an unsparing hand, he manfully maintained the rights of the poor and oppressed, without the least particle of fear or dread of incurring the displeasure of those in power, while he was ever ready to come to the help of those in trouble and difficulties. On such occasions he threw aside all animosities and feuds, and came to the succour with a boldness and bravery rarely found among public writers. His writings, like his deeds, bore the impress of his large mind, accurate judgment, and liberal heart. Powerful, searching, logical, and eloquent, while wit and humour and clever sarcasm flashed with brilliant displays. There are few, perhaps, who can equal him for the readiness with which he mastered a subject, the clearness with which he placed the same before his readers, and the lucidity and perspicuity with which he argued it out. His logic was most powerful and overwhelming. Many is the hard knock which he gave his wincing contemporaries, and many the victory he gained in the cause of the public good. He was a true and sincere friend of the East Indians, who have lost in him a wise adviser and powerful advocate. In his private life he was most amiable. There are many in Madras who were devotedly attached to him for his many excellent qualities. As a friend he was sincere and attached, as a companion agreeable and delightful, and we doubt not there are many who will sadly miss his pleasant wit, his rich humour, his ready repartee, his pleasant courteousness, and his lively temperament. In the late Doctor Edwards his friends have lost a most valued and esteemed member of their circle, the community an ornament, and the Press a clever, honest, and independent representative.—*Madras Examiner*, March 6.

It was quite true the lamented gentleman had

not been in religious communion with his Church for some time, still, the generally received opinion that he was excommunicated was by no means the case; he was simply suspended from the functions of a Catholic priest, and was therefore reduced (we opine we are correct) to the position of a Catholic layman, and, as such, most undoubtedly entitled to Roman Catholic burial; and we cannot but think that a grave error has been committed by the bishop at this station, in not allowing a priest to officiate at the funeral, as we believe more than one was willing to do so, had they been permitted. It is, we believe, also asserted that Dr. Edwards was an apostate besides not being in communion with his Church. We deny the first of these accusations, and we believe that, but for his awfully sudden death, he would, had he known his critical position, have sent for the religious aid of his Church. How often do we attend the funerals of those who in life paid little or no attention to the religious duties of their Church, yet who without question have received the Christian burial of their sect? We must now notice the refusal of the Protestant Chaplains of the station to perform the burial service over the deceased. We cannot agree with the *Recorder*, in the sweeping condemnation he inflicts, as we decidedly differ with him in thinking there were no grounds for their refusal. We are of opinion that they had a most delicate point to decide, and although we think a more liberal decision might have been arrived at, still we would in no wise condemn them, and as for making this case a parallel with that of the unfortunate sergeant of the 66th, who shot himself about a week ago, only on the verdict of the Court of Inquiry could they have buried him, and moreover they dare not have refused to do so. The Protestant burial service was, we are glad to say, read by Mr. Lacey over the remains of the lamented editor.—*Bangalore Herald*, March 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR WILLIAM DENISON'S DAUGHTER'S MARRIAGE.—Sir William Denison's eldest surviving daughter was married last week to James Wilkinson Breeks, the private secretary to his Excellency. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon of Madras, and the happy couple are to go home for their honeymoon. Mr. Breeks is a civilian of twelve years' standing, and has been private secretary on a pay of Rs. 1,500 per mensem for nearly two years. His Excellency's brother, Colonel Denison, has been gazetted military secretary to the Governor, vice Captain Glover, who has resigned the office and been appointed first aide-de-camp. Lieutenant E. Velliers, of H.M.'s 49th Light Infantry, has been confirmed as extra aide-de-camp. Among our approaching departures is that of the Hon. T. Sydney Smith, the Advocate General. As his house and furniture are advertised for sale, it is believed that he proposes returning home for good, and many conjectures are made as to his successor. The talented J. B. Norton, Clerk of the Crown, is mentioned as the most probable candidate, and there seems every likelihood of his accepting the post if it be offered. We are rather anxious to keep Mr. Norton in Madras, especially since he began to aspire to promotion in Calcutta.

THE "JASON."—The decision of the commissioners of enquiry into the loss of the S.S. *Jason* has been announced, and, as was to be expected, is unfavourable to Captain Hurst. They stated that, after mature deliberation, they were unable to acquit him of blame, being of opinion that the *Jason* was lost in consequence of several grave omissions on his part. From the evidence it was clear that no attempt was made to anchor the vessel after five fathoms had been sounded, notwithstanding that at least a quarter of an hour had elapsed between that time and the grounding of the ship; and though it was urged in defence that it would have been dangerous to have let go the anchor at the last moment, the commissioners thought otherwise. Evidently the supposition of the compasses being incorrect was fallacious, the light having been made out the

very time when the captain looked for it. The commissioners, therefore, had resolved to suspend Captain Hurst's certificate for a period of one year, and requested that it might be given up to them to be forwarded to the Board of Trade. But the captain very unwisely declines to surrender it, and, through his solicitor, protested against the jurisdiction and decision of the court, and seeks to have an opportunity of raising the question in a higher court. The case will probably go on to the High Court, and it is possible that a new trial will be called for and allowed; but this highly imprudent act of Captain Hurst, to have the matter re-investigated, is not likely to alter the decision above stated, which is justified by all the evidence. It is thought here, that so far from being treated unjustly, Captain Hurst has got off uncommonly easy; and instead of wasting his little capital in legal proceedings, refreshers, retainers, and hotel expenses, he should calmly and resignedly accept the sentence, and go home sharp, and commence at once to seek employment at the expiration of the suspension. The *Jason* came to grief in a most inexcusable manner; and the underwriters at Lloyd's who paid the £30,000 insurance on her, are not likely to forget this for some time; and shipowners will be wary before employing the commander.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY IN INDIA.—In his last minute on European vagrancy in India, Sir Wm. Mansfield, contending those who produce vagrancy should consume it, assumes that those who import or employ European labour in this country, discharging the employes without providing for their return to Europe, produce European vagrancy, which he further terms the smoke of European enterprise, which the employers should be compelled to consume as manufacturers in England are their own smoke. The Bombay Chamber rather happily answers this as follows:—"His Excellency assumes that those who import or employ European labour in India produce vagrancy, which he terms the 'smoke' of commercial enterprise, and he, therefore, contends that there is as little hardship in forcing them to consume vagrancy, as there is in compelling manufacturers to consume smoke. It reverses, in an eccentric manner, all recognised principles, to charge the capitalist or employer with the 'wanton production of vagrancy,' and with all respect it seems to the committee, that it would be as appropriate to render the importer or dealer in coals responsible for the manufacturer's smoke as to make the importer or employer of European labour accountable for vagrancy. Vagrancy, which is a thing quite distinct from honest distress, is neither produced by the engagement, nor by the discharge of a servant, for there is a wide field for skilled and intelligent labour in India, and generally speaking it is only through vice or misconduct that a European falls into its ranks." The Chamber has the best of the argument. The State, that is the entire community, and not commerce should provide for the unemployed and needy.—*Phoenix*, Feb. 28.

TIGERS.—Octacumund is gaining an unenviable notoriety for ferocious monster tigers. Our readers will remember that only a few weeks ago, one of those gentlemen walked off with one of Mr. Rhode's favourite oxen, while the owner was looking at him. Another giant, measuring eleven feet in length, was shot the other day only about two miles away from St. Stephen's Church. We now hear that two gentlemen, while sporting, met with another of these pleasant creatures. As he looked ill-tempered, the nearest tree appeared the safest place. Unfortunately, one gentleman, miscalculating the power and desire of the tiger, did not mount sufficiently high. With a roar and a leap, the beast reached the leg of his victim, and tore him to the ground without relaxing its hold. The other sportsman, in his anxiety to place twenty feet between him and the animal, did not observe all this. Having, however, reached a safe position, he turned and fired. Fortunately the shot was well aimed, and the tiger fell dead upon his prey. When brought into Ooty, he was found to measure upwards of ten feet in length. We believe that the rescued gentleman is out of danger.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 28.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.—I hear that the results of the late examination of candidates for the degrees in arts and law, which recently took place here in connection with the University, has, on the whole, passed off satisfactorily. Of twelve candidates in arts eight have passed, and several others have passed off in the faculty of law; amongst these latter is a Hindoo from Bombay named Nanabhoy Hurridass, who came round here for the purpose. It seems strange that any one should take the trouble to come here to study law when there is a law class with able professors in the University of Bombay; but I believe this may be accounted for by the fact that the "passes" of the Madras University are not so difficult of ascent as those of the sister institution at the Western Presidency. I also hear that no fewer than two thousand persons went up the other day in the hope of being able to pass the "general test" of the examination for the uncoventanted Civil Service; but I have not heard how many of these have succeeded, or how many have been "spun." Of these candidates five hundred were from the presidency town alone.

THE RAILWAY.—The Madras Railway begins to pay, and the company is looking up. The average receipts per mile is now about Rs. 130 against Rs. 88 last year. When the line is opened to Bangalore, say in the middle of next year, the receipts should be still more satisfactory.

LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—Amongst other means that have been successfully adopted in Madras for raising funds for the relief of the distressed operatives of Lancashire, I may mention the exhibition of foreign poultry and birds, consisting of Bantam, Java, and Manilla fowls, Canara doves, guinea fowls, partridges, Singapore parrots, &c., &c., which was got up by Dr. Shortt, of Chingleput. The exhibition took place at Taylor and Co.'s rooms, on the 18th instant; and the various specimens of the feathered tribe were all sold off at fancy prices, the proceeds being handed over to the Lancashire Relief Fund.

BOMBAY.

THE KHANDALLAH AFFRAY.

The Khandallah affray is chiefly noticeable, we think, for the extraordinary comments of the press thereon. One of our contemporaries finds in it a new illustration of the principle "which is so commonly acted upon, that any indignity may be offered with impunity to Englishmen who do not belong to the covenanted civil service," and describes it as "a murderous and unprovoked attack made upon a party of officers of the Bombay army by the civil authorities." The active imagination of this writer has discovered that it now only "needs that a traveller should be alone and unarmed anywhere in India—to feel that it is, in fact, a disqualification to him to belong to the governing race—and that he may esteem himself lucky if he be not made the victim of the people's hatred of their conquerors." The affray was brought about, we are told, by the civil authorities of Khandallah inciting an "infuriated populace" to murder half a dozen inoffensive officers, who were passing through the village, on their way to Bombay.

Another contemporary writes gravely upon this incident as follows: "Resistance to British authority on a large scale is not likely to occur, but on a small scale it is certain to occur constantly, in the shape of petty persecution of individuals and the gratification of spite. So long as this goes on, the army cannot lay down its arms; the country can never be considered at peace; and the persons who really rule it are the officers of the army, who hold it by the rifles of their soldiers. . . . When civil and military authorities come into collision, the civil should immediately give way, because military operations in this country, are as in a theatre of war, of primary necessity, and everything else must be postponed to them. And lastly, officers of the army should be held responsible only to military courts. The civil magistrate may be useful in a subordinate way to deal out justice among the natives; but he should

by no means be permitted to sit in judgment on military men. They have their own chiefs to answer to, and should be held exempt from all jurisdiction of a police magistrate." When the English press commits itself to writing of this order, it would be absurd to look for more discretion in the native press. That educated men can produce, or educated men tolerate, such writing is almost inconceivable.

What are the simple facts of this story? Khandallah happens to be a village crowded with natives, and with Europeans employed upon the railway works in its neighbourhood. There is probably no station in India, where a thoroughly effective police force is more required; a police force courageous enough to do its duty, towards the class of Europeans at work in its neighbourhood, as well as to the vast concourse of native labourers drawn there from all parts of the presidency. There are at this moment not less, we believe, than 24,000 native labourers at work upon the Ghat, and a large body of overseers and workmen, possessing the energy of the lower orders of our countrymen, and many of them stained by the worst vices of the railway navy. The local *Saturday Reviewer*, whose remarks upon this affair we have referred to above, tells us that "there is an old grudge between the railway people and the villagers of Khandallah." That "the railway people" should have given any offence to "the villagers," however, is not to be believed for a moment. The villagers of Khandallah have a natural "hatred of their conquerors." Knowing, as we all do, how mild and inoffensive a race the railway navy represents, it can plainly be nothing but the inherent wickedness of the people that has caused the feud. To suppose that the villagers have ever sustained rough usage from railway men, or their women any interference, would be so atrocious a libel on one's countrymen, that the English journalist who should venture to suggest it would deserve to be pilloried. It is important, however, to note that ill-feeling did exist between the railway people and the villagers; and that the police authorities at Khandallah must have had a pretty active time of it between the two.

In this somewhat electrical state of matters, half a dozen English officers passing through the station, and in no way distinguished by their dress as belonging to the army, took upon themselves to break the custody of two men, who were in regular charge of the police, and set them free. We admit frankly that so great was the temptation to do so, under circumstances fresh in our readers' memory, that ninety-nine Englishmen out of every hundred in the country would have yielded to it. The act was nevertheless illegal and improper. Under ordinary circumstances no harm would have resulted from it, but falling as a spark upon gunpowder, it at once produced an affray; in which, as might have been expected, the villagers took part with the police. So "murderous" were their intentions, however, that all the party but one were allowed to escape to the police-office at the cost of a few bruises and some hustling. One gentleman, Mr. Tate, received a severe blow on the head, and Mr. Tate is a railway man. He is, moreover, declared to be in the cowardly habit of kicking the natives of the country. We cannot tell whether the charge is true or false. We only know that a complaint against him, of this very nature, is now before his superior officers. The case was investigated at great length before the Poonah magistrate, and several of the police peons sent to gaol, either for themselves beating, or for allowing the villagers to beat, the officers in question.

Now the moral we venture to draw from this story is this—that at a station like Khandallah, the police force should be under European superintendence. This affray and its result augur no good to the villagers of Khandallah. The only support it can wear to them, is one by no means complimentary to our administration of justice. If we are not prepared to maintain the authority of the native police over all persons, European as well as native, then must we have a European police in the station, whom

we will uphold, at all hazards. It plainly was not the police who were the aggressors in this affray, however badly they acted, when in it; and instead of calling out for the subordination of the police to every man who may represent himself as an officer when he gets into trouble, we should take care to have the police so organised that the European will respect it as well as the native.—*Times of India*, March 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COTTON.—The Bombay cotton crop of the present season is likely we fear, after all, to disappoint home expectations. From the Oomrawuttee, Akote, and Hingun Ghaut districts (Berar) there are concurrent reports of a deficient outturn, and the crop had been estimated at not more than one half its usual extent. Unseasonable rains are said to have done this mischief, and so consistent are the advices from parties variously interested in the result that we may reasonably fear the predictions upon the subject are but too well founded. At Bhowungur, again (the headquarters of the Dholera districts), a falling off is now seriously apprehended, and it is difficult to contract for any cotton of this growth for forward delivery. From the Guzent districts, and especially from Broach, we have similar complaints, and after duly allowing for the interested representations of dealers, we doubt if any excess upon last year's crop can be looked for, in spite of the increased breadth of land which was put under seed during last sowings. The heavy rains of November and December have not only destroyed the hopes of a large outturn, but have seriously damaged the colour of the Dholera staple, which is likely to come forward with a good deal of stain upon it. The report of injury to the crops by worm is doubtful, though possibly some slight damage has been sustained from this cause. From Veraval and Mangrove we have news very like the above. From Compta, however, no such disparaging advices have come to hand, and, speaking generally, this variety will probably show the most satisfactory outturn. On the whole, it is doubtful whether the supply of cotton from this side of India in the current year will not even fall short of that of 1862. We regret to learn that the dealers are systematically adulterating the Oomrawuttee, Akote, Vingorla, and even Dholera cotton with the short-stapled growths of Scinde, and also Bengal. It is stated that native dealers, experienced in the trade, have this season established agencies at Kurrahee and other places, for the express purpose of bringing cotton thence to mix with "Surats." A Calcutta circular notices the fact that some 7,000 to 8,000 bales of Bengal cotton have been shipped for this port for a similar purpose. This is only partially the case, however, as a visit to the local screws would show; Bengal cotton being screwed by itself in fair and legitimate manner. It is, we believe, impossible at present to tell what the extent of our crop will be, but we fear that too sanguine expectations are entertained of it at home. It is from Nagpore alone that we have any accounts that we can fully rely upon. A late official report from this province states, "that notwithstanding the season having been partly unfavourable, the area under cotton cultivation has increased from 496,171 acres in 1861 to 586,650 acres in 1862, and the production from 34,523,558 lbs. in 1861 to 47,344,914 lbs. in 1862, showing an increase of 18 per cent. in area, and of 37 per cent. in produce, which increase is attributable in part, but not entirely, to the enhanced rate of prices." This increase, however, is almost too unimportant to notice, consisting of only 32,000 bales.

THE PROJECTED INDIAN TRAMWAY COMPANY.—We are glad to report that the Indian Tramway Company, under the stimulus of Sir John Login's presence amongst us, is likely to commence operations at no distant period. The first line which it is proposed to construct is that from Gogo to Ahmedabad, via Lanwee and Veerungam. This line has been adopted upon the recommendation of the Provisional Committee at Bombay. The

committee say, "The traffic on this line would undoubtedly be very great, and we believe it would meet with such acceptance on the part of the public of this Presidency as would enable the company to go at once to Government with such an amount of support as to claim their most favourable consideration. Among our own friends and constituents we feel sure we may count upon getting a very considerable amount of capital subscribed, and as soon as matters are sufficiently advanced we shall be happy to use our utmost influence in promoting the scheme." With these promises to assure them, the company ought not to hesitate to go forward; the local committee numbers in its body representatives of the most influential firms of the place—Ritchie Stuart and Co., Forbes and Co., Nicol and Co., and others. It is not very creditable to European enterprise that the Baroda prince has been allowed to take the start of us in this matter. On the small two feet six inches tramway now being constructed by the Guicowar, whose intelligence in thus initiating this enterprise is truly admirable, loads of six tons, exclusive of the waggons, are to be seen drawn by single pairs of bullocks, with greater ease and speed than we can now convey half a ton over any Government road in the district. So much is this tramway appreciated, we are told, by the people along the line, that during the monsoon of last year, when a small part of it only had been completed, no less than three rupees per bale were offered and given for the conveyance of cotton for a distance of eight miles. The transport was otherwise impossible from the state of the roads. When "the native princes" of the Empire are setting us this example, it is time that we bestirred ourselves. Should the American war last for another six months, money will be a drug in this market, and the company and the Government between them should prepare to take full advantage of the fact.

COLONEL OUCHTERLONY has been in Bombay for the last week or two, trying, but without much success, we are sorry to hear, to persuade the rich men of the place to take a number of shares in his Contract Building Company. The colonel, in his zeal, has given much offence by publishing in the Madras papers a private letter (containing some rather indiscreet admissions about the weakness of the P. W. D.), from Colonel Rivers to Mr. Scott, and this is said to be one of the causes of the ill success of his visit to Bombay. Add to this that there are so many other speculations before the public just now which promise larger and more immediate profits as to make people think less than it deserves of the Contract Building project. Colonel Ouchterlony will probably do better with capitalists at home than with those of Bombay.—*Bombay Saturday Review*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26. Beloochee, Mitchell, Liverpool.—27. str. Kurrahee, Bays, Kurrahee; City of Agra, Slough, Liverpool.—28. Chanarel, Sharp, Liverpool; Hark way, Johnson, London.—March 1. str. Odin, Lord Hay, Cannanore; James Russell, Muir, Liverpool; Fatta Allum, Arthur, Port Siam; Milesus, Shaw, Liverpool.—2. Lone Star, Dizer, Moulmein; Arundel, Broadfoot, Melbourne; Coronet, Covenry, Liverpool; Excelsior, Sanderson, London; Earl of Dillhouse, Campbell, Grangemouth; Indomitable, Carren, Calcutta.—3. Postilion, Greir, Java; Wham-ou, Pritchard, Boston; Princess Alexandra, White, Liverpool; Feronia, Hutchinson, Liverpool; Lady Harriet, Harrison, Rangoon.—4. Comby, Wilson, Kurrahee.—5. Algiers, Buchanan, Liverpool; Tomogonops, Poe, Liverpool.—6. str. Maharaj Kidder, Gan.—7. str. Benares, Wright, Hong Kong; str. Berence, Searle, Goa; Helena, Di, Bishure.—8. str. Tilly, Clayton, Cochun; Anna Dorothea, Smith, Liverpool; Jeassore, Gachet, Bordeaux; Patterson, Lambie, Aden.—9. Etna, Graham, Liverpool.—10. Recorder, Sharp, Liverpool; Tiger, Oxy, Liverpool; Gladiator, Young, Sunderland.—11. John Stuart, Benesse, Aden; Ocean Empress, McDonald, Newcastle; str. Governor Higginson, Calder, Kurrahee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Kurrahee.—Mr. Moss, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Muir, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Fletcher, Miss Cousin, Mary Christian. Per Chanarel.—Mrs. Leckey and son, Miss Sharp. Per Whampoa.—Mr. and Mrs. Monger, Mr. and Mrs. Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Pritchard. Per str. Maharaj.—Maj. E. Grant, Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor. Per str. Tilly.—Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Waring, Mr. Burton, Mr. Orr, Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, Mrs. Roeding, Mrs. Connors, Mr. Hay, Dr. Leith, Capt. Pierce, Mr. Cornforth. Per str. Governor Higginson.—Mr. Van Hagon, Mr. Small, Dr. Wahe, Dr. and Mrs. Marha, Mr. and Mrs. Berch.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27. Faiz Allum, Stafford, Manlmain; Queen of England, Oates, Liverpool.—23. Bushire Merchant, Millar, Calcutta; Shakespear, Anderson, Liverpool; Salsette str., King, Aden and Suez; Amelha, Barton Madras; Tilly str., Clayton, Malabar Coast; Coromandel str., Etheridge, Sedashewghur, March 1. Caroline, Dold, Kurrachee; Singapore str., Gribble, China, &c.—2. Pioneer str., Taunton, Kurrachee; Maharaj str., Kidder, Sedashewghur and Goa.—3. Forfarshire, Kemp, Calcutta; Futlay Allum, Sharke, Cochlin and Calcutta; Scindian, Pike, London via Cochlin.—4. Edwin Fox, Maclean, Cochlin; D'Artagnan, Diaz, Havre; Pantaloon str., Burzys, Aden.—5. Uncas, Boag, Liverpool; Trenton Walker, Liverpool; Eloisa, Philot, Havre.—8. Walmer Castle, Ormsby, Kurrachee and London.—10. Mahamaj str., Kidder, Kurrachee.—11. Cutch Merchant, Ashbey, Calcutta.—13. P. and O. str., Jeddo, Browne, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Jeddo.—For Suez.—Mr. J. H. Blackwell, Mr. J. Bugie, Mr. Findlay, Jamssetjee Pallonjee, Lieut. R. Clarke, Staff Corps, Maj. A. M. S. Annesley, Dr. Gibson. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. W. Peyton, Mr. N. M. Wadia and son, C. Pestonjee, Mr. A. Fulcher, Capt. J. H. Castell, Mr. and Mrs. Rosset and inf., Col. and Mrs. Shaw, Col. J. B. Woodman, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Newton's child, Mr. H. Ashton, Mr. E. Lawrence, Mrs. Gray and two children, Dr. Wright's child, Capt. Marett, K.A., Cursetjee Jehangir, Mr. C. Penney, Mr. Peat, Ramchundra Balcrustnaje, Cursondass Mooljee, Moreswar Atmakar, J. P. Roojjee, Wasso dew Bahajee; Mrs. and Miss Barker. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. Anderson, Staff Corps. For MALTA.—Maj. Malcolm. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. S. M. Hay, Capt. S. Crowell, Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. A. Gibbs, Capt. R. Wallace, Mrs. Williams and child, Dr. and Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Goringe and two children, Mrs. Morgan and three children, Mrs. Neabitt, Mr. Crawford's two children, Capt. and Mrs. Fagan and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Sangster and two children, Mr. J. Escott, Mr. and Mrs. Burtt, Mrs. Strang, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd and two children, Mrs. Babbage and child, Mr. G. Sharpe. Per str. Tilly.—Miss L. Ward, Mr. G. H. Beederman, Mr. Raimond, Captain Magrath, Mrs. Pennquik and infant, Mr. Lowe.

Per str. Pioneer.—Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Johnson. Per Eblisa.—Gen. and Lady Brown and four children, Lt. J. Stettell. Per str. Mahanaj.—Mr. Smith. Per Cutch Merchant.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Milman. Per Walmer Castle.—Capt. Turner, 28th Foot; Lieut. Lodge, R.A.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, March 12, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs.		
4 ditto Loan	1832-33	Rs. 103	100 Sa.
4 ditto ditto	1835-36	Rs. 98½	100 Co.
4 ditto ditto	1842-43	Rs. 98½	100 do.
4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan	1854-55	Rs. 98½	100 do.
5 ditto Loan (New)		Rs. 107½	
5½ ditto Co's Rs. Loan		116½	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	110 pm.	
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	125	
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up	27½ pm.	
Central Bank of Western India	11 pm.	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	100	
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	100 pm.	
Apolo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 paid up	Rs. 23 000	
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China	200 15 pm.	
Chart. Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China	215 92	
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto	6,500 prem.	
Hydraulic P. Company	4,000 ditto	200 dis. Nom.
Co. on Spinning Company	4,000 ditto	
Colaba L. Company	10,000 ditto	23 000
ol bay, Baroda, &c., Railway 1,000 ditto	par. Nom.	
Bombay S.N. Company	500 ditto	per share
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company	5,000	par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited)	150	1,700
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	400 dis.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	300 dis.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company	550	200 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1,500	400 dis.
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3; paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England)		par
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share—Rs.		5 dis.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. for Cred. Bills.	
6 ditto ditto	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	96½
Ditto at 30 ditto	99
Ditto at sight	99½
On Madras, at 30 days'	99½
Ditto at sight	nom.
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 22½ per 100 dols.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 4½ 10 4½
Bank of England Notes	10 3
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 240
Republic Dollars	ditto 213½
German Crowns	ditto 213
Svece Silver	105
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-8
Bar Silver	106½ to 106½
Mexican Dollars	222
Carolus	290

FREIGHTS.

To London—Cotton, £3. 10s. to £4; Seeds, £3.
To Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s. to £4. 5s.; Seeds, £3. 17s. 6d.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Camp Roorkoota, Feb. 19.—No. 9.—The Hon. G. F. Edmonstone has obtained permission from the Viceroy to resign from the 1st prox. the office of Lieut. gov. of the N.W.P., and H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Mr. Edmonstone, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieut. gov. of the N.W.P. shall be continued to him until the period of his embarkation for Europe.

Feb. 21.—No. 1,221.—The President in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal div. of the Pres. of Fort William Mr. A. C. Manoles, of the C.S., who reported his return from sick leave on 12th inst.

No. 1,253.—Rev. J. P. Harris, asst. chaplain on the Bengal estab., reported his return on 10th inst. from leave per str. *Simlah*.

Mr. Harris's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

No. 1,254.—The services of the Rev. J. B. Patch, asst. chaplain, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the foreign dept.

Feb. 24.—No. 1,255.—With reference to Notification No. 685, dated Jan. 30, it is hereby notified that Mr. J. Watson's resignation of the C.S. dates from Nov. 4, 1862.

Foreign Dept., Camp Agra, Feb. 18.—No. 2.—H.E. the G.G. is pleased to app. Lieut. E. B. Wimberley, offic. asst. Rajpootana agency, to be asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana, v. Lieut. Walter, appt. political agent at Bhurtpore.

No. 4.—Political.—H.H. Maharajah Scindia, K.A.I., having received permission to visit Bombay on the conclusion of the present ceremonies, H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to sanction the deputation of Lieut. A. G. Mayne, adjt. of the 2nd regt. Central India horse, to be in attendance on the Maharajah.

No. 7.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to sanction the deputation of Lieut. J. Low, of the Central India Horse, to be in attendance on her Highness the Secunder Begum, K. S. I., on her return to Bhopal from Agra.

Camp Furrak, Feb. 20.—No. 11.—H. E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to accept the resignation by Lieut. J. Hills, v. c. of his appointment of asst. resident at Nepal, and to place his services at the disposal of military dept. The resignation will have effect from the date of his quitting Katmandoo.

No. 14.—H. E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to accept the resignation by Major K. Ouseley of his appointment of cantonment joint mag. of Saugor from the 5th ult., and to place his services at the disposal of the military dept.

Financial Dept., Fort William, Feb. 21.—No. 20 G.—Mr. W. J. Raynor, resumed charge of the office of first asst. dep. auditor and account. gen., Madras, on the forenoon of the 10th ult.

Mr. J. Mackey, chief asst. to the dep. auditor and account. gen., Madras, having been appointed to officiate as second asst. account. gen., Madras, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 10th inst.

Feb. 23.—No. 21g.—Mr. R. W. Lodwick, civil paymaster, Bombay, availed himself of the leave of absence granted to him in notice. No. 7g of 13th ult., making over charge of his duties to Mr. W. Waterfield on 10th inst.

Camp Agra, Feb. 17.—No. 2a.—The following orders issued by the officiating Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

No. 12, dated Jan. 30.—Granting 2 mo. leave of absence, on m.c., to Lieut. F. J. Innes, offic. 2nd in com., 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, to proceed to Bombay, prep. to a final m.c. to Europe, under new furl. regs.

No. 16, dated Feb. 5.—Confirming the regl. order issued by Maj. Abbott, C.B., comdt. 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent, dated Jan. 26, directing Lieut. A. L. Playfair, offic. adjt., 4th cav., to act as 2nd in com., in add. to his own duties, from that date, consequent on the departure on m.c. of Lieut. F. J. Innes, offic. 2nd in com.

Feb. 23.—No. 149.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Lieut. G. A. P. Arbuthnot, of the late 4th Eur. L.C., for 6 mo. without pay.

No. 150.—The undermenn. officer has reported his return from England:—Lieut. R. N. Evans, of the late 53rd regt. N.I., date of arrival at Fort William, Feb. 17.

Feb. 24.—No. 154.—The undermend. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence:

Lieut. and brev. capt. A. R. T. Passingham, adjt. of the 29th regt. Madras N.I., for 20 mo., under new regs.

Asst. surg. W. Watson, M.B., of the med. dept. civil, Banda, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 155.—The foll. promotions are made from the date specified, under the provs. of clause 3 of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1862, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Majors (Maj. gen.) A. M. Beecher, C.B., S. H. Beecher, S. Richards, S. B. Tickell, G. Verner, C. F. M. Mundy, J. E. Gastrell, (brev. lieut. col.) G. Jackson, H. C. James, (brev. lieut. col.), J. K. Spence, H. Nicholl, A. Turner (brev. col.), G. P. Whish, B. Ienny, M. J. Turnbull, R. C. Lawrence, C.B., G. N. Oakes, (brev. col.), C. Reid, C.B., S. H. J. Davies, J. S. D. Tulloch, E. T. Dalton, and J. C. Houghton, Feb. 18.

To be Majors:—Capt. H. King, A. M. Mackenzie, G. B. Malleson, B. H. Baugh, H. W. H. Cox, C. H. Byers, C. Murray, C. Irvine, Feb. 18.

No. 156.—The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, from the date specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Capt. A. G. Forsyth, Feb. 7, 1863; W. H. S. Earle, ditto 17th; G. D. Delane, ditto 22nd; E. D. R. Ross, ditto 22nd (Brev. Lieut. Col.); C. Cureton, ditto 22nd; A. P. S. Mouncrief, ditto 22nd (Brev. Maj.); G. S. Macbean, ditto 22nd; and J. L. Willes, ditto 22nd.

No. 157.—The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut. A. W. Cripps, Feb. 1st, 1863.

Camp Muttra, Feb. 21.—No. 8a.—With reference to notification from the foreign dept., No. 11, dated 20th inst., the services of Lieut. J. Hills, v.c., roy. art., are placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Fort William, Feb. 25.—No. 158.—Capt. J. Jerdan, 6th regt. N.L.I., having been declared permanently disqualified for the performance of both active and garrison duties, is transferred to the invalid establishment, and placed upon the invalid pension list, subject to approval.

No. 159.—In accordance with para. 10 of G.G.O. No. 724 of Aug. 19, 1861, the following promotions are made:—

Ordinance Dept.—Lieut. I. J. Corcoran, veteran estab., asst. comy. of ordnance, to be a dep. comy., v. Capt. H. Michell, ret., by G.G.O. No. 44 of Jan. 16, 1863.

Dep. asst. commissary J. Cooper to be an asst. commissary, v. Corcoran, prom.

Lieut. M. McGrath, vet. estab., extra dep. asst. commissary, is brought on the estab. in that grade.

Feb. 26.—No. 160.—The underment. officers, who were appt. to offic. as 3rd class commissaries of ordnance in the G.G.O. [No. 450, dated April 22, 1862, and No. 476, dated April 28, 1862], having been reported qualified to hold charge of magazines are permanently attached to the ordnance dept., with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Lieut. F. V. Eyre, of the royal art., Jan. 23.

Lieut. N. D. Garrett, of the royal art., Dec. 22, 1862.

Feb. 27.—No. 161.—The underment. officers are permitted to Europe on leave, m.c.:—

Maj. gen. T. F. Flemyng, of inf., for 18 mos., under new regs.

Lieut. H. S. Anderson, of the gen. list, inf., for 18 mos., under the new regs.

No. 163.—The underment. officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. R. T. P. Stapleton, of H.M.'s 19th hussars; Jan. 12.

Surg. J. W. Mountjoy, of the med. dept.; Feb. 24.

No. 164.—The underment. med. officer, having completed 20 years' actual service, to be surg.-maj. from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860, and G. O. by the Gov. gen., No. 10a, dated Dec. 26, 1860:—

Surg. Thos. Hastings, F.R.C.S., Jan. 20.

Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 25.—No. 1,270.—The services of the Rev. J. Dawson, asst. chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept., with a view to his appt. to the station of Umballa.

Feb. 27.—No. 1,327.—The President in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal div. of the Pres. of Fort William Mr. W. T. Tucker, of the C.S., who reported his return, on the 10th inst., from furl.

No. 1,328.—Mr. W. Barrie, app. by the Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival per ship *Mars*, which reached the Sandheads on the 14th inst.

No. 1,329.—The Revs. J. Baly and R. A. R. Norman, of the Bengal ecclesiastical estab., have been granted by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State each an extension of leave for 6 mo., on m.c.

No. 1,330.—The services of the Rev. W. C. Bell,

asst. chaplain, app., under date of Dec. 22 last, to officiate as chaplain of Port Blair, are re-placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

No. 1,331.—Leave of absence for 6 weeks, from the 14th inst., has been granted to Lieut. A. F. Danvers, district superint. of police in Oude, prep. to his applying for leave to Europe on m.c.

Foreign Dept., Feb. 27.—No. 347.—The Rev. F. C. Viret, chaplain of Satepore, in Oude, has obtained 20 mos. leave of absence, on m.c., to Europe.

No. 350.—Dr. T. Dillon, political agent, Manipore, has obtained priv. leave of absence for 3 weeks from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 353.—Major C. M. Shakespear, dep. comr. of Chindwarra, in the Central Provs., has obtained 8 days' leave of absence from the 10th inst., prep. to applying for further leave to Europe on m.c.

No. 354.—Capt. H. Fraser, offic. extra asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and dacoities at Hyderabad, made over charge of his office to Major A. R. Thornhill, 1st asst. resident at Hyderabad, on the 1st inst.

No. 355.—Major R. Ouseley made over charge of the office of cantonment joint mag. at Sangor on the 31st ult. to Capt. C. Steward as a temp. arrangement.

No. 357.—Dr. C. Mathias, in med. charge of the Ulwar political agency, has prep. leave for 6 weeks from the 12th inst. in supersession of that notified in G.O. dated Dec. 30 last, No. 2,502.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 14.—No. 37.—Transfers:—Mr. J. T. Robinson, account. 2nd cl., is transferred from British Burmah to Bengal.

Mr. D. A. Gantzer, account., 1st cl., is transferred from Bengal to British Burmah.

Feb. 25.—No. 42.—Appointments:—

Mr. E. Hyde, asst. engr., is appointed to officiate temp. as executive engr. for the execution of the Pyne Kyum Creek Works, with effect from Sept. 1st, 1862.

Mr. J. James, asst. engr., 2nd cl., is appointed to officiate temp. as executive engr., Bassein div., with effect from Sept. 1st, 1862.

Transfers:—Mr. J. James, officiating as executive engr., Bassein div., is transferred to the Thyetmyo div. in his permanent grade of asst. engr., 2nd cl., with effect from Jan. 20th, 1863.

Mr. E. W. Clementson, probay. asst. engr., is transferred from the Moulmein to the Bassein div., and appd. to officiate, temp., as execut. engr. of the latter div., with effect from Jan. 20th, 1863, the date of receiving charge.

Feb. 27.—No. 43.—Appointment:—

Lieut.-Col. J. Carpendale, royal engrs., is appd. to officiate as chief engr., 2nd cl., Mysore, during the absence, on sick leave, of Col. E. Lawford, or until further orders.

No. 44.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to cancel the temp. officg. appointment of Lieut.-Col. W. Maxwell, supt. engr. of the 5th Circle, to act for the sec., public works dept., and chief engr., Bengal Govt., made in the last clause of notification, No. 28 of the 4th inst.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

General Dept., Feb. 17.—No. 374.—The Rev. C. W. Cahusac, chaplain of Umritsur, has leave to Europe, on m.c. for 18 mos., together with 8 weeks prep. leave, with effect from 10th inst.

Feb. 17.—No. 40.—Lieut. F. H. Jenkins, 2nd in com., 1st Sikh inf., to act in the same capacity in the corps of guides dur. the abs. on furl. of Capt. T. G. Kennedy.

Lieut. P. C. Rynd, doing duty officer and acting 2nd in com., 2nd Punjab inf., to act as 2nd in com. 3rd Sikh inf., dur. abs. on furl. of Lieut. B. R. Chambers.

No. 41.—The Dera Ismail Khan Station order, dated 7th ult., by Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green, c.b., comdg., directing Asst. surg. S. Mackertich, m.d., arrived with a detachment of H.M.'s 101st foot, to proceed towards Rawulpindee, in med. ch. of a detach. of H.M.'s 51st L.I.; and Asst. surg. C. P. Costello, 2nd Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to the detach. of H.M.'s 101st foot at that station, in addition to his other duties, is confirmed.

Feb. 19.—No. 397.—Leave:—

Lieut. C. A. DeKantow, asst. commissr., has obtained privilege leave for 15 days, with effect from March 9 next.

The prep. leave granted to the Rev. C. W. Cahusac, chaplain of Umritsur, is to have effect from the 20th, and not from the 10th inst., as stated in *Gazette* order No. 374, of 17th current.

Feb. 20.—No. 409.—Dr. J. C. Penny is transferred from Madhopore to Lahore, to officiate for Dr. Farquhar, as a temp. arrangement.

No. 413.—Capt. H. W. H. Coxo to officiate as dep. comr. of Huzara, during the absence of Maj. R. R. Adams.

Capt. A. A. Munro, asst. commr., to officiate as dep. commr. of Peshawur.

Capt. J. R. G. G. Shortt, asst. commr., to officiate as dep. commr. of Kohat.

No. 414.—Transfers.—Mr. J. C. Murphy, judge, Small Cause Court, from Umritsur to Simla.

Capt. C. A. McMahon, judge, Small Cause Court, from Jullundur to Umritsur.

Mr. J. G. Cordery, asst. commr., to officiate as judge, Small Cause Court, at Jullundur.

No. 415.—Mr. D. G. Barkley, asst. commr., is posted to the Umballa district.

Feb. 21.—No. 421.—Lieut. W. M. Lane, asst. commr., from the Jhung to the Dera Ghazee Khan district.

No. 422.—Mr. P. S. Melvill, commr. Delhi div., is app. to officiate as commr. of the Rawul Pindee div. until further orders.

Feb. 19.—No. 42.—The servs. of Capt. G. A. Williams, 2nd in command 4th Sikh inf., are placed at the disposal of the civil dept. for employment with the Punjab police.

No. 43.—The services of Lieut. E. E. B. Bond, adjt. of the corps of guides, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the civil dept. for employment with the Punjab police.

No. 44.—Asst. surg. H. W. Bellew, m.d., of the corps of guides, was declared by a committee which assembled at Peshawur on the 5th ult., to have acquired a competent knowledge of the Pushtoo language.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 19.—No. 7,008.—The Lahore and Peshawur Road is, from Feb. 1, redivided into three divisions, as follows:—

1st Div.—From the right bank of the Ravee to the right bank of the Jhelum River.

2nd Div.—From the right bank of the Jhelum River to Rawul Pindee.

3rd Div.—From Rawul Pindee to Peshawur.

Maj. Sandilands, exec. eng. 4th div., to be exec. eng. 3rd div.

Mr. J. Wright and Mr. S. W. Nugent, asst. engr. 4th div., to be asst. engr. 3rd div.

Mr. L. Bear, special asst. engr., 3rd div., to be asst. engr., 2nd div.

Feb. 17.—No. 105.—Mr. R. P. Brooke, of Buhnowlee, in the district of Goruckpore, having requested to be relieved of the duties of hon. mag., is hereby relieved accordingly; and so much of the notification in this dept., No. 1,222a, dated Dec. 18 last, as relates to Mr. Brooke, is cancelled.

Judicial (Civil) Dept., dated Allahabad, Feb. 16.—No. 52a.—Under the provisions of Act III. of 1859, the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to invest Capt. C. Bacon, offic. cantonment joint mag. of Roorkee, with civil jurisdiction, within the limits of his criminal jurisdiction, and also to appt. the said Capt. C. Bacon to be register of deeds within the said limits.

No. 53a.—Capt. C. Bacon, offic. cantonment joint mag. of Roorkee, having been invested with civil jurisdiction, and appt. register of deeds, within the limits of his criminal jurisdiction, it is hereby notified that the said officer will accordingly exercise civil jurisdiction, and act as register of deeds within the said limits, from and after this date.

Feb. 21.—No. 164a.—Capt. C. W. Fletcher, A.D.C. and private sec. to the Hon. the Lieut. Gov., is appd. to be a district superint. of police of the 1st grade, and is posted to the Bareilly district, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

No. 47.—The services of Lieut. C. T. Lane, doing duty with 6th Punjab inf., are placed at the disposal of the civil depart., Punjab, for employment in the police.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 21.—No. 7,147.—Leave:—Capt. C. W. Nightingale, exec. engr., hill roads division, has 1 mo. prep. leave, to pres., prep. to applying for leave to Europe, on m.c., making over charge of his division to Capt. Houchen, as a temp. arrangement.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Leave of absence from his station:—

Fort St. George, March 3.—Mr. J. J. Franklin, supt. of marine, for 12 mo., to proceed to Europe.

Revenue Dept.—Appointment.—Mr. P. A. Cole, to act as 4th class dep. coll. and mag. of the Coimbatore dist., during employment of C. Teruencata-chary, on other duty.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. J. H. Blair, acting civil and sessions judge of Tinnevely, assumed charge of the court on the 26th ult.

Financial Dept.—Mr. M. C. Chase has been permitted to resign the Madras C.S., from Jan. 5, and has been granted an annuity of £350 per annum from that date, under the terms of the financial despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, dated Nov. 25, 1862, No. 193.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. G. Rennie, chaplain of Cannanore, priv. leave for 60 days, from the date of quitting his station.

Office of Controller, Military Finance, Fort St. George, March 2.—The controller of military finance has granted to Lieut. col. G. W. Russell, paymaster, southern division, an extension, to the 30th March, of the privilege leave notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 10th February.

March 3.—With reference to G. O. G., dated 24th March, 1857, No. 77, privilege leave of absence is granted to Major C. P. Taylor, paymaster, Mysore,

for 60 days, from date of departure, under the provisions of the G. O. G., dated 11th April, 1851, No. 71.

March 3.—No. 73.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following alteration of rank and promotions, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Medical Dept.—Dep. inspec. gen. of hosp. J. Dorward and Surg. W. Aitkin, m.d., to take rank from Feb. 25, 1863, v. Paterson, dec.

Surg. maj. (act. dep. inspec. gen. of hosp.) J. Shaw, f.r.c.s., to be dep. inspec. gen. of hosp., and Asst. surg. W. J. van Someren, m.d., to be surg., in succ. to Linton, ret.; date of commission, March 1, 1863.

No. 74.—Appointments:—

Dep. inspec. gen. of hosp. J. Shaw, f.r.c.s., to officiate as inspec. gen. of hosp. (vacated by the death of Dr. Paterson) from March 1, 1863, during the absence on leave of Dr. D. Macpherson, or until further orders.

Capt. (brev. maj.) L. F. C. Thomas, roy. art., act. comy. of ordnance, to be comy. of ordnance, to complete the establishment.

With reference to G.O. No. 123, Feb. 10, 1863, republished in Madras G.O. 27th idem, No. 72, the services of Capt. J. W. Sinclair, staff corps, are placed at disposal of C. in C.

The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty, by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—

Surg. maj. D. T. Morton, f.r.c.s.; arrived at Madras, Feb. 25, 1863.

No. 76.—The following G.O. by the Govt. of India are republished:—

Fort William, Jan. 16.—No. 46.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Lieut. G. P. de P. Falconet, royal engr., exec. engr., Thavat Mew div., public works dept., for 20 mo., under the new reg.

Fort St. George.—No. 77.—The foll. notification from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in G.O.:—

Foreign Dept., General, Fort William, Feb. 17.—No. 319.—Maj. W. Osborne, c.b., assumed charge of the Bhupal agency from Dr. Thomson, on the 26th ult.

Public Works Dept., General Estab., Feb. 20.—

No. 41.—Capt. E. A. Saunders, Madras staff corps, late exec. engr., 4th class, public works dept., having obtained an extension of leave [vide G.G.O., No. 1,213, dated Dec. 18, 1860, and Madras G.O., No. 373, dated Sept. 23, 1862] in excess of period from which staff appts. can be retained, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Govt.

With reference to public works dept., notification No. 41, the servs. of Capt. Saunders are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

March 3.—No. 78.—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay, are republished at this pres.:—

GENERAL ORDERS BY H.E. THE GOV. IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 21.—No. 96.—Lieut. J. Stretell, attached to the 9th regt. Madras N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c., with perm. to proc. via the Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 24.—No. 104.—Capt. H. Fraser, of the Madras staff corps, 2nd asst. to the resident at Hyderabad, has a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., on m.c.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Feb. 24.—The following appts. are made, with effect from March 1:—

With the sanction of Govt., Surg. maj. J. Shaw, f.r.c.s., supt. of the Eye Infirmary, Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of the Eye, and Principal of the Medical College, to act until further orders as dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, v. Paterson.

With the sanction of Govt., Surg. maj. J. H. Orr, c.b. and m.d., garrison surg., Fort St. George, to act as dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, during employ. of Dr. Mayer on other duty, or until further orders.

Surg. maj. M. Rogers to act as garrison surg., Fort St. George, during employ. of Dr. Orr on other duty, or until further orders.

The following removals and postings are ordered, with effect from March 1:—

Dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals J. T. Maule, from Nagpore force to Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals C. Paterson, acting in Nagpore force, to Southern division.

Dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals J. Dorward, late promotion, to Mysore division, to continue to act in the ceded districts during Mr. Lovell's absence.

Dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals J. E. Mayer, late promotion, to Nagpore force (but under the orders of Government), to continue to discharge his present duties as professor of chemistry and chemical examiner and medical storekeeper, until relieved.

Acting dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals J. Shaw to act in the Southern division during Dr. Paterson's absence on other duty.

Acting dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals J. H. Orr to act in the Nagpore force during Mr. Mayer's employ. on other duty.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. L. Tripe, 12th regt. N.I., from Jan. 26, for 1 mo., Madras.

Lieut. and acting qrmr. T. H. B. Young, 19th regt.

N.I., and Lieut. J. G. R. D. Macneill, general list, doing duty 19th regt. N.I., from Feb. 16 to Aug. 15, under provs. of G.O. No. 116, dated April 24.

Lieut. and acting adjt. A. F. Dobbs, 32nd regt. N.I., from March 1 to June 30, Bangalore and Madras.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Feb. 28.—H.R.H. the C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermen officers:—

23rd Brigade Roy. Art.—Capt. M. C. Lawson, in ext., from Feb. 27 to July 1.

68th Regt.—Lieut. B. Johnson, from Dec. 25, 1862, to July 7, 1863, at the recommendation of a medical board.

The following postings are ordered:—

Brigdr. gen. W. C. McLeod, to the Pegu div. dur. the abs. of Maj. gen. Cartew.

Brigdr. R. Shubrick, to Thayetmyo, and to act in the Nagpore force.

Brigdr. G. Briggs to act at Thayetmyo.

Capt. (dep. asst. qmtr. gen.) W. C. Phillips, to centre div.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) P. T. Cherry, 2nd regt. L.C., is app. to do duty with and to command the 4th regt. L.C., to proceed to join at the expiration of his present leave.

Major G. Smart, 21st regt. N.I., is relieved from doing duty with 20th regt. N.I., and will join his own regt.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, March 3.—No. 121.—The underment. officer having completed 12 years' service, four of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of Feb. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. R. Mccredy, Feb. 28.

No. 122.—The underment. officer having completed 20 years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. W. G. Mainwaring, March 1.

No. 123.—Capt. F. H. Hancock, of the royal Bombay engrs., dep. consulting engr. of railways, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, on private affairs under the new furl. regs.

No. 124.—The foll. proms. and adjustments of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotion.

23rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. E. H. Shewell (Staff corps) to be capt. on the cadre of the above regt. from Dec. 14, 1862, in succession to Capt. F. G. Newnham, retired from the service from the 13th idem.

Adjustments of Rank.

General List.

Lieut. T. A. Buchanan (Lieut. in H.M.'s 109th regt. of foot) to rank from Aug. 24, 1862, v. Lieut. R. G. H. Johnstone (staff corps), late 13th regt. N.I., res.

Lieut. C. M. Erskine (Lieut. in H.M.'s 103rd royal Bombay fus.), to rank from Oct. 30, 1862, v. Lieut. F. J. T. Ross (staff corps), late 16th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. F. Gleig (Lieut. in H.M.'s 106th regt. of foot), to rank from Oct. 30, 1862, v. Lieut. E. Bell, 1st gren. regt. N.I., ret.

Lieut. J. Becke, to rank from Nov. 11, 1862, v. Lieut. G. E. Keith, cadre 81st regt. N.I., res.

Lieut. E. C. Jackson, to rank from Dec. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. T. R. Lee, cadre 30th regt. N.I., res.

Lieut. J. I. Tinling, to rank from Dec. 14, 1862, v. Lieut. E. H. Shewell (staff corps), late 23rd regt. N.I., prom.

Promotion.—General List.

Ens. A. R. T. McRae to be lieut. from Jan. 20, v. Lieut. G. E. S. Bell (staff corps), late 2nd Grenadr. regt. N.I., resigned.

Ens. E. G. Sturt to be lieut. from Jan. 31, v. Lieut. H. C. Bainbridge (staff corps), late 24th regt. N.I., prom.

Medical Estab.—Adjustment of Rank.

Surg. R. G. Lord, M.D., to take rank from Dec. 18, 1862, v. Dep. Inspector gen. of hospitals B. White, retired on the 17th idem.

Promotions.

Senior Asst. surg. J. G. Nicholson, M.D., to be surg. from Jan. 7, v. Surg. J. Reynolds, retired on Dec. 31, 1862.

Senior Asst. surg. R. Millar, M.D., to be surg. from Jan. 7, v. Dep. Inspector gen. of hospitals D. Grierson, deceased on the 6th idem.

March 4.—No. 126.—Capt. W. F. Anderson, of H.M.'s 11th regt. N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on private affairs, under the old furl. regs.

No. 127.—The servs. of Capt. H. H. James, H.M.'s 10th Bombay N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

No. 128.—Major R. P. Malcolm, of the Roy. Bombay Engineers, dep. consulting eng. for railways, and dep. sec. to Govt. railway dept., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 months, on m.c.

Judicial Dept., Feb. 28.—Mr. W. T. Cole, acting 1st class dep. coll. at Hyderabad, is vested with the powers of a mag. in the Hyderabad collectorate.

Lieut. F. J. T. Ross, acting 2nd class dep. coll. at Hyderabad, is vested with the powers of a mag. in the Hyderabad collectorate.

Revenue Dept., Feb. 28.—Mr. H. S. Parkinson has been confirmed in his appnt. of asst. to the superint. revenue survey and assessment, Guzerat, from Aug. 26, 1862.

March 2.—Dr. G. F. Forbes has been appl., from Dec. 26, 1862, an extra asst. coll. and mag. in the Dharwar and North Canara districts, extra asst. to the commissioner of customs, salt, and opium, and in that capacity to have charge of the port of Suda-sawglur. He has also been appd. to the charge of the wood depot at that place. Dr. Forbes will also retain charge of the duties of superint. of the cotton gin factory at Dharwar.

March 4.—Mr. H. Showell, asst. to the commiss. of customs, salt, and opium, is allowed an extension of 1 month of the leave of absence on m.c. granted to him under date the 2nd ult.

Mr. T. M. Major is appd. to act as asst. to the commiss. of customs, salt, and opium during Mr. Showell's absence.

Notification by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Camp Neriad, Feb. 28.—Mr. J. W. Hadow, coll. of Kaira, was allowed an extension of the leave granted him on 28th ult., up to 23rd inst.

By the Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Kumore, Feb. 18.—Asst. surg. J. Bean resumed charge, on 1st inst., from Surg. maj. Pelly, of the duties of civil surgeon at Kurrachee.

Camp Sukkur, Feb. 21.—Capt. J. Clements, sub asst. commiss. gen. Hyderabad, and Gunesh Sing, chowdry of Hyderabad, are appointed ex-officio members of the municipality of that town.

Feb. 23.—It is hereby notified that the underment. officer has authority to exercise the powers specified against his name, in relation to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act 25 of 1861):—

Maj. W. Southey, 1st class dep. mag. and acting mag. of Kurrachee; full powers of a mag.

Feb. 21.—Maj. Phillips and Capt. L. D'A. Dunster-ville, respectively, gave over and received charge of the Shikarpore collectorate, on 19th inst., after office hours.

Feb. 27.—No. 113.—Capt. W. Peyton, of H.M.'s 9th regt. Madras N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 18 mos., on m.c.

No. 114.—The following officers are allowed furl. to Europe, on m.c.:—

Capt. Miles, cadre 8rd Eur. regt., for 18 mos.

Lieut. C. W. Hill, of H.M.'s 1st regt. L.C., for 2 years, via the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 115.—The underment. officer, having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be captain from the dates specified under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp, Feb. 25.

Feb. 28.—No. 116.—Brigdr. T. Tapp, C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, is app. a brigdr. of 1st class, and to command the garrison of Bombay.

Col. E. L. Russell, of H.M.'s 12th regt. N.I., is app. a brigdr. on the estab. from the date of Brigdr. J. Liddell's departure for Europe.

March 2.—No. 117.—Capt. R. Baigrie, of staff corps, dep. asst. qmtr. gen., is allowed a furlough to Europe for 6 mos., from the date of departure of the last steamer in May next.

No. 118.—The underment. officer is admitted as probationer to the Bombay staff corps, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 79 and 80 of G. O. G. No. 332 of 1861:—

Lieut. E. N. Marsh, 18th regt. N.I., com. 4th comp. sappers and miners.

March 7.—No. 133.—Maj. G. Smith, Bombay staff corps, has furlough to Europe for 20 mo., on m.c.

No. 134.—Capt. C. S. Fagan, Madras staff corps, comdt. 1st regt. inf., Hyderabad contingent, has furlough to Europe for 20 mo., on m.c.

No. 135.—Col. J. B. Woosnam, roy. art., is permitted to proceed to England, under provisions of para. 29 of G.O. No. 240 of May 4, 1861.

March 5.—No. 130.—Under instructions from H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, the promotion of Col. C. Lucas to the rank of col. comdt. of artillery, as announced in G.G.O. No. 404 of July 31, 1861, is cancelled.

No. 131.—Under the provisions of paragraphs 17 and 18 of G.G.O. No. 524 of Oct. 2, 1861, the names of the undermentioned retired officers are removed from the list of the field officers of the army:—

Lieut. col. A. P. Messurier, from Oct. 5, 1862, v. Col. (gen.) Brooks, dec., Oct. 4, 1862.

Lieut. col. D. Davidson, from Nov. 22, 1862, v. Col. (lieut. gen.) Barr, dec., Nov. 21, 1862.

No. 138.—The leave granted by H.O. No. 128, dated 4th inst., to Maj. R. P. Malcolm, is under new furl. regs.

No. 139.—The underment. officers are allowed furl. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Capt. R. Wallace, 5th regt. N.I., asst. revenue survey and assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for 20 mo.

Lieut. S. M. Hay, of the late 31st regt. N.I., attached to H.M.'s 24th regt. N.I., for 18 mo.

No. 140.—Asst. surg. E. J. Waring, Madras medical estab., physician to H.H. the Rajah of Travancore, has a furl. to Eur., for 20 mo., on m.c.

No. 141.—Lieut. J. G. E. Griffith, acting quarter-master and interp. of H.M.'s 18th regt. N.I., has a furl. to Eur., for 18 mo., on m.c., with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

March 10.—No. 142.—Maj. W. Gray is app. to act as examiner of commissariat accounts and supt. of army clothing during the absence of Lieut. col. R. Shaw, proceeding on m.c. to Europe.

No. 143.—The services of Maj. G. Clerk, 8rd batt. rifle brigade, having been placed at the disposal of this Govt., he is app. military sec. to H.E. the Gov. from this date.

No. 144.—The foll. appts. in the ordnance dept. are ordered, consequent on the departure for Eur. of Col. Woosnam:—

Lieut. col. Wray, C.B., to be insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines.

Lieut. col. Worgan to be principal commissary of ordnance, v. Lieut. col. Wray.

Lieut. col. Hatch to be agent for gun carriages, v. Lieut. col. Worgan.

Mj. Haggard to be agent for gunpowder.

Capt. Mellersh to be commissary of ordnance at Poona, v. Maj. Haggard.

Capt. Clarke to be commissary of ordnance at Hyderabad, v. Capt. Mellersh, but to continue in charge of the Ahmedabad arsenal until its abolition.

Capt. Swanson to act as commissary of ordnance at Hyderabad on full allowances until Capt. Clarke joins.

No. 145.—G.O. No. 127, of 4th inst., placing the services of Capt. H. H. James, H.M.'s 10th regt. N.I., at the disposal of the Govt. of India, is cane.

March 11.—No. 146.—The following adjustment of rank and promotion are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Adjustment of Rank.

Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals P. W. Hockin to take rank from Dec. 18, 1862, v. White, retired upon 17th idem.

Promotion.

Surg. maj. W. Arbuckle, M.D., to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, from Jan. 7, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals D. Grierson, dec. on 6th idem.

No. 147.—Surg. maj. Wright is confirmed in the appt. of Presidency surgeon of the 1st district, v. Arbuckle, prom., and will continue to officiate as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals during the absence of Dr. Arbuckle on m.c. to Europe.

No. 148.—Lieut. C. P. Forbes, of H.M.'s 109th regt., has a furl. to Eur., for 12 mo., on private affairs, under new furl. regs.

Political Dept., March 10.—Lieut. G. Atkinson acted as political agent in the Rewa Kanta from Nov. 4, 1862, to Feb. 13, 1863.

March 11.—Lieut. G. Atkinson, asst. political agent in the Rewa Kanta, has been allowed leave of abs. from the 3rd ult. to the 13th inst., on m.c., to enable him to proc. to the pres. for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

Judicial Dept., March 7.—Mr. C. M. Harrison, judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed prep. leave of abs. to proc. to the pres. from the 24th inst.

March 11.—Lieut. H. Daniell, adjt. of the Khandedish Bheel corps, is vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in the Khandedish Zillah.

Mr. H. Willis, asst. special engineer in charge of the Nargama Subsidiary Jail, is appd. a sub. mag. of the 1st class in Khandedish while in charge of the Nargama Subsidiary Jail.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. during the absence on leave of Capt. Kemball, superint. of police at Belgam, to have effect from the date of Capt. Kemball's departure from his station:—

Capt. G. E. Thomas to act as superint. of police at Belgam.

Mr. G. W. Campbell to act as superint. of police, North Canara.

Lieut. S. F. McGillivray to act as superint. of police at Rutnagherry.

Lieut. G. T. Gierzen to act as superint. of police at Dharwar.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to grant Mr. A. Sangster, dep. clerk of the Crown, &c., leave of abs. for 9 mos., from the 13th inst., to proceed to England, and to appoint Mr. J. Marriott to act for Mr. Sangster during his abs. or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Newnham, asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur, has leave for 2 mos. from 5th prox.

Revenue Dept., March 7.—Lieut. A. H. Wodehouse, supernumerary asst. supt. rev. surv. and assess ment, Southern Maratha country, is allowed leave on duty under G.O.C. dated Oct. 16, 1855, clause III., for the purpose of appearing before the civil and mily. exam. committee.

March 9.—Mr. J. A. G. Duff to act as coll. and mag. of Sholapoor, during Mr. A. Gray's absence, or until further orders.

March 11.—Mr. T. C. Hope is appd. to act as coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad from March 9.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, acting 1st asst. coll. and mag.

of Rutnagherry, is allowed leave of absence for a period not exceeding 6 mo. to proceed to Europe under sect. XIV. of the civil absentee rules.

Mr. C. R. Ovens, acting 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for 3 mo., from April 12, under sect. XII. of the civil absentee rules.

Lieut. W. A. Gillespie is appd. 1st class dep. coll. in Sind.

Mr. H. Ryland is appointed asst. coll. of customs, Kurrachee.

Lieut. J. H. Lloyd has been confirmed in his appt. of asst. to the supt., revenue survey and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, from Dec. 22.

General Dept.—Mr. C. M. Harrison is permitted to resign H.M.'s covenanted C.S. on the Bombay estab. from the 28th inst.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to permit Asst. surg. Plimptre, civil surg. at Tanna, and Asst. surg. Asher, supt. of vaccination, southern circle, to exchange appts.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to cancel the notification of Jan. 7, so far as it alters the designation of junior med. officer of the Eur. gen. hospital from "asst. surg." to that of "house surg.," and to direct that the former denomination of the office be resumed.

Public Works Dept.—Lieut. Merriman, R.E., is appd. an asst. engr. of the 2nd class, with effect from Feb. 21, also a special asst. engr. from the same date, and while employed at the duty.

By Police Commissioner, Southern Division.

Bombay, March 9.—Lieut. J. Q. Davies, a-st. superint. of police, Ahmednuggur, has 1 mo. leave of absence.

By the Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Sukkur, Feb. 26.—Mr. J. G. Moore, asst. comr. in Sind, is vested with the full powers of a mag. in the province of Sind, under Code of Criminal Procedure.

HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH FORCES.

Dep. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Feb. 19.—No. 157.—Royal Artillery.—On the abolition of the appointment of adjt. of artillery in Sind, directed to take place on the arrival of the head quarters of the 18th brig. R.A. at Kurrachee, 2nd Capt. G. Napier will proceed and assume command of the battery to which he belongs, No. 5 battery 21st brig., at Aden, v. Capt. Gibbard, appd. to the command of another battery.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Feb. 20.—No. 109.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language, as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Lieut. col. W. D. Aitken, roy. art.
Capt. W. Edgeworth, 3rd drag. gds.

No. 110.—The following extract from gen. orders by H.E. the C. in C. in India is published for information:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Hd. Qrs., Camp Bukees ke Taloo, Feb. 10.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. Blake, 4th foot, announced in G.O. of Dec. 17 last, was for the purpose of settling at Natal, Cape Colony.

No. 112.—Capt. T. Waddington, staff corps, is placed on general duty, Bombay garrison.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Feb. 21.—No. 118.—The following moves are ordered, under instructions that will be communicated by the qmr. gen. of the army:—

1st regt. L.C. from Nusseerabad to Deesa, and to find a detachment of one squadron at Rajcote.

2nd regt. L.C. to withdraw its squadron from Rajcote, and to furnish a squadron henceforth for Nusseerabad.

No. 114.—Under the authority of Government, the C. in C. is pleased to notify that the time passed on furlough by soldiers of the Indian army should reckon towards service for gratuity and good conduct medal.

No. 115.—Asst. surg. H. A. Lewis is placed on general duty, Bombay garrison, and directed to join.

No. 117.—Lieut. W. F. Sandwith, cadre 3rd Eur. regt., is app. 3rd paid doing duty officer to the 29th regt. N.I., or 2nd Belooch regt.

No. 119.—The following orders are confirmed:—
Dated Jan. 18.—By Maj. gen. Farrell, appointing Brev. maj. F. MacGowan, brigade major at Mhow, to act as A.D.C., in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieut. Gayer, on m.c.

Dated Jan. 27.—By Maj. gen. Farrell, directing Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatly to proceed to Neemuch, and assume medical charge of the 8th regt. N.I., as a temporary measure, v. Asst. surg. Pinkerton.

No. 123.—Leave of absence:—

Maj. Chaplin, 3rd drag. gds., from Jan. 20 to April 18, by which latter date he is to be with his regiment.

Capt. Fanshawe, 33rd regt., from Dec. 26 to April 30, at recommendation of a medical board.

Capt. Gillespie, 106th regt., from Jan. 27 to April 24, at the recommendation of a medical board.

Leave of absence:—

C Battery 4th Brigade R.H.A.—Lieut. W. Benson, from date of arrival at Mhow for 2 mos.

General List.—Lieut. J. Hibbert, att. to 18th regt. N.I., from Feb. 16 to March 15, in ext.; Ens. J. M. Heath, att. to 20th regt. N.I., from Feb. 20 to March 19, in ext.

7th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. G. H. Fulton, from Feb. 20 to March 22, to Belgaum, on m.c.

Feb. 24.—No. 126.—Lieut. col. W. D. Aitkin, 21st brig. royal art., is app. asst. adjt. gen., royal art.

No. 127.—Lieut. col. J. D. Woolcombe, c.b., royal art., is app. to com. of the art. at Aden, v. Lieut. col. W. D. Aitkin.

No. 128.—With reference to G.O.C., No. 9, of Jan. 8, the leave of abs. granted to Lieut. col. W. D. Aitkin is extended from Feb. 1 to 23.

No. 129.—The leave granted to Capt. A. P. Davis, cadre of the 3rd Eur. regt., attached to the 19th regt. N.I., in G.O.C., No. 1,210, of Dec. 13 last, is cancelled.

Feb. 25.—No. 132.—Lieut. Forbes, adjt. 1st regt. Sind horse, will act, as a temp. measure, as 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Sind horse, during the abs. of Maj. Smith on m.c.

No. 133.—Lieut. Fagan, doing duty with 1st regt. Sind horse, to perform the duties of adjt. to that regt., during such time as Lieut. Forbes may be acting 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Sind horse.

No. 134.—Asst. surg. A. Fox is posted to the 18th regt. N.I., v. Seaward, and directed to join.

No. 135.—Leave of absence:—

Ens. A. R. H. Swindley, 28th regt. N.I., from March 1 to April 30, to Meerut, to join the 8th hussars, to which corps he is about to exchange.

Surg. maj. B. J. W. Marlow, m.d., 28th regt. N.I., from Feb. 12 to April 12, to Bombay, prep. to obtaining a furl. to Eur.

Lieut. D. C. Bell, 17th regt. N.I., from Feb. 13 to March 31, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Eur.

Feb. 26.—No. 136.—Capt. J. W. Preston, 28th foot, is app. junior district insp. of musketry for the Mhow and Northern divisions, in succession to Capt. Crea-lock, app. A.D.C. to H.E. the C. in C., with effect from 21st inst.

Feb. 27.—No. 137.—Lieut. A. M. Shewell, cadre 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India on Feb. 24.

Feb. 28.—No. 139.—The following appointment by her Majesty, of an officer serving in this command, is published in accordance with the G.O. by the C. in C. in India of Feb. 8, 1832:—

Jan. 9.—17th Lancers.—Veterinary surg. J. Lambert, from the R.A., to be vet. surg., v. John Ferris, app. to the 11th hussars; dated Jan. 9.

In obedience to the above, Vet. surg. Lambert is directed to proceed to join his new appt.

No. 140.—Lieut. J. A. Doig, acting adjt., and Lieut. T. W. Sanders, acting qmr. and interp., 30th regt. N.I. (Jacob's rifles), are confirmed in their respective appts., v. Bell, prom.

No. 141.—Order confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. 16th regt. N.I., dated Feb. 2, appg. Capt. Bowen and Lieut. Myers to act, the former as interpreter and the latter as qmr. and paymr. to that corps, v. Watson, app. in *Government Gazette* of Jan. 28th last 4th asst. to the political agent, Kattywar.

No. 144.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. A. Humfrey, 28th ft., from April 1 to May 31.
March 2.—No. 145.—Maj. gen. Farrell, comdg. Mhow div., has permission to proceed to Bombay, prep. to his resigning his command of the Mhow div., and returning to Europe.

No. 146.—Asst. surg. J. Ffolliott is placed on gen. duty, Sind div., and directed to join.

No. 147.—Brev. maj. F. Roome, of the 10th regt. N.I., returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, Feb. 24.

March 3.—No. 142.—The foll. order is confirmed:—By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, m.c.b., permitting Lieut. and adjt. Don, 3rd drag. gds., and Ensign Duncan, 28th foot, to proceed to England on m.c.

No. 150.—Leave of absence:—4th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. C. E. B. Breton, an addition of 2 mo. to the leave granted him in G.O. of 3rd ult.

No. 152.—Asst. surg. E. P. Burrows is att. to the 18th regt. N.I. from the date of the breaking up of H.E. the C. in C.'s camp, and will proceed to join.

March 4.—No. 153.—Referring to G.G.O. No. 92 of Feb. 20, 1863, Maj. T. C. Aitchison, staff corps, is appd. asst. adjt. gen. at the head qrs. of the army, pending the decision of the Sec. of State for India on a question which has been submitted to him by the Hon. the Gov. in Council.

No. 154.—Subject to approval and confirmation by superior authority, the C. in C. is pleased to appt. Capt. E. L. Robertson, of the 106th Bombay L.I., to be musketry instructor of the regt., until a qualified subaltern is available, v. Lieut. C. Caldecott, not qualified.

No. 155.—Serj. West, 3rd drag. gds., has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

No. 157.—The undermend. officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to the confirmation of H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

Col. R. C. Wormald, R.A., from date of departure for 2 years, to the Neilgherries on m.c.

No. 158.—Leave of absence:—

2nd Captain W. A. Baker, R.E., from March 1 to March 31, to remain at Bombay on m.c.

Ens. C. J. A. Yates, attached to 3rd reg. N.I., Gen. List, from March 7 to April 6, in ext.

Lieut. C. H. Costobadie, 3rd drag. gds., from March 16 to March 25, in ext.

Maj. T. J. Machlachlan, 4th brig. R.H.A., from March 2 to April 1, to proceed to Bombay on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieut. S. M. Hay, attached to 24th regt. N.I., cadre 31st regt. N.I., from Feb. 28 to March 31, to Bombay on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to Eur.

Lieut. F. Brodigan, 28th foot, from April 1 to June 1.

March 5.—No. 160.—Asst. surg. Cockell is transf. from general duty, Mhow div., to general duty, Poona div., and directed to join.

March 6.—No. 163.—Lieut. A. Durand, of the 10th regt. N.I., returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India on Feb. 24.

No. 164.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to have passed the required exam. in the native lang. as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Capt. H. Wallace, roy. art.

Asst. surg. W. E. Cates, med. estab.

March 7.—No. 165.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 24.—By Lieut. col. Butler, appg. Lieut. Salmon, attached to the 17th regt. N.I., to act as interpreter to H.M.'s 28th regt. of foot, there being no qualified officer in the latter corps.

No. 169.—H.R.H. the C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

3rd Dragon Gds.—Capt. Corrigan, from Dec. 31 last to March 7, at the recommendation of a medical board.

No. 170.—The following G. O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is republished:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Shahjehanpore, Feb. 21.—Leave of absence:—

1st Battalion 4th Foot.—Col. and Lieut. col. T. Williams, c.b., to England from Feb. 12, 1863, to Feb. 12, 1864, on private affairs.

No. 171.—Leave of absence:—

89th Foot.—Ens. J. P. Green, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, on m.c.

Ens. Green is available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adj. gen. Horse Guards.

No. 172.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. J. C. Hobson, staff corps, from March 1 to March 31, to remain in Bombay, on m.c.

Major G. Smith, staff corps, attached to 2nd regt. Sind horse, from March 12 to April 12, in extension.

Lieut. H. F. H. Burns, Cadre 31st regt. N.I., attached to 1st or gren. regt. N.I., from March 1 to March 31, in extension.

Ens. D. J. B. Hebden, 72nd highlanders, from April 1 to Sept. 30.

Maj. W. Reynolds, invalid estab., pension paymaster, Poona, 30 days from date of departure, to Bombay, on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to the Neilgherries.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Poona, March 10.—Head quarters of the army will be established at Mahabeshwur on the 14th inst. The following staff officers will proceed with head quarters:—

The Adjutant General of the Army.
The Quartermaster General of the Army.
The Judge Advocate General of the Army.
The Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery.
The Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.
Previous orders regarding the transmission of correspondence are to be adhered to.

NAVAL.

Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, March 9.—No. 17.—The foll. temp. arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Aden Squadron Orders.

Lieut. J. H. Trollope, comdg. the *Constance*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel, from April 1, 1862.

Persian Gulf Squadron Order.

Lieut. Collingwood, of the *Comet*, proceeding on m.c. from Bushire to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the Dutch ship *Noord Brabant*, from 2nd to 20th Oct.

Abolition of the Office of the Brigade Major, Queen's Troops.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Feb. 20.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 92, of 20th inst., all correspondence and returns, hitherto furnished to the departments of the Adj. gen. of the Army and Dep. adjt. gen. H.M.'s British Forces, respectively, will be addressed to the Department of the Adj. gen. of the Army, either at head quarters or Poona, as the case may be, under the rules in force for the distribution of business.

It is further notified, for information and guidance, that the G.O. H.M.'s British Forces will be discontinued; henceforward one series only of G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. (with the exception of those relating to the R.A., which will be issued weekly in separate sheets) will be published for the whole of the army of this Presidency.

The office of the Brigade major, Queen's Troops, having been abolished, the following arrangements are made for carrying on the duties hitherto devolving on that department:—

The whole of the establishment and records of the office of the Brigade major, Queen's Troops, to be handed over to the department of the Adj. gen. of the Army.

The payments of the Chelsea pensioners residing in Bombay will be performed by the Paymaster of Pensioners at the Presidency, as is now done in all other circles of the pension pay department.

The reports of arrival and departure of all officers of H.M.'s British Forces visiting the Presidency will be made to the Brigade major of Bombay, who will, on application, grant the necessary certificates, as vouchers for pay, &c.

Instructions in detail as to the duties to be undertaken by the Brigade major of Bombay, in addition to those now performed, will be issued by this dept.

BIRTHS.

AITCHISON, the wife of Maj. C., son, at Poona, Feb. 25.
 ALLYMAN, the wife of G. C., son, at Poona, Feb. 20.
 BAPTY, the wife of J., daughter, at Mazagon, March 11.
 BEVERLEY, the wife of H., daughter, at Monghyr, Feb. 19.
 BUTCHER, the wife of W., son, at Asseerghur, March 8.
 CASSELS, the wife of John, daughter, at Coonoor, Neilgherries, Feb. 15.
 CHALMERS, the wife of Capt. S., Beng. Art., daughter, at Dinapore, Feb. 17.
 CLIFFORD, the wife of W., son, at Poona, Feb. 23.
 COGGINS, the wife of J., son, at Galloway Kuowe, Ceylon, Jan. 37.
 DANDRIDGE, the wife of Capt. C. C., 2nd in Com., 84th Futeghur Regt., son, at Jhansie, Feb. 10.
 DANIEL, the wife of C. A., daughter, at Dehra Doon, March 2.
 DEW, the wife of F. A., 88th Connaught Rangers, daughter, at Futeghur, Feb. 26.
 D'GAMA, the wife of J. J., son, at Beypore, Feb. 7.
 DUNSTONVILLE, the wife of Capt. L., twin daughters, at Shikarpoor, Upper Sindh, Feb. 20.
 D'SELLAS, Mrs. E., son, at Madras, Feb. 9.
 DUFFIN, the wife of C., son, at Pondicherry, Feb. 10.
 FORBES, the Hon. Mrs. H., daughter, at Sehore, Central India, Feb. 15.
 FORBES, the wife of Capt. R., daughter, at Baraitch, Oude, Dec. 2.
 GRANT, the wife of T. J. C., son, at Burdwan, Feb. 24.
 GREEN, the wife of Lieut. col. G. W. G., comdg. 2nd Punjab Infantry, son, at Dera Ismael Khan, Feb. 23.
 HILDEBRAND, the wife of Capt. C. P., daughter, at Maulmain, Feb. 6.
 HOPE, the wife of Capt. F. H., 1st Royal Regt., daughter, at Kamptee, March 4.
 HOSEASON, the wife of Major, daughter, at Aurangabad, Jan. 15.
 HOWATSON, the wife of F., son, at Roy Bareilly, Feb. 14.
 LAWRENCE, the wife of G. H., daughter, at Agra, Feb. 21.
 MAITLAND, the wife of, daughter, at Maturatta, Feb. 14.
 MARSHALL, the wife of Capt. W. E., son, at Hooghly, Feb. 19.
 MCGOWAN, the wife of J. S., son, at Hansi, Feb. 13.
 MEYER, the wife of W., daughter, at Bhaugulpore, Feb. 26.
 MOTH, the wife of M., son, at Tutocoreen, Feb. 5.
 NEWHAM, the wife of W. H., son, at Ahmednuggur, Feb. 22.
 NICHOLAS, the wife of Rev. S., son, at Batticaloa, Feb. 20.
 OLDFIELD, the wife of R. C., daughter, at Futeghur, Feb. 28.
 POOLE, the wife of Surgeon, H.M.'s 54th Regt., son, at Roorkee, Feb. 27.
 QUIN, the wife of Capt. T., 6th Punjab Inf., daughter, at Bunnoo, Feb. 20.
 SHAND, the wife of Capt. J., Hyderabad Contingent, daughter, at Bolarnur, Feb. 11.
 SIRZ, the wife of R. T. M., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 14.
 TAYLOR, the wife of Capt. R., son, at Mercara, Feb. 10.
 THADDAUS, the wife of J., son, at Dera Ismael Khan, Feb. 21.
 THOMPSON, the wife of F., daughter, at Mynpoorie, Feb. 24.
 THOMPSON, the wife of Major M., daughter, at Allahabad, Feb. 25.
 THOMSON, the wife of Capt. D., Roy. Eng., son, at Malligaum, March 5.

TRIPP, the wife of H. D., daughter, at Muluath, Feb. 21.
 WARDE, the wife of Major C., son, at Agra, Feb. 21.
 WOLLASTON, the wife of H. M., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 23.
 WYLLIE, the wife of J., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 26.
 YEATS, the wife of C. L., son, at Belgaum, March 7.

MARRIAGES.

BOWERS, J. F., to Maria, daughter of J. B. S. Meiselbach, at Nauthpore.
 COCKRELL, H. A., to Julia M., daughter of the Hon. E. Drummond, at Calcutta, Mar. 3.
 COWELL, J., to Ellen, daughter of the late J. Aserappa, Jan. 26.
 ELDRIDGE, H. C., to Margaret, daughter of J. Ramsley, at Patna, Feb. 25.
 FRASER, J., to Miss Susan A. Goddard, at Calcutta, Feb. 10.
 LEES, L. H., to Harriet, daughter of T. E. Dempster, at Calcutta, Feb. 24.
 MACINCOL, N., to Wilhelmina, daughter of H. F. Sandeman, at Bandora, Feb. 13.
 OLIVER, J. H., to Ellen, daughter of the Rev. J. T. C. Saunders, at Sirsa, Feb. 17.
 FIGOTT, W., to Augusta M., daughter of Lieut.-Col. E. Sissmore, at Calcutta, Feb. 19.
 READY, P., to Julia, daughter of the late S. Spurgeon, at Benares, Feb. 17.
 SCOTT, H. H., to Miss Mary Beechey, at Jhelum, Feb. 5.
 STEPHENSON, W., to Julia H., daughter of R. J. Ewing, at Vepery, Feb. 11.
 THOMAS, C. A., to Diana, daughter of J. Ardall, at Calcutta, Feb. 19.
 TIETKENS, A. H., to Isabella, daughter of J. Shearin, at Cawnpore, Feb. 17.
 WEIR, Capt. W., to Miss Esther Johnson, at Kaira, Feb. 26.
 WELSH, C., to Emily, daughter of T. Varney.

DEATHS.

AVETOOM, Thaddeus C., at Calcutta, aged 52, Feb. 12.
 AVIET, Johanna R. M., drowned in the River Hooghly, Feb. 22.
 BOSWELL, Catherine, widow of the late A. B., at Bombay, aged 45, Feb. 27.
 BROMIE, Philip C., inf. son of W. C., at Colpitty, Feb. 23.
 BROWN, Eliza J. T., inf. daughter of J. W., at Calcutta, Feb. 27.
 CAMPBELL, inf. daughter of G. W. R., at sea, Feb. 24.
 CHAPMAN, Janet, wife of Capt. W. D., at Kamptee, Feb. 15.
 DALY, C. J., dep. coll. of Larkhannah, at Byculla Club, Bombay, Feb. 3.
 ETHERIDGE, Edwin J., at Calcutta, Feb. 23.
 FOGGO, John T. E. F., at Gya, aged 10, Feb. 19.
 HILL, Thomas, at Kurrachee, Feb. 4.
 JEFFRIES, J. D., at Hissar, aged 65, Feb. 25.
 JOHNSON, John H., at Bombay, aged 44, Feb. 24.
 LIDIARD, Edward H., at Calcutta, aged 26, Jan. 4.
 LOOS, John J., Calcutta, aged 39, Feb. 14.
 MAINWARING, Edith E., inf. daughter of Capt. R. J., at Madras, Feb. 14.
 MCGOWAN, inf. son of Mrs., at Hansi, Feb. 13.
 MCKENZIE, Lieut. Charles A., 41st Madras N.L., at Thuyet Myo, Jan. 4.
 PATERSON, Colin, at Kamptee, Feb. 24.
 PESTONJEE, A., at Bombay, aged 31, Feb. 28.
 READ, T. G., at Calcutta, aged 43, Feb. 22.
 SCIVENER, Lucy, inf. daughter of Capt. F., at Bombay, March 8.
 SKINNER, C. B., at Bhaugulpore, aged 28, Feb. 16.
 TUCKER, Charles, at Kurrachee, Feb. 15.
 VAN-GEZZEL, Mrs. S. M., at Colombo, aged 66, Feb. 24.
 WALKER, Anna, wife of C. P., at Galle, aged 37, Feb. 22.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
 IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.
 March 31.

1st Drag. Gds.—Asst. surg. J. A. Fitzpatrick, from 1st foot, to be asst. surg., v. McSheehy, M.D., apptd. to the staff; March 31.
 2nd Drag. Gds.—T. Teed, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Malet, transferred to the 8th hussars; March 31.
 1st Drags.—Cornet J. H. H. Croft to be lieut., by purch., v. C. H. Kempson, who retires; March 31.
 8th Hussars.—Cornet F. A. Hutchins to be lieut., by purch., v. Tonnochy, who retires; March 31.
 Ensign A. R. H. Swindley, from 28th foot, to be cornet, v. Philips, who exchanges; Feb. 5. Cornet W. St. Le Malet, from 2nd drags., to be cornet, v. Hutchins; March 31.
 Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and Brev. col. C. Hogge, C.B., to be col., v. F. B. Boileau, retired upon full pay; Capt. and Brev. major W. A. Mackinnon, C.B., to be lieut. col., v. Hogge; 2nd Capt. R. Murray to be capt., v. Mackinnon; Lieut. M. Elliot to be 2nd

capt., v. Murray; Feb. 20. Lieut. H. W. Shakerley to be 2nd capt., v. Burnaby, appointed adj.; April 1. Gentleman cadet C. F. B. Grey to be lieut., v. Elliot; March 1. Gent. cadet W. E. Sharp to be lieut., v. Shakerley; April 1. 2nd Capt. M. Tweedie to be adj., v. Bevan, who declines the appointment; Feb. 12. 2nd Capt. A. D. Burnaby to be adj., on augmentation; Sergt. major H. Nelson to be quartermaster, on augmentation; Qrmer. sergt. R. Steven to be quartermaster, on augmentation; April 1.
 1st Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. E. Brock to be asst. surg., v. J. A. Fitzpatrick, appointed to 1st drag. gds., March 31.

18th Foot.—Lieut. E. L. Dillon to be capt., without purch., v. E. A. Anderson, seconded on being apptd. instructor in military surveying at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Ensign C. C. Y. Butler to be lieut., without purch., v. Dillon; Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Major, C. F. Hently, from 86th foot, to be paymaster, v. Paymaster, with honorary rank of Major, J. Corner, dec.; March 31.
 28th Foot.—Cornet H. Philips, from 8th hussars, to be ensign, v. Swindley, who exchanges; Feb. 5.
 84th Foot.—Ensign J. M. Mure to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. J. D. Laurie, prom.; Jan. 2.
 38th Foot.—Capt. H. P. Hurford, from 75th foot, to be capt., v. Hume, who exchanges; March 31.
 44th Foot.—Lieut. W. A. Wood to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. major J. L. O. Mansergh, dec.; Jan. 25. Gent. Cadet W. Wood, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. Lieut. W. A. Wood; March 31.
 56th Foot.—Lieut. M. C. Garcia to be adj., v. Lieut. J. W. Huskleton, who resigns that appointment; Jan. 14.

60th Foot.—Lieut. D. Moodie, from 2nd drags., to be lieut., v. Pigott, who exchanges; March 31.
 79th Foot.—Ensign J. Brebner to be lieut., by purch., v. R. Stewart, who retires; Ensign C. L. Methuen, from 58th foot, to be ensign, v. Brebner; Lieut. A. Hume to be adj., v. Stewart; March 31.

81st Foot.—Asst. surg. W. R. Wall, from 18th hussars, to be asst. surg., v. H. P. Gregory, appointed to the staff; March 31.

82nd Foot.—G. M. Abbott, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. S. H. Carroll, dec.; March 31.

90th Foot.—Ensign F. H. Carleton to be lieut., without purch., v. W. Rennie, prom.; Jan. 9. A. N. Sandilands, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Carleton; Lieut. J. F. Haig to be adj., v. W. Rennie; March 31.

101st Foot.—The Christian name of Quartermaster Farrant is Edward, not Edwin, as stated in the Gazette of Feb. 13.

104th Foot.—Ensign H. F. Showers to be lieut., without purch., v. H. Carter, dec.; Jan. 9.

106th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Gaiskell to be adj.; Sept. 10. The name of the Quartermaster is Mackey, not Mackay, as stated in the Gazette of Feb. 13.

109th Foot.—Lieut. O. Schmidt to be adj.; Sept. 11. The Christian names of Quartermaster Elson are Samuel Spencer, and not Samuel only, as stated in the Gazette of Feb. 13.

Clasp for Pekin.

The annexed general order, dated Horse Guards, March 23, has been promulgated:—

The Secretary of State for War has, with the concurrence of H.R.H. the Field Marshal commanding-in-chief, determined that the clasp for Pekin, granted by the G.O. No. 778, dated March 6, 1861, with the China medal to those troops who were present before that city on the 13th October, 1860, when it was captured, shall also be given to those who were engaged in the actions of the 18th and 21st of September, 1860. General officers and commanding officers of regiments will therefore transmit to the Adjutant-general, Horse Guards, a nominal roll in duplicate of any troops engaged in the two last mentioned actions who may have been prevented by wounds or other causes from being present at the fall of Pekin on the 13th October, forwarding at the same time the medals of such claimants with a view to the clasp alluded to being added to them.—By command, &c., JAS. YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-general.

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh. W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton. C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, April 6, 1863.

THE LATE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY.

THE officers of the Indian army will perceive by the following notification that there is really no desire on the part of the Legislature to place any obstacles in the way of a full statement and discussion of their complaints against the Amalgamation measure.

"We are requested to state, for the information of officers of the late East India Company's army, that statements of their complaints and other communications on the subject, for which the Royal Commission of Inquiry has been granted, should be sent without delay, to the address of Lieutenant-colonel North, 11, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W."—*Times*, March 30.

We cannot doubt that many cases of great individual hardship will be laid before the Royal Commissioners by the sufferers themselves, and as that ardent and generous friend of the Indian army, the Earl of Ellenborough, is a member of the Commission, we may feel well assured that no such grievances will pass wholly unconsidered or unredressed. There is reason to believe also that in addition to, or quite independently of, their individual appeals, the Indian army will act as one general body, and take care that its common interests are properly supported, either by the personal explanations of able and experienced representatives before the Commissioners, or by some careful and well-authenticated written statement of its claims.

Perhaps it would be equally decorous and prudent in the officers of the army to abstain from all appeals to the public through the medium of the press while the subject is under the immediate consideration of the Royal Commissioners; for it can hardly be fair or judicious to lay the same case before two such very different tribunals at the same time, or to imply thereby a want of confidence in the integrity or ability of the adjudicators appointed by the Crown. The best course now to be adopted is to take all possible and legitimate means to secure to the Commissioners every variety of information that may assist them to arrive at a correct decision.

There are two leading points for the consideration of the Commission. The first is whether there has been any actual breach of contract on the part of the Government towards the army—"any departure from the assurance held out by the 21st and 22nd Vic., cap. 106, sec. 5, and the 23rd and 24th Vic., cap. 100, to her Majesty's Indian Military Forces"—and the second

is whether by the amalgamation of her Majesty's Indian forces with her Majesty's general forces individuals may have suffered injuries un contemplated by the authorities, perhaps to be regarded as strictly exceptional in their nature, and to be attributed rather to some oversight in matters of detail incident at the first working to all great and sudden changes, than to any inherent and lasting defect of the whole arrangement.

In providing the Commissioners with materials for forming a sound judgment on these points, we would earnestly recommend that the querulous and carping and offensive tone of too many communications to the press upon the subject should be most carefully avoided, for no body of men ought to exhibit a higher sense of that discipline which demands respect for constituted authorities than the officers of an army. Expressions of distrust and ill-will, and direct or indirect implications of a desire on the part of the authorities to act harshly and dishonestly cannot possibly strengthen the claims of any body of men, however meritorious, or advance any cause however just. We have read several effusions of the nature alluded to with a degree of pain and vexation proportioned to our respect for so fine a body of officers as those of the Indian army, who have exhibited in the field the sublimest examples, not of physical courage merely, but of moral heroism and a high and chivalrous sense of duty, of patient endurance and unpretending fortitude, under the most terrible trials and privations. Such men may well afford to state their strongest claims in the most moderate language, and feel assured that they will not be disregarded by their grateful and admiring country. The heroes who have saved India to the British Crown and raised the high name of England still higher, and have contributed some of the grandest materials to the historic page of this nineteenth century, have little chance of being treated with flagrant injustice either by a small but powerful party of their own countrymen or by the nation at large. All that is needed is what is now offered them—an ample opportunity to state their case. We congratulate them heartily on this great advantage. We will not, we cannot believe for a single moment that the British Legislature, after due inquiry and discussion into the claims of the Indian army, could so disgrace and damnify itself as to persist in the support of any proved breach of contract to the cruel injury of a body of men who have so won the admiration of the world by their chivalrous and patriotic services to their country.

PRICE OF LABOUR IN INDIA.—PRESENT SOCIAL STATE OF CALCUTTA.

SIR CHARLES MACARTHY, the Governor of Ceylon, has left Colombo for the central capital, and the principal Government officials are to follow him. It is said that it is his Excellency's intention to send out in several directions in the island itself for labourers on public works, and that he has also directed Mr. Gillman, Acting Landing Surveyor of Customs at St. John's River, to proceed to Southern India, with full powers to engage a large number of Coolies on behalf of the Ceylon Government. Labour is now costly enough in the East. Until a few years ago

India was the cheapest labour market in the world: that is to say, in no other part of the world was an individual labourer more lightly paid. And yet he got quite as much as he was worth, and even more. For if his employer paid him but little he got but little work from him in return, and had to pay dearly in the end for the necessary multiplication of idle and feeble hands. One English or Irish labourer, in a cool climate, would do the work of a dozen Indian labourers in their own land, and, though higher paid, he would be cheaper to his employer. But even the individual labourer in India is now an experienced workman. It was lately asserted in the Legislative Council of Bengal that on some tea plantations in India a Coolie, who once thought himself well paid at two rupees eight annas a month, can now earn thirty rupees a month. This vast change in the value of labour in India must throw serious obstacles in the way of all great undertakings there for the benefit of the country and its commerce, and the Bengal Government begins at last to be perplexed and alarmed on the subject, and to be meditating schemes to discourage Coolie emigration. No one can now talk of India being overpopulated. Builders cannot in these days run up houses at the cheap rate at which the work was formerly accomplished. The European population of Calcutta is increasing, and house-rent is rising rapidly, and native servants demand nearly double their old wages. On these accounts very many private families give up housekeeping, and find it cheaper to live at hotels or boarding-houses. Of these convenient establishments there is now a remarkable abundance; and of course a great scarcity of private Red Lions. All old Indians must remember the time when almost every house was an inn, where every respectable Englishman, on the slightest introduction, could obtain food and shelter and a cordial welcome, unattended by the presentation of a bill of costs. That time has quite gone by, and is never likely to return. Calcutta, once the gayest and most hospitable city in the world, where balls and burra khannas, and musical parties and soirées, and all sorts of pleasant gatherings were so numerous, that a man of society would receive a dozen different invitation cards for the same day, is now thoroughly Anglicised, and its social life is as dull and cold as any crowded city of shopkeepers and mechanics or manufacturers in our native land. The rupee tree no longer drops its golden fruit in abundant showers. Economy is the order of the day, and the stranger in Calcutta is reminded of the sentiment in Shenstone's familiar verse, which was quoted with such pathetic sympathy by Dr. Johnson:—

"Who'er has travelled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
Will sigh to think he still has found
His warmest welcome at an inn."

"LA GUERRE DU NIZAM."—CHARACTER OF THE ANGLO-INDIANS.

WHEN a native of the British Isles prepares himself for a work of fiction, he does not think it prudent to rely wholly upon his imagination. However fanciful the superstructure, the foundation of his edifice usually rests on solid truth. Thus our Swifts and Defoes never wholly lose sight of human nature, and Shakespeare and Walter Scott

preserve the spirit of history amidst a thousand wilful or fantastical errors or changes of detail. Our most fanciful tales are often like the most inspired poetry, only

"Truth severe, in fairy fiction drest."

And when particular classes of people or national characteristics are to be described, a perfect fidelity of portraiture is deemed, even by the novelist, a most essential requisite. French authors seem to be more adventurous or less conscientious. Their audacity is quite startling to the sober apprehension of an English reader. Thus we have a new novel, entitled "*La Guerre du Nizam*," in which an attempt is made to describe Anglo-Indian Society, by an author who not only could never have visited India himself, but who apparently has not even taken the trouble to prepare himself for his task by the study of a single work on the state of that country. In one respect Monsieur Mery, the author of this novel, fulfils the condition of the poet. He is "of imagination all compact." He "bodies forth the forms of things unknown, and gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." His fiction has no groundwork of reality. Without the slightest information relating to his subject, he scribbles on with the most ludicrous self-confidence: most ignorant of what he is most assured. He describes a Colonel Douglas, of the Indian army, makes him fall in love with what he calls a "*Brainahnesse*," the daughter of a trader in diamonds. His private love affairs are submitted to the Minister of the "Foreign-office"—a foreign subject indeed to that official, who issues his orders, however, as a mere matter of course. "It is only diplomatists," says Monsieur Mery, "who arrange impossible marriages. *Love is wiser than Lord Palmerston though the noble lord calls himself Cupid*." Here are sober sense and plain matter of fact! The Bengal colonel is represented as an expert diver. The pearls he presents to his lady love he has dived for himself in "the Sea of Ceylon." Indian officers are not only expert divers, it seems, but expert climbers, because "accustomed to the summits of palm trees or the masts of vessels." Monsieur Mery tells us of terrible pitched battles between large armies of Thugs (described as armies of fanatics), under a native chief, and armies of Sepoys, commanded by British officers. There is no national partiality or spite in the author. He seems indeed well enough disposed towards us, and is to be condemned, not for malicious misrepresentation, but the most culpable ignorance of the subject on which he treats, for unconscious caricature of our national character, and the wildest nonsense, the latter being the necessary result of an ill-directed imagination.

Monsieur Mery reminds us very much of a brother scribe and fellow-countryman of his, a Monsieur Francis Wey, who undertook to give the world a correct description of English manners and customs. Monsieur gives us the following account of the habits of some of the principal bankers of London. It quite matches Monsieur Mery's descriptions of Anglo-Indian officers:—

"Some of the principal bankers in London go every morning to the butcher's shops to buy their own chops. They carry them openly to some tavern in Cheap-side or Fleet-street, where they cook them themselves. Then they buy a three penny worth of rye bread, and publicly eat this Spartan breakfast. The exhibition fills their clients with admiration.

But in the evening these good men make up for this by taking in their own palaces suppers worthy of Lucullus."

Monsieur Wey, a member of the politest community in the world, next gives a very graphic, but highly imaginative, description of the vulgar brutality of the English at their most fashionable places of public amusement. According to this veracious Frenchman, it requires some courage to venture upon a visit to Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket. "When the doors are opened *blows with the fist and elbow are given without regard to age or sex*. It is the peculiar fashion of entering which the natives have. If a Frenchman be recognised the people cry *French dog!* In the pit the man before you will place his feet on your shoulders."

"A proof," says the same sagacious and truthful writer, "that the English are really nothing but shopkeepers is the fact that the first functionary sits in a gilded chair upon a wool-sack."

We need quote no more from these French romancists. In spite of their preposterous falsehoods it would be silly to be angry with them. We can only answer them with a good-humoured laugh. We are perhaps the more inclined to be indulgent to Monsieur Wey, because, though he does not spare the English sterner sex, he is very complimentary to our women. "There is no exaggeration," he observes, "in what has been said of the beauty of English women: *an assembly of them would realise the paradise of Mahomet*."

THE PROPOSED NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL AT BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Government has resolved to erect on the Esplanade at Bombay a new General Hospital for Europeans. Not willing, it seems, to trust exclusively to the skill or taste of the engineers and builders at that Presidency, the Bombay Government has by public advertisement in the London papers invited general competition for the prize of Rs. 2,500 for the best design for the building, and Rs. 1,000 for the next in merit. The estimate for the building is not to exceed Rs. 3,80,000. The designers are to bear in mind the character of the climate, to remember that the building must be well ventilated, and to take care that the walls are protected as much as possible from the direct rays of the sun. Every necessary information will be received on application at the India-office in London, or at the office of the Superintending Engineer at Bombay. We think the Government has acted quite fairly, and served the public interests, by inviting this general competition in more than one country.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 27.
SALE OF WASTE LANDS AND LAW OF CONTRACTS IN INDIA.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for the production of the same papers as had been presented to the House of Commons on the subject of the sale of waste lands in India. He begged also to ask whether there was any objection to lay on the table papers with respect to the law of contracts in India?

Earl GRANVILLE said he had no objection to the production of the returns with regard to the waste lands. Very voluminous papers on the subject of contracts had been presented, but the correspondence was not quite concluded, and it would not be perfectly convenient to produce it.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 27.
SEAT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF INDIA.

Mr. VANSITTART observed that it would be in the recollection of the House that three evenings since, on asking the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that he had issued instructions to move the seat of Government of the North-Western Provinces from Agra to Allahabad, and to produce the correspondence, the only answer the right hon. baronet condescended to give was a flat denial. He would, therefore, with the permission of the House, read a copy of a despatch addressed by the right hon. baronet to the Governor-general so recently as November last, in inserting which the Indian journalist remarked—"It is now settled that Allahabad is to be the seat of Government of the North-Western Provinces. We give a prominent place to the despatch on this subject from Sir Charles Wood."

"No. 45 of 1862.

"To his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.

"India-office, London, Nov. 29, 1862.

"My Lord,—I have had before me in Council your letter No. 58 of the 5th of September last, and its enclosures, regarding the proposed construction of public buildings at Allahabad, in consequence of the removal thither of the seat of Government of the North-Western Provinces. Captain Peile, Executive Engineer at Allahabad, has been instructed to prepare revised designs without loss of time, taking care to keep the estimated outlay within sixteen lacs of rupees. For this sum it is expected that the office establishments of all the civil departments of Government may be located in substantial, commodious, and handsome buildings, arranged so as to allow of any communication with each other and with the Government-house, which last edifice is to be provided for by separate estimate. I approve of the orders you have given.—I have, &c. "C. Wood.

"By order of his Honour the Lieutenant-governor North-Western Provinces,

"W. E. MORTON, Lieutenant-colonel,

"Secretary to Government."

He now trusted that the House would think him perfectly justified in asking the right hon. gentleman to reconcile the answer he gave on Tuesday with this despatch. Without entering into the question on the present occasion, of the necessity of abandoning Agra, or whether in that case Bareilly, the capital of Rohilkund, the finest climate in the North-West, and which also adjoins Oude, would not be more central and more salubrious than Allahabad, situated at the extremity of the presidency of the North-West, and notoriously one of the hottest cities in India, he would merely add that, up to the present time, he had had no cause to complain of any want of courtesy on the part of the right hon. baronet, and was therefore unprepared for the altered tone which he assumed towards him on Tuesday. Under these circumstances, he hoped the right hon. baronet would be good enough to explain the precise part he had taken in the question of the removal of the seat of Government of the North-Western Provinces from Agra to Allahabad?

Sir C. Wood expressed regret to find that the hon. member fancied there was something discourteous in the reply given the other evening. With regard to this matter, he had no difficulty in reconciling the answer he gave on Tuesday with the answer he should now give. The Government of India took on itself, without any communication with the Secretary of State for India, to remove the seat of Government from Agra to Allahabad, and the Secretary of State gave no sanction or instructions with respect to that transfer. Whether the Indian Government were right in their mode of proceeding he did not pretend to say; but thinking the change from Agra to Allahabad on the whole advantageous, he was not disposed to quarrel with the mode of making it. A year and a-half afterwards, a question arose as to certain expenditure on public buildings in consequence of the change, and the despatch quoted was the reply sent to communications respecting that expenditure.

THE SCINDE RAILWAY.

The eighth annual general meeting of the proprietors of the above company was held on Monday, March 30th, at the London Tavern; Mr. W. P. Andrew in the chair.

The report was taken as read.

The Chairman stated that the traffic on the Scinde Railway, which that time last year had only just been completed, had equalled their most sanguine expectations. The exports of cotton from Kurrachee during the current year were estimated at 100,000 bales, representing £1,000,000, and next year it was expected the export would reach 150,000 bales. The trade in wool, silk, flax, and all the great staples required for the manufactures of this country, was progressing in the same manner. To give an idea of the ratio in which this advance was taking place, he might mention that the total trade of the port of Kurrachee in 1861-2 amounted to £3,000,000; whereas, during the first nine months of the year 1862-3, it had increased to £3,500,000, and it was estimated that it would amount for the year to at least £5,000,000. The line from Lahore to Mooltan was proceeding with great rapidity. It had been greatly delayed by the difficulty of getting timber for the sleepers down from the Himalayas, owing to the want of water in the rivers during the past two or three years; but they were now sending out Grievess's patented iron sleepers, which required no timber and very little ballast. Fifty miles of these sleepers had already been provided, and there was every reason to believe that by the end of next year the line would be opened throughout, and that an enormous impetus would thus be given to the trade between Kurrachee and the upper districts, as well as with Central Asia generally. With regard to the Delhi Railway, they would see by the report that the Government of India considered it, as of all others, the most likely to bring a large remunerative return, owing to the densely-populated district it accommodated, and the trade of that part of India. Although the merchants and people of Delhi were opposed to the railway in the first instance, they were now very much in its favour.

Mr. T. H. Maddocks seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and, after a brief discussion, it was carried.

The Chairman, in answer to Mr. Goetz, said there would be no call on the Punjab line for several months, and none on the Delhi this year, and perhaps not next year.

Messrs. Thomas Williams and Harry Borradale, the retiring directors, and Mr. Philip Anstruther, the retiring auditor, were unanimously re-elected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—(War-office, Pall-mall, March 31.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-colonel Arthur Purves Phayre, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

APPOINTMENT (Admiralty, March 31).—Rear-Admiral of the Blue Augustus Leopold Kuper, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue, until further orders, and whilst employed as Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels within the limits of the East India station.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "INDIA."—A letter from Commander A. C. Stode, of her Majesty's troopship *Vulcan*, has been received by Captain Halstead, R.N., the secretary at Lloyd's, giving an account of the loss of the ship *India* in the Straits of Malacca. It appears that at 2 o'clock on the 25th of January last, from the deck of the *Vulcan*, then in the Straits of Malacca, in lat. 2°41' N., and long. 101°15' E., a boat was observed making signals of distress. On communicating with her it was found that the ship *India*, 1,030 tons, had been wrecked about sixteen miles off, with 669 passengers on board. The *Vulcan* proceeded towards the place indicated, bearing about S.W. by S., and shortly saw her fore and mizen masts, the mainmast being gone. After proceeding about five miles the *Vulcan* picked up another boat, with the master of the ship and 80 women and children in her, and so overloaded as to be nearly sinking. At this point the water

shoaled to four and three-and-a-quarter fathoms. The *Vulcan* reversed her engines, and went astern, and then being near the northern edge of the South Sands anchored. They ascertained that the *India* had left Singapore on the 13th inst., bound to Jeddah, in the Red Sea, with natives on board going on a pilgrimage to that place, and numbered 504 men, 45 women, 120 children, and a crew of 45. The ship had got ashore on the South Sands on the 22nd inst., and was now lying on her side, with her bottom bilged in several places. From the dangerous nature of the soundings it was not considered safe to go nearer to her, but the eight boats were immediately hoisted out and sent away. They returned during the night, and up to 4 o'clock in the morning, loaded with passengers from the wreck, and in two or three hours were again sent away. The boats continued working until the night of the 27th, by which time the passengers were all on board, with a considerable amount of valuable property. When the *Vulcan* left, on the morning of the 28th, the holds of the wreck were flooded up to the hatchways at high water, and it was not considered likely she would hold together long. The crew and passengers had all been landed.

DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 6,000,000 rupees (£600,000) in Bills on India took place on Wednesday, at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—*to Calcutta*, Rs. 3,060,000; *to Bombay*, Rs. 2,400,000; and *to Madras*, Rs. 34,000. The declared minimum price was as before, *1s. 11½d. per rupee* on Calcutta, and *2s. on Bombay and Madras*. The applications within the limits were for about 110 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at *1s. 11½d.* will be allotted in full, on Bombay at *2s.* will receive about 17 per cent., and above that price in full on Madras at *2s.* will receive in full.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.—The directors of the Agra and United Service Bank have just published their report, in anticipation of the general meeting of shareholders. The accounts have been made up to the end of the past year, and exhibit a surplus of £173,815. 17s. 5d. The managers express their regret for the very serious loss their institution has sustained by the opium frauds at Hong Kong, the whole of which they have written off to debit of the reserve fund. Out of the surplus stated above, the usual dividends and bonus, amounting to £120,000, have been paid, and the balance, viz., £53,815. 17s. 5d., has been transferred to credit of the reserve fund, which, with the addition, will now stand at £192,658. 17s. 8d.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The steamer *Ripon* took, on the 4th inst., £190,146 in specie for the East, of which £10,760 is gold, and the rest silver. The bulk (£138,184) is for Hong Hong.

ARRIVAL OF A TROOP SHIP FROM INDIA.—(PLYMOUTH, April 1.)—Messrs. T. and W. Smith's ship *Hotspur*, Captain H. Toynbee, has passed up Channel from Calcutta, Dec. 25; Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 12. She brings 122 men, 6 women, and 9 children, military invalids, under the charge of Capt. Fitzgerald, 60th Rifles; Lieut. Alderson, 77th Regt.; and Lieut. Pope, 88th. She has also a large number of passengers from Calcutta, among whom are Major-gen. Sir S. Cotton, Captains Cotton and family; Mitford and family; Carlisle and family; Orchard and family; Lieut. Spragge, R.E.; Alderson, 77th Regt.; Trotman, 60th; Pope, 38th; Glasscock, I.L.C.; Mould, 7th Hussars; and Drs. Grogarty, 52nd Regt.; Starkey, 97th Regt. March 20, in lat. 37° N., lon. 34° W., the *Hotspur* was overhauled by an American cruiser. The *Hotspur's* cargo consisted of silk, rice, saltpetre, and indigo.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF OUR INDIAN EMPIRE is progressing with steady perseverance. Mr. Blanford's "Memoir on the Cretaceous and other Rocks of the South Arcot and Trichinopoly Districts, Madras," forms Part I. of the fourth volume of Memoirs issued by the Survey. These districts are well known to be rich in fossils, and a monograph of one important group, the *Nautiloid Cephalopoda*, has been already published. We are glad to find that the natural appearances and properties of the soils and superficial deposits

have received care and attention, remembering how intimately connected with the well-being of a country is a right knowledge of its surface-construction and the chemical composition of the deposits which, in many cases, overlie and cover up the harder rocks.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE LAUNCH OF THE STEAMER "RANGOON."—On Saturday afternoon last an accident befel the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's iron screw steamer *Rangoon* after she was launched from the iron shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Samuda, at Blackwall, which was likely to have proved of a very serious character to the vessel. The *Rangoon* is upwards of 2,000 tons register, and in form and build is similar to some of the steamers which have lately been added to the fleet of the company. Owing to the strength of tide which runs in that part of Blackwall Reach near Messrs. Samuda's yard it was necessary to launch the *Rangoon* at the very top of high water, or what is known as "dead slack," which does not give the ship the advantage of a short rise of tide should she get into any difficulties. Under the charge of Mr. Sandars, the pilot, who has had great experience in launching vessels in the river, the *Rangoon* left the slip in the most easy style amid the cheering of the spectators, and all seemed fair that the launch would be a most successful one. On reaching the mid channel, and when the impetus with which she had left the yard had somewhat lessened, the anchor was let go, and many fathoms of chain were paid out, so as to bring her up as steadily as practicable. It was then discovered that the anchor would not hold, and that the ship was gradually approaching the opposite (Kent) side of the river. More chain was run out in the hope that she would still bring up, but to no purpose. There was no time or opportunity for the tugs to get hold of her, and she ran stern first, as she came across from the slip, on to the river bank at East Greenwich. Most vigorous efforts were then made to get her off. Several powerful steam tugs pulled away at her, and it was not until the water had receded some feet that the exertions to float her were given up until the next tide. The precaution, however, was taken of bringing the ship more in a line with the shore, and in this position she laid upon the mud with comparatively a very little list. Gangs of labourers were then employed to clear away the earth of the bank round the stern, and everything was done to float the ship at the next flood. Fortunately the springs are now at their height, and shortly after one o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning it was announced that the ship floated, and the tugs getting hold of her she was towed into the middle of the river and moored off the Folly-house. On hauling in the chain, the cause of the mishap was discovered. It was found that the shank of the anchor had broken short off about a foot or so from the crown or fluke. It was one of Wood's new (two tons) anchors, and it is stated had undergone the usual test. No doubt the sudden strain in bringing the ship up is rather severe, but it is not clear when the fracture took place. It is reported that the steamer had sustained no injury, but it is feared that she must have had some straining.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 26. Martin Luther, —, Manila; Madagascar, Frank, Madagascar; —, 27. Junna, —, Calcutta; Canova, Emerson, Maulmain.—28. Xanthippe, Rees, Rangoon; Admiral Casey, Cotel, Calcutta; Onoza, Spur, Calcutta; Missouri, Calhoun, Bombay; Isabella Blyth, Morton, Madras.—30. Atlanta, Bah, Mauritius; City of Ningpo, Brown, Calcutta; Queen of Nations, Mitchell, Stuart Worley, Nicholson, Shanghai; Cosmo, Way, Conqueror, David, Ceylon; Marian Moore, Munce, Calcutta; Euphrates, Cowan, Cochin; Parsee, Linnington, Penang; Euclora, Barker, Wiampos; E. A. Bauger, Healy, Rangoon; Marengo, Lilley, Mauritius; War Cloud, Mackay, Bombay; Comorin, Howe, Euxine, Whitefield, Ulysses, Nicol, Napoleon, Nelson, Calcutta; Lucknow, Leslie, Mauritius; Oriental, Nedelce, Manila; Stamboul, Toar, Manila; Perseverance, Bannermau, Mauritius; Juventa, Wilson, Penang; Jenny Jones, Henderson, Gwalior, Thomson, Mauritius; Wayner, Partridge, Calcutta; Balaklava, Hobson, Calcutta; Anna Maria, Hunter, Ceylon.—31. Adelaide, Sayer, Calcutta; Lady Alice, Mickleburgh, Japan; J. V. Brookman, Rangoon; Eskdale, Steward, Bimlipatam; Ascendant, Cockburn, Singapore; Hotspur, Toynbee, Calcutta; Hurkara, Fieck, Madras.—April 1. Victoria Bridge, Pennington, Bombay; Sea Wave, Andrews, Sarawak; Rowena, Wilson, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, April 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Weaver and niece, Dopy, Inspect. gen. Innes, Lieut. col. Carey, Mr. W. Gordon, Mr. E. T. Partridge, Lieut. G. Plowden, Mrs. A. Heath. For MADRAS.—Lieut. H. S. Mackay, Mr. W. H. Colborne, Surg. maj. J. G. Inghs, Mr. Taylor. For CEYLON.—Mr. C. Featherstonhaugh. For HONG KONG.—Rev. R. Edwards, R.N., Mr. Vincent, Rev. W. Meeres, R.N. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Havers, Mrs. Van Vloten and infant, Mrs. Lowe, Dr. Hutchinson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Bean, Mr. P. Bockett, Mr. G. C. J. Topp, Mr. James John Kelly, Mr. Charles Bourlet, Mr. Louis Cluquet, Lieut. J. A. Man, Mr. Warren.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)
April 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. T. E. Darke, Mrs. Moore, infant, and child Lieut. F. W. Brown, Mr. F. Constant, Capt. Stewart, Mrs. Showell, Mrs. Oliver, infant, and child, Miss Dobbin, Ena. MacLeod.
April 30.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Strong, Rev. Mr. Clough, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. McDonnell, Ena. F. Fane. For MADRAS.—Mr. Wm. Cadell, Mrs. Cadell, Miss Cadell, Mr. W. A. Porter, Mrs. Chambers. For CEYLON.—Mr. B. Cayley. For HONG KONG.—Mr. S. Douglas. For SUEZ.—Mr. T. Link.
April 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Francis.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRETtingham, the wife of Charles, H.M.'s Indian Army, of a daughter, at Whitchurch, Herefordshire, March 27.
GIBBS, the wife of James, H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, of a son, at Bourne-mouth, March 24.
SANDERS, the wife of Capt. Guy W., Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Stoke-villa, near Devonport, March 27.
STAINFORTH, the wife of Capt. Charles R., 4th Madras Light Cavalry, of a daughter, at Teddington, S.W., April 1.
WILLIAMS, the wife of Monier, of a son, at 1, St. Giles's, Oxford, March 30.

MARRIAGES.

DALZIEL, John, Writer to the Signet, to Isabella G., daughter of James Sanderson, Esq., Surgeon-major H.M.'s Madras Army, at 17, Claremont-crescent, Edinburgh, March 26.
WILSON, George O., to Annie, daughter of Lieut. col. Ponsonby Shaw, late of the Madras Army, at Monkstown, County of Dublin, March 24.
WIMBERLEY, Douglas, 79th Cameron Highlanders, to Helen C., daughter of the late Major Neil Campbell, H.E.I.C.S., and widow of the late Colin Campbell, Esq., of Kilmartin, at 9, Coates-crescent, Edinburgh, March 25.

DEATHS.

BADDELEY, Charles H., Capt. H.M.I.A., of Wigston-hall, Leicestershire, at Kampside, Lancashire, aged 72, March 28.
BAKER, Richard S., late of the Madras Army, at 11, St. Ann's-villas, Notting-hill, March 22.
CLARKE, John Digby, formerly of the East India-house, at Woburn-place, W.C., aged 67, March 23.
EDWARDS, the wife of John, formerly of Bangalore, at 11, Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, March 25.
HEBON, George, of Calcutta, at Naples, aged 45, March 25.
KENDERSLEY, Alice, daughter of J. R., Madras Civil Service, at 9, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 5 years, March 24.
SMITH, Sydney George, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 56, March 25.

India Office,

March 14, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

ECOLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. A. Robinson, M.A., asst. chaplain.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

ECOLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—Rev. G. B. Howard, B.A., asst. chaplain, 6 mo., on m.c., granted March 13; Rev. W. R. Capel, M.A., chaplain, 6 mo., on m.c., granted March 28.

REPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ripon, April 4, 1863.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aden	£200	—
Ceylon	8,000	—
Madras	2,566	—
Hong Kong	—	£238,184
Foo Chow	—	1,596
Shanghai	—	38,600
Amoy	—	1,000

£10,768

£179,380

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s 11½d.	2s. Old.	Singapore	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.
Madras	2s. 0½d.	2s. Old.	Hong Kong	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.
Bombay	2s. 0d.	2s. Old.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	3 p.d.	3 p.d.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock		297 299
	India 5 per cent.		108½ to 109
	India Eufaced Paper 4 p. ct.		95½
	India 4 p. ct. Eufaced Paper		106½
	India Stock, Eufaced Paper, 5 p. cent.		112½
	India Stock Debentures, 1868		108½
	India Stock Debentures, 1869		108½
	" " " " 1863		100½
	" " " " 1864		100½
	" " " " 1864 or 1866		108½
	India 5 per cent. for account...		104½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		14s. to 15s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000)		15s. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000)		—
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	106 to 106½
20	New	2	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto E Shares	5	1 to 1½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	105 to 107
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108
Stock	East Indian	all	108 to 108½
20	Ditto G Extension	5	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto H Extension	5	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108½
20	Ditto New ditto	12	1 to 1 pm.
20	Ditto Jan. 1863	6	1 pm.
Stock	G. I. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	105 to 107
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ p. ct.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	99 to 101
100	Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	9 to 8 dis.
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	100½
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. c.	all	107
20	Ditto	2	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	105½ to 106½
20	Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	1 to 1½ pm.
	HANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	92 to 94
40	Australasia	all	73 to 75½d & n
25	Bank of Egypt	all	27½ to 28½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	26 to 25½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	45 to 47½d
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan...	15	2½ to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	57 to 59
20	Ottoman Bank	all	44 to 46
20	Do. New	2	8 to 8½ pm
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi ...	3	1 to 1½ pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	2	1 to 1½ pm.
10	E.I. and London Shipping B	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	1 to 1½ pm.
20	East India Irr. & Can.	2	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1 to 1½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Rkt. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1 to 1½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 to 1½
1	Do. New	2	1 to 1½ pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	6½ to 7½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	77 to 79
20	Ditto New	30	16 to 18 pm
1	Red Sea & Ind. Tel., Aug. 1863	all	—
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 1½
1	Ditto Registered	all	—
2	Ditto	all	—
10	Telegraph to India	1	1 to 1½ dis.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren., July 1, 1867	5	106½ to 108½	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	103 to 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	4½	103 to 105	—
Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
*Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	104½ to 105½	—
*Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	104½ to 105½	—
Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860	5	—	—
Ditto, ditto, April 1, 1866	5	107 to 108	—
*Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 19, 1866	5	104½ to 105½	104½
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ to 105½	—
Ditto Jan. 1, 1870	4½	100½ to 101½	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	103 to 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	101 to 103	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	104 to 106	—
*Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	104½ to 105½	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103½ to 104½	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic £40
Daily Boarders 30
Daily Pupils 14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each ... 4
Do. do. by a Master, each ... 8
German and Italian, each 8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each 4
Laundress, Four Pounds.
Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Dessert Spoon (which will be returned), and six Towels.
A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.
The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in the best and most healthy part of Notting-hill, RECEIVES a few YOUNG LADIES to Educate with her own Children, upon moderate terms. Parents residing abroad are assured that every endeavour will be made to promote the comfort and happiness of a home with the advantages of a School. From the proximity of Notting-hill to the West-end of London, the most accomplished professors of music, drawing, &c., can be engaged, when required, upon moderate terms.
Address Mrs. BLAIR LEIGHTON, Lansdowne-crescent, Notting-hill. References: Prof. FARADAY, D.C.L., &c., &c., Royal Institution of Great Britain, London; and Messrs. BOOSEY and SONS, 24 and 28, Holles-street.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.
Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The Rev. CHARLES J. HUGHES, M.A. (Wrangler, Cambridge, 1852), Rector of Perrival (population 32), begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED from the Finchley-road to his Residence (built expressly for him), CASTLEBAR-COURT, EALING, W., where he receives both Senior and Junior Pupils to prepare for the Army, Military Colleges, and the Civil Service.

MILITARY and NAVAL EDUCATION.—A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, resident at Brighton, RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS, between the ages of Twelve and Fifteen, who may be destined for the Military and Naval Professions. With a view to this ultimate object, the entire course of Study, from the outset, is regulated expressly in conformity with the requirements of the Examinations at Addiscombe, Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Portsmouth; and every care is taken to direct special attention to those subjects likely to prove professionally useful in the future career of the Naval or Military officer. The Pupils are examined periodically in Mathematics by Professor J. R. Young, formerly of Belfast College, and Author of "A Course of Mathematics, Pure and Mixed, for the Use of Candidates for the Military and Civil Service Examinations," &c.; and also in Classics and Modern Languages by Scholars of repute. Prospectuses may be had of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

A LADY can strongly recommend an EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT, who is accustomed to the care of children, and who wishes to RETURN to Calcutta about the end of April, or in May.

For further particulars apply to C. W. H., care of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, London, E.C.

AYAH.—A Lady, now on her way home by the *Renown*, expected about the 30th of April, wishes to procure a SITUATION with a Lady going to India for a MADRAS EAST INDIA AYAH, who has had charge of three children.

Apply to Mrs. MACLAGAN, 41, Priory-road, Kilburn, London, N.W.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

THE COURT CIRCULAR—the Leading Fashionable Journal—is published, price Fivepence, every Saturday Morning, by JOSEPH BRUTON, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE COURT CIRCULAR contains the fullest and most authentic Particulars respecting all Court News and the latest movements in the *bona monde*.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, though a Class Paper, varies its contents with Politics, Literature, Public Amusements, Tales, Essays, and Reviews of Books. Books for Review to be sent early in the week.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, since it has come under the New Management, has more than QUADRUPLIFIED ITS SUBSCRIPTION LIST, which is rapidly increasing with every new number. It is, therefore, an excellent medium for Advertisements intended for the upper classes.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 1/4, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, Corner of Spring-gardens.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s BEDSTEADS, in Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. Full size Iron Bedsteads, 6s. 6d. Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

The Paragon Couch ... 34 guineas.
The Prince of Wales Couch... 34 guineas.
The Prince's Easy Chair ... 30s.
The Duke's Easy Chair ... 25s.
The Vienna Easy Chair ... 35s.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Prices of every article required for completely furnishing a House of any class, post free. This is the largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World.—145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co. for CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!! Good Stout Brussels, at 2s. 4d. per yard. Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!—C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Mortlin, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post. 93, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

CORALIUM SILEX, an entirely new substance for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which will neither discolour nor decay, remaining firm in the mouth, from one to a complete set, without springs, wires, or any visible attachment. It gives the greatest support to all loose or tender teeth, and answers most perfectly the purposes of mastication and articulation. No painful operation required. Prepared only by Mr. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.H. the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Gloucester, the late Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France, &c. At home from eleven till four. No connection with any person in the same profession.—No. 64, Grosvenor street, Grosvenor square.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUM, &c., specially commended at the International Exhibition—Class XII., No. 3556. Single Teeth, from 5s.; Sets, from Five Guineas.—For the successful result and efficacy of their system, vide "Lancet."

JOHN GOSNELL and Co. (formerly PRICE and GOSNELL) invite attention to the following fashionable articles of PERFUMERY.

Patronised by Royalty.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESS. BOUQUET—Rondeletia, Verbena, Opera Bouquets, Wood Violet, Frangipani, &c.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s WARDROBE SCENT BAGS.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE PERFUME.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE SOAP.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE POMADE.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, or Ball-Room Company, emitting on pressure a jet of delicious and refreshing perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any tooth powder—gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON, or newly-invented HAIR BRUSH, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accomplishes the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.

Manufactory—12, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET LONDON.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNRIVALLED in EXTERMINATING Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S GLOSSARY.

GLOSSARY OF JUDICIAL and REVENUE TERMS, and of useful words occurring in official documents relating to the Administration of the Government of British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya, Marathi, Guzarathi, Telugu, Karnata, Tamil, Malayalam, and other Languages, compiled and published under the authority of the hon. the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company. By H. H. WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., &c., &c. 4to. cloth, £2. 2s. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ENGRAVED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AN ATLAS of INDIA, on a scale of four miles to an inch. From Trigonometrical Surveys made for the purpose, being intended to form a complete Map of the whole of India, on a uniform plan, the Sheets being issued separately as they are completed, at 4s. each, or on cloth, in cases, 7s. each.

The following Sheets are published, viz.:

4. Logur, Koorum River.
14. Attok, Peshawar, Jelalabad.
15. Kalabagh, Bunoo.
24. Hussein, Duman.
25. Bumbay.
26. Junjeera, Rutnageriah, Vizia-droog.
- 27 & 41. Goa, Dharwar, Belgaum.
38. Aurangabad, Nasik.
39. Poona.
40. Satara, Bejapoor, Meerut.
41. Goa.
42. North Canara, Mysore, &c.
43. South Canara, Coorg, &c.
44. Part of Malabar.
46. Chamba, Lahoul.
47. Himalaya Mountains.
48. Dehra Doon, Sirhind, and Upper Doon.
49. Delhi, Meerut, &c.
50. Agra, Bhurtpoor, Jeypoor.
54. Nurnulla, Gawilghur.
55. Maiker, Jaulnah, Bassein.
56. Nandair, Kowlas, Beder.
57. Sholapore.
58. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Nizam's Dominions.
59. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Mysore Dominions.
60. Mysore Dominions.
61. Coimbatore, Neilgherry Hills, Malabar.
62. Travancore, Cochin, Hindigul.
63. Tinnevely and Travancore.
65. Himalaya Mountains.
66. Gurliwa, Kumson.
67. Moradabad, Bareilly.
68. Furruckabad, Etawah.
69. North Bundelcund.
70. South Bundelcund.
72. Nagpur.
73. Wargur, Chandah.
74. Nirmul, Mullangoor.
75. Hyderabad.
76. Guntoor, Kurnool, &c.
77. Cuddapah, Nellore, &c.
78. Madras, Arcot, &c.
79. Salem, Trichinopoly.
80. Ramnad, Tanjore.
81. Tuticorin.
87. Lucknow, Oudh.
88. Almorabad.
89. Rewah, part of Mirzapoor.
94. Rajahmundry, Elloor, Coringa.
95. Masulipatam, Mouths of the Kistna.
102. Khatmandu, Ghoreepoor.
103. Ghazeeoor, Dinapoor.
104. Sherghotty, Palanow.
107. Ganjam, Goomsur.
108. Ganjam, part of Vizagapatam.
109. Part of Vizagapatam.
111. Nathpore, Bhowareh.
112. Bhuzulpore, Purneah.
113. Soory, Ramghur.
114. Midnapoor, Chabassa.
115. Cuttack, Balasore.
116. Chilka Lake, Pooree.
124. Lower Assam.
125. Sylhet.
129. Upper Assam.
130. Upper Assam.
131. Munnipoor.
138. North-East part of Assam.

* A small Index Sheet may be had GRATIS, on application.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Published on the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th of each month,

THE HOME NEWS.

PRICE 6d.,

A JOURNAL SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO INDIAN TOPICS AND THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

The HOME NEWS contains a Summary of the Principal Events of the Week—Parliamentary Intelligence, with Full Reports of all Indian Debates—East-India House Reports—Foreign Intelligence—Opinions of the Press—Literature—Law and Police Courts—Political, Clerical, and Miscellaneous News—Arrivals and Departures of Ships from and to the East—List of Passengers Outwards and Home—Army and Navy Promotions and Changes—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Commercial, &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year £1 4s. 0d.
Postage on 48 Numbers 0 4 0

HOME NEWS OFFICES, 65, Parliament-street; and 124, Bishopsgate-street.

Subscribers to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Agency, 24s. per annum in England, are entitled to receive the HOME NEWS free of cost, except for postage, in addition to the use of their Reading Rooms, &c.

ALLEN'S

MAPS OF INDIA & CHINA.

MAP of INDIA; showing the British Territories subdivided into Collectorates, and the position and boundary of each Native State; chiefly compiled from Trigonometrical Surveys, executed by order of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 6 in. high; 5 ft. 8 in. wide. £3; or, on cloth, in a case, £3. 12s. 6d.; or, with rollers and varnished, £3. 3s.

The object kept in view in compiling this map has been to render it available to the greatest possible extent for popular use. For this purpose the names of all stations, civil and military, are inserted, as well as those of all towns and places of note likely to be looked for. To make clear the subdivisions of the whole of the country, both British and native, the limits of the various districts and collectorates, with their names, are distinctly indicated. The railways and telegraphs are laid down, and the trunk roads conspicuously coloured. The newly-acquired district in Burmah is included. To avoid, however, the confusion consequent upon over-crowding, and make the map clear and easy for reference, the names of many small villages, and places of no present importance, have been omitted, and thus a very wide measure of comprehensiveness has been attained, while needless diffusiveness has been avoided.

A GENERAL MAP of INDIA; compiled chiefly from Surveys executed by order of the Honourable East India Company, with the railways and telegraphs. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 3 in. wide; 5 ft. 4 in. high. £2; or, on cloth, in a case, £2. 12s. 6d.; or, with rollers and varnished, £2. 3s.

MAP of the ROUTES in INDIA; with Tables of Distances between the principal Towns and Military Stations. On one sheet—Size 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 9s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

In this map are given the whole of the military and civil stations, together with the principal towns, the villages being omitted, so as to make the stations more prominent. The colouring defines the boundaries of the three Presidencies and shows also the railways and telegraphs.

MAP of INDIA and CHINA, BURMAH, SIAM, the MALAY PENINSULA, and the EMPIRE of ANAM. On two sheets—Size, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; 5 ft. 4 in. high. 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

MAP of AFGHANISTAN, and the ADJACENT COUNTRIES. On one sheet—Size 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 9s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

MAP of CHINA, from the most Authentic Sources of Information. One large sheet—Size, 2 ft. 7 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 8s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 11s.

A MAP of the WESTERN PROVINCES of HINDOOSTAN, the PUNJAB, CABOOL, SINDE, BHAWULPORE, &c., including all the States between Candahar and Allahabad. On four sheets—Size, 4 ft. 4 in. wide; 4 ft. 2 in. high. 30s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £3; rollers, and varnished, £2. 10s.

MAP of ARABIA, from all the most recent Authorities, by order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. Size, 3 ft. 3 in. high; 4 ft. 3 in. wide. On cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

HAND-BOOK to the MAPS of INDIA, giving the Latitude and Longitude of all places of note. By Major H. V. STEPHEN, late of Bengal Army Revenue Survey Department. In 18mo, bound, price 5s.

MAP of INDIA; from the most recent Authorities, showing the railways and telegraphs. On two sheets. Size, 2 ft. 10 in. wide; 3 ft. 3 in. high. 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1s. 1s.

MAP of the STEAM COMMUNICATION and OVERLAND ROUTES between ENGLAND, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA. In a case, 14s.; on rollers, and varnished, 16s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES.
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. per BOTTLE.
TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a basin of water being alone necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.

WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON AND SON,
Merchants and Drysalers,
10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BUSH-LANE, LONDON.

N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.
Retail of Chemists.

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA,
and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other monies realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the **COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £130,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C.,
and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-
street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street

DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.

GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION
(Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.

Commanding Capital, £500,000.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.

Registered in May, 1864.

The following are duty-paid prices:—

Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 58s.
Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 48s., 54s.,
and upwards.

Champagnes—Epernay, 39s.; Imperial Sillery, 48s. and
54s. E. Cluquot's, 58s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and
others, 60s.

Clarets.—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s.
Clarets.—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.

All other French or German Wines in proportion.
For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption,
samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq.,
Manager, 190, Regent-street.

EAST-INDIA WINE COMPANY, 55,
Parliament-street, London, S.W.—The following choice
WINES delivered CARRIAGE FREE to every railway station in
the Kingdom, and to all parts of London and its environs:—

Per Doz.

SHERRY Good 36s.

Superior Pale 42s. and 48s.

Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold, 46s. and 44s.

Very Choice, Pale or Gold 54s.

PORT Fine Crusted 42s., 44s., and 46s.

Superior Old Crusted 48s. and 54s.

Very Fine Becwing ditto 60s.

Ditto ditto, in pints 33s.

CLARET St. Julien, Larose, Second and

Third Growth 36s. to 54s.

Chateau Lafitte, Margaux and La-

tour, First Growth 78s.

MADEIRA East India 63s. to 72s.

West India 48s. to 60s.

Direct 36s. to 54s.

MARSALA Finest quality 30s.

BUCELLAS Superior 36s. to 42s.

VIOMIA Finest 32s.

CHAMPAGNE Fine Sparkling 48s. to 54s.

Finest quality 72s.

Ditto pints 36s.

MOSELLE Finest Sparkling 78s.

HOCK Ditto ditto 78s.

OTHER GERMAN AND FRENCH WINES.

Bottles charged 2s., and Hampers or Cases 1s. per dozen, and
allowed for if returned.

WINE IN WOOD SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM THE DOCKS, OR
FOR EXPORTATION.
Orders and Communications to be addressed to
CHARLES JAY, Manager,
East India Wine Company,
55, Parliament-street, S.W.

The above Wines may be ordered through Messrs GRIND-
LAY and Co., East India Army Agents, 55, Parliament-
street, S.W.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY CHANDELIER, S,

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Porcelain, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIER, S,

WALL LIGHTS, & LUSTRES, FOR GAS & CANDLES, TABLE GLASS, &c.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £2.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.

Established 1807.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

WATERPROOFS FOR INDIA, THE COLONIES, AND HOME.

EDMISTON AND SON,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY WATERPROOF CLOTHING GUARANTEED TO WITH-
STAND THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

THE POCKET SIPHONIA, twelve ounces, 40s., to 50s. This coat can be carried in the pocket. Stout Siphonias, 35s. Shooting Boots and every requisite for the Sportsman. Portable Folding Baths, Air Beds, Water Beds for Invalids, Pillows, &c. Portable India Rubber Boats, designed expressly for the Indian Rivers, to carry one or more persons, weighing from 10 lbs. to 40 lbs. Price £10. 10s. to £21. 10s., folding in a compass of three feet.

THE SIPHONIA DEPOT, 5, Charing-cross (late 69, Strand), London.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

AT

DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.

DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.

DEANE'S—Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.

DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.

DEANE'S—Papier Macché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.

DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loyall's and other patent improvements.

DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.

DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.

DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three light glass from 63s.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.

DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.

DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.

DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.

DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns, French and English.

DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.

DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong, and serviceable.

DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.

DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manufactured on their own premises, and of the very best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE AND CO. (Opening to the Monument), **LONDON-BRIDGE.**

CHRISTIAN AND RATHBONE,

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,

11, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS and OUTFITS for Ladies, Officers, Cadets, and Civilians, of the best quality, at the lowest prices for cash. Estimates will be forwarded on application, showing the entire cost of OUTFIT and PASSAGE via the CAPE, or OVERLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1792. 11, WIGMORE-STREET.

This day is published, Second Edition, with upwards of 400 Illustrations, price 18s. 6d.,

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR;

Being an accurate and detailed account of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race are subjected together with the latest mode of treatment and the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, Esq., M.R.C.V.S.

"A book which should be in the possession of all who keep horses."

London: Wm. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

GENTLEMEN WITH TENDER FEET.

J. CHAPPEL, 388, Strand, W.C., Boot-maker, and Professor of Fitting, begs to call the attention of such to his method of measuring, by which he guarantees, at the first trial, to produce a fit unprecedented for comfort, yet combined with the most fashionable shape. Those gentlemen on whom bootmakers have practised unsuccessfully are particularly solicited by J. C., who will undertake to fit them at once, however difficult. Established 1825. Inventor of the "Pulvinar" or Cushion Boots. Ladies' show rooms first floor.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS. No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address.

Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

* Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.

The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month, and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AND GENERAL STEAM AGENCY, AND GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANTS. DISPOSED, and PASSAGES engaged to all parts of the world. Baggage collected and shipped. Insurances effected, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, and ADEN—Overland, 4th and 20th of every month. BOMBAY and ADE—Overland, 12th and 27th. CHINA, SINGAPORE, and EASTERN SEAS—Overland, 4th and 20th.

AUSTRALIA and MAURITIUS—Overland, 20th. INDIA, CHINA and AUSTRALIA—Via Cape of Good Hope, per Clipper Ships, weekly.

Prospectuses, with through rate to 500 places, free on application.

G. W. WHEATLEY and Co. (late Waghorn), 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; CHAPLIN'S, Regent-circus, W., and 23, Regent-street, S.W.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES

to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales. On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Port de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORN, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 33, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA.

The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steamship **INDIANA**, 2,365 tons, 300-horse power, JOHN SMYTH, Command, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 15th of APRIL, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 20th of APRIL, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent Ship, built expressly for the Indian trade has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess.

The average passage of this Company's steamers last season seventy days to Madras; the *Calcutta* having performed the voyage in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.

The line will be continued on the 20th of June, and on the 20th of each succeeding month, with the strictest punctuality, by one of the Company's magnificent fleet of auxiliary screw steamships.

For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Broker, ALFRED BREIT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Minster-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE of PARCELS to or from INDIA.

The ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited) undertakes to CONVEY PARCELS between ENGLAND and the principal places in the INTERIOR of INDIA. The Company's vessels ply on the Ganges, between Calcutta and Allahabad; and on the Indus and Sutlej, between Kurrachee, Moultan, and Feroz-pore; taking goods also for the Upper Indus, in correspondence with the new line of the Punjab Government. The Company carries at through rates, by road and railway, as well as by river.—For tariff of charges apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Office, 9, Billiter-street, London.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The greatest

and most useful invention of the day, **AQUA AMARELLA**,—Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and Co., Three King-court, Lombard-street, Perfumers to Her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Aqua Amarella has none of the properties of dye; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. Price one guinea per bottle.

NO MORE ERUPTIONS on the SKIN.

MOLLARD'S PERFUMED TOILET SULPHUR SOAP and CREAM, entirely free from any unpleasant smell, and are sovereign remedies against fever, local or chronic cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, pains in the joints, &c. The Cream possesses all the properties of the renowned Barège Waters for baths. Recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prospectus and testimonials sent on application.

Sold wholesale and retail by F. Newberry and Sons, 45, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ditchfield and Hainway, 63, Oxford-street; G. Jozan, 49, Haymarket; T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard; P. A. Gerard, 390, Strand; Hambridge and Pound, 60, Leather-lane; and at the Central Depot, 2, Rupert-street, Coventry-street, W.

CORYZINE.—This invaluable, non-sternu-

tative POADER, employed like Snuff, affords instantaneous relief in incipient cases of cold, Influenza or Coryza, the sense of suffocation with excessive secretion supervening, being in both cases effectually removed. To those subject to this distressing complaint it is confidently recommended as a sure remedy.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; post free, 1s. 3d. and 3s. 1d. in stamps, by MARSHALL and MELLIN, English and Foreign Chemists, 16, Tichborne-street, opposite the County Fire Office, Regent-street.

THE BEAUTIES of the EAST—All that

can preserve and enhance the charms of woman, youth, and beauty.—Madame RACHEL begs leave to inform the nobility, aristocracy, and her lady patrons, that she has just received a costly consignment of ARABIAN PREPARATIONS, which render the hair, teeth, and complexion beautiful beyond comparison; and the choicest Arabian perfumes—the simile of which was presented in golden vases by the ladies of Paris to the Empress Eugénie, and have gained for her the patronage of royalty.—Can be selected at, or forwarded from, her Drawing-room Saloon, 47a, New Bond-street.

"INDIAN BAE" for Diarrhoea, Dysentery,

&c. Imported by J. G. GOULD, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 198, Oxford-street, corner of Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so harmful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the TRUSS (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

MR. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

" Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 6d.

" An Umbilical Truss—42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.,

&c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm disorders in Children and Adults has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to three given once or twice a week will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and sold in Tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER

is unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities. In bottles, 3s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. each. Curry and Multigutwary Paste, in jars, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. each. Royal Combination Pickle in Bottles 2s. each.

LIST OF CONDIMENTS, &c.,

Prepared by PAYNE and Co., at the Belasco Bungalow, Calcutta.

Bottles.	Bottles.
Pindaree Chutnee 1s. 6d. & 3s.	Tamarind Fish ... 2s. 6d. & 3s.
Bengal Club ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Balachow ... 1s. 6d.
Green Mango ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Genuine Cayenne 1s. and 2s.
Ca-limere ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Nepaul Pepper ... 1s.
Lucknow (sweet) ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Guava Jell ... 2s. 6d. 5s.
Curry Sauce ... 1s. 6d.	Preserved Mangoes 2s. 2s. 6d.
Tap ... 1s. 6d.	Do. Jamaica
Pickled Limes ... 1s. 6d.	Ginger ... from 3s. 6d.
Pickled Mangoes 2s. 6d. & 5s.	Do. Chinese
Esseuce of Chillies 1s. 9d.	Ginger ... 1 Jar 5s. and 10s.

Genuine Arrowroot, 1 lb. tins, 2s.; 7 lb. tins, 10s. 6d. each. PAYNE and Co., Foreign Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, and Importers of Indian Delicacies, 328, Regent-street, and 46, Mortimer-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic.

Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger and Camomile.

GINGER has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine, and combined with camomile, it is the most efficient stomachic tonic known, for while the ginger relieves the stomach from distension and flatulency, arising from impaired digestion, the camomile strengthens the coats of the stomach, and by that means gives it a healthy and invigorating tone. So highly concentrated is this preparation, it is unimpaired by age or climate, and well adapted for exportation. In Gout, Spasms, Dysentery, Cholera, or those complaints incidental to tropical climates, it is invaluable, as in numerous cases a dose or two has checked and frequently cured most alarming attacks. No family should be without it. Sold in half-pints, quarter-pints, and one-eighth pints.

Agreeable Seidlitz Powder, in one bottle, protected by a case, with measure and spoon included. The advantage of this preparation is the perfect combination of the solid ingredients of the Seidlitz Spring in one compound powder.

It is very cooling and refreshing, well adapted for exportation, or travellers by land or sea.

Aromatic Tincture of Quinodine.—For the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria.

No person exposed to the influence or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with the principle as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria.—Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent street, London, W.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND,

this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

PRITCHARD'S DANDELION, CAMO-

MILE, RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS.—This peculiar preparation of Dandelion acts particularly on the liver, thus avoiding the use of mercurials, and will be found invaluable to parties suffering from a sluggish state of that organ, or who have resided in India or other hot climates; whilst the well known stomachic efficacy of camomile, rhubarb, and ginger, renders these pills the most happy combination possible; and as many are at a loss for a safe remedy they will find this medicine a great convenience, which may be resorted to by all persons at any age, under any circumstances, and without the least inconvenience.

Prepared by W. Pritchard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London, in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNE-

SIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

It is prepared (in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength) by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

TWOFOLD EXTRAORDINARY CURE

EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Mr. J. Webb, Boot and Shoemaker, Chapel-street, Cahireevin, Ireland, writes under date Jan. 10, 1863, that he had been afflicted for seventeen years with a most dreadful asthmatic cough and shortness of breath, and latterly was also subject to benumbed sensations in his limbs, attended with heavy drowsy feelings, which threatened an apoplectic fit. In alarm he consulted the most skilful of the profession within many miles of his residence without avail, and fruitlessly used every means recommended by friend, till he heard of the repute of Holloway's remedies, and resolved, with death staring him in the face, to give them a trial. They immediately relieved, and ultimately cured him.

VIRTUE BROTHERS & CO.,

1, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row.

NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS.**HISTORY OF ENGLAND DURING THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD.** By JOHN GEORGE PHILLIMORE.*[In preparation.]*

In 1 vol., post 8vo., cloth, gilt top, price 12s.

SHAKESPERE'S HOME at NEW PLACE, Stratford-upon-Avon. A History of New Place, from its Original Erection by Sir Hugh Clopton, 1490, to its Destruction in 1759, together with an Account of the 'Great Garden,' accompanied with Illustrations, Copies of Fines, Indentures, &c. Pedigrees of the Shakespeares and Clopton Families, a Ground Plan of the Estates at New Place, and Plan of Excavations lately made. By Rev. J. C. M. BELLEW.

In 1 vol. fcp. 8vo., antique, price 3s. 6d.

PATTIE DURANT; a Tale of 1662. By CYCILA, Author of "Aunt Dorothy's Will," "Passing Clouds," &c.

Fcp. 8vo., 7s. 6d., cloth lettered,

NAOMI; or, the Last Days of Jerusalem. By Mrs. J. B. WEBB. New Edition, with Designs by Gilbert, and View and Plan of Jerusalem.

In fcp. 8vo., price 3s. 6d., cloth gilt,

THE PRINCE of the HOUSE of DAVID; or, Three Years in the Holy City. Edited by the Rev. Professor J. H. INGRAHAM, Rector of St. John's Church, Mobile. Illustrated with Engravings.

In super royal 8vo., price 10s. 6d., cloth gilt; or 21s. in morocco,

WALKS ABOUT JERUSALEM and its ENVIRONS. Illustrated by 24 Engravings on Steel, two Maps, and many superior Woodcuts.

19th edition, 800 pp. 8vo., cloth, strongly bound, 21s.; or in calf, 26s.

TABLES of SIMPLE INTEREST for every Day in the Year, at 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 per cent. per annum, from £1 to £100, &c. By JAMES LAURIE. "In the great requisites of simplicity of arrangement and comprehensiveness, we have none better adapted for general use."—*M. Calloch's Commercial Dictionary.*

Third Edition, 8vo., cloth, 7s.

HIGH RATE TABLES, at 5, 0, 7, 8, 9, and 9½ per cent. per annum, from 1 day to 100 days. By JAMES LAURIE.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

The Prize Medal was awarded to Messrs. VIRTUE "for the publication of WEALE'S Series."—See Jurors' Reports, class 29.

WEALE'S RUDIMENTARY SERIES.

In 1 vol., limp cloth, price 5s. 6d.,

A MANUAL of the MOLLUSCA; or, a Rudimentary Treatise on Recent and Fossil Shells. By S. P. WOODWARD, Associate of the Linnean Society, &c. Illustrated by A. N. Waterhouse and J. W. Lowry. Forming Vols. LXXII. to LXXV.* of Weale's Rudimentary Series.

Fifth edition, in 12mo., limp cloth, pp. 170, price 1s.

A TREATISE on MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS. By J. F. HEATHER, M.A., of the Royal Academy, Woolwich. Being Vol. XXXII. of Weale's Rudimentary Series.**WEALE'S EDUCATIONAL SERIES.**12mo., cloth limp, 3s. 6d., cloth boards 4s. 6d., half morocco 5s., **DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**—A new Dictionary of the English Tongue, as spoken and written; above 100,000 words, or 50,000 more than in any existing work, by the same, 3 vols. in 1. By HYDE CLARKE, D.C.L.

Second edition, in 1 vol. 12mo., limp cloth, pp. 600,

OUTLINES of the HISTORY of ENGLAND; a Text-book for the use of Colleges and the Higher Classes in Schools. By W. DOUGLAS HAMILTON, of U.M. State Paper-office. Being Vols. I. to IV. of Weale's Educational Series.

Second edition, in 1 vol. 12mo., limp cloth, price 2s. 6d.,

OUTLINES of the HISTORY of GREECE. By W. D. HAMILTON and E. LEVEN, M.A. Forming Vols. V. and VI. of Weale's Educational Series.

In 1 vol. 12mo., limp cloth, price 2s. 6d.,

OUTLINES of the HISTORY of ROME. By EDWARD LEVEN, M.A. Forming Vols. VII. and VIII. of Weale's Educational Series.**WEALE'S CLASSICAL SERIES.****ARISTOPHANES; a New Edition.** Edited by C. S. D. TOWNSEND, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

12mo. boards, price 2s.

CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES on the GALLIC WAR; with Grammatical and Explanatory Notes in English, and a Geographical Index.

12mo. boards, price 1s.

A NEW LATIN DELECTUS, Extracts from Classical Authors, with Vocabularies and Explanatory Notes.

VIRTUE BROTHERS, & CO., 1, AMEN CORNER.

In two vols. 8vo., with Chromo-Lithographic Illustrations, price 26s.

THE POLISH CAPTIVITY:

An Account of the present Position and Prospects of the Poles in the Kingdom of Poland, and in the Polish Provinces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Author of "Russians at Home."

"A portion of this book on Poland by Mr. Sutherland Edwards has already appeared in our columns, though apparently such a small portion that it is substantially a new as well as a highly opportune production."—*The Times*, April 2, 1863."Mr. Sutherland Edwards not only understands his subject, but what is far more important and uncommon, his readers. He tells his audience precisely the facts which they are desirous to know. The 'Polish Captivity' is full of light but suggestive sketches, *pièces justificatives* of historic value, national songs and stories, descriptions of Polish towns, Polish nobilities, and Polish women, and is, besides, a book an English lady might read with twice the ease of Mr. Trollope's latest novel."—*Spectator*, March 28, 1863.

"The book in which Mr. Sutherland Edwards has depicted the 'Polish Captivity' would have been valuable at any time, but the opportuneness of its arrival so enhances its merits, that it is certain to command a greater than ordinary success. It is a subject which few writers are competent to deal with, but Mr. Edwards possesses special qualifications for the task. Personal experience has made him well acquainted with Poland and the Poles; the interest he takes in their fortunes has led him to study the question of their wrongs with zeal and assiduity, and his acquaintance with Slavonic languages

enables him to make use of stores of information which are unserviceable to the ordinary student. Consequently, he is entitled to speak with authority, and his opinions on the condition, feelings, and prospects of the various nations which he describes deserve a very different hearing from that which we should give to the crude theories formed by a careless traveller passing hastily through an unfamiliar land."—*London Review*, March 28, 1863."Mr. Sutherland Edwards visited Poland in the interval between the Warsaw massacre and the breaking out of the insurrection. What he saw he has described simply, but forcibly. Few English writers are so likely as he to form a correct judgment on any matter connected with Russia or Poland. His acquaintance with each of these countries, its people, its language, and its literature, gives him advantages which few other travellers possess. In wandering with him about the streets of Warsaw, we feel that we are in the hands of a trustworthy guide, one who can tell us what the people are chattering about, and who can explain the written mysteries which, under the veil of an unknown tongue, elude our baffled eyes. Mr. Edwards's book will be read with deep interest. It is well written, and the narratives are well constructed."—*Athenæum*, March 21, 1863.

London: W. H. ALLEN and CO., No. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

This Day is published, in One Handsome Octavo Volume, with Seventy-two Illustrations on Wood, by VIZETELLY, LOUDAN, NICHOLLS, and HART. Also, with a Map. Price £1. 6s.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

CONTAINING—

PART I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The Channel and Channel Islands—Alderney, Orkney, and the Casquets—Island and Coast of Guernsey—Islands and Rocks near Guernsey—Jersey and adjacent Rocks—Chausey, Arcepelago and the Minquiers—Climate, Meteorology, and Sanitary Condition.

PART II.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Vegetable Productions Natural to the Islands—Animals in the Islands and adjacent Seas—Geology and Mineralogy, Ancient Formations, Modern Destruction and Renovation—Fauna and Flora considered in reference to their Physical Geography and Geology.

PART III.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Pagan and Legendary Period—German Period—Norman Conquest to the beginning of the Civil Wars—Civil Wars—Accession of William the Third to Present Time—Antiquities and Archaeology—Language and Literature.

PART IV.—ECONOMICS AND TRADE.

Agriculture—Horticulture—Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures—Constitution and Laws—Manners and Customs—Principal Public Institutions—Hints to Tourists—Money, Weights, and Measures—Statistics.

BY DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

AND

ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

The Illustrations drawn on Wood expressly for the Work, by PAUL J. NITTEL, Member of the London Society of Painters in Water Colours.

"The 'Channel Islands' is an excellent book of its class—well conceived, well written, well illustrated, well printed. It is the produce of many hands, and every hand a good one. Nearly every thing which a man can desire to know about Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark—about their history, Geography, and natural history—Professor Ansted and Dr. Latham have contrived to tell. Altogether the contents of the volume are as varied and interesting as a well-sustained drama; and to this drama no more graceful and picturesque scenery could have been furnished than we find in the illustrations so profusely given by artists worthy of the subject and equal to their worth—Paul Nitel and M. Pierre Le Lièvre. The result is not a merely handsome volume of the old 'Keepsake' style, made to sell and be looked at, but a book of rare merit and value, made for instruction and delight, to be read with pleasure and to be referred to with profit."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 15, 1862.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

GARDNERS'**LAMPS**

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the PUNKAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM ~~25~~ 2s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

H. & J. GARDNER,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS

(Four Doors from Trafalgar-square).

ESTABLISHED 1752.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.**Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.****Class VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines.**

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND

78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2s. 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas; also single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells. Geological Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammer, all the recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand. Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. TENNANT, at 149, Strand, W.C.

LONDON:—Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.—April 6, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 577.]

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	309
BENGAL:—	
The Little War in the Eastern Hills	310
Sir Charles Jackson	311
Distribution of School Prizes at Lahore by Sir R. Montgomery	311
The Rajah of Kupurtallah	312
Miscellaneous	313
Shipping and Commercial	318
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	318
Shipping and Commercial	319
CHINA	
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	320
DOMESTIC	325
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Puttyghur and Moradabad	326
The Native Hospital at Calcutta	326
The Education Durbar at Lahore	326
Waste Lands and Open Civil Service Competition	326
Punkah-pulling—A New Invention for it	327
St. John's College, Agra	327
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	327
Shipping and Domestic	328
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	328
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	328

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	March 9	Burmah (Rangoon)	March 3
Madras	" 15	Bombay	" 15
Agra	" 10	Ceylon	" 17
China (Hong Kong)		March 1.	

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 15th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails, via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
1 oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 1/2 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 1/2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each, when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, for all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
1 oz. 0s. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 2d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton.
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 2 oz. 4s. 0d. | 3 oz. 5s. 0d.

Via Marseilles.
1 oz. 1s. 3d. | 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 9d. | 1 oz. 3s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE have no intelligence of much importance from India by the present mail; in fact, we have not had a duller budget of Indian news for a long time.

The 10th of March was observed at Madras as a general holiday, in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales with Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

The Viceroy is still continuing his almost regal progress through the Northern Provinces.

In his addresses to the native princes and nobles and chieftains, though courteous and conciliatory in the main, he does not hesitate to give them sundry not very palatable hints that the British Indian Government has a powerful military force, a "large and gallant army," at its disposal, and however well inclined to peace, is thoroughly prepared to punish malcontents and rebels. He recommends them to instruct their dependants that they are all now bound to be faithful to their sovereign lady, her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of Hindostan. Perhaps such hints are not all ill-timed, for we have rumours of discontent and intrigue amongst some of the Mahratta followers of Nana Sahib, and seditious letters have been discovered to be in circulation in several districts, especially in that of Oude, exciting the believers in the Koran to rise against her Majesty's Government. Some of the parties implicated have been arrested.

Every now and then reports are revived respecting the defunct Nana Sahib. British blood is occasionally warmed with the hope that the rascal still lives, and will be made to swing in the air from the gallows tree. The wish is father to the thought. But there really is no good reason to doubt the result of the inquiries instituted by Government at Katmandoo, and by an emissary of the *Englishman*. It was now pretty definitely concluded that he had really died very miserably of jungle fever. We may mention an undoubted fact that is strongly confirmatory of this decision—namely, that the Nana's two youngest wives are now in the harem of Jung Bahadoor, and they would not surely be there if the ferocious Nana were still in the land of the living.

We have nothing new to record about Sir Charles Trevelyan and his proceedings. He is quietly busy in preparing his budget. When the Mahomedan community presented him an address and asked for relief from "unnecessary and oppressive taxation," and alluded rather awkwardly to his "known aversion" to such taxation, he took good care, in his reply, to pass over so ticklish a subject. He is more diplomatic a good deal than he used to be;—"High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect."

Mr. Harrington's Waste Lands Bill has passed into law. Waste lands must now, instead of being advertised for sale for one month only, be advertised for a quarter of a year; and instead of the lapse of one year subsequent to sale debarring the original proprietors from all claim, a suit for compensation may be instituted at any time within three years. Special courts of three judges are to be appointed to adjudicate on such claims.

The Governor-general has issued a most complimentary notification on the subject of the services of Mr. Turnbull, the chief engineer of the East Indian Railway Company:

"His Excellency the Viceroy will not fail to bring to the favourable notice of her Majesty's Government the long and excellent services of Mr. Turnbull, who, having been the first railway engineer employed in India, has now happily seen the portion of this great work on which he was more particularly engaged brought to a close after many years of arduous and persevering labour, under circumstances of unusual difficulty, with the most complete satisfaction to his employers and to the Government, and with the highest credit to himself."

The progress of the railway (begun in 1851) has been at the rate of about ninety miles a year, which, considering the nature of the climate, the slow proceedings of native workmen, and the interruptions occasioned by the great mutiny and the Sonthal rebellion, is highly satisfactory. Lord Elgin expressed his astonishment at the surpassing magnitude of the works of the noble girder bridge over the Soane.

It is said that Sir Arthur Buller, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and now member of Parliament for Devonport, is about to have a seat in the Council for India. Sir Arthur Buller was a private pupil of the famous Thomas Carlyle, who, in his *Life of Stirling*, calls him "the handsomest man in England." According to the vulgar proverb,

"handsome is that handsome does." Sir Arthur Buller, though so fitted to shine in a ball-room, or "caper nimbly in a lady's chamber," has shown himself possessed of powers adapted for higher purposes. When on the Bench at Calcutta he was considered a first-rate criminal lawyer, and now that he is going to legislate for British India we trust that he will be of good service to the State, and advance his own reputation as a public man.

The Home Government has required that whenever a regimental lieutenant-colonel who has retired under the annuity scheme, and whose name has therefore been retained on the list, shall be removed from that list either by death or by any casualty amongst the colonels, the fact of such removal and the occasion of it may be notified in General Orders. As an instance of the economical tendencies influencing the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, it may be mentioned that the premature condemnation of rifles and other valuable arms has become the subject of a General Order, directing that all rifles condemned by station committees shall be sent to the grand arsenal for inspection and closer scrutiny.

The Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank, lately formed in London with a capital of a million sterling, was expected to commence business in Kurrachee immediately.

We noticed in our editorial column some numbers back the case of the mutinous native students of the Calcutta Medical College, when so many students seceded in a body because one of them had been taken before the police and punished for abstracting medicines from the dispensing department. The matter was submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, who has since very quietly rebuked the students for their folly, and given them permission to return to the College. They are let off, perhaps, a little too easily, for native students, are but too ready to perplex their immediate superiors by withdrawing in a body as often as they fancy that even one fellow-student has been aggrieved. The disgrace of one of their number is always supposed by them to be shared by the whole body.

The Khoonds of the hill tracts of Orissa are still wretched savages, in spite of their proximity to more civilized races. The British Government has done all it could, in the way of friendly intervention, to put a stop to their human sacrifices, and the murder of aged parents; but these practices, though partially checked, still continue, more or less openly. Some British officers were lately sent amongst them to survey the country. The chiefs and priests took the alarm. They regarded it as the first step towards the annexation of their country, and the destruction of their religion. The British officers called a great meeting of the chiefs, at which it was explained that the survey was intended for the benefit of their country, and the British were their friends and well-wishers. The chiefs were soothed and flattered, and they finally consented to the survey of the country.

The applications for admission to the Staff Corps continue, as will be seen by reference to our Official Gazette (Bengal), to be very numerous.

The Bill to create a municipal corporation for Calcutta has been referred to the consideration of a Select Committee. The Bill is

under the auspices of the Hon. Ashley Eden. It proposes to entrust justices of the peace, selected by Government among the ratepayers, with the control of the municipal administration of the town. The Lieutenant-governor reserves to himself the right to select from the body of justices a chairman of the corporation, with a salary of Rs. 3,000.

His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon left for Kandy on the 4th of March.

Mr. Farrell, the engineer, has commenced with great vigour on the new Ceylon Railway. He has procured labourers and bullocks from Bombay.

Colonel Halden, commanding the corps of Royal Engineers stationed at Ceylon, has been suspended by order of the Major-general. The cause of this proceeding has not yet been made known.

We have mentioned before that the 10th of March was kept as a general holiday at Madras, but the Government of Ceylon seems to be not very demonstrative in its loyalty. It is said that the Colonial Secretary searched the official records for a precedent, and finding none to the purpose decided that there should be no public rejoicings on the occasion.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Auction Company it was resolved, after a long discussion, that "the affairs of the company be wound up." Mr. Yule, the present acting manager, was appointed to act as liquidator on a salary of Rs. 500.

FLAX.—We are sorry to learn from a very recent Government Record (Feb. 28), "that the experiment of growing flax on the Neilgherries and in Wynaud, so far as it has yet been tried, has been unsuccessful."—Several competent parties who have engaged in the cultivation of the plant, furnish a bad account of the result.—*Madras Athenæum*, March 5.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. gen. D. G. Scott, late H.E.I.C.S. Bengal, at Wooden-house, Roxburghshire, April 5. Dr. A. W. Crozier, at Debra or Mussoorie. Maj. Edmund Sweetenham, Bengal Inv. Estab., at Dehra, aged 67, March 6.

BOMBAY.—Maj. gen. D. Forbes, Bombay army, in Upper Brunswick-place, Brighton, April 2.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. col. P. Fenwick, commanding H.M.'s 69th Foot, at Port St. George, March 4. Lieut. James R. Kiddan, 72nd Highlanders, at Mow, Jan. 30.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. R. Davies, Mrs. H. G. Temple and infant, Mr. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Pasley, Mr. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Pardon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth, Mr. D. Monteth, Dr. Watson, Mr. Begg, Mr. Snellgrove, Mr. and Mrs. D. Costa and child, Mrs. Reynon and two children, Gen. and Mrs. Fleming, Hon. Mr. Edmondstone, Capt. and Mrs. Kerr and two children, Mrs. Impey and two children, Mr. Baylis, Mr. W. Newton, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. J. S. Livermore. From MADRAS.—Mrs. and two Misses Furlong, Col. Law, Mons. and Mme. Gravier, Mme. and Melle Gravier. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Couits. From MALTA.—Mr. Weguelin, Mr. A. Todd, Mr. Tollemache, Mr. Dandrian.

Expected at Southampton.

Per S.T. Ellora, April 16th.—From CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Rennie and child, Mr. J. Abney, Col. and Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Biddy and three children, Mrs. Hunter and child, Mr. and Mrs. Skelton, Capt. C. Hubbard, Capt. L. Ivis, Mrs. Tomkinson, Mr. C. Forster, Miss Engle, Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. T. Owen, Mr. J. Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. Tronson and two infants. From MADRAS.—Mr. J. Houston, Mr. J. H. Goldie, Mrs. Freeze and child, Miss Ireland and infant, Mr. Lawford, Capt. Barwise. From HONG KONG.—Rev. Mr. Fleming, Mrs. Fleming and two infants, Mrs. Wade and child, Mrs. Birley, Mr. Frankiss. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Price, Mr. Evans. From MALTA.—Prince and Princess Leiningen, Maj. Blagrove, Mrs. Capt. Blagrove.

BENGAL.

THE LITTLE WAR IN THE EASTERN HILLS.

Official telegrams have, during the last few weeks, occasionally apprised the public of the capture of stockades and rebel leaders with unpronounceable names, in the Cossyah and Jynteah hills. These announcements of the results of the small war we are waging have more or less excited the curiosity of a tax-paying community to know what is really going on, and this we now propose to gratify by describing the late occurrences and present position of affairs in that part of our empire.

The flattering hopes raised by General Showers' account of his military promenade through the hills, in the early part of last year, and his sanguine report to Government of the complete pacification of the country, were rudely dispelled in September last, by the refusal of the hill chiefs to attend at the Lieutenant-Governor's durbar, and by the subsequent general rising of the tribes. At the close of the rainy season the 33rd N.I., dispersed in posts over the hills and prostrated by sickness, were unable to move out of their defences. The 44th Regiment, a corps chiefly composed of Ghoorkas and hill men, and a detachment of the 28th Punjab Infantry alone held in check the rebels, who were daily increasing in numbers and audacity. At this juncture affairs looked so serious that Government were at last aroused to believe in the reports of the local officers, and in November the 21st Punjab Infantry, a mountain train battery, and Rattray's Sikhs, were ordered to the hills, where Colonel Dunsford, C.B., had been appointed to the command of the troops to be employed. Collecting troops and supplies in a hostile country, where coolies are the only means of carriage, is tedious work, and it was not till New Year's Day that the 33rd N.I., utterly unfitted by sickness for any hard service, were deported safely from the hills, and the offensive was actively assumed.

On the 2nd of January the rebel stockades of Non Barai and Oomkoi were assaulted and taken. The stockades were found to be formidable, and if courageously defended would doubtless have entailed considerable loss in their capture; they consisted of a wall some sixteen feet high, composed of massive trunks of trees, which were firmly imbedded in a five feet parapet of rocks and earth. Such a work, bristling with a *chevaux de frise* of pointed bamboos, and surrounded by an abattis, was unbreachable by any but siege train guns, and could only be entered by escalade. Bullets, arrows, rocks, stones, and spears were freely used by the defenders; but the entrance of the first man was the signal for their flight, and as the stockades were always constructed with a good line of retreat into impenetrable jungle, the loss suffered by them was doubtless small, and was chiefly caused by the vertical fire from the howitzers previous to the assault. Fighting from behind such a defence the rebels were in comparative safety from either the bayonets or bullets of our soldiers, who at the moment of victory were balked of the fruits of their work, by the escape of the enemy. On the 4th January the stockade of Oomkoi, a rather more formidable work was in like manner carried by storm. It was here that Colonel Richardson, whose experiences of Kossyah fighting were so invaluable, was severely wounded. The capture of these three stockades may be said to have ended the campaign in the Southern hills; the rebels were scattered, and the troops were for the next ten days employed in hunting them out of the deep valleys where they had taken refuge. During the latter part of January, the southern districts having been effectually cleared, posts of occupation were established, and the scene of operations was shifted to the northern part of the country. Here no stockades had been constructed, the rebels having apparently trusted to the nature of their fastnesses to protect them from invasion, where thick forests and precipitous ravines seemed almost to warrant the belief in their inaccessibility. The movement of any massed body of troops in such a country being

alike impracticable and useless, detachments were pushed forward, which, spreading out in every direction, left no means untried of harassing the rebels. The hardy Punjabees and active Ghoorkas, making light of all difficulties, burned and plundered the rebel villages, discovered and confiscated their hidden stores of grain, and captured or killed the rebels themselves, in places where they least expected an enemy to penetrate.

These active measures are now bearing fruit, and once more we are beginning to hope the rebellion may be coming to an end. Many hundreds have already tendered their submission, and by this time the remainder have, we may confidently anticipate, surrendered. The lesson thus for the first time thoroughly taught to these unruly mountaineers has been bitter and sharp; we trust that it may be as lasting. But such is the difficulty of governing utter savages that it is impossible to predict quiet for any length of time, and an ill-judged order or a tyrannical official may cause the events of this cold weather to be repeated in the next; but we have good faith in Colonel Haughton's energy and judgment, and sincerely hope that the exertions of our troops may at last have impressed upon the Cossyah mind the futility of either defying or attempting to escape from the British authority. The great difficulty experienced by the civil officers in dealing with these tribes is that of communication with them. Not an official in the hills can speak the language (Cossyah) sufficiently well to be able to do without an interpreter, and as there is no written Cossyah character it is impossible to publish effectually the terms of surrender, or any proclamation Government may wish to make to the people. In fact, we are in the hands of the interpreters, who are liberally paid for their services, and whose pecuniary interest it is to prolong the rebellion indefinitely, for on its close the profits now reaped by them will be brought to an end. It does not seem to be generally known that for years we have been trying to govern these poor people without knowing their language—an impossible feat. It is far different on the Peshawar frontier, where Major James, the late Captain Henderson, Colonel Vaughan, and many other officers, have a perfect colloquial command of the various dialects of Pushtoo, which can hardly be easier of acquisition than Cossyah.

Should this rebellion break out again, we protest against any but Punjab or Ghoorka regiments being employed. Hindustanis are worse than useless. To the 33rd N.I. (Allahabad Levy) some of the civil authorities attribute the duration of the present outbreak. They cannot stand the climate or the hard work; they absolutely run from the hill men, and make the Cossyahs think themselves pluckier soldiers than the Sahib-log's soldiers are. The Sikhs and Ghoorkas do the work admirably. The estimation in which the Cossyah holds the regiments may be gathered from the following table of rewards offered by O. Kiang Nongbah, which is authentic:—For the head of a European officer, Rs. 100; of a "red papi" soldier, i.e., 21st or 28th P.I. man, Rs. 50; of a 44th N.I. man, Rs. 40; and of a 33rd N.I. man, Rs. 7. There should always be at least two native regiments in these hills; Europeans could not be supplied but at an immense expenditure, and there is no object in sending them there. The foe is contemptible, and with twenty Sikhs a Punjab officer would undertake to defy and scatter any number of Cossyahs.—*Friend of India*, March 5.

SIR CHARLES JACKSON.

If there be one order of men of whose pre-eminence over those of all other countries England may be justly proud it is that of her judges. The few exceptions who have sullied the ermine by party spirit, prejudice or injustice, are spoken of by their countrymen with abhorrence, and even the worst of them, Jeffreys himself, would find a dozen parallels at this very hour in most countries. Cross-questioning and bullying a prisoner is a matter of course in France, subservience to Government is almost universal on the Continent, but uprightness, independence, and a

single eye to what is right, are so universal on our English bench that we look upon them as a matter of course, and while we find fault with the most trifling defects in our judges, and dwell upon the slightest departure from official dignity, or the least exhibition of infirmity of temper, we never think of praising our judges until we lose them. If Sir Mordaunt Wells were going away it might then strike us with amazement that he should have habitually worked fourteen hours a day, and that not at mere desk like a secretary, but at business engrossing every faculty of the heart and conscience as well as mind, requiring, in fact, the energies of the whole man, and with such success that, although in six months he has decided upwards of one hundred and fifty cases involving property to the amount of thirty-six lakhs of rupees, there has not been a single appeal against his decisions. The fact is that every member of council or judge from England is looked upon by Calcutta society as an interloper. The civilian and official spirit so peculiar to Bengal, and so hostile to all who do not belong to their own little clique, makes the self-styled leaders of society view with spiteful criticism any new arrival of high position. They find fault with himself and his wife, with his dinners, his manners, his appearance, his dress, and everything belonging to him. After a time the assailants are driven first from one point of attack and then from another, and after a seven years' probation the distinguished interloper is condescendingly acknowledged, and receives the respect due to a Calcutta civilian.

Sir C. Jackson has long passed through this purgatorial period, and left India on Monday last without an enemy, or an assailant. By far the oldest occupant of the judicial bench in Calcutta, his name has long been familiar to the community. Society changes so quickly that the majority of the present residents can hardly recall the time when Sir Charles Jackson landed, in 1849, as Advocate-general of Bengal. The circumstances under which he arrived were such as to evoke some jealousy. It may well be regarded as beyond the limits of ordinary fairness studiously to withhold from the local bar the prospect of elevation to the bench, more particularly as the administration of justice in India is daily becoming, under the influence of recent changes, as well as by virtue of so many different codes and tenures, a speciality. But the post of Advocate-general of Bengal seems to be a prize especially marked out as the property of the bar practicing in Calcutta, and Sir Charles Jackson's importation from abroad was not readily acquiesced in by those concerned. He very soon outlived prejudices of this kind. After some years' service as Advocate-general he was appointed Puisne Judge at Bombay, but returned to Calcutta in 1855. His fine temper, his unspotted integrity and impartiality, his thorough honesty and conscientiousness, were always worthy of his high position. His private life was as stainless as his public character. Courteous, kindly, and actively benevolent, he won the esteem and respect of all.

During his five years' membership of the Legislative Council, he showed a noble independence, alike of Government and of popular clamour at home, by manfully supporting the Chief Justice in opposing those invasions of British rights, the Black Acts, the Arms Bill, and the uncontrolled power of the Governor-general to proclaim law in the non-regulation provinces. At the same time his voice was always heard when he thought there was good reason to defend the peasant against oppression, but a false philanthropy did not run away with his judgment, for he protested against the passing of the Rent Law of 1859. In common with all the judges he yet stood like a man in the van of his countrymen, and strove against irresponsible despotism, against the cant of quality between Europeans and natives, against depriving Englishmen of their birthright by subjecting them to heathen magistrates. They all alike brought down upon themselves the glorious disgrace of being extruded from the Legislative Council, and of being treated with marked discourtesy and ingratitude by the Supreme Govern-

ment. They refused to make themselves the tool of a despotic Secretary of State. Their intimate knowledge of the inherent difference, not so much of race as of religion, and, consequently, of conscience and conscientiousness, between an Englishman and a Mussulman, or a Hindoo, made them resist, as one man, the attempt to place the Christian in the power of the heathen.

They who deny the very existence of sin, or who declare that God is the author of it, and they who look upon slaying and spoiling unbelievers (in the Koran) as the most efficacious atonement for their own misdeeds, cannot possibly make conscientious and upright judges. We need some to reiterate these truths authoritatively in England, and on this account alone we rejoice at the departure of Sir Charles Jackson. While wishing him many years of happiness in the bosom of his family, we entreat him to exert all his influence to increase the number of thoroughly-trained Christian judges who will "do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with their God" as he himself has done.—*Friend of India*.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL PRIZES AT LAHORE BY SIR R. MONTGOMERY.

The special train from Unrisur on the 23rd Feb. brought over at an early hour hundreds of school boys from the city and its vicinity, as well as numbers of the chiefs and citizens, altogether aggregating close upon a thousand. They were received by our native municipality at the railway station, and conveyed like the others from Goojanwala and Ferozepore, who had arrived the previous evening, to Lalla Ratan Chund's Serai, where the whole were bountifully regaled. By half-past eleven all had assembled at the Huzoree Bagh, where they were joined by the Commissioner and other civil authorities, and the procession then defiled through the Roshnee Gate, and moved towards the Durbar tents standing on the plain front of the Fort and Badami Bagh.

The extent of canvas stretched over this spot was immense. The resources of the city had evidently been useful in furnishing many Shiamanahs in addition to the Government camp equipage. Still, when the chiefs had taken their seats and the schools began to file in, it was only by the closest packing that accommodation could be secured for all present.

At half past twelve the English visitors began to pour in rapidly, and while the Anarkullee band, which was posted near the entrance, enlivened the crowds thronging round the outer ring, which was carefully kept by the police, the visitors and scholars within the tents were amusing themselves with examining the medals, books, and other articles intended for prizes, which were ranged on tables covered with exquisite Cashmere shawls to the right and left front of the chair of State. Beyond them, again, stood several other tables covered with philosophical apparatus. On one side was seen a miniature locomotive, spinning along its Lilliputian circular railway, and puffing out its steam most vigorously, while in the middle of its gyrations stood the model of a high pressure stationary engine, with the driving wheel flying round like lightning. Alongside was some queer looking hydrostatic apparatus, which seemed prepared to furnish shower baths gratis, at the shortest notice. In the centre were fountains of divers forms, set playing by the action of highly compressed air. On the left stood a powerful electrical machine and a smaller galvanic battery with various appliances, for ringing bells, emitting sparks, and shocking the nerves of the by-standers generally. Behind these again came an air-pump, which disclosed all the wonders of atmospheric pressure on a vacuum, by forcing mercury through solid wood, winding metal cups together with gigantic strength, and such like magic operations. These experiments were viewed with intense delight by the native portion of the assembly, both young and old, and some were not without interest for the English visitors, and especially for the children.

At one P.M. his honour the Lieut.-governor, attended by his Private Secretary and A.D.C., drew up in a carriage and four to the grand entrance,

escorted by a detachment of that crack corps—the Cavalry of the Guides, which he delights to honour as his body guard. As he alighted, the heavy guns on the ramparts of the fort boomed forth a noisy welcome, the guard of honour, formed by Dorn's Punjabee Zouaves, gave a smart salute, and with the strains of the National Anthem swelling through the air, Sir Robert Montgomery, accompanied by his Civil and Military Secretaries, the Major-general Commanding the Lahore Division, the Judicial and other Commissioners, the Director of Public Instruction, and other chiefs of departments, advanced up the centre of the throng to his seat at the head of the Durbar.

As soon as the Director had finished his remarks to the native portion of the audience and retired, his honour the Lieut.-Governor rose, and turning to the English visitors, spoke the following words with admirable clearness and emphasis, which seemed to rivet the attention of all:—

"Captain Fuller, the Director of Public Instruction, has read a most interesting report, for which my acknowledgments are due to him. He has assembled the pupils of the Government schools in and around Lahore and has asked me to distribute the annual prizes. I have readily assented, and we have here to day the novel and delightful spectacle of upwards of 1,000 children, the sons of the nobility and middle classes congregated together at this capital, not as their fathers used to be for aggression or strife; but rivals for distinction in literature and science.

"Many here present are personal witnesses of the history of the Punjab during the past fifteen years. When we call to mind its position in 1848 and the few preceding years, the fearful struggle for dominion that took place, and the anarchy and confusion that prevailed, and then contemplate as we have each year since done, the growing peace and prosperity of the Province, may we not indeed exclaim, What has not God done for us!

"Another fifteen years, and what progress with God's blessing will there not be. Whoever lives till then will see the intelligent and hardy sons of the Punjab, whose fathers proved themselves to be the most worthy foemen of Britain's best soldiers, taking as high a position in learning and intelligence as they did in war.

"It is very gratifying to me, as I feel it is to you all, to see before us 150 of the sons of the aristocracy preparing themselves for their future important spheres. It is in working through the higher classes that we must look for the rapid advancement and prosperity of the people. It is our special duty to educate the higher classes and then the education of the mass will follow. I want to see them take a high place in the administration of the country, and fill important offices in the State. The experiment already made of investing the chiefs and citizens with extensive powers far exceeds all that I had anticipated.

"There is a zeal and an earnestness, and an interest and an energy about them, regarding which there can be no mistake, no manner of doubt. I hope to see their numbers increasing annually, and their sons now present in due time taking the place of their fathers, with advantages which these did not possess. The past is full of encouragement, and the many earnest officers this Province possesses is the sure pledge, under God, of future success.

"There is a strong feeling that efforts should be made towards female education. In due course it will, I believe, follow the education of the other sex. But to be rapidly successful, it must commence with the higher orders. They will not send their children to schools, as some advocate. But I believe many are prepared to begin to educate their daughters at home, and much may be done by our procuring them suitable teachers, and supplying them with books.

"I will take the opportunity of alluding to the subject when I address the chiefs and their sons, which I propose now to do, and I will ask them for their co-operation and example in the cause of female education."

His honour then turned to the Sirdars on his right, and though we were unable to catch all he

said distinctly, we have been assured that the subjoined translation aptly represents the purport of his remarks to them:—

"Chiefs and Gentlemen,—I am glad to see you here this day to witness the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the schools in and around Lahore. By sending your sons to the Lahore High School you have set a good example to others.

"Several of your sons have succeeded in entering the Calcutta University. This success will excite others to learning. It is my earnest desire to see your sons take as high a place in learning as you yourselves did in war; learning does not unfit a man for being a soldier. The British officer is educated, and you know that he can fight. Should your services be ever required in war, the Government would much prefer an educated to an uneducated man. Although our Government is always prepared for war, yet our earnest desire is peace, and that all should be happy and contented.

"I want to see your sons take a part in the administration of the country. It is to you I especially look for aid. The mass of the people will follow your examples. I want you to aid me in one thing. It is a matter in which I myself and others have a great interest, and that is to introduce and extend female education. If you will educate your daughters, then the multitude will follow you.

"Men and women are equal in understanding. They share each other's joys and sorrows. In Europe both men and women are educated, and they enjoy great happiness. I grieve that women are not now educated in Hindustan. In former times women of rank were educated.

"What a day will that be when the chiefs and gentlemen of the Punjab begin to educate their daughters.

"Think over the matter, consider it well, and let me know how I can help you, and I will do so."

Several of the native chiefs, all of whom stood up during the Lieut.-Governor's address to them, uttered a few words in reply on its conclusion. Among them we particularly noticed a fine old man with snowy beard, the nestor of the assembly, Diwan Ajoodhia Purshad, who promised, on behalf of the upper classes at Lahore, that a committee should be formed for the consideration of the important question of female education which his honour had commended to their notice, and that the result of their deliberation, with proposals for its promotion, should be laid before Government at the earliest date.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

THE RAJAH OF KUPURTALLAH.

JULLUNDHUR, Feb. 25.—As I have a spare hour or two before the dak gharry arrives, I cannot employ it better than by giving you a line, recording the proceedings of Jullundhur and neighbourhood. For the past two or three days the station has been enjoying a holiday, celebrating the marriage of the daughter of the Rajah of Kupurtallah. Like all native marriages it has taken some time to celebrate, but the part I have witnessed comprises two days, the 23rd and 24th. The Rajah gave invitations to most in the station, and on the morning of the 23rd all turned out. From six A.M. to nine A.M. the road leading to Kapurtallah was well sprinkled with conveyances, from six in hand to the plain gharry, and from thorough bred to hill ponies. The Commissioner, Colonel Lake, accompanied by Brigadier Bishop, arrived about nine A.M., and was received with a salute of eleven guns. Captain Elphinstone, deputy commissioner, came up about 9.30 A.M., and in another hour most of the guests had arrived. At 11 they sat down to a capital breakfast, and having done justice to the Rajah's good cheer, each one went and enjoyed himself or herself as they felt most inclined. Billiards, the garden of the palace, and the excellent library, were sufficient to make the day pass quickly, to say nothing of the auxiliary of a capital tiffin, with *Simpkin ad libitum*. The fireworks commenced at 7 P.M. and continued without intermission until 8.30, or thereabout. They certainly did great credit to the projector. The ball commenced at 9, and I should imagine from eighty to one hundred were

there. The ladies, as they always do, looked charming, and the Princess of Kupurtallah evidently enjoyed herself while trying to make her English friends do the same. Supper was announced about 11 P.M., and after that dancing was renewed, and kept up until (as the phrase is) an early hour in the morning. So terminated the first day's proceedings. After breakfast on the 24th Col. Lake, Brigadier Bishop, and Captain Elphinstone proceeded to examine the school founded and supported by the Rajah. About two hundred pupils are upon the books and about thirty are learning English. Too high praise cannot be bestowed upon the Rev. Mr. Bloomfield and Dr. Newton, the superintendents, who have evidently got their hearts in the work. The different classes were examined in Persian, and showed the evidences of good tuition. The English classes, especially, have made great progress in history and geography, and about eighty of the students came well off under a rather severe examination in mathematics and geometry. After the examination, Colonel Lake presented the prizes to the most deserving,—atlases, dictionaries and histories, and even a copy of Milton to a lad who has shown a poetical turn. Most of the scholars got one or two rupees, not so much for their present proficiency, but as an incentive to greater efforts. The pupils were then addressed by Colonel Lake in a simple and clear speech, in which he pointed out to them the great advantages of education in their own language, and also in English, and impressing upon them how much they owed to his Highness the Rajah, in placing a school within their reach in which they could have the advantage of English tuition. The Rajah and Dr. Bloomfield next addressed them, giving each words of kindly encouragement, and striving to rouse them to renewed application. The party then proceeded to the old palace to see the dowry of the bride. The road was crowded with visitors from all parts of the Punjab, and the "house tops" were swarming with faces. While passing the Rajah was saluted in terms the most flattering, and evidently with a good deal of sincerity. Before entering the great hall we passed through a line of camels and horses, part of the marriage settlement. In the hall lay the money dowry—one lac and twenty-two thousand rupees—spread out in flat baskets. On the centre of this, on a very rich salver, lay the jewels and other adornments of the bride. I am not much of a judge of jewellery, but the pearls and diamonds looked well. Outside of this, and covering a large space, were displayed the dresses of the bride. Shades of Howell and James! I am afraid you could not make such a display. False "about nothing to wear." Here lay 250 dresses, made up of the richest materials, and many of them with valuable jewels upon them. I only wish the lady may live long enough to wear them, and have good health in doing so. The scene in the compound was one I shall not soon forget. To give any idea of the numbers would be hopeless; the most prominent in the native assembly was our old friend Mohun Lall, once writer to Sir Alexander Burns, in Cabool, and better known by the work he wrote when in England, and the notice he received from royalty. The commander-in-chief, brother of the Rajah, and the prime minister, together with the high priest of the Sikhs, the *gooroo* or high priest from Umritsur, were in attendance; also *burra wallahs* from Umritsur and Lahore, in great numbers. The crowd, noise, and gorgeous display, was truly Oriental. India could only produce such a scene, and few in India could even do this.

The next visit was to the Persian library, where are to be seen some of the oldest Persian manuscripts—copies of the "Dewan Hafis," written in Persia about the year 1200, and of the "Goolistan," written about the same date. These two copies are, I believe, the only ones in India. A ramble through the gardens, and then fireworks in the evening, superior, if anything, to the previous day's, next followed. About 10 P.M., rather a late hour, the whole of the guests sat down to dinner. After the cloth had been removed, Colonel Lake rose, and in a manly and

telling speech, proposed the health of the Rajah. He said that he and the others met him now as a host, of whose generous and princely hospitality they had such evidence; but this was not what made him respect the Rajah only, he did so for those virtues and sterling qualities that shone forth so nobly in the hour of our need. In May, 1857, when mutiny broke out and rolled over the land like a destroying cloud, he was then our true and firm ally, who threw in his lot with us for good or bad, and it gave him great pleasure now to revert to these things after the sad trial was past. The Rajah replied in a short speech, in which he acknowledged the many kindnesses received from Colonel Lake, and said that his advice had guided him then, as it had often before and since done. A good deal more was said which might be rather irrelevant here, but the evening was heartily spent, and I think every one enjoyed themselves. So ended the part of the Kupurtallah feast I had the good fortune to be a witness of, and certainly I think many went away with very different feelings to those with which they arrived. They had experienced such hospitality as it does not fall to the lot of mankind in general to be able to dispense, and it was given in that quiet unostentatious manner which in all cases makes it the more appreciated.

When driving home I inquired of a gentleman well acquainted with the district, whether the Government had done anything to record their sense of the rajah's services, and was very much surprised to find nothing had been done. To take a glance back, it might be well to recal what were the services rendered by the Rajah as an independent prince. In May 1857, when the mutiny broke out at Meerut, and the followers of the "green banner of Islam" predicted the sudden extinction of the Feringhees, he marched his contingent to Jullundhur and held the sepoys in check. When at last, in July, they broke out in open rebellion, he held the city, and by his influence saved it from plunder, and guarded forty lacs of treasure then in hand; and what is of far greater importance, he saved the lives of Europeans. It is not too much to say that, if it had not been for the Rajah of Kupurtallah, there might have been a massacre such as stains "Cawnpore the accursed." But, after having prevented the city from being plundered, he marched in pursuit of the rebels to the Sutlej, and preserved quiet in the district. After this he furnished a contingent of two thousand for the siege of Delhi, and marched at the head of another contingent of five thousand men and twelve guns to Oude, where he assisted in the capture of Lucknow, and subsequently served under Lord Clyde in the latter operations. When the thick of the fight was over, he placed his troops at the disposal of the civil power to restore law and order in the district. Such have been the services of Kupurtallah, and well does he merit the highest honours England can confer upon a native prince of India. Is not this man as worthy of the Star of India as the Begum of Bhopal or as the Nizam of Hyderabad? Let Government see to it, and satisfy themselves as to the claims of the Rajah to honour and reward. If they refer to the officers of the Punjab, I think the verdict will be favourable to Kupurtallah. Reward him before it is too late, so that he can appreciate and know for what he receives the honour.—*Englishman*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELHI, March 1.—We are expecting the Viceroy on Tuesday, the 3rd, and the station is being brushed up with laudable celerity in consequence. Every public building capable of improvement by the process has been whitewashed, or red-washed, and the earthworks round the fortress, and round the newly-planted trees on the Esplanade have been progressing during the last week in a most astonishing manner; so that if we get nought else we shall be very thankful for his Excellency's visit. But I am forgetting the Lieutenant-governor altogether, and it is doubtless for him also that great exertions are made. His Honour has been here some days,

and has visited every hole and corner of the city. He has inspected old and new barracks, new roads, old buildings, streets and lanes, with a view to improvements, and I hope they will be speedily carried out. The very day his honour arrived he held a reception for Europeans, and a durbar at 3 p.m. for the natives. Both were attended as well as they could be upon short notice; but the durbar was a very scrubby affair, as, with the exception of a few bankers and bunnecahs, there were no native gentry to present. But those who were presented were doubtless highly delighted with the affability of our good Lieutenant-governor, and if they were not they ought to have been. The next day his Honour signified his wish to see, and make the personal acquaintance of, the new Municipal Commissioners, who duly availed themselves of the summons. They were most cordially received and made acquainted with the duties expected from them, with many valuable suggestions from his Honour and the secretary to the Punjab Government, Mr. Forsyth. Several projected improvements were noticed, and their feasibility discussed, and by four p.m. his Honour rose to depart. Before doing so he touched upon the *choongee* tax, and inquired into its working. The replies were satisfactory, and no wonder they were so, seeing that most of the native gentlemen present were in a measure peculiarly interested in the matter; however, I suppose it is "all right." I believe it was proposed that the Viceroy should enter by the Delhi Gate, proceed down the new Esplanade, up the Chandney Chowk, lined with troops, and out of the Lahore Gate to his camp. But the programme is now for his Excellency to be met on the Kootub road, about a mile from the Lahore Gate, by the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, the Brigadier, and staff, when the procession will form, and, entering by the Lahore Gate of the city, proceed down the Chandney Chowk through the Cashmere Gate to his Excellency's camp, wherever it is to be pitched, either at the Cabul Gate (the old parade ground) or in the cantonments. I think I pointed out some time ago the probable inconvenience of any large camp pitching where it was customary in former days to do so. The ground has been sold for building to some favoured individuals, and the want of a good large encamping ground is now much felt. But as railway extension progresses, I suppose the want of large camps at all will become less; so that the present inconvenience can be overlooked. I believe it was at one time proposed to post the new municipal commissioners at the Lahore Gate of the city, to be introduced to the Viceroy by the Lieutenant-governor, and to join the procession; but as the municipal body are not adroit equestrians, they did not seem to see the fun of this addition to the *tomasha*. It was also proposed to illuminate the city one night during his Excellency's stay, but this was very properly overruled, and now I believe the throng with his Excellency will be the only exhibition, and enough, too, in all conscience. The troops will, of course, be all out, and these, with what are in his Excellency's camp, are enough of themselves to make a tolerable display. The rifles have come into their quarters from camp. I suppose we shall hear their fine strong band some evening soon. The weather is warm during the day; the nights and early mornings still cool. Highway robberies are becoming more frequent than pleasant, but they are beyond the walls of the city, and are only a sign of the Goojurs regaining confidence. **March 3.**—The Viceroy and Governor-general of India made his entry into Delhi this morning. Yesterday his honour the Lieutenant-governor, and Brigadier Lord Mark Kerr, c.b., with several of the leading members of both services in Delhi, went out to the Kootub, where Lord Elgin's camp was pitched, and where there was ample amusement in the shape of sight-seeing for the whole day. The camp began to arrive about 11 a.m., and by evening the tents were pitched on the old parade ground, just outside the Cabul gate of the city; but by some oversight the camp was not pitched with an eye to the picturesque, or if so, it was a crooked or squinting eye. However, there it is, and as the halt is only

for a couple of days, it will not much signify. At an early hour this morning the usual signs of some extraordinary event "cast their shadows before" in the shape of staff officers "in full fig" galloping hither and thither, and the city police, looking cleaner than usual, ranged at intervals on either side of the streets through which the *cortege* was to pass. The 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, proceeded to the Delhi Gate-street, preceded by a troop of the 1st (Skinner's) Bengal Cavalry, under Captain Digby Compton, and Gray's Battery of Artillery, with the wing of the 4th N. I. under Colonel Liptrot, took up their position at the side of the Chandney Chowk, facing the esplanade, and exactly opposite the Lahore-gate of the palace. The streets were well watered, and the police kept the ground very well, considering the persevering efforts of the crowd to get as much as possible into places where they had no right to be. A little after eight a.m. the first gun of the royal salute, fired from the 24-pounders on the Lahore-gate bastion, (close under the spot where poor Mr. Fraser, Captain Douglas, Mr. Jennings and the ill-fated young ladies were murdered), announced the approach of the head of the procession, a squadron of the 8th Hussars, piloted by one of "Skinner's Horse." These were followed by the troop of "Skinner's Horse," 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, the Rifles forming the escort, the body-guard; and then came his Excellency, surrounded by a brilliant staff, and accompanied by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and staff, the Municipal Commissioners, the Commissioner of Delhi, and several other civilians who had trusted themselves outside horses for the occasion. This part of the procession might have been more numerous, but the close proximity of the guns and the novelty of the scene led many gentlemen to prefer their own legs; and if less conspicuous they were certainly more safe. As the procession passed it was joined by the artillery and 4th Native Infantry, so that at the close it could not have been less than a mile in length. It was a most imposing sight, and viewed from the Chandney Chowk end of the Esplanade could not have presented a prettier picture. It was half past nine before the guns at his Excellency's camp announced the fact of the Viceroy having reached it; and although only the 3rd of March, there can be but little doubt about all having been very glad to get under cover and out of "harassment." At one p.m. his Excellency will hold a levee, which will, I know, be very well attended. I have not heard anything else as yet about what is to be done, but I suppose the few eligible *bunnecahs* will be received in "darbar,"—or at least have the honour of sitting inside the darbar tent, an honour very few of them expected in September 1857. The weather has suddenly become very hot, and especially oppressive in tents, but with the roads well watered, and the prospect of rain about the end of this month, or the beginning of next, I hope we shall have a season, hitherto like it, similar to that of 1857, at least as far as the temperature is concerned. It will be good news to you, and is a most gratifying proof of "progress," to know that your paper of the 27th ultimo reached Delhi and was delivered on the afternoon of the 2nd instant. As I can easily remember the time when the same distance was not accomplished under nine or ten days, it is pleasant to find only three now occupied.—*Englishman*.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTH-WEST.—Below will be found a letter from Rajpootana, in which the desirableness of extending the line of railway, now open as far as Ahmedabad, is forcibly dwelt upon. The writer remarks, that unless Bombay makes a strong effort to prevent it, the traffic and commerce of the North-West will be diverted from its natural outlet, to find a circuitous route *via* Calcutta. Such a diversion will be to be regretted. It is folly for us to talk of our geographical position, and the advantages which Bombay possesses, and passively to allow Eastern India to carry from us a trade which rightly belongs to the Western Presidency. Our progress only demonstrates what Bombay may be made by—energy in her people. We

should be glad to know why the scheme of extending the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line, from Ahmedabad to Deesa, and from Deesa to Delhi, has come to an untimely end? The country presents literally no engineering obstacles, while it teems with produce, which would be indefinitely increased were there facilities of carriage for it to the coast. The great cities of Delhi, Ajmere, Pallee, Bhawanee, Rewarree, Goorgoon, Joudpoor, have no means of communication with each other or with Ahmedabad, excepting the bullock-cart and the camel, which crawl at a pace which renders the transit costly in the extreme. On the great routes through the countries we have named, vast trains of produce may nevertheless be met. Wool, cotton, opium, soda, even now find their way towards the coast, and an easy transit would increase the quantity to an untold extent. Our Marwarree fellow-citizens know well what their country might become, if aided by railway extension. The matter is one of competition between Bombay and Calcutta. One or the other will eventually absorb this commerce. Calcutta has the start of us in the extension of her line towards Delhi and Lahore, but Bombay has all the advantage in point of position. As our correspondent observes, every trader and merchant in Bombay is interested in the extension of the railway from Ahmedabad onwards, "guarantee or no guarantee." "To the Editor of the *Times of India*.—Sir,—Sir Bartle Frere was transferred from Seinde to Calcutta to be 'imperialised'; he has now returned to Bombay to be localised. This remark is penned regarding the head of the Bombay Government, as it has now become evident that the extension of the railway from Ahmedabad northwards, to its proper terminus at Delhi, has ceased; but although Sir Bartle Frere may halt on his onward path, the press of India, ever watchful of the interests of all classes over which it exercises influence, must stand as mentor, and point the road to progress, and urge on him and his colleagues the necessity for action in this weighty matter. Bombay justly aspires to be the mart of India. Does the energy of its merchants flag after the wondrous prosperity of 1862? Already their brethren in Calcutta are aware that Bombay will eventually absorb the traffic of the populous territories of our North Western Provinces; have commenced to agitate for extension lines from Delhi southwards to Goorgoon, Rewarree, Bhawanee, and Jeypoor; and it is high time for the mercantile classes of Western India to bestir themselves, and prevent the prizes of the Empire from slipping from their grasp. Every trader and merchant in Bombay is interested in the completion of this line of railway, guarantee or no guarantee. Let them refer to their Marwarree neighbours for information regarding the importance of the towns mentioned above as emporiums of commerce, and reflect on the facilities that will be opened to trade by the prosecution of this great industrial enterprise to its legitimate end, which will complete the series of trunk lines, and in itself does not offer a single engineering difficulty throughout its whole length, and the inauguration of which will eventuate in Bombay becoming the Venice of the East, and the Imperial port of our boundless Eastern empire.—Huq. Rajpootana, Feb. 23."—*Times of India*.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS BETWEEN ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.—We are sorry to say that the road between Allahabad and Benares has been rendered unsafe lately by the presence of European soldiers, who have evidently found their way from Benares cantonments. On Monday night last week two parties from this station were proceeding by dawk; the first was a gentleman travelling alone. When about two stages on this side of Benares, and about midnight, he was awakened by a sudden jerk of the carriage, and the voice of the coachman. On opening the doors, he was accosted by an European in a civilian's dress, who told him that he intended to travel in that carriage, and insisted upon having a seat or he would stop its further progress. The traveller had not provided himself with his pistols. At some distance ahead, three other men could be seen. The traveller asked him if he belonged to those in front; he said no; and being asked again rather unex-

pectedly to what regiment he belonged, answered the 104th. After a lengthened colloquy, and finding that the man could not be shaken off peaceably, the traveller ordered the coachman to drive on, and fortunately for him the horse in the carriage was a good one, and went off at once. The soldier made a dash at the carriage, and held on by the back rail. The traveller caught his hand and held it fast, the horse going at a rapid pace. The soldier was thus made to run faster than he wished for some distance when he was let go. The second carriage contained a gentleman and his wife. It appears their carriage was stopping to change horses, when the same man came up to it and accosted the travellers, who were standing by it; in this instance the gentlemen had his revolver at hand, and showed it to the highwayman, who, in return, called him an uncommon, uncivil fellow. The traveller observing two other Europeans sitting near them, walked up to them with revolver in hand, and threatened them, when they all three decamped. These are not the only instances of late. A gentleman who arrived from Benares about the same time had a bag containing notes to the value of two hundred rupees and other valuables stolen out of his carriage while he was inside the dawk bungalow. The circumstance of one of the men, apparently the ring-leader, having mentioned to which regiment he belonged may lead to the discovery of the parties. It should be the endeavour of the military authorities at once to trace the delinquents, as not only the road is rendered unsafe by such proceedings, but the military authorities at Benares are greatly to blame for allowing the men to be out at night so great a distance from cantonment.—*Delhi Gazette*.

TEA IN HAZARA.—A correspondent writes as follows on the interesting subject of the extension of tea plantations in the Punjab:—"I observe you have had two or three notices regarding the extension of tea in this province. I believe your information has been quite correct, and that Dr. Jameson, Superintendent Royal Botanic Garden at Saharunpoor, is at the present moment engaged in surveying the Kolistan of Hazara, and has selected a central position where about a lakh of plants and several maunds of seed have been put down. From this depot the zumeendars who have expressed great readiness to cultivate will be supplied under the great advantage of their being almost all themselves tea drinkers. There are no waste lands as in the new eastern hill tracts, but every man can cover from two to three acres both profitably and advantageously. The ridges to the north of Jhelum towards Murree are in my opinion peculiarly suited to tea cultivation. The plant must soon find its way into Kashmeer, and would have been acclimated there long since under any other ruler but that of Jumnoo."—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE "BENTINCK."—We learn from the *Englishman* that the hospital-ship *Bentinck* is about to take up her station at the Sand-heads, for the reception of invalids. We agree in thinking the measure will be a success:—"At length, we believe, the hospital-ship *Bentinck* is to be sent down the river to her station; and it is intended to despatch her within the next few days. No medical officer has, however, as yet been nominated to the vessel, but in other respects she is quite ready for departure. We are sorry to hear that the general impression among the Government officials and departments here, is one of serious doubt as to the success of this interesting experiment; but we would fain believe that, with good management, patience, and a fair trial as regards time, the *Bentinck* will turn out a useful floating *sanatorium*; and, in addition to receiving the officers and soldiers of the Government, also attract a considerable amount of patronage from the general public of Calcutta. The ship is really fitted up in the most healthful, commodious, and agreeable manner; and we have every reason to believe that the accessory arrangements as regards the table, and other requisite comforts, will be in keeping with the accommodation. We believe that it is proposed, weather permitting, occasionally to tow the *Bentinck* to sea for short trips."—*Delhi Gazette*.

CONVERSION IN BENGAL.—We hail with rejoicing the conversion of Baboo Grish Chunder Dutt, the youngest son of the late Baboo Russomoy Dutt, to Christianity as one of those signs of the times which unmistakably point to a better future. The Baboo, with his wife, a daughter of the second Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, Roy Hurrochund Ghose, was baptised in due form by a minister of the English Church, at their own house at Rambagun, on the evening of Sunday, the 21st Feb. The event is ominous of a great change in the state of the Hindoo society. It will doubtless give a shock to that pernicious system of superstition, the evil effects of which have been felt for centuries in the retarded improvement of a people by nature endowed with capabilities not inferior to those of the most distinguished races of Europe. Hitherto, to the best of our recollection, Hindoo converts to Christianity have, with one exception, been raw stripplings belonging to the poorest ranks of the community, and the defenders of Hindooism have accordingly been enabled with a good show of plausibility to ascribe their apostasy to motives of worldly aggrandisement; but no such motives can be imputed to a person of Baboo Grish Chunder's high social status, advanced age, and mature understanding, and circumstances in life too affluent to admit of any material improvement by the new faith he has espoused. Even the plea "of love" cannot be urged in his case as it was done in the case of Baboo Ganendro Mohun Tagore. When such a man, therefore, in such an age of life, and under such circumstances, voluntarily abandons the religion of his forefathers, a suspicion of the unsoundness of that religion cannot but pass, at least for a moment, through the minds of even the least suspecting; and a large number of such respectable and disinterested instances of deserted Hindooism cannot fail to confirm the suspicions, and shake to its very foundations the baneful supremacy which the Brahmin has held for ages on the minds of a hundred and fifty millions of the human race. We understand from an authentic source that the example of Baboo Grish Chunder Dutt will be speedily followed by his brothers, Baboos Govin and Hurro Chunder Dutt, and his nephews, Baboo Charoo and Hem Chunder Dutt. And, if rumour be correct, another gentleman of great respectability, not connected with the Russomoy family, Baboo Peary Chund Mitra, of the Calcutta Public Library, will also, with all his children, soon embrace the Christian faith. We are not Christians ourselves, but we are anti-Christians neither, and we entertain a very great and sincere respect for all true followers of Christ. If we are not yet convinced of the Divine origin of Christianity, we are quite convinced of its efficacy in promoting the well-being of society, and we shall not, therefore, at all regret if such a religion should supplant the present religion of the Hindoo; religion than which we consider even Mahomedanism to be more rational and less hurtful.—*Ryot's Friend*.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON R. RHIND, No. 5 Battery, 24th Brigade, R.A., just arrived at the presidency from Assam, is under arrest, pending his trial by general court-martial upon charges arising from a too intimate acquaintance with that eminent vintner, Mr. John Exshaw, of Bordeaux. This is another instance in proof that, although a moderate acquaintance with this gentleman is agreeable, and even in some cases beneficial, too great familiarity is sure to lead officers into danger and trouble.—*Englishman*.

THE BANK OF BENGAL is gradually extending its operations. Several new branches were recently announced, and we now hear that the Punjab will soon be "annexed" by the monster bank. Branches are to be established, according to popular rumour, at Delhi, Mooltan, and Umrutur, while existing banks at other stations are to be used as agencies of the Government Institution, if willing to undertake the business. The establishment of banks throughout the country should materially affect its commercial prosperity, and we hail them with much satisfaction. There may, however, be too much of a good thing even in the banking line.

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL.—Mr. George Campbell is the Thackeray of Indian officials. To read his reports, written as judicial commissioner of Oudh, after the verbose phraseology and uniform eulogy in which many other officials think it their duty to indulge, is like reading "Vanity Fair" after the respectable trash which the authoress of "East Lynne" has lately found publishers eager to pay for. Like Thackeray, Mr. Campbell is honest and true to facts in the sense of telling the whole truth; like our modern Montaigne he indulges occasionally in personal allusions which, so far from being impertinent, give point to his remarks; and like both the French and English moralists he has just sufficient scepticism in his nature to lead him to refuse his adhesion to all the pet theories of the hour, which in a few years the mob will attack as much as they now cry them up. Qualities such as these were no more tolerated by Lord Canning than they are by Louis Napoleon. The late viceroy resented independence in an official as a personal wrong, instead of using it, and surrounding himself with all the able men in India, as his predecessor did. Hence Mr. Campbell's previous reports, if they reached the public at all, were generally emasculated. Now that he has been exalted to the judicial peerage of India, where he can indirectly influence the whole administration of justice, we receive his report on Oudh for 1861-62 un mutilated. As far as possible we shall let him make his own revelations regarding our courts of justice, embracing in that term the character of our officers and of our laws and procedure. The good and the evil are alike pointed out; reforms are suggested, and a sport of impartial honesty distinguishes the whole. It is such a report as the Chief Justice might write regarding Bengal, for he lately administered to the executive the severest and most well-deserved reproof it has ever received, a reproof paralleled, as to its vigour at least, only by some of those bitter diatribes which so often issued from the Foreign-office when Mr. Beadon was Secretary. Mr. Campbell's first complaint is that the administrative machine is not fed by a sufficient supply of qualified officers. District officers and their subordinates are not only too few, and sometimes too inexperienced, but they look on the administration of justice as the least important of their duties. *Post nummos justitia*, Mr. Campbell hints, is a maxim too often acted on, and he thinks it necessary seriously to represent his belief that "the functions of a constantly peripatetic engineer are quite inconsistent with those of a judge." We cannot quote some of the instances, at once amusing and painful, given of the consequent failure of justice, but the remedy is that which we have urged from time to time—the creation of a separate judicial, like the financial service. Suppose two districts combined, it simply requires a re-distribution of the work under the existing officers to secure that each shall keep to his own special work for which he has been trained, without any extra expense. But the expenditure of more money on the administration of justice, we submit, must be conceded at once. To meet the paucity of our judges and fill up the gulf between them and indigenuous native talent, which wilems the more our system is Europeanised, Mr. Campbell would select, by competition, some of the many officers who are doing duty with European regiments, while the legal education of the natives is also attended to. Next to judges comes the question of civil law. "All our experience only shows more clearly its entire uncertainty and want of definition. It is rare that there is the least probability of two judges taking exactly the same view of a difficult question, because, there being no exact standards, every judge forms his own opinion of the law as it ought to be." To show how useless our native lawyers are, how they "can give misty and unintelligible texts for anything and on either side," we have the case of two retired or reduced native judges who wanted to plead in the Lucknow Courts. On being questioned they said they were not supposed to know anything about law, but they were up in all the regulations and constructions of technical procedure. Questions of sub

stantive law they referred to pundits and moulvees, whose dicta Mr. Campbell compares to astrology and fortune-telling.—*Friend of India*.

THE INCOME-TAX.—The *Friend of India* says:—"Much has been said and written regarding the unsuitableness of the income-tax to India. We give no opinion whether direct taxation on means and substance is or is not adapted to the habits and customs of our native fellow subjects, but in common with most people we must admit that financially the present income-tax has been a failure. Raised chiefly from the official classes, from the officers of the army and the mercantile community, its incidence has been unequal and partial—and when raised from native towns and cities, it has proved to be a fertile source of irritation and of oppression in the hands of underlings. We do not hesitate to affirm, that one great cause of its comparative want of success is traceable to the complex involved nature of the Act under which it is levied. We have not only the whole of the provisions in the English Act imported into our Indian Bill, but there are numberless additions and amendments spread over two hundred and fifty sections, with most elaborate schedules attached, which it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to fill up aright. If ever the opium revenue should materially fall short, our English creditors may rest assured that the Stamp Act, so much pooh-poohed when the income-tax was on the anvil, will, next to the land-tax, prove to be our sheet anchor. In every respect it is adapted to our necessities and to native customs. We see no end to its fruitfulness and growing importance. Much credit is primarily due to Mr. Seance, but in a more special degree to Mr. Harington, who took up, remodelled, and rendered the Act all but complete."

A STRANGE ANIMAL!—A native journal at Cawnpore, which appears to be conducted with no small degree of literary ability, and which we have no manner of doubt enjoys a wide circulation, and high consideration among the natives of these provinces, brings us into acquaintance with an entirely new species of created beings, a member of which is reported to have made its appearance in the poetic region of Cashmere. The head of this astounding animal is just that of a man, while the rest of its body is an exact copy of a tiger's dreadful proportions. It combines within itself the insatiable rapacity of this prince of the feline race, and the intangible nature and locomotive powers of condemned spirits when they walk this gloomy world of sinners. It destroys incautious travellers by the hundred, it eludes the most determined pursuit of the bravest. A Brahmin who unhappily thought himself secure under the shield of his faith, and on the lofty eminence of his sacerdotal position, armed himself with a sword, and recklessly defied the perplexing hybrid, which, being no doubt over-powered by the odour of sanctity exhalant from the holy person of its antagonist, gracefully subsided into nothing, and left our Brahmin to chew the end of bitter reflection. This indomitable personage, foiled for the moment, yet more than ever determined to prosecute the adventure, established himself in a tree, and awaited the re-appearance of the monster, sword in hand. But seconds flew by, and became minutes, and the minutes were absorbed into hours, and still there was no sign of its coming. At last human nature began to assert itself, and our doughty Brahmin gradually closed his eyes in slumber. The awakening, says the narrator, was a rude one; for, when the Brahmin returned to consciousness, he found he had no head—or rather, to speak more practically, he never did recover his consciousness, and his body was found the next day, and carried away in mournful procession—a headless trunk!

JHANSIE, Feb. 27.—Nothing of public interest has been stirring here lately. The other day the Bija Bae of Gwalior, (Scindiah's grandmother) a toothless old lady of eighty, came into the city, and was received with a royal salute from our cantonments. The monument to the memory of the killed here in the mutiny is at last finished. It is to be hoped the designer is pleased with his performance, for I am afraid nobody else will be. It

is an excessively ugly building, and resembles a Hindoo Temple. It is octagonal in shape, with four pillars at the corners, it stands about thirty feet high, and is surmounted with a thing intended for a cross, and is approached by a flight of four steps; the interior is about nine feet square. There are at present two marble slabs in the building, one to the memory of Lieut. Turnbull, of the Bengal Artillery, and the other to Mr. Carshore, collector of Customs, and his wife and four children, the youngest only eight months old. One peculiarity about the building is very striking; the doorways are all broader at the top than they are at the bottom, the effect of which is anything but pleasing to the eye. It is intended to surround the monument with a garden.

KOOSHTEE, March 2.—The Races came off on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the 24th, 26th, and 28th ultimo, and the intermediate days were well filled up on the part of the gentlemen by various amusements and games. On the 26th the stewards issued invitations to the ladies of the station, as well as the visitors, to a ball in the evening, which was exceedingly well attended, and which passed off most agreeably. A band from Calcutta was in attendance, and dancing was kept up until far into the small hours of the morning, being then brought to a close with evident regret on the part of the ladies, who enjoyed it thoroughly. The week was ended by an excursion train from Calcutta, which brought a goodly number of people, and although (from some cause or other on the part of the authorities which I cannot explain) this train came after all the fun was over, the excursionists enjoyed themselves amazingly. I think it would be well if the railway companies would often repeat this idea of affording to your pent-up citizens an opportunity of enjoying a little pure air without entailing on themselves any great expense in travelling, and I feel sure that now that the Eastern Bengal Railway does so much in annihilating both time and space between Calcutta and Kooshtee, the latter place will very soon become more widely known than at present, and I venture to predict it will become a favourite resort to your confined citizens who thirst for pure air and repose.—*Englishman*.

MERCUT, March 8.—The Viceroy and Lady Elgin, accompanied by a large staff, arrived here yesterday morning. The whole of the troops here were formed up at six o'clock, and proceeded, under the command of Brigadier-General Wheeler, and Colonel Beaton, to the outskirts of the city, to await the arrival of his Excellency, which was announced by a salute of twenty-one guns. The troops of the station then faced about, and led the way to within a short distance of his Excellency's camp, where they halted on the roadside, formed line, opened the ranks and presented arms, until his Excellency and the whole of his escort had passed. The troops then returned to their respective barracks. A levee was held at noon, which was numerously attended. There is to be a grand review of all the troops at sunrise to-morrow, including those of his Excellency's camp, and as a plentiful supply of blank ammunition has been ordered, I fancy that the troops will have some warm work. I will send you the full particulars of the "engagement" in my next. The Commander-in-Chief is expected to arrive here to-morrow, but I believe the hour of his arrival is uncertain. There is to be a ball given to-morrow night to Lord and Lady Elgin and the Commander-in-Chief. I believe the Viceroy will leave again on Tuesday. There is nothing else of importance "afloat" here. The hot season is coming on fast, a part of its "attendant luxuries" having already arrived in the shape of buzzing, biting, and blood-sucking insects. Oh! horror of horrors!—I am bit again.

A NEW REBELLION IN OUDE.—Rebellion seems still to lurk in various districts of Oude. We learn from tolerably good authority that seditious letters, or *chits*, have recently been circulated among the Mahomedan inhabitants, inciting them, in the words of the Koran, to rise against her Majesty's Government. Several of the parties implicated in their distribution have been arrested, and committed to stand their trial.—*Englishman*.

BANK OF BENGAL.—The last returns of the Bank of Bengal show the following results. The loans on Government Securities have declared six lacs, and the bills discounted about 4½ lacs. The amounts now stand at 89 lacs and 79 lacs in round numbers. Considering, as noticed in our last, that a large amount of Government paper had been in a great measure pledged to the Bank, the former of these returns may be considered satisfactory to those interested in the well-being of the Presidency Bank. While on the subject of money we may remark that the eight lacs of rupees which were advertised for by the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta have been taken up at par, and that more than double the amount has been tendered for. This shows that it is not the Calcutta public who are backward regarding municipal improvements. Any money that may be wanted for the benefit of the town, or in furtherance of any sensible schemes of conservancy reform will not, we are certain, be grudged by the inhabitants of a town which has been for years, and is now, in all its sanitary and municipal matters, a disgrace to the name of English administration.—*Englishman*.

LUCKNOW, March 9.—This place is now taking a rest, and all its prominent men, except General MacDuff, will for a long period be absent from it. He has got into the Dilkhoosha Palace, and is attempting to turn the little wilderness around it into a little Paradise. There is positively nothing of a public character on the tapis. The last attempt was a failure; the public having been invited to pay high to hear a lecture on the means of turning all men into gentlemen, "for the benefit of the Soldiers' Institute." Precious few tickets were taken, and the affair did not come off. Just before that our theatrical season closed with Bradon's "Beauty and the Beast,"—the author being severely commented on in the local journal as "the Byron of Lucknow!" He really did not deserve it. The piece, in its composition, getting up, and acting, was quite a success. The only fault that could reasonably be found with it was that its jokes were often at once too far-fetched and too local. Colonel Abbott and Dr. Douglas are about to visit England, and Colonel Barrow comes here from Secapore, as Commissioner, in the room of the former. Mr. Fraser, the Civil Judge, gets advanced, on the ground of merit, to the pay of a first class Deputy Commissioner, rupees, 1,500. This shows that even under Sir C. Trevelyan's financial regime, the rule is not that every salary is to be clipped. Major T. Chamberlain is booked for the city magistracy, as the most qualified candidate; the post having become vacant owing to the want of the special qualifications required for the duties in the last incumbent, a Bombay C.S., whose removal, however, was followed by promotion! There has been an unfortunate fracas between an officer of the Chief Engineer's staff, and the Treasury officer. The former fancied some slight, wrote offensively, and had his letter returned. He then went to the Treasury, and threatened to cane his adversary. This was met by a counter threat of horsewhipping, and by immediate ejection by the hands of the office peons. Instead of following up his threat to keep the matter in his own hands, the military officer went and complained to the Deputy Commissioner, who, having heard both sides, told him he was himself so flagrantly in the wrong that he ought at once to apologise, and the matter would be hushed up. This was refused, and the matter has gone up to the Chief Commissioner.—We have gathered a good quantity of ice both at the club-pits and at those of a mercantile establishment.—There is talk of a railway being at last laid down to Cawnpore by an English company. It is much needed, and will pay fairly.

NYNEE TAL, March 4.—The weather at this beautiful station is rather warmer than usual for the time of year; the mornings and evenings are delightfully cool. The scenery certainly exceeds all I have seen at other hill stations; a trip to the Kumaon iron works at Dechowrie, a few miles from Nynee Tal, is well worth the attention of visitors. The roads, I observe, are undergoing repairs, a thing which requires much attention in hill stations. His Honour the new Lieutenant-

governor has, I hear, already taken a house here for the season, and may be expected up during the present month. Sir Hugh Rose is expected here in a day or two. The houses, I find, are nearly all taken for the present year; this augurs well for a full and gay season. I hear there are to be four hotels, also a new dawk bungalow, which is now in rapid progress; this looks well for travellers, seeing there can be no scarcity of accommodation. Nynee Tal certainly has its share of attractions, but still one thing is wanting, namely, a school for the education of European children. I hear that the house and landholders are taxed to a fearful extent. Why not, then, finish the good work by appropriating part of those enormous funds to the erection of a school.

MEDICAL COLLEGE STUDENTS.—The case of the mutinous native students of the Calcutta Medical College has, we hear, been finally disposed of by the Director of Public Instruction, to whom the matter was referred for decision. The director has pointed out to the students their folly in quitting the institution so rashly, and at the same time has directed them to rejoin their respective classes. These young men may congratulate themselves on getting off so cheaply, especially when they reflect that, had the affair taken place in an English college, every one concerned would most assuredly have been expelled.

DINAPORE SCANDALS.—Once more the Dinapore scandals, which resulted in the enforced resignation of his command by Brigadier Burney, have come in a new and more substantive form before the public. Failing in his repeated demands for a public enquiry, and finding Captain H. Eyre in Calcutta, on his way to England, on leave, Colonel Burney, we learn, has filed a plaint in the High Court, which will prevent the departure of that gentleman, whose secret charges are alleged to have been the source of the brigadier's disgrace, and bring the whole matter to an issue, far too long delayed, through the medium of an action for libel, damages laid at Rs. 50,000, and pretty well all of the Calcutta bar arrayed on either side, so that at last the subject will be sure of a thorough ventilation.

SCINDIA.—It was said that Scindia had offered a large sum for the immense *kotce* situated on the ridge which separates the city of Delhi from the cantonments, and known as Hindoo Rao's house, but there were some sanitary, and more political, objections to his being allowed to possess it. The Delhi correspondent of a neighbouring journal anticipates much mischief to result from such possession:—"It will completely subvert all the prestige of British power, all the moral results of the seige, and all the social and sanitary comfort of the place. The famous heights before Delhi impregnable to our force, will be invaded by the rabble of native society. Scindia will build walls, erect unsightly zenana compounds, and possibly barracks for some of his two well disciplined malcontents on the ridge within his boundary. There are vaults, and caverns, and old secret communications with Ferozabad, which could furnish ample accommodation for all sorts of supplies, and stores, and haunts to the evil. Scindia's residence would be intolerable, and inevitably lead to some memorable fracas."

BRAHMINICAL INFLUENCE.—We extract this epistle, addressed to the *Hurkaru*, as a sign of the times. Brahminical influence is fast losing ground, in Calcutta at least:—"Sir,—The other day I fell in with a bigoted Brahmin, who was much infuriated at my sitting in the same place with him at a gentleman's. I could hardly account for his rage, until I was given to learn that it was a doctrine in the Hindu Shasters, of which he is a devoted votary, that Brahmins should not sit together with Sudras. I am a Sudra, and my friend, the inveterate Brahmin, took umbrage at my besitting myself in proximity to him, which he styled a daring impudence on my part. In this age of refinement, is it not a matter of no little wonder to behold a fanatic Brahmin expressing his unwillingness, in terms not very decent, to take his seat on the same carpet with a Sudra? His obstinacy in refusing so to sit resembles that of a pig to proceed to any place where its master wishes to take it. It loves the mire

too much to be dragged over to a less dirty spot. You may attach one end of a strong rope to its elongated nose, and order a pair of stout negroes to pull at the other, and employ a third to whip it with a bountiful hand,—and what would be the consequence? The animal, instead of stirring, will raise a fierce deafening noise, and collect strength sufficient to baffle all your efforts to drag it from its miry bed. It is for this reason that pigs, when they are to be taken from one place to another, are invariably shoved into bags and carried upon a pole, so obstinate is the animal; and the obstinacy of the Brahmins living at Oclah *alias* Beernuggur, Nuddea, Dacca, and other adjacent places, is not a whit less. Caste prejudices and other antique customs they would never forego, though the English and other civilised nations were to lecture them, and exhort them to do so till their voice turns hoarse. The Brahmins are very sorry to find that the Western civilisation is travelling within their realms, and pushing them out from their accustomed darkness. Like ghosts they revel in darkness, and abhor light. Satan did not more heartily dislike the sight of God than these Brahmins now do that of the English, whose heretic principles (heretic in their opinion) tend to derogate so much from their holy character in the estimation of the Sudras, whose life should be devoted to their service alone, and who should implicitly obey all their behests. They sigh for the days of Menu, and wish them back again—but in vain. I would call upon my offended friend to learn that men have now grown too wise to pin any faith on the divinity of his dogma—that out of Brahma's mouth all have sprung, and not to see the cunning and craftiness that underlie the religious systems and ceremonies he avows. The days of delusion and darkness have gone by, and the bright effulgence of the light of true knowledge is fast spreading over the benighted land. I would conjure my friend not to distinguish any longer between Brahmins and Sudras, as being alien to the spirit of the age, and learn to live in peace and unity with God."

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURN of the Lahore and Umritsur section of the Punjab Railway (thirty-two miles) for the week ending the 15th February, 1863:—

Number of passengers ...	8,560
Amount received from these ...	Rs. 3,102 5 0
" " for baggage ...	" 298 5 0
" " for goods ...	" 38 3 0
Total ...	Rs. 3,438 13 0

A high figure, but it must be remembered that the educational durbur occurred during this week, and added considerable grist to the mill.—*Delhi Gazette*, March 10.

COLONEL MACKENZIE.—The appointment to officiate as Superintendent of Army Clothing will be vacant next month by the departure for England of Colonel C. Mackenzie, on sick leave, and there are many applicants for the post in the field, amongst others, we believe, Colonel C. S. Reid, of the Artillery, who, we hope, will be the successful competitor. The gift of such an appointment to a gallant officer who is disabled by the loss of an arm on the field of battle would be a graceful act on the part of the Government, and would be some compensation for the supercession which we noticed when the Inspectors-General of Artillery were appointed, especially as we believe that supercession was explained solely on the ground of physical inefficiency caused by the mutilation above referred to. If this inefficiency does exist, surely it is the strongest claim that an officer who has incurred it on the field of battle can have to an appointment of comparative quiet and repose.

AGRA.—The unusually hot weather we have had for the last week or ten days (at least, it feels unusually hot, as it always does, at Agra when we get the first taste of the warm weather) was followed by a storm of rain on the night of the 9th of March. It is not unworthy of remark that we had a storm exactly on the same date last year. The 10th was rainy, and the 11th cloudy. The air is cooler in consequence, but sickness (of no serious character) is very prevalent.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERALSHIP OF THE POST-OFFICE.—On the principle that what every one says must be true, this office is certain to be abolished. The truth is that it might not only have long since been done away with, but should never have been created. The office was intended in Lord Dalhousie's time, it was said, to provide for Mr. Riddell. Mr. Beadon was Secretary in the Home Department at the time, and when the Governor-General and members of the Executive Council had "minuted" on the new office, Mr. Beadon, though not a member of the Council, ventured to pen and send in a minute of his own adverse to the creation of the new appointment. There are many of our readers who will remember that it was with reference to this "Secretary's minute" Lord Dalhousie penned the bitter reproof of Mr. Beadon for interfering, which clandestinely found its way into the columns of a Calcutta journal, and, under the designation given to it by the other journals of "The Stolen Despatch," created a little sensation.—*Phoenix*.

DEYRAH, March 8.—This delightful little place has been quite gay lately. We have had two balls during the last week, and very pleasant ones they were. Some of the ladies went straight from the ball for their morning rides, so you can imagine with what spirit the dancing was kept up. The Deyrah Mall, which used to be a dangerous, is now a pleasant evening promenade; the danger pedestrians used to be in of being ridden over by fair equestrians has now much lessened, in consequence of all the latter (without, I believe, one exception) having had a spill. I regret to inform you of two deaths that have occurred here during the last two days. Major Sweetenham, late of the Engineers, died at noon on Friday, and was buried with military honours last evening. Doctor Crozier, of the 104th Regiment, died yesterday (Saturday), and was buried this morning. Both have left widows and families to mourn their loss. We have sustained a severe loss in the Cashmere Survey party, who left yesterday, under Captain Montgomerie, for Cashmere, *via* Sealkote. May good health and luck attend them; they are general favourites here, and deservedly so. The officers of the Sirmoor Rifles are building a mess-house, which promises to be a substantial and comfortable building.

DR. BHADU DAI.—At the last meeting of the Calcutta Bethune Society, after an able lecture by Mr. Cowell of the Sanscrit College on "the Contrast between Legendary and Authentic History," the Rev. Dr. Duff introduced Dr. Bhadu Daji, and his three Parsee friends from Bombay. We are glad that Dr. Bhadu Daji administered at once a rebuke and some encouragement to the apathetic and selfish gentry of Bengal. He exhorted them to action. "In general education they were ahead of Bombay and Madras, they had proved themselves to be apt scholars and able writers. But there seemed to be still too great a tendency to abstract and speculative meditation, indolence and apathy, as opposed to the practical energy, activity, self-exertion, and self-abnegation, which alone would issue in real, rapid extensive progress and reform. Much of what he had seen in Bengal reminded him of the calm, contemplative, but fixed and motionless sculptures in the Buddhist caves of Western India." He referred also to the exposure of the sick at the river ghats, and other evil practices. Let the Bengalees travel and tell us what they think of Bombay, where there is far more earnestness.

STEAM PLOUGHS IN BENGAL.—The introduction of steam ploughs into the districts of Lower Bengal has thus far proved a success. On one estate the saving by the use of plough is at least two hundred per cent. It is employed chiefly to cut up jungly land in which roots abound, and it does the work most effectually. The only drawback is the want of facilities for repairs, such as every village smithy in England would supply, but this will be gradually remedied. More than one planter is about to use machinery for ploughing, sawing wood, pumping water, and beating the indigo vats. By machinery and improved modes of agriculture the difficulty of labour and insufficient supply of produce per acre will be overcome in time.

HINDOO INSCRIPTIONS.—At the last meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society Dr. Bhadu Daji, of Bombay, read a paper on the value of the numerical symbols in ancient Hindoo inscriptions. He had been enabled to ascertain their correct value from finding certain inscriptions, especially those at Nassick, where the symbols occurred with their value at the same time given in words. Dr. Bhadu Daji also added some remarks on the era of Salivahan, which he would identify with the era of Kshaharata or Phrahates, one of the Arsacids. In the same way, it seemed to him not improbable that the era of Vikramaditya was introduced by the Buddhists or Jains, and that it corresponds to the victory obtained by the Parthians over Crassus, B.C., 53. Colonel Thuillier, the president, offered to produce *fac-similes* of the inscriptions on a reduced scale by the photo-lithographic process, which, although in its infancy here, is peculiarly adapted for such purposes. He expressed a hope also that Dr. Bhadu Daji, in the course of his travels in the N. W. Provinces and Kashmir, would be able to transmit to the society some of the fruits of his researches.

JYNTEAH.—No fresh intelligence has come to hand regarding the Jynteah and Cossyah rebellion, but we are told that the services of the 28th Regiment of Punjab Native Infantry are no longer required in the hill districts of Cossyah, from which we should be glad to infer that things are settling down to a quiet state. In the mean time, the thanks of Government have been tendered by Mr. Beadon to Lieutenants Sadlier and Walcott in acknowledgment of services rendered by them in the capture of Okiang Nungha, the principal leader of the rebels at Jynteah. His Honour has also sanctioned the payment of Rs. 500, to be distributed amongst the sepoys who accompanied the officers and assisted at the capture.

ADULTERATION OF JUTE.—The practice of adulterating cotton, which is so ruinous in Bombay, has appeared in Bengal in the case of jute. A bale, which formed part of a large consignment from the eastern districts, lately fell to pieces, and it was found that water had been poured into its centre. Suspicion was aroused, and the discovery was made that all the bales had been similarly treated, so as to increase the weight. This may be the beginning of an extended system of fraud in the case of an article which has hitherto been free from suspicion, and we trust merchants and dealers will sternly set their faces against it, by refusing to purchase the adulterated article. One of the Madras journals exposes the extent to which adulteration is now practised in all the articles of produce exported from the south.

FROM AGRA TO INDORE the journey may be performed in six days by bullock train. Ladies and children should take their own "shigram." The road as far as Goonah, about 210 miles, is very good, beyond that the less said about it the better. From Indore to the nearest railway station, Jelgaon, 162 miles or thereabouts, the road is passable. There is, as we pointed out, no bullock train on this road, but there are good dawk bungalows along the road. There is another road from Indore through the Scindwa jungles to Munnar, about 220 miles from Indore, another railway station. On this road, too, the mail cart is the method of travelling. The fare for a first class ticket from Jelgaon to Bombay is about 15 rupees.—*Delhi Gazette*.

TELEGRAPH LINES.—India will have, by the end of this year, a second partial line of telegraph to London, in addition to that by the Euphrates valley and Persian Gulf. Sir Macdonald Stephenson's company, which bought the abandoned Red Sea cable, have leased the wire from Alexandria to Suez to Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co., who work the Malta and Alexandria cable, and the company is about to raise £50,000 for a line from Cairo to El Arish, Beyrout, Iscanderoon, or Aleppo, to meet the wire from Constantinople to India. Branches will probably be made to Jerusalem, and other cities of Syria. Thus, if an accident occurs to the Syrian part of the Constantinople and India line, messages will be sent through Egypt along the new wire.

SIMLA, March 7.—On the 1st of this month the heat here was excessive—excessive to a degree for the time of the year. The thermometer, in the shade, stood at 74 degrees; and, from this fact, the inference is that the heat, at the same time, in the plains was excessive also. The temperature of the atmosphere diminishes, according to a given law, 1 deg. in every 352 feet of ascent; and granting the height of Simla to be 7,500 feet above the level of the sea, which it is, or nearly so, then the heat of the plains must have been, on that day, just 21 degs. greater than here. The temperature decreases, almost in regular progression, as the height from the sea-level increases. The following table derived from a report of a balloon ascent exhibits the decrease of heat as the aeronaut rose in the air:—

Height above the level of the sea.	Feet.	Temperature. Degrees.
120	...	71.2
3,460	...	59.2
5,880	...	57.8
7,530	...	51.4

Thus, in ascending from 120 feet to 7,530 feet, there was a decrease of temperature of 19.10 degrees—which is very much the same as saying there is a decrease of 21 degrees, or nearly so, in ascending from the plains to Simla. If the figures above are not absolutely, they are approximately correct—correct enough, at all events, for all practical calculations. But although the air is cooler, the sun's rays are as powerful at Simla as in the plains, even, perhaps, more powerful. "At Gwalior the greatest heat of the sun's rays in the hot winds of 1850 was 133 degrees; at Simla, 7,500 feet, it was 134 degrees; but in Rukhu, 15,500 feet, Trebeck observed a solar heat of 144 degrees, and in the same district Gerard measured the incredible rise of 158 degrees, which is only 27 degrees below the boiling point of water in that district." The direct rays of the sun, therefore, should, by all visitors to these hills, be sedulously avoided; for although the air in ascending from the plains becomes cooler, the intensity of the sun's rays is rather enhanced than lessened. The truth is, that in elevated regions the air offers little or no check to the transmission of the solar rays, and the more rarified the air, the more powerful, so to speak, are those rays. The direct heat of the sun, and, possibly, the foul emanations from the bazaar, may have more to do in generating and propagating some forms of disease, oftentimes so prevalent here, than people have hitherto cared to acknowledge.—*Delhi Gazette*.

LAHORE.—On the approaching departure of Dr. Hathaway, we hear that Dr. A. M. Dallas will officiate as Inspector General of Prisons in the Punjab, when Dr. J. C. Penny will act in his place as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Lahore. On the departure for England, a few days hence, of General Van Cortlandt, his post of Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan will be temporarily filled by Captain P. Maxwell, whose duties at Googaira will be undertaken by Mr. Burney, until the services of Mr. Blyth be available.—*Chronicle*.

THE NANA'S REPRESENTATIVE.—We hear that a Fakcer has been caught at Cawnpore who has been giving himself out as the representative of Nana Peishwa and his nephew, with seditious papers on him, trying to excite disaffection. He gives his name as Madho Rao, and professes to have "full powers" from the Nana to enlist troops and all the rest of it. Three other emissaries have also been apprehended, and their photographs sent to the magistrate. This is a sort of moral epidemic which seems to break out every year about this time.

LOCUSTS.—A communication from Umritsur of the 9th Feb. informs us that locusts were still infesting the neighbourhood, but that the most energetic efforts were being adopted by the Deputy-Commissioner, Major Farrington, for destroying the living insects, and securing their eggs. The latter is a most important measure, as the grub of next year if allowed to come to maturity will cause immense damage. In one district, it is said, these eggs were being brought in by maunds. The natural history of the locust is clearly not sufficiently known.

RAILWAY TO DELHI.—On Sunday, Feb. 1, the first train from Allypore left Allahabad a few minutes after seven in the morning, and arrived at its destination at eleven at night. Thus we have railway communication to within eighty miles of Delhi, which only the want of sleepers prevents us from reaching by rail. Only 140 miles now remain to complete the communication between Calcutta and a point near Delhi, and six months hence that will be accomplished, with the exception of the Jumna bridges. We publish elsewhere the well deserved eulogy passed by the Viceroy, in a formal notification, of the officers of the East Indian Railway Company, and especially of Mr. George Turnbull, the chief engineer:—"His Excellency the Viceroy will not fail to bring to the favourable notice of her Majesty's Government the long and excellent services of Mr. Turnbull, who, having been the first railway engineer employed in India, has now happily seen the portion of this great work on which he was more particularly engaged brought to a close after many years of arduous and persevering labour, under circumstances of unusual difficulty, with the most complete satisfaction to his employers and to the Government, and with the highest credit to himself." Begun in 1851, the progress of the East Indian Railway has not been short of ninety miles a year thus far—a rate most satisfactory when we remember the Sonthal and mutiny wars, and the magnitude of works such as the great girder bridge over the Soane, declared by Lord Elgin to be exceeded in magnitude by only one bridge in the world.

JEYPORE.—Letters from Jeypore inform us of an attack having been recently made by the natives on the surveyor's camp, at present stationed in that quarter. An encounter took place, in which several of the surveyor's party were wounded, but they succeeded in capturing two of the Jeypore ringleaders. The origin of the affray is not yet known.

MR. E. H. PRINSEP.—We believe Mr. E. H. Prinsep has received instructions from Government to revise the settlements of the three districts of Umritsur, Goordoss, and Sealkote. The duties of the office will in all likelihood extend over two years, entailing a cost of something like a lakh of rupees.—*Englishman*.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.—We hear that it is the intention of the Government to reduce the number of Native officers in the Central India Horse by the payment of gratuities to those whose services may no longer be required.

SACRIFICE TO KALKEE.—Letters from Rajpootana inform us that a "native gentleman" of religious tendencies has been arrested for sacrificing his wife to the goddess Kalkee; the said lady having practised witchcraft on him. The bewitched fanatic is at present in the hands of the police, who are so blind as not to recognise the act as one of singular devotedness and a practical application of the new divorce law.

INDORE.—We hear from Indore that one of the native chiefs of that place is enlisting armed men with the intention of disturbing the peace of that country. The authorities there have issued orders to the effect that any persons joining in the movement will be treated as rebels.

DR. JONES.—We regret to hear that Dr. Jones, of his Excellency's body-guard, has met with a sad accident by a fall from his horse. It appears that he mounted a Waler for the purpose of hunting a hyena that had been brought into camp. The horse, being unused to the spear, commenced kicking so violently that he threw the rider over his head. Although the fall was a severe one, and the unfortunate gentleman has been suffering a great deal, yet favourable hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 4. Mooltan, Dunn, Southampton; Maggie Lander, Henry, Liverpool; Birman, Budeau, Mauritius; Matilda Stevenson, Melbourne; Maudine, Liverpool; Edward Percy, St. Paul, Liverpool; Oxenbridge, Ferry, Liverpool; 5. Beaver, Cr. Kitt, Hong Kong; Sechi Jehan, White, Ally, Robinson, Bombay; White Jael et, Trevelick, Cardiff; 6. Sir Hugh Rose Swanton, Hong Kong; Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Packer, Bombay; Martaban, Robinson, Calcutta (put back in distress); John Lidgett, Gamble, Madras.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Regina.—Mrs. Brown and family.
Per Moltan.—Mr. Paterson.
Per Ally.—Mr. Roberts, G. Dibbs.
Per John Lockett.—Mrs. G. Noble.
The following telegram of the passengers per str. Nubia, which left Calcutta for Calcutta March 6, has been received by the Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association.—Mr. G. P. D. and his wife, Mr. R. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and two children, Lieut. A. B. Hepburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. R. L. Cross, Mr. W. Bayley, Mr. G. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Had, Mr. Capt. Theobald, Asst. Surg. Scioter and wife, Mrs. L. B. Smith, Mrs. G. S. Scott, Lieut. J. H. Dudley, Asst. Surg. Borghuist, Mr. R. White, Mrs. A. Gerry, Mr. Nicol, Mr. J. R. M. S. J. Mr. J. Mathias, Mr. J. F. Ferguson, Mr. N. Grey, Mr. MacNaughten, Capt. and Mrs. Princep, Mr. G. Manick, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. P. and two children, Mrs. Cummin, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. and infant, Mr. B. Chapman, Mr. Ward, Col. and Miss O'Malley, Mr. T. Lane, Mr. N. Col. Lieut. Chapman, Capt. McQueen, Mr. Apear, N. Governor, Fathers Francis and Pio.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27. Malabar, Poole, London; Arracan, S. Kirk, Liverpool; Buxley, Chase, Boston; 28. Yarra, N. N. C. 1 mho; Alfred, Vial, Bouchon; March 1. Indian, W. H. Mauritius; E. looks, Sawken, Pines, Mauritius; 3. P. IX. Regulet, Bouchon; Tania, Good, Colombo; India, G. V. Chittagong; Akyl, Bouchon, and Moulain; Mrs. Anders, West Indies; Brechin Castle, Parkinson, West Indies; 4. Aste, Gardiner, Bombay; Arracan, Bouchon, Macas, Pondicherry; and Galle; 5. Gyro Castle, Tindell, Mauritius; Marlboro, Portocau, London; Hanover, Rich, Shanghai; Crusader, Green, London; Hinchbrough, Withers, Java; City of N. N. C. 1 mho; Louis, Kreen, Bombay; Echo, Leteuvre, Mauritius; 7. P. and O. str. Simla, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simla.—For Madras.—Capt. Maitland, Asst. Surg. Creagh, Mr. G. H. Ha per, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferguson, Dr. Fitzgibbon. For Galle.—Mr. N. Riordan. For Melbourne.—Mr. Webster. For Sydney.—Dr. and Mrs. Bow, Mr. J. Sutcliffe, Mr. E. W. Whitely. For Suez.—Capt. A. White, Mr. F. J. Ferguson, Mr. M. H. B. on, Mr. C. E. Crosswell. For Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. L. B. B. and child, Maj. Rusk, Mr. J. Wilson. For Madras.—Mr. W. R. Davies, Mrs. H. G. Temple and infant, Mr. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Pasley, Capt. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. W. Purdon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Brondie, Mr. T. M. Robins, Capt. Duran, Mr. D. Montath, Dr. Watson, Mr. J. S. Begg, Gen. and Mrs. Fleming, Hon. G. F. E. E. mo, stone, Capt. and Mrs. Keer and infant, Mrs. Imrey and children, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dacosta and children, Mr. Chillingford, Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Beyron and children, Mr. Baylis, Mr. N. W. for Southampton.—Col. and Mrs. B. B. B. and child, Col. Burnett and child, Mr. J. A. B. B. B. and children, Mr. and Mrs. Skelton, Capt. J. Hubbard, Capt. C. Ogilvie, Miss Tomkinson, Mr. C. Forester, Mrs. Hunter and child, Miss Logan, Mr. W. H. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. W. Duncan, Lieut. R. Stewart.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 9, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent.	Sa. Rs. —	
New Comp ny's Rupees 4 do.	92 0/0 — 0	
5d Suez Rupees 4 do.	98 0 — 0	
Public Works 5 do.	106 12 107 0	
Ditto 5 do.	107 0 112 0	
New 5 1/2 do.	115 8 115 12	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 da s)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Government Paper	5 1/2 per ct.
Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On Deposit of Goods, &c.	7 1/2 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 9-16 1/2
Ditto with Documents, do.	2 0 15-16
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	
Naval Bills, 3 days' sight	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	0 0 0 0

RATES OF ADVANCE.

per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co's Rs 70
4 ditto Government Paper	100 " 76
4 ditto ditto	Co's Rs. 100 " 78
5 ditto ditto	100 " 95
5 1/2 ditto ditto	100 " 95
New Treasury Bills	100 " 95

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up	Present value
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	8725 to 8750
Acra Bank (Limited)	500	900 to 920
Oriental Bank	425	No sales.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10	16 to 17
Hongkong	1000	950
Delhi Bank	500	580 to 600
Commerce Bank	2250	No sales.
Calcutta and Burmah	2500	None available.
Mercantile Bank	21000	1000
Simla Bank	2500	550
People's Bank	75	Par.
India General Steam	1000	1250 to 1280
Ganges Company	500	500 to 510
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) ..	1000	1840 to 1850
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) ..	600	970 to 980
Hongkong (East India)	1000	1380 to 1400
East India Coal Company (Limited) ..	100	60 to 65
Bengal Printing Company (Limited) ..	100	125 to 130
Bengal Tea Company	100	16 to 16 1/2
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited) ..	200	Par

B and Warehouse Association	415	735 to 740
Calcutta Docking Company	700	129 to 1300
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10	16 to 17
Central Assam Tea Company	100	110 to 112
Assam Tea Company	200	480 to 490
East India Railway Company	918	1280 to 1300
East India Copper Co (Limited) ..	100	11 dis.
East India Tea Company (Limited) ..	100	15 to 106
Do. do.	40	41 to 42
Calcutta Auction Company (Limited) ..	75	12 to 15
Beerboom Coal Company	1000	1510 to 1520

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY RAILWAYS.—The *Madras Athenaeum* states that the Madras and Bombay Railways, which were to have met at Moodgul, will probably form their junction at Hyderabad. Both Governments have recommended this, and the decision rests with the home authorities. As it is not determined whether the Madras Company shall have the privilege of constructing the line when it enters the Nizam's dominions, the district from the Kistna to Hyderabad has not been surveyed. Of the portion surveyed, seventy-seven miles will be in a straight line, and not more than nine miles curved, while the gradients required are by no means heavy. One bridge, forty-six chains in length, will have to be built across the Toongabudra, and another large bridge will be required to cross the Hindry. The minor streams to be crossed are sixteen in number. Adoni appears to be the largest town on the route. The country around it is highly cultivated, and the population is set down at seventeen thousand. Nearly the whole country is one plain of black cotton soil. On every ground, political and commercial, this route should be adopted.

HYDERABAD, Feb. 25.—The Brahmin who was taken at Barsee has been recognised by the people sent hence to identify him, as the person who was endeavouring last year to get up a rebellion at this place. The scarcity of grain has reduced the poor to a deplorable condition. The Nizam and the minister have manifested great anxiety to relieve their distress. His Highness knows of but one method—which is, to order a reduction to be made in prices. The minister knows better, and is aware that this would be to produce a famine immediately. We have on record here that, Nizam Ali Khan's Government having compelled the merchants to sell at fixed prices, the consequence was cessation of the importation of grain into the city; famine ensued, an insurrection of the people took place, and a gate of the Nizam's palace was burnt down by the mob. The recollection of this may be useful. The minister's method has been to advance money to the principal dealers in grain, themselves opulent sahokars, and to reduce the duties on it, (why the whole has not been remitted I do not know,) in consideration of which the sahokars agreed to keep the prices of grain at certain fixed rates for the next six months, when relief might be expected from the coming harvest. They have failed to keep their engagement, and although I do not believe there was any limitation upon prices, yet as this arrangement was calculated to interfere with the traffic, its effects were the same as if there had been. Dookans were shut up, and the supply of grain thrown into the market by the contractors was insufficient for the demands of the day. The deficiency produced its usual consequences—tumult in all the bazaars; but nothing worse than a few broken heads, and the ripping up of some sacks occurred. The arrangement with the contractors has been broken off. Grain dealers are allowed to sell at their own prices; and though prices have risen in consequence, the supply is sufficient for the day, and thousands do not, as before, go away without being able to purchase grain. The scarcity is real, though all affect to say that it is occasioned by the hoarding of grain—of itself, if it be fact, a proof of the scarcity;—and it is so understood by the authorities, for the grain dealers are not allowed to sell at one time more than one rupee's worth to any person. This, as tending to economize grain and preserve it for the poor, is a right measure; else we should see powerful persons

purchasing in large quantities, and transferring the hoards from the grain-dealers' stores, if there be really hoards there, to their own houses, where it would be entirely locked up from the poor, and serve to bring on a famine before its time. These are anxious times with us. The grain dealers are not yet satisfied with the prices they have put upon their grain. I fear they act, though mistakenly, under some misapprehension of a pressure coming upon them from their rulers; but neither their rulers nor themselves can prevent, if there be scarcity, enhanced prices. I fear that two months, if we are not relieved by the *jowar* crop, now about to be brought home, will produce an actual famine. I was in the midst of that which raged in 1802-3. God preserve us from such another sight!—*Englishman*.

THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE S. S. "JASON."—This case came on for final disposal at the Town Police-office, Madras, when Colonel Wilson, one of the commissioners, proceeded to state the decision they had arrived at. In doing so, Colonel Wilson remarked that, after due consideration, they found they were unable to exonerate the commander, Captain Hurst, from all blame, as there were some very grave omissions on his part. Enumerating these, the commissioner said that under the circumstances they were obliged to suspend his certificate for a period of twelve months.—Mr. Ritchie, who appeared on behalf of the captain, then submitted to the commissioners, that as the certificate was with him he declined producing it, on the ground that the whole of the proceedings had been illegal. However, he wished the commissioners would allow him time for the purpose of trying the question of jurisdiction. The commissioners complied with his request, and accordingly sit again to-day at the usual hour. The commissioners of the *Jason* inquiry having met at the town police-court, at the usual hour, Captain Hurst and Mr. Ritchie attended shortly afterwards. Captain Hurst on being called upon to give up his certificate, in accordance with the previous day's decision, now declined to do so; whereupon Colonel Wilson proceeded to adjudge the penalty, which was a fine of 400 Rupees, in default a warrant of distress. If on the return of the warrant, no sufficient distress was obtainable, the sentence would be imprisonment in the Penitentiary for three months. It was the ordinary course, when a distress warrant was issued, if the person so desired, to accept a security for the attendance of the prisoner, until such time as the warrant was returned. If Captain Hurst wished it, the commissioners would accept Mr. Ritchie's security in this case. This being declined on the part of Captain Hurst, the commissioners ordered him to be detained in the custody of a constable till the requisite recognizance was forthcoming, or until the warrant was returned. Mr. Ritchie intimated that he would hold the Commissioners personally responsible for the future consequence of these proceedings, and would in the meantime demand a copy of the commitment under which Captain Hurst was detained. This, Colonel Wilson said, would be given, when it was formally prepared. Captain Hurst was then put in charge of Constable Lapprian, and the commitment being duly prepared, a copy was delivered over to Mr. Ritchie soon afterwards. This terminated the proceedings at the Town Police Office, Mr. Ritchie declaring his intention to move the judges of the High Court in the matter, during the course of the day, having previously served the Commissioners with a notice of *certiorari*. Late in the afternoon the captain paid the penalty of Rs. 400, and was released from custody.

A THREE-FOOT GAUGE TRAMWAY.—Colonel Ouchterlony has laid before the Madras Government a scheme for a three-foot gauge tramway from the railway station to Coimbatore up the Coonoor Ghaut to the Neigherry plateau. Colonel Ouchterlony is sanguine of being able to turn to profitable account for propelling trains the water power which now falls in cataracts down the Coonoor Pass. His estimate, involving the use of Barlingham's patent sleepers, is fixed at twenty-five lakhs, and he expects a return of ten per cent.

Government have sanctioned an examination of the Ghaut. Colonel Ouchterlony hopes to induce the branch railway or tramway company to undertake the work. He says that the Neigherries have become a spot of decidedly popular resort amongst the native community, as is evidenced in the prodigious increase which has taken place in the number of settlers—in the extent to which land is being taken up by them in all directions (chiefly as potato and vegetable gardens), and in the general thriving and well-to-do aspects which mark the native community. There is no doubt that in a few years South India will be governed from this glorious plateau.

FREEMASONRY.—We have carefully read the sermon which the chaplain of Maulmain preached to the brethren of Lodge Philanthropy at Maulmain, on last St. John's day, and we have also carefully read the remarks on the sermon by a past master. The chaplain endeavours to show the ethics of Freemasonry to be unnecessary, and the whole system to be opposed to the Christian dispensation, which sweeping condemnation is denounced by the past master as undeserved and incorrect. We must refer our readers to the pamphlet itself for further particulars of this quasi theological controversy, merely remarking that the introduction to the past master's criticism on the chaplain's sermon is, in our judgment, unpleasant in tone and out of place. No excuse, however, can be made for the exceeding bad taste displayed by the chaplain in taking advantage of a special masonic occasion to preach against the assembled brotherhood. Had the members of Lodge Philanthropy but known of this intention, they would probably have omitted going to church at all, and the reverend lecturer would then have written his sermon for wooden walls and a few punks.—*Rangoon Gazette*, Feb. 13.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27. Godavery, Nixon, Macdonald; Queen of the South str., Thornhill, Calcutta.—38. An-lia, Beer, London.—March 2. Laroon, Dillard, Kirkland.—7. Abbie, Watt, Galle.—8. Aracan str., Burrow, Calcutta; P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia, Galy, Suva.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Godavery.—Dr. and Mrs. Miller, J. Miller, Mr. Cammole, Mr. Armstrong.
Per str. Queen of the South.—Lieut. Shearn, Mrs. Temple, Mr. J. Butler.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Martland, Asst. Surg. Creagh, Mr. G. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferguson, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Dr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Dalziel, Col. Hawkins, Mr. Vans Agnew.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 25. Kenmore Graves, Akaba; John Ledgett, Gamble, Calcutta.—26 John O. Baker, Miller, Amherst.—27. Gallant Neil, Bews, Bombay.—28. P. and O. str. Conda, Stewart, Galle, Alen, and Suva.—March 1. Nonpareil, Daly, Galle.—4. Queen of the South str., Thornton, London via Cape; Telford, Taylor, London.—5. Lord Warren, Consett, London; Rely Castle, Leeman, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Conda.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Brig. Whistler, Mrs. Whistler, Mr. Whistler, Mr. Fulton, A. E. H. McDowell, Esq., Col. and Miss Lownd, Mrs. Ford and five children, Mrs. Harris and four children, Dr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Orr and infant. For MARSHALLS.—Brig. Patton. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Hunter. For SINGAPORE.—Col. and Mrs. Bond.

Per str. Queen of the South.—Lieut. and Mrs. Stedman, Capt. Higginson, Esq. Wilson, G. J. Moberly, Esq., Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and three children, Concler, Clonrige and daughter, Messrs. Fletcher and Willis, Mr. Broughton, Mrs. Bern and child.

Per Travalar.—Mr. Walker and six children, Mr. Miller and three children, Mrs. Hall and two children, Mrs. and Miss Long and four children, Mrs. Morgan and four children, Mr. Halley's child, Mr. Collier's child, Rev. George Hall, Lieut. Pitchard, 17th Lancers, M. J. G. H. Messo, 69th regt., Capt. J. L. Verschoyle, 66th regt., Lieut. W. H. J. Westley, 66th regt., Lieut. Westfall, Asst. Surg. F. Maltist.

Per Lord Warren.—Mrs. Mainwaring and three children, Mrs. Oliver and two children, Mrs. Dyer and three children, Mr. Pickney's six children, Mrs. Greenway and two children, Mrs. Hewett and three children, Mrs. Fowler and eight children, Mrs. Jenkins and four children, Capt. Campbell's three children, Mr. Vicaire's two sons, Mrs. Handyside and child. Per Rely Castle.—M. S. Leeman and child, Mrs. Melander and child, Mr. Lindsay.

Per P. and O. str. Simla.—From MADRAS to SOUTHAMPTON.—J. Hamilton, Esq., J. H. Goldie, Esq., Mrs. Freese, child, and infant, Miss Ireland, Mr. Lowford, Capt. Barwise, Mr. W. Mose. For MARSHALLS.—Mrs. and two Misses, Feltz, J. Ratliff, Esq., Mons. and Mme. G. avier, Mille, Graver and four children. For ALEXANDRIA.—Col. L. W. C. Simpson, Esq. For MELBOURNE.—E. W. Burnett, Esq. For SYDNEY.—Mr. Bonnycastle. For PENANG.—D. C. Presgrave, Esq.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Feb. 28.—The principal intelligence of the fortnight refers to a defeat sustained by a combined force of Ward and Imperial troops before the city of Tui-tsan. It will be remembered that the Ward force of drilled Chinese recently passed into the command of Captain Holland, of the Royal Madras Light Infantry, on the removal of General Burgevine by the native authorities at Shanghai. A correspondent concludes an account of the disastrous affair as follows:—"The rebels fought admirably, and were all well armed with European muskets. A mistake was made in placing the guns so close to the walls; the artillerymen were shot down as they stood beside them, as there was no cover. I doubt whether their fire did much execution amongst the garrison, as it was all concentrated on one point of the wall; which, of course, they took good care to avoid. When the troops advanced to the assault, however, they stood gallantly in the breach and fired point blank at them. The loss of the Soongking force cannot yet be correctly ascertained, as stragglers will probably drop in for some days to come. At the present time it consists of about 500 killed, wounded, and missing. Twenty casualties occurred amongst the Europeans. Captains Maunder, Macarthy, Macleod, and Bosworth, killed, and twelve other officers, besides four marines, wounded. Among the former are Captains Graham, Murray, Tapp, Silvertown, and Dunn. The latter is shot through the groin, and it is feared will not recover."

In Japan another outrage has been committed upon the British Minister—not in his person fortunately, but in the destruction of the new Legation building at Yedo, a portion of which was completed. It appears that, of late, the strongest desire has existed among the Japanese authorities at Yedo to have the place demolished. They proposed to give Colonel Neale any other place he might choose from a number at their disposal, and to bear all the expense of removing the building from the Goto-yama (the Hyde Park of Yedo) to the place Col. Neale should select. The latter did not like to act in the matter after the site had been deliberately conceded to Mr. Alcock and approved by him. In the meantime, those hostile to its remaining on the Goto-yama had it set fire to and demolished by bags of gunpowder, on the 1st inst. The hostility of the Japanese is on the increase, and they are gradually preparing for the worst. From the *Shanghai Recorder* we quote the following orders of the Mikado to the Tycoon with respect to foreigners:—"For a long time the plan of expelling the barbarians has been thought upon by us, and, although it has been put off up to the present time, the Imperial will cannot change. Whilst in the department of the Tycoon changes have been gradually made in every way in the carrying out of a new system, we have remarked the respect entertained for our will. But if now the sure expulsion of the barbarians does not take place, the hearts of the people will not be united. This causes great sorrow to the Imperial bosom. Let the Tycoon do all in his power to ensure the expulsion of the barbarians, and orders must speedily be given to all the Daimios. Moreover, it is the duty of the commander in chief of the army (the Tycoon or Shōgun) to carry out the steps of the scheme. Quickly and with haste complete the whole resolve; make certain what has been deliberated upon for the state up to the present; and determine on the precise time when communications with the ugly barbarians shall cease. You will present a report to us on this matter."—*Overland China Mail*.

The *Evening Mail* (Hong Kong) says:—News arrived here on the 16th February, that some outrage, unattended with loss of life, had been perpetrated on the Castle, in Yedo, just finished for the British Minister to reside in. The admiral, not in consequence of this, it is believed, has gone on to Japan in the *Euryalus* with the Rattler and Racehorse, and will be followed immediately by all the gunboats that can be made available.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, March 2.—No. 1,391.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. E. P. Levinge, Esq., to be a judge of the high court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 1,392.—Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher has been app. medical officer in attendance on the Bishop of Calcutta during his lordship's tour of visitation, the appointment having effect from Nov. 15 last.

March 3.—No. 1,394.—Mr. J. E. L. Brandreth, of C.S., is perm. to proceed to Europe on furl. for a period of 1 year from date of embarkation.

Foreign Dept., Camp Muttra, Feb. 21.—No. 23.—Capt. H. Fraser, 2nd asst. resident, Hyderabad, has obtained the usual prep. leave from 16th inst., to Bombay, with the view of obtaining in c. to Europe.

No. 25.—Mr. J. W. Chisholm, asst. comr. of Seonee, Central Provs., is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Belaspore. Mr. Chisholm assumed charge of the dist. of Belaspore on Jan. 7.

Capt. J. J. Fulton, asst. comr., is transferred to the Seonee dist.

Capt. Fulton assu. charge of his duties at Seonee on Dec. 24.

No. 26.—Capt. A. C. Gordon, dep. comr. of Narsingpore, having rejoined his appt. on Nov. 18 last, from the leave granted to him in G. O. No. 432, dated April 17 last, Capt. A. B. Cumberland assumed charge of the Wurdah dist., to which he was posted by G. O., dated Jan. 7, 1862, on Dec. 17 last.

No. 1.—Revenue.—Mr. C. A. Elliot, c.s., is app. to be settlement officer of the Hoshungabad dist., Central Provs.

No. 4.—Mr. C. S. Price, settlement officer, Chanda, has been granted leave of abs. for 6 mos., on m.c., with effect from Jan. 1 last, the day on which he availed himself of the same.

Mr. McGeorge, offic. settlement officer, Wurdah, will carry on the duties of settlement officer, Chanda, in add. to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Price, or until further orders.

No. 6.—The following promotions are made in the Revenue Survey Dept., attached to the Provinces noted below, with effect from Jan. 1:—

Mr. G. Housen, asst. revenue surveyor, 2nd class, Delhi and Hissar div., to be asst. revenue surveyor, 1st class.

Mr. E. Foy, senior sub asst. revenue surveyor, 2nd class, to be asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd class.

Mr. C. W. Campbell, senior sub asst. revenue surveyor, 2nd class, 1st Oude div., to be asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd class.

Mr. H. L. Pemberton, sub asst. revenue surveyor, 2nd class, 3rd div., Central Provinces, to be senior sub asst. revenue surveyor.

Mr. J. E. Hodgson, sub asst. revenue surveyor, 1st or Right Bank Indus Survey, to be senior sub asst. revenue surveyor.

Mr. G. R. Buttass, sub asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd class, 1st Oude div., to be sub asst. revenue surveyor, 2nd class.

Mr. M. Brennan, junior sub asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd Central Provinces, to be sub asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd class.

Mr. J. S. Pemberton, junior sub asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd Central Provinces, to be sub asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd class.

Mr. C. Sheridan, junior sub asst. revenue surveyor, 2nd Oude div., to be sub asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd class.

Mr. W. A. Wilson, junior sub asst. revenue surveyor, 2nd Oude div., to be sub asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd class.

Mr. P. Cowley, junior sub asst. revenue surveyor, Saugor and Nerbudda div., to be sub asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd class.

Mr. G. Rae, junior sub asst. revenue surveyor, Saugor and Nerbudda div., to be sub asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd class.

Mr. J. J. Burrows, senior sub asst. Nagpore div., to be asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd class, from Dec. 1, 1862.

No. 26a.—Political.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to recognise the appt. of Mr. C. Oesterley as Consul for the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg at Calcutta.

No. 34.—Camp Muttra, Feb. 25.—The leave granted to Capt. C. T. O. Mayne, asst. comr. at Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, in G. O. No. 2,228, dated Nov. 21 last, is hereby cancelled, and that officer has 1 mo. priv. leave from Nov. 13, 1862, prep. to proceeding to Europe, on m.c.

No. 36.—Lieut. M. P. Ricketts, judge of the Small Cause Court at Jubbulpore, is app. to hold charge of

the current duties of the district during the absence of Capt. C. T. O. Mayne, asst. comr., retaining his substantive appt. of judge of the Court.

No. 1.—Military.—Lieut. col. J. F. D'E. W. Hall, comdt. of the Erinpoorah irreg. force, and political supt. of Serohie, has leave of absence for 1 mo., from 5th inst., or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Major G. A. Black, 2nd in com., is app. to officiate as comdt. of the Erinpoorah irreg. force and supt. of Serohie.

Lieut. J. P. Turton, adjt., to officiate as 2nd in com. of the Erinpoorah irreg. force.

March 3.—No. 190.—Political.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. Thomas Davidson as acting vice consul for France at the Port of Bombay, subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government.

No. 361.—The Rev. J. B. Patch, asst. chapl., is app. to officiate as chapl. of Tounghoo, British Burmah, in the room of Rev. Dr. Carshore.

No. 364.—Maj. J. W. W. Osborne, c.s., political agent in Bhopal, is app. a marriage registrar at Selore.

No. 365.—Rev. A. W. Wallis, chapl. of Thayet Myo, British Burmah, has obtained leave, m.c., for 2 mo., in extension of that granted to him in G. O. Jan. 13 last, No. 53.

No. 367.—The priv. leave granted to Mr. H. W. Beddy, dep. comr. 4th cl., British Burmah, in G. O. Dec. 12 last, No. 2,409, is to have effect from Jan. 23, 1863, on which date Mr. Beddy made over charge of the Sandoway treasury to Mr. Hind, extra asst. comr.

No. 368.—Maj. E. M. Ryan, offic. dep. comr. 3rd cl., Martaban district, resumed charge of the Martaban treasury from Tsetkay Moungh Shove Doh on Jan. 13, and made over charge of that treasury again to the same Tsetkay on the 26th idem.

Financial Dept., Feb. 28.—No. 22g.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to grant Mr. W. Balmain, dep. auditor and accountant gen., Punjab, leave for 3 weeks from April 6 next, preparatory to resigning the civil service.

Camp Muttra, Feb. 25.—No. 5a.—The services of Lieut. C. H. Luard, roy. engrs., are placed at the disposal of the public works dept.

Military Dept., March 2.—No. 166.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—Major O. E. Rothney, of the Bengal Staff Corps, comdt., 5th Goorkha regt., for 20 mo.

No. 167.—The services of Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept., with effect from Nov. 15 last.

No. 169.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Surg. C. Hathaway, m.d., of the med. dept., inspec. general of prisons in the Punjab, for 6 mo., under the new regs., embarking at Bombay.

March 3.—No. 171.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proceed to Europe on furl.:—Surg. J. C. Bow, m.d., of the med. dept., in med. charge of the 31st (Punjab) regt. N.I., for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 172.—The undermen. officers are perm. to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—Major A. L. Busk, Bengal Staff Corps, dep. comr., Umballah, for 20 mo.

Capt. J. Keer, of the late 60th regt. N.I., dep. asst. coms. gen., for 20 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. R. Steuart, of the late 49th Madras N.I., for 20 mo., under new regs.

No. 173.—The servs. of Capt. H. Hayley, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

STAFF.—No. 174.—The following officers having applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, are apptd. to the Bengal Staff Corps under the authority of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. C. R. Matthews, late 56th N.I., late doing duty officer with the Benares horse, now asst. inspec. gen. of police, Benares div.

Lieut. N. Lewis, late 61st N.I., late doing duty officer with the 29th (Punjab) regt. N.I., now asst. coms. gen., Assam.

Lieut. T. Dawes, late 72nd N.I., doing duty officer with the 16th (the Loyal Poorebah) regt. N.I.

Lieut. M. W. Gataker, late 2nd N.I., doing duty officer with the 35th (the Mynpoorie) regt. N.I.

No. 175.—The servs. of Lieut. A. Tulloch, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 177.—The undermentioned officer having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major from the date specified opposite to his name, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Capt. J. Baillie, Feb. 25.

No. 178.—The undermentioned officer having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from the date specified opposite to his name, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut. K. J. W. Coghill, Feb. 26.

Public Works Dept., Camp Furrak, Feb. 20.—No. 1.—Notification.—Mr. P. H. Trotter is appointed a 1st class accountant, and posted to Bengal, with effect from the date of his reporting arrival at Calcutta.

Camp Jeyt, Feb. 23.—No. 2.—ERRATUM.—The surname of the asst. accountant promoted from 2nd to 1st class, in notification No. 18, dated Jan. 28, in *Calcutta Gazette* of 31st ult., is "Davis," and not "Davies," as was erroneously stated.

Home Dept., March 3.—No. 1,478.—The President in Council is pleased to permit the Hon. G. F. Edmonstone to resign the C.S. from the 9th inst.

No. 1,474.—The Hon. C. B. Trevor reported his departure from India per steamer *Candia*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 24th of Feb.

NEW WAREHOUSING PORT.

March 6.—No. 1,476.—Under the provs. of sect. I. of Act XXV. of 1836 the President in Council is pleased to declare the port of Rangoon to be a warehousing port. His Honour in Council is also pleased to invest the chief commissioner of British Burmah with the powers given to the board of customs by that Act.

No. 1,484.—The President in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal div. of the Presy. of Fort William Mr. A. Hope, of the C.S., who reported his return, on the 28th ult., from furl.

ABOLITION OF TRANSIT DUTIES.

Revenue Dept., Camp Kheera Serais, Feb. 26.—No. 14.—Notifications.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to notify, for general information, that the Rajah of Duttiah has abolished all transit duties within the limits of his State from the 1st ult.

No. 16.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to notify, for general information, that the Jagheeradar of Ali-poor has abolished all transit duties on the portion of the Nowgong and Jhansie high road passing through his State.

Political Dept., Camp Bughola, Feb. 27.—No. 47.—Mr. W. P. Johnston assumed charge of the office of British agent at Bussorah on the 1st ult.

General Dept., Camp Furrakdabad, Feb. 28.—No. 28.—Notification.—Capt. H. Fraser, 2nd asst. resident, Hyderabad, has obtained the usual prep. leave, from the 16th inst., to proceed to Bombay with the view of obtaining sick leave to Eur. for 20 mo.

March 4.—No. 373.—Capt. E. C. Impey, political agent at Ulwar, has 6 weeks' leave from 10th inst., or from such date as he may avail himself of it, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe on m.c.

Political Dept., March 6.—No. 198.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to recognise the appointments of Monsieur J. M. A. C. Troplong as consul for France at Singapore, and of Monsieur F. Kusterman as consul for Hanover at Penang.

No. 199.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Bullock as Belgian Consul at Akyab, British Burmah.

No. 386.—Maj. C. M. Shakespear, dep. coms. gen. of Chindwarra, Central Provinces, has 6 weeks' prep. leave of absence, on m.c., from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, to appear before a medical committee with a view of obtaining m.c. to Europe.

No. 391.—Maj. A. L. McMullin, Bengal staff corps, and 1st asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, reported his return from Europe, per steamer *Simla*, on 11th ult.

No. 392.—Mr. C. J. Brown, coll. of customs at Akyab, British Burmah, is temporarily appointed to the charge of the asst. coms. gen. office at that station, in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Strover, removed to Tenasserim.

No. 393.—Mr. St. G. Tucker, coms. gen., Baiswarra division, Oude, has obtained priv. leave of absence for 2 mo., from 30th inst., or from date on which the division may be broken up.

No. 67.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to confer the powers of a 2nd class sub. mag. on Lieut. H. C. Collier, asst. coms. gen. at Onao.

No. 394.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. G. E. Erskine, 1st Bombay L.C., to be a 3rd class asst. coms. gen. in Oude.

No. 396.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to grant Maj. C. Herbert, agent to Gov. gen. with the King of Oude, and superintendent, Mysore Princes and ex-Amers of Scinde, leave of absence, on m.c., for 8 mo., from date of quitting presidency, to Madras and Neilgherries.

March 5.—No. 179.—The following officer having applied for admission to the staff corps constituted by Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is appointed to the Bengal staff corps, under authority of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. J. T. Harris, late 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., late adjt. 23rd (Punjab) regt. N.I.

No. 181.—The leave to Europe, on m.c., granted to Lieut. L. Forbes (late of the 2nd N.I.), dist. superint. of police, N.W.P., now capt. in the Bengal staff corps, is to be considered as under new regs., for 20 mo.

No. 182.—The undermentioned officers have re-

ported their return from England. Date of arrival at Fort William, March 1:—

Capt. G. Sim, roy. engr.

Lieut. E. T. Thackeray, v.c., roy. engr.

March 6.—No. 183.—Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, 1st asst., great trigonometrical survey of India, is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, m.c., for 12 mo.

No. 185.—Capt. C. S. W. Ogilvie, Bengal staff corps, dep. asst. comy. gen., has leave to Europe, m.c., for 20 mo.

No. 186.—Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer, medical dept., civ. asst. surg., Shahjehanpore, has leave to Europe, m.c., for 20 mo., under new regs.

No. 188.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proceed to Europe on furl.—

Surg. C. Mathias, of med. dept., civil, Ulwar, for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 189.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proceed to Europe on leave, m.c.:—

Head Qrs., Camp Kheera Serai, Feb. 26.—Transfer:—Lieut. B. J. Goldie, assist. engr., 2nd class, Central Provs., is transf. from the 3rd div., Great Deccan Road, to the Nagpore div.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Feb. 19.—No. 1,477.—Appts.—Mr. J. Parker to be secy. to the local committee of public instruction at Pubna.

Mr. C. P. Bruce, extra asst. comnr., Mungledye, is vested with the powers described.

Mr. C. Mathews to officiate as surveyor for the survey of steam vessels in the Port of Calcutta.

Feb. 20.—Dr. J. Ewart, officg. professor, to be professor of anatomy, physiology, comparative anatomy, and zoology, in the Medical College from the date of the demise of Dr. Crozier.

Mr. W. E. Ward to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Shahabad.

Feb. 21.—Mr. H. S. Thompson to be judge of the Small Cause Court at Jenidah from Dec. 11 last, but to continue to offic. as civil judge of Backergunge.

Feb. 24.—Mr. A. C. Mangles to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in that dist.

Mr. H. Bell, officg. judge, to be judge of the Court of Small Causes at Jessore, and also judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Magoorah, Jenidah, Kutchandpore, and Narail.

Mr. S. C. Bayley, officg. jun. secy., to be jun. secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mr. R. P. Jenkins to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bheerboom.

No. 1,558.—The Hon. Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., to be president of the board of examiners.

Mr. W. J. Allen to be a member of the board of examiners.

Mr. W. B. Buckle, judge of Backergunge, is vested with powers of a special comr., under reg. 3 of 1828, in that district, as described in the notification of April 15 last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st idem.

Capt. G. J. Neblett to be port master of Canning Town, on the Muthah.

Feb. 26.—Mr. J. S. Rees to offic. as a professor in the Presidency College.

Gen. Estab., Feb. 26.—No. 42.—Mr. W. R. G. Hickey, exec. engr. of the 1st class, transf. to Bengal from the Central Provinces in the notific. by the Govt. of India, public works dept., No. 15 of 23rd ult., is posted to the Mahanuddy div.

No. 44.—The notific. from this dept., No. 30 of the 13th current, is hereby can.

Feb. 27.—No. 1,648.—Appointments:—

Mr. W. T. Tucker to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea.

March 3.—Mr. C. P. Hobhouse to be a member of the board of examiners.

Mr. H. M. Weatherall to be asst. supt. of police of the 1st grade in Purneah.

Mr. A. Anley to be asst. supt. of police of the 2nd grade in Shahabad.

Mr. G. A. L. Birch to be asst. supt. of police of the 2nd grade in Beerbhoom.

Mr. J. H. Johnstone to be asst. supt. of police of the 2nd grade in Hooghly.

Mr. W. Campbell to be asst. supt. of police of the 1st grade in Behar.

Mr. R. H. G. Irvine to be asst. supt. of police of the 2nd grade in Midnapore.

The foll. officers to be asst. supts. of police of the 3rd grade in the districts mentioned, viz.:—

Mr. C. Jennings in Midnapore.

Mr. J. N. McQueen in Chunarun.

Mr. C. J. Cassaigne in Tirhoot.

Mr. R. H. Renny in Purneah.

Mr. L. T. Bishop in Patna.

Mr. H. Wilkins in Hooghly.

Mr. J. Chapman in Rajshahye.

Mr. J. D. L. Houghton in Rungpore.

Feb. 28.—Leave of absence:—Mr. G. A. Pepper, mag. and coll. of Noacolly, for a fortnight to enable him to rejoin his appt.

Mr. W. G. Deare, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Magoorah, for 2 mo., making over charge of his office to the dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Jenidah, Mr. A. C.

Wright, who will conduct the duties thereof in addition to his own during Mr. Deare's absence or until further orders.

March 3.—Mr. R. S. O'Connor, officg. dist. supt. of police, Tirhoot, having assumed charge of the office on the 24th ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 18th idem is can.

March 2.—No. 1,793.—Appointments:—

Mr. J. Martin, B.A., to officiate as principal and professor of the civil engineering college at the presidency.

Mr. J. W. J. Stephenson, B.A., to officiate as a professor in the presidency college from 1st inst.

March 3.—Mr. A. N. Cole, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Barh, is transferred temporarily to Sarun, in which district he will exercise the full powers of a mag.

March 4.—Mr. J. D'Cruze, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Serampore, is vested with the full powers of a mag. in Hooghly.

March 5.—Mr. C. Burbank to be shipping master, under Act 1 of 1859, in the port of Calcutta. Mr. Burbank is authorised to grant licences.

Leave of absence:—

March 4.—Mr. C. T. Buckland, comsr. of Dacca, for 14 days, prep. to Europe, on m.c.

Mr. H. C. Halkett, judge of Rungpore, for 1 mo., prep. to Europe, on m.c.

Mr. J. Bell, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore, for 2 mo.

March 3.—Mr. T. Warner, emigration agent at Calcutta for Jamaica, returned from leave and resumed charge of his office on Sept. 10 last.

Mr. L. W. Hutchinson, additional principal sudder ameen of Burdwan, having joined his office on the 21st ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Dec. 12 last is cancelled.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Public Works Dept., dated Allahabad, Feb. 19.—No. 969.—Promotion:—

Lieut. J. Eckford, asst. engr. 1st class, in charge of the Dhoon Canals, to be executive engr. 4th class.

Feb. 20.—No. 690a.—Mr. R. H. M. Warrand, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Muttra, with powers of a mag., is transferred in the same capacity to the district of Cawnpore.

Mr. E. S. Robertson, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Cawnpore, with powers of a mag., is transferred in the same capacity to the district of Muttra.

No. 697a.—Mr. W. C. Plowden, C.S., having reported his return from sick leave, and having been reattached to the N.W.P., the Punjab and Oude, is appointed to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of 1st class at Ghazepore, and is invested with the powers of a mag.

Mr. W. J. Mulligan, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Ghazepore, with the powers of a subordinate mag. of 1st class, is transferred in the same capacity to Shahjehanpore.

Feb. 21.—No. 703a.—Appointments:—

Mr. W. Edwards, officiating extra judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, to be judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, in succession to Mr. M. R. Gubbins, with effect from Dec. 23, 1862.

Mr. F. B. Pearson, now officiating judge, to officiate as an extra judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. C. Horne, officiating judge and sessions judge of Benares, is appt. to be judge and sessions judge of Benares, with effect from Dec. 23 last.

Mr. W. A. Forbes, c.n., officiating mag. and coll. of Meerut, is appt. to be mag. and coll. of Jounpore, with effect from Dec. 23 last, but will continue to officiate as mag. and coll. of Meerut, until further orders.

Feb. 23.—No. 714a.—The usual leave of absence, preparatory to application for furlough to Europe, is granted to Mr. A. L. M. Philipps, mag. and coll. of Agra, from the 19th of this month.

No. 716a.—The Notification, No. 414a, dated Jan. 26, is cancelled.

Mr. A. R. S. Pollock is appt. to officiate as mag. and coll. of Agra from the date on which Mr. A. L. M. Philipps may avail himself of the leave granted to him, or until further orders.

Judicial (Civil) Dept., dated Allahabad, Feb. 27.—No. 68a.—Under Section 9 Act III. of 1859, the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to appoint Capt. W. Stewart, officiating cantonment joint mag. at Benares, to be registrar of deeds within the limits of the cantonment.

Feb. 28.—No. 72a.—Capt. J. F. L. Fisher, jun. asst. commissur. of Kumaon, exercising the powers of a sen. asst. commissur., is empowered to hear appeals from the decisions of thesedars in original suits.

Police Dept., dated Allahabad, Feb. 27.—No. 187a.—With reference to the Notification in this department, No. 53a, dated Jan. 21, Capt. F. Knyvett, district superint. of police at Boolundshuhur, is appt. to officiate as district superint. of police in the Agra district, during the absence on leave of Capt. Hon. W. M. Fraser.

Lieut. N. M. T. Horsford, temporarily officiating as district superint. of police in the Agra district, will revert to his original appointment of asst. inspector gen. of police in the Agra division.

Lieut. H. M. S. Clarke, officiating district superint. of police at Bareilly, is transferred in the same capacity to the district of Boolundshuhur.

Feb. 28.—No. 189a.—Lieut. Hq A. Plowden, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Govt., is appt. to officiate as an asst. inspector gen. of police in the Allahabad division, during the absence of Mr. A. Bates.

Feb. 26.—No. 273a.—One year's leave of absence, under Section 9 of the Unconvenanted Service Aben-tee Leave Rules, is granted to Mohib Allee, deputy coll. in the district of Boolundshuhur, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Feb. 19.—No. 661a.—Rev. A. Stone, M.A., asst. chaplain at Goruckpore, is appt. to officiate as asst. chaplain at Allahabad.

No. 719a.—15 mo. leave of absence, to proceed to England, on m.c., under the rules applicable to milvy. officers in civil employ, is granted to Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer, civil asst. surg. of Shahjehanpore, from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

General Dept., dated Allahabad, Feb. 16.—No. 645a.—Mr. A. C. Lyall, who has reported his return from leave to England, and has been re-attached to the North Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, is appt. to officiate as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, and is posted to the Agra dist.

No. 647a.—Mr. H. Morris, of the Bengal C.S., reported his departure from India per ship *Shannon*, which was left at sea by the pilot Jan. 28.

No. 651a.—In modification of the notification No. 3,429a, dated Dec. 31, 1862, the Rev. J. Robinson is appt. to be chaplain at Chunar.

Feb. 17.—No. 652a.—Leave of absence, to proceed to Allahabad, is granted to Asst. surg. J. Duncan, civil asst. surg. at Etah, to enable him to appear before a medical committee at Allahabad, prep. to applying for leave to Europe on m.c., from Feb. 10.

No. 658a.—The usual prep. leave to reach the port of embarkation with the view of proceeding to Europe on furl., is granted to Mr. G. B. Pasley, offic. mag. and coll. at Furruckabad, from the 14th inst.

General Dept., Feb. 23.—No. 429.—The servs. of the Rev. A. Horsburgh, chaplain of Peshawur, are placed at the disposal of the Government, N.W.P.

No. 430.—Appointment.—The Rev. D. Bellamy, to be chaplain of Peshawur, v. Mr. Horsburgh.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Military Dept., Feb. 24.—No. 45.—Appointment.—Lieut. H. C. P. Rice to officiate as a paid doing duty officer, from the date he was relieved of the duties of 2nd in command, by the return of Lieut. F. H. Jenkins, and to officiate as 2nd in command until further orders, with effect from the 17th inst., v. Lieut. Jenkins proceeded to rejoin the corps of guides.

Revenue Dept., March 2.—No. 169.—Mr. W. Matthews, patrol, salt dept., has 3 mo. leave, from such date, subsequent to March 10, as he may avail himself of it.

Police Dept., March 3.—No. 161.—Lieut. C. T. Lane is appt. asst. supt. of police in the Bunnoo district.

Lieut. W. C. Chowne is appt. asst. supt. of police in the Dera Ismael Khan district.

Gen. Dept.—No. 472.—In the list of sanctioned holidays for 1863, published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, at pages 50, 62, and 72, the date on which the Holey festival is to fall, should be the 5th instead of the 7th of March.

March 4.—No. 485.—Lieut. E. A. C. Lambert, cantonment joint mag. of Sealkote, has passed the exam. prescribed for cantonment joint mag.

Military Dept., No. 51.—The services of Lieut. W. C. Chowne, doing duty officer 5th Punjab inf., are placed at the disposal of the civil dept. for employ. in the Punjab police.

Public Works Dept., March 3.—No. 7,410.—Lieut. G. R. Gibbs, probationary asst. engr., Peshawur div., is prom. to the grade of asst. engr., 2nd class, with effect from Oct. 8 last.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp Etanjah, Feb. 11.—Lieut. H. B. Swiney, general list, infantry, is appointed to do duty with 20th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

The following Sirhind division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 22nd ult.—Directing Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas, late 4th Eur. regt., to do duty with 23rd regt. N.I.

Dated 24th ult.—Appointing Lieut. J. E. Waller, general list, inf., to do duty with 19th regt. N.I.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Directing Lieut. J. S. Melville, unattached, to do duty with No. 3 garrison battery of artillery.

Directing the following officers to do duty with the corps specified:—

Lieuts. S. C. Trower, J. N. Steel, and Ensign R. W. Napier, with H.M.'s 13th L.I.

Lieuts. E. H. Webb, W. W. H. Scott, and Ensign G. C. Napier, with H.M.'s 43rd L.I.

Dated 30th ult.—Appointing Capt. W. J. Hicks, late 22nd N.I., to the command of local company of inf., v. Capt. Hon. J. H. Fraser, proceeding on furlough.

Directing Lieut. A. W. Capel, late 5th European L.C., to do duty with Lahore light horse.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Morar station order, dated Dec. 31 last, directing Asst. surg. P. W. Gutherland to proceed to camp and afford med. aid to Capt. D. G. Robinson, R.E., survey department, reported sick.

Fyzabad brigade order, dated 19th ult., appointing Asst. surg. A. M. Tippetts, 35th foot, to med. charge of staff and detachment 8th Bengal cav., v. Asst. surg. J. C. Shaw, who has left the station with his regiment.

Sylhet station order, dated 15th ult., appointing Lieut. F. Henderson, 107th foot, to officiate as station staff officer, on departure of Capt. H. Phillips.

By Major R. C. Germon, commanding 16th regt. N.I., dated 16th ult., directing Lieut. D. R. Clarke, late 55th N.I., to continue to act as adj.

Unrisur station and garrison order, dated 27th ult., appointing Capt. C. Shaw, staff corps, to act as station interpreter, in addition to his other duties.

By Lieut. R. Topham, commanding 16th Bengal cav., dated 28th ult., appointing Lieut. C. H. Meeham to act as paid doing duty officer, with effect from 26th idem.

Gwalior district order, dated 31st ult., directing Lieut. C. H. Meeham, attached to 16th Bengal cav., to do duty with 15th Bengal cav., at Jhansie, on departure of former regiment.

By Capt. H. King, commanding 13th regt. N.I., dated 1st inst., appointing Lieut. G. B. Stevens, late 38th N.I., to act as paid doing duty officer.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Capt. W. Winsor (commandant 18th N.I.), from March 4 to April 15, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

Late 53rd N.I.—Lieut. H. G. Delafosse (now brev. major 104th foot), from Oct. 28, 1860, to Oct. 29, 1860, in ext. of privilege leave, to enable him to re-join the recruit depot at Barrackpore.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. E. Taylor from Jan. 23 to March 23, to remain at the presidency, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

Feb. 12.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

15h Bengal Cav.—Lieut. W. B. Birch, late 21st N.I., to be paid doing duty officer.

43rd (Assam) Regt. L.I.—Lieut. W. F. Bartleman, late 39th N.I., to be adj.

Capt. H. P. W. Wynne, staff corps, is directed to do duty with 19th hussars, for the purpose of being instructed in cavalry duties.

Lieut. W. F. Dodsworth, paid doing duty officer of 28th regt. N.I., is transferred to 12th (Kelat-i-Ghulzie) regt. N.I.

The undermentioned officers are directed to do duty with H.M.'s 7th royal fusiliers:—

Lieut. H. De Brett, late 57th N.I.

Ensigns W. Jones and R. F. Sandeman, general list, infantry.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dugshai station order, dated Nov. 23 last, appointing Capt. M. H. T. Lloyd, 89th foot, to command of a detachment of invalids proceeding down country.

Peshawar division order, dated Dec. 12 last, appointing Lieut. T. S. G. Jones, 79th highlanders, to be fort adjutant at Attock, v. Lieut. P. Richards, proceeding on sick leave.

Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Feb. 11.—Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, Feb. 4.—

No. 18.—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Cornet J. S. Davis, 6th Inniskilling drags., subject to approval by her Majesty.

The undermentioned officer passed the interpreters' test at Meerut, Jan. 10:—

Lieut. F. French, 20th hussars.

The undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officers have passed in Hindostanee, on Jan. 10:—

Lieut. J. R. Macleary, R.A., at Lucknow.

Lieut. A. G. C. Cunningham, R.E., at Meerut.

Lieut. R. C. Rowcroft, R.E., at Meerut.

Lieut. J. Dunbar, R.E., at Meerut.

Cornet W. A. Lawrence, 21st hussars, at Umballa.

2nd Class Army schoolmaster R. Macarthy, 1st batt, 20th foot, at Benares.

Ensign G. F. Maitland, 42nd foot, at Meerut.

Lieut. W. F. Spencer, 46th foot, at Cawnpore.

Capt and Brev. major H. F. Brooke, 48th foot, at Lucknow.

Lieut. G. F. Miller, 48th foot, at Lucknow.

Asst. surg. W. H. Leslie, 48th foot, at Lucknow.

Colour sergt. W. Bennet, 48th foot, at Lucknow.

Capt. and Brev. major F. R. Mansell, R.E., is permitted to do general duty at Roorkee, pending further orders regarding him.

Paymaster George and Paymaster sergt. Wilson, 92nd highlanders, having closed the regimental accounts, for which duty they remained behind on the embarkation of the regiment from India, will proceed to England, by the overland route, with the sanction of Government.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding Presidency division, dated Nov. 10, 1862, at the recommendation of the

deputy inspector gen. H.M.'s forces, directing Asst. surg. A. Clarke, 42nd highlanders, to proceed at once at the public expense, to Hazareebagh, and report himself to the officer commanding for medical charge of invalids of 1st batt. 14th brigade R.A. and 77th foot, proceeding to the presidency.

Dated Jan. 14.—Directing Asst. surg. F. Gillespie, 35th foot, and Staff Asst. surg. F. Pout, at the recommendation of the deputy inspector gen. H.M.'s hospitals, to proceed to Chinsurah, and report themselves for duty to the officer commanding the depot.

By the Officer commanding at Barrackpore, dated Jan. 10, directing Asst. surg. D. Altera, F battery 14th brigade, at the recommendation of the deputy inspector gen. H.M.'s hospitals, to take medical charge of 16th brigade R.A., in addition to his other duties.

Benares station order, dated Nov. 13, 1862, directing the musketry instructor and sergeant instructor of musketry of 2nd drag. gds. to proceed to Cawnpore, their services being urgently required with the detachment of the corps at that station.

Leave of absence:—

1st Drag. Gds.—Cornet C. M. Moran, in ext., from Feb. 3 to March 23.

21st Hussars.—Capt. and Brev. major C. P. Lane to England, for 6 mo., without pay, with sanction of Govt., under old rules.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. M. H. Fitzmaurice, adj. 11th brigade, to England, by either route, at the recommendation of a medical board, under new rules. Capt. C. W. Maynard, 5th R.H. brigade, to England, for 3 years, under old rules, with sanction of Govt. Lieut. A. W. O. Whinyates, 1st battery 20th brigade, to England, for 20 mo., at the recommendation of a medical board, with sanction of Govt., under new rules.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. F. P. Spragge to England, for 15 mo., with sanction of Govt., on m.c., under new rules.

20th Foot.—Ensign C. T. Doorly to England, via Cape of Good Hope, on m.c., under new rules.

80th Foot.—Capt. J. L. W. Nunn to England, via Cape of Good Hope, on m.c., under new rules.

81st Foot.—Asst. surg. H. P. Gregory to England, in a troop ship, on m.c., under new rules.

89th Foot.—Capt. De V. Valpy to England, via Cape of Good Hope, on m.c., under new rules.

97th Foot.—Lieut. R. Lefroy having been appointed to do duty with invalids to England, is granted 2 mo., in extension of the leave sanctioned in G.O. No. 11, dated Jan. 28.

At the recommendation of the inspector general H.M.'s hospitals, Asst. surg. W. N. Pell, 3rd batt. rifle brigade, in charge of recruits proceeding to Agra, will be attached for duty to 23rd R.W. fusiliers, till arrival of his own corps at that station.

Asst. surg. Clarke, 42nd highlanders, recently arrived from England for the first time, will proceed at once and at the public expense, to join his regt. at Dugshia.

Asst. surg. W. Sly, 34th foot, will proceed in med. charge of 1st detachment of troops leaving Chinsurah for the North-West, in view to joining his regt. at Roy Bareilly.

Staff Asst. surg. J. G. Davidge, now attached to 52nd regt., will take med. charge of the 4th battery 16th brigade R.A., at Hazareebagh.

Staff Asst. surg. F. Pout, now at Chinsurah, will proceed to Barrackpore, for duty with 16th brigade R.A.

Staff Asst. surg. N. Ffolliott, ordered to Ferozepore, will assume medical charge of D battery 19th brigade R.A.

Asst. surg. R. R. Scott will take over med. charge of the depot H.M.'s troops at Chinsurah from Asst. surg. Lukson, 80th foot.

Asst. surg. Inkson, on being relieved, will proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of assuming med. charge of invalids proceeding to England, per ship *Copenhagen*.

Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Feb. 13.—Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, Feb. 3.—

No. 19.—Capt. W. Kelly will officiate as quar. to 19th hussars, pending a reply from England to his application to resign his appointment of quar., consequent on his promotion to capt. This order to have effect from Aug. 12, 1862.

Staff surgeon Sinclair, in charge of 90th L.I., at Meerut, will proceed immediately to Calcutta, to take charge of invalids embarking for England, in the ship *Copenhagen*.

With reference to para. 9 of G.O. No. 174 of Dec. 3 last, the Govt. have sanctioned Asst. surg. Gogarty's proceeding to Calcutta, at the public expense.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been posted to the battalions specified opposite their names:—

60h Rifles.—Ensign Robinson to 3rd batt.

Rifle Brigade.—Major A. J. Nixon to 4th batt.;

Capt. C. W. Cragg to 4th batt.;

Capt. H. B. H. Blundell to 1st batt.;

Lieut. J. Dunlop to 3rd batt.;

Lieut. Lord A. P. Cecil to 1st batt.;

Asst. surg. Gill to 2nd batt.;

and Asst. surg. W. N. Pell to 3rd batt.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. general Sir W. B. Mansfield, K.C.B.,

permitting Lieut. and Adj. Don, 3rd drag. gds., and

Ensign Duncan, 28th foot, to proceed to England, on m.c.

Peshawar division orders, appointing the following officers to do duty with invalids proceeding to England:—

98th Foot.—Capt. T. R. Hamilton, to command.

79th Foot.—Capt. D. M. Donald, to do duty.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. E. S. Wood, ditto.

79th Foot.—Lieut. A. N. Chay, ditto.

51st Foot.—Lieut. S. Walker, ditto.

Lahore division order, dated Dec. 8, 1862, appointing Lieuts. Harrison, 1st batt. 7th fusiliers; and Burton, 1st batt. 19th regt., to do duty with invalids proceeding via Kurrachee, under Capt. McDonald, 79h regt.

By Officer commanding 1st batt. 7th regt., dated Nov. 1, 1862, appointing Ensign J. Potham, qualified, assistant instructor of musketry, v. Ensign Chard, resigned.

Leave of absence:—

7th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. C. Redman to Calcutta, from Jan. 15 to March 14, on m.c.

6th Drags.—Asst. surg. O. Barnett to England, for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. M. H. Fitzmaurice, 11th brigade, to Calcutta, from Jan. 20 to March 19, on m.c.; Lieut. col. Swinhoe, 16th brigade, in extension, from Nov. 30, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1862, to remain at Dalhousie, on m.c.

Head Quarters, Camp Shujehpore, Feb. 20.—Appointment:—

39th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. H. Williams, gen. list, inf., to be paid doing duty officer.

Capt. A. P. S. Moncrieff, staff corps, is directed to do general duty at the presidency, as a temporary measure.

Capt. C. D. S. Clarke, late 73rd N.I., is permitted to do duty at the Landour convalescent depot, during the ensuing season.

Lieut. R. M. Jennings, gen. list, cav., is directed to do duty with 6th Bengal cav., and directed to join.

The C. in C. has been pleased to make the following promotion and appointment in the barrack department:—

Ensign G. Edmonds, 2nd class, is promoted to 1st class barrackmaster, and posted to Lucknow, v. Lieut. Millett, who resigns at his own request.

The appointment of Lieut. D. Gair, veteran estab., in G.O. of Nov. 20 last, to do general duty at Meerut, is to be held to have effect from July 24, 1862.

Head Quarters, Camp Etanjah, Feb. 12.—The Orders issued by H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, G.C.B., permitting Brev. col. Montgomery, 1st batt. 1st foot; and Brev. col. Call, 1st batt. 18th regt., to proceed to England, to appear before a medical board, are confirmed.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been posted to the battalions specified:—

1st Foot.—Capt. Heywood and Lieut. Aglen, 1st batt.

4th Foot.—Capt. Sharpe and Lieut. Telfer, 2nd batt.

7th Foot.—Major Marten and Capt. Kerr, 1st batt.; Capt. Browne and Lieut. Lewis, 2nd batt.; Lieut. Chard, 1st batt.

13th Foot.—Capt. Williams and Lieut. Cunningham, 1st batt.

20th Foot.—Capt. Blount and Lieut. Bird, 2nd batt.

23rd Foot.—Capt. F. W. Hutton and Lieut. H. F. Hutton, 2nd batt.

The leave to England granted to Capt. Evered, 54th regt., will commence from the date of his embarkation, instead of from Nov. 9, 1862, as mentioned in G.O. 172 of Nov. 29 last.

ERRATUM.—In G.O. No. 18 of Feb. 11, for Lieut. J. R. "Macleary," read Lieut. J. R. "Maclevy."

With the sanction of Govt., Capt. D. Sullivan, 13th L.I., is posted to 1st batt. from date of his arrival in India, pending the receipt of an official communication from home on the subject.

Leave of absence:—

7th Dragoon Gds.—Capt. C. Burton to port of embarkation, from March 15 to May 13, and to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

Royal Artillery.—Brev. Lieut. col. Pennvenick, 11th brigade, to Calcutta for 2 mo., from Feb. 15; Lieut. W. H. Wilkins, in ext., from Feb. 1 to April 30, to remain at Mussorie; and Lieut. R. Aislabie, B battery 5th brigade, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, with the sanction of Govt., on m.c., under new rules.

7th Foot 1st Batt.—Lieut. H. S. Harrison to England, for 17 mo., from date of embarkation, and to do duty with troops on the voyage.

35th Foot.—Brev. major W. R. Goate to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from date of leaving the regt., to appear before a medical board.

46th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. C. F. Campbell to Calcutta, from March 15 to May 14, and to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation; Capt. T. D. Forde to Calcutta, from March 1 to March 31, and to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation; and Asst. surg. W. Venour to Nynee Tal and Almorah, from March 1 to May 31.

56th Foot.—Brev. col. R. W. Lacy to England, for 18 mo., from date of embarkation.

69th Foot.—Ensign Sir T. Boevey, Bart., in ext., from June 14 to Sept. 13.

80th Foot.—Capt. C. F. Amiel to Calcutta, for 1 mo., from date of leaving the regt., and to England, for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

81st Foot.—Col. R. Renny to Calcutta, from Feb. 1 to April 10, and to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

90th Foot.—Capt. H. H. Goodricke to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from date of leaving the regt., and to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

98th Foot.—Capt. T. B. Hamilton to England, for 17 mo., from date of embarkation, and to do duty with invalids on the voyage.

2nd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. col. W. H. Seymour, c.s., from Feb. 28 to June 5.

7th Drag. Gds.—Paymaster J. Smith from Nov. 26, 1862, to June 2, 1863.

7th Foot 1st Batt.—Surg. T. Moorhead from Nov. 27, 1862, to March 27, 1863; and Lieut. F. C. Keyser from Nov. 28, 1862, to June 3, 1863.

35th Foot.—Capt. J. O. Vandaleur from Dec. 16, 1862, to April 11, 1863.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. H. A. Ellis from Dec. 7, 1862, to June 3, 1863.

88th Foot.—Lieut. M. N. Woodard from Dec. 7, 1862, to Feb. 7, 1863.

90th Foot.—Paymaster T. Cassidy from Nov. 27, 1862, to Sept. 3, 1863.

The following order is confirmed:—

By Major J. F. Stifford, commanding 19th regt. N.I., dated 4th inst., appointing Lieut. J. E. Waller, gen. list, inf., to act as paid doing duty officer.

ADDENDUM.—To G.O.C.C. 15th ult., directing Lieut. C. W. Campbell, attached to 19th Bengal cav., to do duty with 2nd drag. gds., add, "to acquire a knowledge of cavalry duties, without prejudice to his appointment in 19th Bengal cav."

Leave of absence:—

General List, Cav.—Lieut. col. R. J. Hawthorne, from April 3 to Oct. 3, to visit Simla and Hills north of Dehra, on m.c.

Late 3rd Eur. Regt.—Capt. R. F. Webster (doing duty 6th N.I.), from Jan. 26 to March 26, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on m.c.

Late 57th N.I.—Lieut. H. C. Garden (doing duty 23rd N.I.) from Dec. 16, 1862, to March 16, 1863, to visit Simla, on m.c.

Head Quarters, Camp Muhalee, Feb. 16.—Capt. A. H. Millett, staff corps, has been permitted by the Sec. of State for India, under the provisions of G.O. No. 1,113 of Sept. 1, 1857, to count as service for retiring pension the period of sick leave granted to him from July 5, 1859, to Jan. 5, 1861.

Lieut. T. R. Cowie, gen. list, inf., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on 28th ult.

The undermentioned officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed in Hindostanee on the 9th inst.:—

Capt. J. Roberts, late 40th N.I.

Capt. W. E. D. Broughton, late 6th Eur. regt.

Lieut. J. S. Walters, late 28th N.I.

Head Quarters, Camp Ujhapoor, Feb. 18.—The C. in C. is pleased to permit the undermentioned officers to do duty with the corps specified:—

Lieut. H. Inglis, late 41st N.I., with 4th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. Atkins, gen. list, inf., with 26th regt. N.I.

The following order is confirmed:—

Peshawur division order, dated Nov. 13 last, appointing Lieut. C. Garsia, 79th highlanders, to officiate as A.D.C. to Brigdr. W. O'G. Haly, c.s., with effect from 1st idem, as a special and temporary arrangement.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Jynteah field force order, dated Dec. 18 last, appointing Lieut. C. L. Prendergast, gen. list, inf., to do duty with Kamroop regt.

By Capt. J. Watson, v.c., Bombay staff corps, commanding 13th Bengal cav., dated Dec. 30 last, appointing Lieut. E. Wells, gen. list, cav., to act as paid doing duty officer.

Gowhaty station order, dated 22nd ult., appointing Asst. surg. F. W. A. De Fabeck to medical charge of 5th battery 24th brigade R.A., under orders to proceed to the presidency.

By Major F. G. Crossman, commanding 25th regt. N.I., dated 22nd ult., appointing Lieut. N. Barton, late 52nd N.I., to act as paid doing duty officer, v. Lieut. H. A. Roke, proceeding on furlough.

By Major J. P. Caulfield, commanding 9th Bengal cav., dated 29th ult., appointing Lieut. W. L. P. Drummond to act as paid doing duty officer, with effect from 1st idem.

Hazareebagh station order, dated 30th ult., appointing Lieut. and Adj. C. M. Prendergast, 52nd L.I., to act as station staff officer.

Delhi garrison order, dated 31st ult., appointing Asst. surg. W. Moir, attached to No. 2 battery 25th brigade R.A., to be garrison asst. surgeon, and to afford medical aid to the brigade staff, in addition to his other duties.

Directing Asst. surg. W. Moir to afford medical aid to a detachment of the 1st Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, with effect from 27th idem.

Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, Feb. 5.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding 52nd foot, dated Jan. 31, appointing Lieut. C. O'L. Prendergast to officiate

as interpreter to the regt., there being no passed officer available at the station.

Benares division order, dated Jan. 28, directing Asst. surg. J. Munday, 1st batt. 20th foot, at the recommendation of the officiating deputy inspector general, to proceed to Rajghat, and assume medical charge of the garrison there, including the detachment of 1st batt. 20th foot, and No. 6 battery 25th brigade R.A.

By the Officer commanding at Agra, dated Jan. 24, directing Asst. surgeon A. F. S. Clarke, 42nd foot, at the recommendation of the deputy inspector general, to take medical charge of detachment of recruits under Capt. C. Wilson, R.A., proceeding to Meerut.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. C. H. Blunt, 5th R.H. brigade, to Bombay, on 2 mo.'s prep leave, and thence to England for 6 mo., without pay, under new rules.

35th Foot.—Major P. W. S. Ross to England, by either route, on m.c., under new rules; Capt. and Brev. major W. R. Goate to England, under new rules, to appear before a medical board, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

The following moves are directed:—

Staff surg. A. D. Home will take over medical charge of the depot H.M.'s troops at Chinsurah from Asst. surg. R. R. Scott.

Asst. surg. D. M. G. Davidon, 35th regt., will proceed to Fyzabad, under the provisions of G.O. 1230 of 1854, and report himself to the officer commanding his regt. without delay.

Staff Asst. surg. J. A. Scott, recently arrived from England, will proceed to Sangor for duty with H.M.'s 97th regt., where the services of another medical officer are urgently required.

Staff Asst. surg. J. Dunston, recently arrived in the country for the first time, will proceed at once by rail and dak at the public expense, to Lucknow, and report himself to the officer commanding for duty with H.M.'s 107th regt.

The following Agra garrison order is confirmed:—
Dated 23rd ult.—Appointing Capt. H. W. Best, late 5th Eur. cav., to be station interpreter.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Moradabad station order, dated Dec. 15 last, appointing Lieut. J. Stevenson, 54th foot, to officiate as station staff officer.

By Capt. J. Williamson, staff corps, commanding 26th regt. N.I., dated 16th ult., appointing Lieut. C. A. E. S. Carter, late 20th N.I., to act as paid doing duty officer till further orders, with effect from Dec. 1 last.

By Capt. A. Robinson, staff corps, commanding 28th regt. N.I., dated 16th ult., appointing Lieut. G. S. Hills, late 38th N.I., to act as paid doing duty officer.

By Lieut. col. J. Liprott, commanding 4th regt. N.I., dated 24th ult., appointing Lieut. J. Stevenson to act as adj. of left wing.

Sealkote station order, dated 31st ult., directing Surgeon H. N. Elton, medical storekeeper, to afford medical aid to a detachment of 2nd Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties.

Morar station order, dated 3rd inst., appointing Ensign W. H. Meiklejohn, gen. list, inf., to do duty with 19th regt. N.I.

Leave to England, on m.c., is granted Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer, civil asst. surg., Shalij hanpore, from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

Head Quarters, Camp Raipore, Feb. 14.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

6th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. B. Williams, staff corps, to officiate as adj., during absence on sick leave, of Lieut. G. A. A. Baker, late 60th N.I.

18th Bengal Cav.—Brevet major C. J. S. Gough, v.c., late 5th Eur. L.C., to officiate as commandant, during absence on m.c., of Major F. H. Smith, staff corps.

30th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. Playfair, staff corps, acting paid doing duty officer, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut. E. Beddy, staff corps, adj. 29th regt. N.I., passed the prescribed examination in Punjabee on 28th ult.

Vet. surg. J. R. Hoey, attached to 7th drag. gds., is appointed to 2nd R.H. brigade, and directed to join.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. G. M. Dobbin, 16th brigade, in ext., from April 11 to Oct. 11; Capt. G. H. Cracklow, in ext., from Dec. 18, 1862, to Dec. 18, 1863, on m.c.; Capt. G. Holland, 25th brigade, in ext., from Nov. 28, 1862, to March 28, 1863, on m.c.

68th Foot.—Lieut. col. H. H. Greer from Jan. 5, to April 15.

88th Foot.—Asst. surg. T. R. Williams from Nov. 19, 1862, to March 19, 1863, on m.c.

91th Foot.—Lieut. P. Ridgway from Nov. 19, 1862, to May 19, 1863.

107th Foot.—Capt. E. Ward from Oct. 31, 1862, to Feb. 28, 1863; Capt. Prinsep from Dec. 23, 1862, to March 23, 1863.

Head Qrs. Camp Garee, Feb. 19.—Lieut. G. Lamb, probat. 3rd class commissary of ordnance, is transferred from Peshawur to Ferozepore, and Lieut. N. D. Gar-

rett, 3rd class comy. of ordnance, from the latter to the Peshawur magazine, with effect from July 10, 1862.

The following postings of medical officers are directed:—

Asst. surg. G. M. Govan, M.D., to 35th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. C. C. W. Wilson, to 8th regt. N.I.

Mr. L. P. Daviot, late extra asst. surgeon, is, with the sanction of Govt., admitted into the subordinate med. dept. as an hospital apprentice from Aug. 2 last.

The following order is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Sylhet station order, dated Nov. 28 last, directing Lieut. G. F. Graham, doing duty with the 33rd regt. N.I., to organise and command the baggage corps raised by order of Govt. in the Cassyah and Jyuteah hills.

The following Meerut division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 11th inst.—Attaching Lieut. A. L. C. Little-dale, late 5th Eur. L.C., to 8th hussars.

Dated 14th inst.—Directing Ens A. Harden, gen. list, inf., to do duty with 41st regt. N.I.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to do duty during the ensuing season at the convalescent depots specified:—

Brev. maj. T. T. Boileau, 20th hussars, at Murree.

Lieut. W. M. Harnett, 81st foot, at Nynee Tal.

Lieut. D. Adamson, late 28th N.I., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 16th inst.

The following Oude division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 7th inst.—Directing Lieut. E. G. Cattermole, gen. list, inf., to do duty with the 22nd regt. N.I.

Dated 17th idem.—By Major F. G. Crossman, com. the 25th regt. N.I., dated 31st ult., ap. Lieut. D. Beaumont to act as adjt., v. Lieut. and adjt. J. E. Vaughan, apptd. to another situation.

By the officer com. the 41st regt. N.I., dated 6th inst., appt. Capt. C. A. McDougall to act as 2nd in com., v. Capt. J. P. Martin, apptd. to another situation.

By the officer com. the 1st Bengal cavalry, dated the 9th inst., appt. Lieut. A. Lindsay, late 68th N.I., to act as adjt., v. Lieut. and adjt. G. W. Cockburn, prom.

Leave of absence:—

Gen. List, Cavalry.—Lieut. col. S. F. Macmullen (com. 21st hussars), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

Late 4th Eur. Cav.—Capt. H. G. Jenkins, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit the Kumaon hills.

Late 6th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. C. S. De F. Roche (doing duty 9th Bengal cav.), from Feb. 1 to March 1, to Calcutta, on m.c.

Late 19th N.I.—Lieut. H. Macdonald (doing duty 90th foot), from Feb. 20 to May 20, to visit Calcutta, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.

Gen. List, Infantry.—Ens. W. E. Gowan (doing duty 34th N.I.), from Feb. 10 to April 10, to visit Calcutta, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Surg. major J. H. Littler, M.D., from March 12 to April 25, in ext., to remain at Calcutta.

By Capt. H. J. Templer, comdg. the Gwalior camel corps, dated July 4, 1860, assuming charge of the adjt.'s office, v. Unatt. Lieut. and adjt. E. D. Page, dec.

By the same officer, dated Nov. 19, 1860, directing Ens. W. Thompson, unatt. list, Mudras army, to take charge of the adjt.'s office.

By the same officer, dated July 23, 1861, directing Capt. H. J. Templer to assume charge of the adjt.'s office from 22nd idem.

By the same officer, dated August 23, 1861, directing Lieut. J. Liston, doing duty with the 35th regt. N.I., to take charge of the adjt.'s office.

By the same officer, dated Oct. 7, 1861, directing Capt. H. J. Templer to assume charge of the adjt.'s office, v. Lieut. J. Liston, appt. to another situation.

That portion of Presidency div. order, dated Nov. 14 last, directing Lieut. W. L. Samuels, late 10th N.I., to do duty with the 25th regt. N.I., and confirmed in G.O.C.C. of 28th idem, is cancelled; and that officer is to be considered as having done gen. duty at the Pres. fr. m Oct. 15 to Dec. 27 last.

Peshawur div. order, dated 28th ult., appt. Capt. W. C. B. Ryan, staff corps, to do gen. duty at Rawul Pindee, with effect from Dec. 22 last.

By the officer commanding 18th Bengal cav., dated 30th ult., directing the following arrangements until further orders:—

Lieuts. T. R. Davidson, 2nd in com., to act as comdt., R. I. Cochrane, adjt., to act as 2nd in com., and H. C. Marsh to act as adjt.

Mr. G. Turnbull and the East Indian Railway.

Benares, Feb. 7.—H. E. the Viceroy on his arrival at this city desires to congratulate the officers of the East Indian Railway Company and the public on the completion of the additional section of the Grand Trunk line of Railway from Calcutta to the North West Provinces that has been recently opened to

Benares, and on the prospects of the early opening of the whole line for traffic up to Allahabad and Delhi.

2. The distance from Calcutta by rail to Benares is 541 miles. Work was begun in 1851. The line to Burdwan was opened in Feb. 1855; to Adjai in Oct. 1858; to Rajmehal in Oct. 1859; to Bhagulporo in 1861; to Monghyr in Feb. 1862; and to Benares in Dec. 1862. In ten years, therefore, have been opened (including branches) a continuous length of 601 miles, being at the rate of sixty miles a-year. This is exclusive of the portion of the line already finished between Allahabad and Agra, in the N.W. Provinces, and of the section from Agra to Allypore, which it is expected will be ready in a few weeks. Including this length, the progress of the East Indian Railway has not been short of ninety miles a-year, a rate which, if it has not come up to the expectations first entertained, is, under all the circumstances of the case, satisfactory as regards the past, and encouraging as regards the future.

3. On his journey from Calcutta to Benares H.E. observed with much interest the numerous striking works that have been so successfully constructed on this railway by the company's engineers, and viewed with particular admiration the great girder bridge over the Sonne, which, it is believed, is exceeded in magnitude by only one bridge in the world. The smaller girder bridges over the Keul and Hullohur, the heavy flood arching in the vicinity of these rivers, the masonry bridges over the Adjai and More, and the Monghyr tunnel, also attracted the attention of H.E. the Viceroy, as works of more than ordinary difficulty designed and carried out with signal ability.

4. H.E. the Gov. gen. gladly accepts this opportunity of acknowledging the services rendered by the officers of the railway company in the prosecution of this great work; and of expressing more especially the strong sense he entertains of the high engineering skill and the steady devotion to his duties exhibited by Mr. George Turnbull, the chief engineer of the company in Bengal, who, in a few days, will give up the direction of the works which he has now seen completed. Although not in the immediate employment of the Government, Mr. Turnbull has, in the opinion of H.E., well earned the expression of the thanks of the Gov. gen. for his professional services, which have, indeed, been rendered as much to the public as to the railway company. In all Mr. Turnbull's dealings with the officers of the Govt. he has invariably shown that moderation and desire to conciliate which were essential for the harmonious and successful carrying on of the railway works, under the peculiar conditions imposed by the terms of the Government guarantee; and the Gov. gen. has much satisfaction in signifying, in behalf of the Govt. of India, his high estimation of the manner in which all Mr. Turnbull's relations with the Government have been conducted.

5. H.E. the Viceroy will not fail to bring to the favourable notice of H.M.'s Government the long and excellent services of Mr. Turnbull, who, having been the first railway engineer employed in India, has now happily seen the portion of this great work on which he was more particularly engaged brought to a close, after many years of arduous and persevering labour, under circumstances of unusual difficulty, with the most complete satisfaction to his employers and to the Government, and with the highest credit to himself.

R. STRACHEY, Lieut. col. R.E.,
Secy. to Govt. of India with the Gov. gen.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, March 6.—Appointments:—

Capt. C. E. Bates, 16th regt. N.I., probat. superint. of police in Tanjore, to be probat. superint. of police in Trichinopoly.

Capt. F. D'Arcy, 32nd regt. N.I., probat. asst. superint. of police in Ganjam, to be probat. superint. of police in Tanjore.

Capt. T. (brev. lieut. col.) J. Temple, 12th regt. N.I., probat. asst. superint. of police in Coimbatore, to be probat. superint. of police in Bellary, but to continue to act as asst. inspec. gen. of police until further orders.

Lieut. F. J. Hicks, staff corps, probat. asst. superint. of police in Bellary, to act as superint. of police in Bellary during absence of Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) Temple on other duty.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. J. H. Nelson to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Madura.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Surg. G. Mackay, M.D., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of St. Thomas's Mount.

The officiating director of revenue settlement has granted Mr. H. B. Addis, probat. asst. director of revenue settlement in the Coimbatore district, privilege leave for 1 mo. from date of quitting his station, under sec. 7 of uncov. civil service rules.

No. 81.—Leave of absence has been granted to Mr.

B. Puckle, inspec. of S. Arcot police, for 3 mo., under secs. 3, 4, and 5 of uncov. service absentee rules.

No. 82.—Priv. leave has been granted to Capt. W. S. Drever, dep. inspec. gen. of M. police, Western Range, for 30 days.

March 6.—Capt. C. Simpson, of the Madras volunteer guards, has leave of absence to Europe for 1 year, from the 15th inst.

No. 79.—MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—The provl. admission to the Madras staff corps, of Lieut. R. W. Heskeith, of the 18th regt. N.I., notified in G.O.G. July 29, 1862, No. 300, is cance.

With reference to G.O.G. No. 325, dated Aug. 15, 1862, cancelling the admission to the staff corps of Maj. W. H. Watts, of the 5th regt. N.I., the date of rank assigned to that officer in the staff corps, (viz., Feb. 18, 1861), in G.O.G. Jan. 24 and March 4, 1862, Nos. 37 and 104, is cance.

No. 82.—The foll. extract from a G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay, is republished:—

Bombay Castle, Feb. 27.—No. 113.—Capt. W. Peyton, of H.M.'s 9th regt. Madras N.I., has a furl. to Europe for 18 mo. on m.c.

Judicial Dept., March 11.—The Hon. T. L. Strange is permitted to resign his appt. as a judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature, from the date of departure of the first P. and O.S.N. Co.'s steamer in April next.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. G. Hearn, dep. insp. gen. Madras police, Southern range, for 4 weeks, under resolution of the Govt. of India, published in *Fort St. George Gazette* of Feb. 1, 1859, page 250, prep. to Europe, on m.c.

Appointments:—

Mr. H. M. S. Græme to act as civil and session judge of Salem, during absence of Mr. Cherry on leave.

Lieut. A. M. Davies, staff corps, acting proba. asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Salem, to be proba. asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Coimbatore, but to continue to act in Salem.

Lieut. R. H. Cunliffe, staff corps, to be proba. asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Ganjam.

Public Works Dept.—Mr. A. Lawford, 1st asst. dist. engineer, Coimbatore, has 12 mo. leave, on m.c., to Europe.

Mr. E. E. Merrill, acting superintendent, Dowlaishwaram workshops, has 12 mo. sick leave.

Educational Dept.—Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. E. Mayer to be principal of the medical college.

Surg. G. Smith to be professor of midwifery and diseases of the eye in the medical college.

These appointments will take effect from the date on which Mr. Shaw may have entered upon his duties as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals.

Public Dept.—Surg. G. Smith, M.D., acting superin. of the eye infirmary, to be superint. of the eye infirmary from March 1, v. Shaw, prom.

Asst. surg. W. Doyle, M.D., to act as civil surg. of Cuddalore during the absence, on leave, of Asst. surg. Busted.

Asst. surg. J. Ross, M.D., to act as zillah surg. of Tanjore during the absence of Dr. Doyle on other duty.

Financial Dept.—Capt. J. R. G. Magrath, dep. paymr. of Malabar and Canara, to act as paymr. of the Pegu div. during the absence of Lieut. col. Greenlaw, on leave, or until further orders; and

Capt. W. Douglas, of the Madras Staff Corps, to act as dep. paymr. of Malabar and Canara during the employment of Capt. Magrath on other duty—subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Surg. G. Mackay, M.D., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Saint Thomas' Mount.

Capt. H. D. Faulkner, of the 42nd regt. N.I., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Masulipatam.

Rev. G. English, chaplain of Masulipatam, to act as joint chaplain of Secunderabad.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. J. Vertue, royal engrs., to be 1st asst. dist. engr., Vizagapatam, v. Capt. Hunter, and to act as dist. engr., North Arcot, during the employment of Capt. H. L. Prendergast on other duty.

Capt. C. P. Maloney, 25th regt. N.I., to act as 1st asst. dist. engr., Vizagapatam, during the employment of Capt. Vertue on other duty.

Mr. J. H. Dopping, acting dist. engr., North Arcot, and 1st asst. dist. engr., Madras, to do duty as 1st asst. dist. engr., Coimbatore, during absence of Mr. A. Lawford.

Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, v.c., royal engrs., acting 1st asst. dist. engr., Madras, to act as 1st asst. dist. engr., Coimbatore, during absence of Mr. A. Lawford, but to continue to do duty in the Madras dist. during the employment of Mr. Dopping in Coimbatore.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. S. Marcar, principal sudder ameen of Cuddapah, delivered over charge of the court on the 5th inst.

Mr. J. W. Cherry, civil and sess. judge of Salem, delivered over charge of the court to Mr. S. R. Dawes, principal sudder ameen, on the 9th inst.

Mr. A. C. Burnell, asst. to the coll. of Malabar, is vested with full powers of a mag., with power to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the subordinate mags. of the 2nd class stationed within his charge.

Lieut. H. S. Hill, probat. superint. of police, Salem, and Lieut. W. L. N. Knyvett, probat. asst. superint. of police, Cuddapah, having passed the prescribed examination in law and the vernaculars, are confirmed in their respective appointments.

High Court, March 9.—The chief justice and judges of the High Court of Judicature have granted leave to the undermen. officer, under sec. 12 of the uncov. service absentee rules:—

G. R. Sharpe, Esq., judge of the Court of Small Causes at Manantady, for 8 mos.

The chief justice and judges of the High Court of Judicature have granted leave to the undermen. officer, under section 7 of the uncov. service absentee rules:—

Mr. T. Misquita, dist. moonsiff of Paramagoody, Zillah of Madura, for 2 mos.

The chief justice of the High Court of Judicature has granted leave to the undermen. officer, under section 7 of the uncov. service absentee rules:—

Mr. B. Wilkins, manager of the high court, for one month.

March 7.—The priv. leave granted to Lieut. E. A. Campbell, asst. superint. of police, South Malabar, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated Feb. 20 last, page 278, is cance.

March 9.—Leave of abs. has been granted to Inspector Mr. W. G. Mersh, of South Malabar police, for 1 mo., under section 7 of the uncov. service absentee rules.

Marine Supt.'s Office, March 9.—Capt. H. Thomson, master attendant at Cocanada, is granted 1 mo. priv. leave, in ext. of that sanctioned in *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 17th ult., page 258.

Commsy. Gen.'s Office.—The Comsy. gen. has, under the prov. of G.O.G., No. 77, dated March 24, 1857, granted priv. leave of absence to Maj. J. Elphinstone, staff corps, sub asst. commsy. gen., for 60 days, from date of quitting his station.

Military Dept., March 11.—No. 84.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appointments and proms the latter subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Surgs. maj. (acting garrison surgs.) D. Macfarlane, M.D., and J. Kennedy, M.D., to be garrison surgs., to complete the estab.

Cavalry General List.

Cornet T. Deane, (having on the 3rd March completed 1 year's service, from date of 1st commission) to be lieut., v. Clerk, 2nd L.C., promoted; date of commission March 4.

12th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. M. Parratt, to be capt. by brev., from Feb. 25.

The services of Major A. C. Master, of the Madras staff corps, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

The underment. officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Lieut. T. Taylor, qrmr. Pegu sapper batt., Ens. H. Whyte, inf. gen. list, doing duty H.M.'s 18th (royal Irish) regt. of foot, arrived at Madras on March 8.

Lieut. H. M. S. Magrath, 39th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. for one year, without pay, under the furl. regs. of 1854.

Major W. K. Horner, of the staff corps, is permitted to proceed to Jubbulpore and the Patchmunnee Hills with leave of absence under the new regs., from March 10 to July 10.

March 11.—No. 86.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to sanction, subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India, the designation of the appt. of "Fort Adjutant, Fort St. George," being altered to that of "Staff Officer, and Superintendent of Details, Fort St. George."

Revenue Dept., March 13.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. E. S. Atkinson, dep. coll. of sea customs, Madras, for 3 mo.

M. Soobroyal Naidoo, dep. coll. of Kurnool, for 6 mo.

Judicial Dept., March 11.—Major A. C. McMaster, Madras staff corps, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. as supt. of police, Bellary.

March 13.—Mr. H. E. Sullivan, acting civil and session judge of Bellary, assumed charge of the Court from Mr. Ratliff, on the 9th inst.

The officiating civil paymaster requests that heads of offices submitting applications for pension will be good enough not to include more than one single case in each register, as the practice of combining two or more cases in one sheet has been found inconvenient by Govt.

Financial Dept., Fort William, Feb. 21.—No. 20g.

—Mr. W. J. Raynor resumed charge of the office of 1st asst. dep. auditor and accountant gen., Madras, on 10th ult.

Mr. J. Mackey, chief asst. to the dep. auditor and accountant gen., Madras, having been appointed to officiate as 2nd asst. accountant gen., Madras, assumed charge of his duties on 10th inst.

Military Dept., Fort St. George, March 13.—No. 90.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Asst. surg. E. J. Waring, physician to his Highness the Rajah of Travancore, on m.c., for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from the western coast or Bombay.

Asst. surg. J. M. Miller, M.D., on m.c., for 18 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854.

No. 91.—The following extract from a G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay is re-published:—

Bombay Castle, March 7.—No. 134.—Capt. C. S. Fagan, Madras staff corps, comdt. 1st regt. infantry, Hyderabad contingent, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mo., on m.c.

Fort St. George, March 13.—No. 93.—The following extracts from notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are republished in gen. orders:—

Foreign Dept., Fort William, General, Feb. 27.—No. 353.—Maj. C. M. Shakespeare, dep. comr. of Chindwarrah, Central Provinces, has obtained 8 days' leave of absence from 10th inst., prep. to applying for further leave to Europe, m.c.

No. 354.—Capt. H. Fraser, offic. extra asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee at Hyderabad, made over charge of his office to Maj. A. R. Thornhill, 1st asst. resident at Hyderabad, on 1st inst.

Public Works Dept., General Establs., Fort William, Feb. 27.—No. 43.—Appointment.—Lieut. col. J. Carpendale, roy. engrs., is app. to officiate as chief engr. 2nd cl., Mysore, during absence, on m.c., of Col. E. Lawford, or until further orders.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

With reference to G. O. C. dated 23rd inst., Lieut. col. (brev. col.) G. DeSausmarez will cont. in com. of the 21st regt. N.I. until his departure from Vellore.

The following removal and posting are ordered:—
Col. (maj. gen.) A. Derville, from 42nd regt. N.I., to unatt.

Col. (maj. gen.) J. Fitzgerald (late prom.), to 42nd regt. N.I.

Major G. M. Carter, late 1st Madras fus., is removed from doing duty with 16th regt. N.I., to do duty with 20th regt. N.I.

Capt. R. P. M. Crew, of 14th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with sappers and miners till further orders—to join his regt.

Lieut. J. D. Clarke, late 8th regt. L.C., doing duty 8rd regt. L.C., is permitted to do duty under orders of the officer comdg. Hyderabad subd. force.

March 2.—From the date of expiration of the privilege leave granted in G.O. of 26th ult. to Lieut. col. W. G. Woods, adjt. gen., that officer is permitted, while unemployed, to reside and draw pay within the Mysore, southern, or centre divisions of the army.

Lieut. H. L. Mackenzie, 16th brig. R.A., who arrived at Madras in charge of a detachment of R.A. per str. *Candia*, on Feb. 27, will return to Calcutta, for the purpose of joining his battery, as soon as practicable.

Mr. A. J. deH. Harris, Eur. vets., is permitted to reside on the Neigherries.

The appointment of Capt. C. C. Mason, late 48th regt. N.I., in G.O. of 19th ult., to do duty with the sappers and miners, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Surg. maj. J. A. Reynolds is appointed to act as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, in succession to Shaw, appointed to act as insp. gen. of hospitals.

The leave granted in G.O. of 24th ult. to Lieut. and Adj. A. F. Dobbs, 32nd regt. N.I., is to have effect from date of departure.

March 3.—Lieut. J. P. James, 13th regt. N.I., is relieved from doing duty with 38th regt. N.I., and will join his own regt.

Leave of absence.—

Lieut. E. T. W. Price, 30th regt. N.I., from March 5 to Aug. 31, to Cuddalore and Madras; the first 60 days to be privilege leave.

Board of Examiners' Office, March 3.—The undermentioned gentleman has passed the prescribed examination in the vernacular entered opposite his name:—

Mr. J. H. Nelson, junior civil servant. Tamil; test, that prescribed for major reward of Rs. 1,000; passed Feb. 25.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, March 3.—A medical board will assemble at Bangalore at such time and place as the officer comdg. Mysore div. of the army may direct, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the state of health of Capt. and brev. lieut. col. R. Cadell, No. 1 battery, 23rd brigade, R.A.

Capt. C. H. Meham of the staff corps, has been permitted to count as service for retiring pension 18 mo. of his leave to Europe in 1859, in consequence of illness occasioned by service in the field.

March 6.—Under instructions from the C. in C. in India, the foll. promotions will take place in the royal regt. of art., subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. B. W. Black to be col., v. Cooke, ret.

Capt. C. A. Purvis to be lieut. col., v. Black.

2nd Capt. H. W. Lumsden to be capt., v. Purvis.

Lieut. B. L. Gordon to be 2nd capt. v. Lumsden, Jan. 5.

2nd Capt. W. D'O. Kerrich, to be adjt., v. Lumsden, prom.

The foll. removal and posting are ordered in the ordnance dept.:—
Capt. (comy. of ordnance) A. Stewart from Nagpore force to Fort St. George.

Brev. maj. (comy. of ordnance) L. F. C. Thomas, to Nagpore force.

March 6.—The underment. officers have leave of absence to proceed to the places mentioned against their names, for the periods specified:—

17th Lancers.—Lieut. col. R. White, to Ootacamund, from March 10 to July 9, the first 60 days to be considered as priv. leave.

108th Regt.—Capt. J. R. Gordon, to Madras, from March 25 to August 25, the first 60 days to be considered as priv. leave.

Lieut. W. F. Worster, to Madras, from March 18 to July 17, in continuation of priv. leave.

Lieut. L. Creery, to Madras, from March 20 to June 18, the first 60 days to be considered as priv. leave.

March 7.—Surg. maj. D. T. Morton, F.R.C.S., is app. to act as garrison surg. at Cannanore, until further orders.

Lieut. E. S. Ludlow, 25th regt. N.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

With reference to G.O.G. No. 74, dated 3rd inst., Capt. J. W. Sinclair, staff corps, is app. to do duty until further orders with the 19th regt. N.I.

March 10.—The foll. postings are ordered:—
Act. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. A. Reynolds to S. div.

Garrison surg. D. Macfarlane, M.D., to Bangalore.

Garrison surg. J. Kennedy, M.D., to Trichinopoly.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. H. R. Hope, cav. gen. list, doing duty 1st drag. guards, in continuation of priv. leave till July 16, to Madras, under the provisions of G.O.G. No. 116, dated April 24, 1855.

Head Qrs., Madras, March 9.—The leave of absence granted to Lieut. T. R. Clarkson, of H.M.'s 68th L.I., in G.O., dated Ootacamund, Sept. 22, 1862, is extended to Feb. 7, to enable him to rejoin his corps at Rangoon.

The following orders, issued by the officer com. Pegu div., dated Rangoon, Feb. 11, is confirmed.

At the recommendation of the board of medical officers, Lieut. Barry, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, is permitted to proceed to Calcutta, subject to the confirmation of H.E. the C. in C., with a view of obtaining a final m.c. to enable him to proceed to Eur. The asst. qmr. gen. will be pleased to provide a passage.

The following order, issued by the officers comdg. Thavetmyo, are confirmed:—

Jan. 3.—Capt. J. Crawford, Madras staff corps, doing duty with 5th regt. N.I., is app. interpreter to 3rd batt. 60th rifles.

With the sanction of Govt., No. 788, dated March 11, Brev. lieut. col. R. Cadell, royal art., is permitted to proceed to England on m.c. under the furl. regs. of 1854, reporting his arrival to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards. This officer will proc. in charge of invalids.

Staff asst. surg. E. Brock having arrived from England per steamer on March 8, will proceed forth with to St. Thomas' Mount, and do duty with the royal arty. there stationed.

BIRTHS.

DIXON, the wife of Capt. H., H.M.'s 22nd M.N.I., son, at Bangalore, Feb. 16.

EGERTON, the wife of R. E., son, at Goordaspoor, March 7.

FITZPATRICK, Mrs. D., daughter, at Monghyr, Jan. 31.

GUNNING, the wife of Lieut., son (prematurely), at Madras.

INNES, the wife of Major H. D., son, at Thyet Meyoo, Burmah, Feb. 1.

LANCASTER, the wife of D., daughter, at Calcutta, March 4.

MOBERLY, the wife of Lieut. C. M., Madras Staff Corps, son, at Trichinopoly, Feb. 7.

MURRAY, the wife of Dr., Civ. Surg., daughter, at Ajmere, March 7.

NORMIS, the wife of Ens. J., son, at Futteghur, March 8.

PRINGLE, the wife of W. H., daughter, at Calcutta, March 2.

SMITH, the wife of Alex., son, at Madras, March 5.

SULLIVAN, the wife of Sergt. W., son, at Gya, March 4.

TIMBRELL, the wife of Capt., Roy. Beng. Art., daughter, at Saugor, Central India, Feb. 27.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE, H., to Annie L., daughter of J. Willick, at Madras, Feb. 9.

COMPTON, J., to Cecilia J., daughter of J. H. Taylor, at St. Thome, Feb. 12.

LUCAS, L. T., to Miss Harriet A. Raban, at Burrissaul, Feb. 26.

M'MULLIN, Maj. A., to Emily, daughter of the late G. P., March 5.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERS, Robert, at Calcutta, March 2.

CHASE, Richard S., at Vepery, Feb. 26.

CROZIER, Dr. A. W., at Dehra or Mussoorie.

FENWICK, Lieut. col. T. F., commanding H.M.'s 69th regt., at Fort St. George, March 4.

FENWICK, Sophia M., daughter of Lieut. col., at Madras, March 3.

KILDAHL, Lieut. James R., 72nd highlanders, at Mhow, Jan. 30.

MORTON, Ethel G., infant daughter of Lieut. col. W. E., at Allahabad, Feb. 2.

NICHOLLS, James H. T., infant son of W. W., at Nagode, March 7.

REBEIRO, Adelaide P., infant daughter of J., at Calcutta, Feb. 3.

REBEIRO, George S., son of J., at Calcutta, aged 7, Feb. 3.

SWETENHAM, Major Edmund, Bengal Invalid Establishment, at Dehra, aged 67, March 6.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.
April 7.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Capt. C. M. Balders, from 5th drag. gds., to be capt., v. W. E. Marsland, who exchanges.

4th Foot.—Ens. L. McLaine to be lieut., without purchase, v. C. F. Brookman, dec.; Ens. H. J. M. Williams to be lieut., by purchase, v. L. McLaine, whose promotion, by purchase, on 3rd March, has been cancelled; gentleman cadet M. C. Gahan, from the royal military college, to be ensign, without purchase, v. Williams.

18th Foot.—Gentleman cadet J. C. S. Irving, from the royal military college, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Butler, promoted; Lieut. C. G. Minnett to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Noblett, promoted.

20th Foot.—Ensign H. Lawrence to be lieut., by purchase, v. C. Enys, who retires; Ens. De la P. Robinson, from 16th foot, to be ens., v. Lawrence.

34th Foot.—Lieut. R. J. P. Leeson to be capt., by purchase, v. A. G. Shawe, who retires; Ensign J. M. Mure to be lieut., by purchase, v. R. J. P. Leeson; gentleman cadet H. W. Phillips, from the royal military college, to be ensign, by purchase, v. Mure.

72nd Foot.—Ensign D. J. B. Hebdon to be lieut., without purchase, v. J. R. Kildahl, dec.; Ensign J. E. Macaulay to be lieut., by purchase, v. Hebdon, whose promotion by purchase on Feb. 20 has been cancelled; Ensign G. H. Trugett, from 55th foot, to be ens., v. Macaulay, prom.

BREVET.

Capt. W. Fane, Madras staff corps, to be maj. in the army.

Capt. J. Watson, Bombay staff corps, to be maj. in the army.

Paymr. F. W. Dundee, 19th foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 7.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the officers of the Staff Corps, and of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—

BREVET.

The following officers will take rank from 1st instead of the 2nd July, 1862, as stated in the *Gazette* of Feb. 24 last:—

Col. G. W. Hamilton, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. S. R. Tickell, Bengal staff corps.

Maj. J. Daniel, Madras Inf.

BENGAL ARMY.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ens. C. S. Morrison to be lieut., v. Carter, late 2nd Eur. regt. (104th foot), dec.; Jan. 8.

Resignation.—Lieut. G. Angus, of the gen. list, inf.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Capt. G. J. S. Tireman; Capt. J. Davidson; Capt. J. S. Martyr; Dec. 28.

MADRAS ARMY.

10th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. G. Rowlandson to be capt., v. Mitcalfe, dec.; Dec. 30.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ens. J. Nicholson to be lieut., v. Mitcalfe, 10th N.I., dec.; Dec. 30.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Lieut. F. Hole to take rank from 15th instead of 11th Dec., 1862.

Medical Officers.—Surg. R. R. Sutcliffe to be surg. maj.; July 28.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Capt. (brev. maj.) E. A. H. Bacon; Dec. 22.

To be Capt.—Lieut. J. Havelock; Dec. 20.

BOMBAY ARMY.

2nd Regt. L.C.—Lieut. R. G. T. Stevenson, to be capt., v. Pyin, dec.; Dec. 6.

ARMY RANK.

The undermentioned officer having completed 15 years' service, to be capt. by brev.—Lieut. A. Hawthorne, 9th N.I.; Jan. 20.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Maj. J. Turner, to be surg. maj.; Jan. 2; Surg. J. Vaughan, to be surg. maj.; Dec. 31; Surg. maj. F. Manisty will take rank from March 6, 1862, instead of July 7, 1861, as stated in *Gazette* of Jan. 7, 1862.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS.—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Royle.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

•• Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, April 13, 1863.

FUTTYGHUR AND MORADABAD.

It is reported that his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose has resolved to abandon Futtyghur as a station for European troops, and that the wing of the 88th Regiment, now there, will be immediately removed to Shajehanpore. It is also said that Moradabad is to be abandoned, and that a regiment is to be stationed at Lohoo Ghat, in spite of the remonstrance of the Commissioner of Kumaon.

THE NATIVE HOSPITAL AT CALCUTTA.

THE Native Hospital in Calcutta, which annually gives medical and surgical attendance to a thousand in-door patients and fifty thousand out-patients, is supported partly by the State and partly by voluntary contributions. It is now in need of about fifteen thousand rupees for its extension, and for certain sanitary improvements, and an appeal is made to the European and Native communities for subscriptions to this amount. The institution is for the benefit of Natives only, but it seems that it is supported almost exclusively by Europeans; for while the latter have contributed for years most liberally to its support, the whole native community of Calcutta, including Rajahs and Baboos who spend their lakhs upon a single nautch, amounts to the pitiful sum of thirty rupees a-month.

THE EDUCATION DURBAR AT LAHORE.

ONLY fifteen years ago the Country of the Five Rivers was independent of British rule. Ten years earlier, soon after the death of Runjeet Singh, that land exhibited a terrible spectacle of barbarous anarchy and disunion, until contending factions suspended their civil warfare to unite their whole strength against the common enemy, the then hated Feringhees. They invaded the British border with a large and well-appointed army, and proved that they were foemen worthy of our steel. But the battle of Goozerat brought the fierce struggle to a close, and in 1849 the Punjab was a British territory. It is now a peaceful and well ordered state, and we are not likely to forget that those who once fought so bravely and earnestly against us, in our hour of peril in the great mutiny, fought as bravely and earnestly on our side, and rejected every temptation to avenge upon us the loss of their national independence. We are now taking

the best means in our power to impart to the Sikhs the blessings of Western civilisation, and from the report of the distribution of prizes to the students of the Lahore High School and other Government scholastic establishments in the province, at which Sir Robert Montgomery presided on the 23rd of February last, our readers will perceive that we have not worked in vain. Hundreds of intelligent native schoolboys were whirled rapidly through the air in a special train from Umritsur and the neighbourhood, and they were accompanied by at least a thousand chiefs and citizens. They were received in a large Government camp-tent, where, instead of a display of guns and swords and other instruments of destruction, were exhibited the most exquisite specimens of the latest inventions in the sciences and arts adapted to advance human happiness and comfort, and the progress of civilisation. His Honour the Lieutenant-governor, seated in a chair of state, listened with great attention and apparent pleasure to the Report of the Director of Public Instruction. On the conclusion of the report, his Honour rose and expressed a natural feeling of exultation at "the novel and delightful spectacle of upwards of a thousand children, the sons of the nobility and middle classes, congregated together at the capital, not as their fathers used to be, for aggression or strife, but rivals for distinction in literature and science." Sir Robert Montgomery earnestly recommended the chieftains to encourage the cause of female education, if not in public schools at least in their own homes, and it is pleasing to hear that one fine old man with a snowy beard, Diwan Ajoodhia Purshad, described as the Nestor of the assembly, promised, on behalf of the upper classes at Lahore, that a committee should be formed to take his Honour's recommendation into respectful consideration, and that the result should be laid before the Government at an early date.

Sir Robert Montgomery, in the ardour of his zeal, is a little too sanguine when he expresses a hope that in another fifteen years the sons of the Punjab, whose fathers proved themselves most worthy foemen of Briton's best soldiers, "will take as high a position in learning and intelligence as they did in war." Nations do not advance at this railway rapidity. England did not take fifteen years only to arrive at her present intellectual condition, and we cannot even fairly anticipate that after the lapse of centuries the natives of the Punjab will be fitted to maintain with the countrymen of Shakespeare, and Bacon, and Newton, an intellectual contest to be compared for a moment in potency and credit with their physical force struggle with us fifteen years ago. But though they are not likely to exhibit an amount of intellectual greatness in a few years which it has taken the English so many centuries to arrive at, we may fairly expect in fifteen years or less from this date that there will be at least fifty times as much general intelligence amongst the people of the Punjab as that diffused amongst them at this day, when the cause of national education is only in its infancy.

WASTE LANDS AND OPEN CIVIL SERVICE COMPETITION.

It is a sign that a question respecting India and its two hundred thousand millions of

people is no longer of less interest than a Turnpike Bill at home, when we find "the leading journal of Europe," which watches so closely every turn of the public mind, can venture to devote more than two columns to a couple of leaders on two different Anglo Indian topics on the same day. The first leader is on the important question of Waste Lands in India. The writer gives a pretty fair explanation of the dispute—or rather difference of opinion—between the late Lord Canning and Sir Charles Wood. He says, very truly, that in our colonies waste lands and lands lying waste are convertible terms, but that they are not so in India; because, in the latter country, though they are neglected or abandoned, they may yet be property in which the owners take a pride and pleasure, though they will not go to the trouble and expense of improving them. The late Governor-general decided that when any European settler wished to turn waste lands to account, he might secure them in perpetuity by payment made at once, or by allowing them to remain on mortgage at an interest of ten per cent. The Collector in such case was to advertise the sale for thirty days, that claimants might have due notice. If no claimant appeared within that time the land was the purchaser's. If a claimant appeared after that time, but within the year, he was to have a Government compensation. If he appeared after the expiration of a year his claim was to be forfeited. The price of the land was to be ten shillings an acre free from jungle, or five shillings an acre if jungle land. If more than one bidder appeared, the lot was to be put up to auction. The survey of the land might be deferred till after the purchase. To this Sir Charles Wood objected. He insisted that the land should be surveyed before it was disposed of, that it should in every case be disposed of by auction, and that if the original proprietor at any time claimed his land he would be entitled to compensation, and on no account be utterly deprived of all remedy. The Secretary of State for India seems to have been very anxious to satisfy the Natives of the regard of the British Government for their legal rights. But perhaps Sir Charles Wood goes too far in favour of one side. If we are to carry out the principle acted upon by him to its fullest extent, the original Land proprietor is strictly entitled to re-possession of his land at any time, and ought not to be compelled to accept in its stead a pecuniary equivalent, and it is the new purchaser who ought to be compelled to give up possession to the first owner, and be satisfied with a compensation from Government. But then no one would buy land on such conditions, and to prevent litigation and disputes some moderate period should be fixed at which the new possessor would be able to make certain of his property in spite of all future claims; or otherwise, in a country like India, where false evidence and forgeries of all kinds are so frequent and cheap, no landed property would be safe; and some proprietors would cunningly keep back their claims until the land was increased to fifty times its original value.

With respect to the second leader of the *Times*, on the Competitive System of the Civil Service of India, we have not much to say. We agree with our contemporary that the system works well as far as it has gone; but it

is hardly time enough yet to form a final judgment upon the subject. The *Times* argues that it has been triumphant, from the mere fact that, with but two or three exceptions, the successful candidates for the service have risen to posts of higher salaries than they enjoyed on first landing in India; but this is simply according to the regular routine—a mere matter of course. All civil servants, except in very rare instances of gross incapacity or misconduct, are passed rapidly from one good post to another and a better, in pretty regular succession; for sickness, and furloughs, and removals, and retirements, and deaths make many vacancies and changes in a service where the work increases more rapidly than the workmen, and where it sometimes happens that an officer is called upon to execute a task that is far beyond the time and strength of any single person, however active or accomplished.

Since writing the above we learn that the new Waste Lands Bill has passed into law. Three years are now to be allowed as the period in which a suit may be instituted for compensation after the sale of the land by Government.

PUNKAH-PULLING—A NEW INVENTION FOR IT.

A PUNKAH in India, hung from the ceiling of the room, is both a luxury and a necessity, but much more of the latter than of the former. In a private family in comfortable circumstances where full sets of bearers are amongst the regular domestics on the establishment, and every punkah-puller knows that his strength will not be too severely tried by too long a bout, the duty of punkah-pulling is sufficiently light and easy. But a European of small means, with, perhaps, only a single bearer on his establishment, when he calls out *punkah tan* (pull the punkah) sets his poor servant a task as severe as that of a galley slave. Hour after hour, while he gives coolness and refreshment to his sahib (or lord), he waxes warmer and more wearied himself with his own exertions. But his master cannot spare him. A moment's stoppage of the punkah is intolerable. The master pants for want of breath like a fish out of water. In Government offices, in churches, in merchant's counting houses, and in schools the bearer caste is not generally engaged, but some poor coolie stands or sits all day long pulling, not one punkah only, but a whole row of punkahs, all connected together by one set of ropes, so that the movement of one punkah impels all the others. This is, indeed, heavy toil for a single hand, for the longest and hottest portion of the day. Many scientific men have tried hard to save human labour on the punkah, and also to get rid of the disagreeableness of always having a servant present in a private apartment, for in some rooms the contrivance of passing the string through a tube in the wall so as to allow the servant to sit or stand outside, is in no way practicable. Some have proposed the use of a sort of steam machinery, others have tried a sort of clock work, but everything of the kind has hitherto been a failure. A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, who dates his communication from Bareilly, says that Colonel Maxwell lately exhibited to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, at Shajehanpore, a very simple yet very

scientific invention, by a private soldier of the 88th Regiment, "a decent *broth of a boy*," from Westport, for pulling punkahs *ad libitum*, and which made not only his Excellency but all the engineers present stare with astonishment. Thus human labour, if this statement be correct, is indeed minimised: for one Coolie boy can by this invention keep in motion with perfect ease at least a hundred punkahs "by means of a pendulum." It is said that by the adoption of this invention the Government may save about 20,000 rupees per annum in Coolie hire. We do not of course vouch for the truth of all this, but lay the matter before our readers as a scrap of Anglo-Indian gossip on a subject of considerable interest, and because perhaps some of our scientific friends at home may be led to think how far they could benefit their countrymen abroad by some really effective invention adapted to the same purpose.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE AT AGRA.

THERE is a college at Agra called St. John's College, for the instruction of Hindoo youths in the literature and science of the West. Though not strictly a missionary establishment, it is in some way connected with the Church Missionary Society in that city. It was opened in 1850 to young Hindoos of all castes. Not many months ago, however, no less than 200 Hindoo students seceded in a body from the institution in great disgust and indignation because the son of a mehter or sweeper had obtained admittance. The authorities of the school were not to be moved to sacrifice a great general principle to a foolish and ungenerous prejudice. The Bishop of Calcutta, on presiding at the last annual distribution of prizes to the students at St. John's College, very aptly quoted the words of the famous Dr. Arnold, the greatest of schoolmasters, to his dissatisfied students. "I tell you," said Arnold, "that I will not cancel any of my regulations, however unpopular, whatever may be the effect upon the interests of the school. It is not necessary that this should be a school of 300, or 200, or 100 boys; but it is necessary that this should be a school of Christian gentlemen." Dr. Arnold did not mean to characterise his school as a school of gentlemen only by wealth or birth, but of students of all ranks, who must act like gentlemen. So it was not necessary that the Agra College was to have a certain number of students, but it was necessary that a great principle of the institution should be religiously maintained. The question of how far students of the lowest caste should be admitted into a public school for Hindoos is rather a delicate one, but the Government has set an example of decision. All castes are admitted into the Calcutta University, and even the natives themselves, when they opened the Metropolitan College of Calcutta, a purely national and self-dependent institution, allowed of no distinctions of caste. At the Calcutta University a student was withdrawn, at the desire of his fellow-students, on the ground of his mother being a notorious woman of the town; but no invidious distinctions on account of caste or rank have been encouraged by the authorities. The Kishnagur College, on its first establishment, when it was deemed desirable to obtain the encouragement and support of the leading natives of the place, received amongst its pupils the

son of the principal rajah of the district. The boy, or his parent for him, complained of his being obliged to sit on the same form with boys of low birth and caste, and solicited the indulgence of a separate chair. The matter was referred to the Government, and a very civil but very decisive answer in the negative was communicated to the Rajah, who had the good sense to submit to the decision and permit his son to continue his studies at the College on terms of perfect equality with his school fellows.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.—At the meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, on Wednesday last, Mr. Mitchell, M.P., in the chair, a report was laid before the proprietors, together with the statement of accounts. In moving their adoption, the chairman congratulated the meeting on the great prosperity of the bank, as shown by the profits earned, which were £70,000 in the last year, as compared with £40,000 in the preceding. The amount of deposits had doubled in the last year, and the credit of the bank was very high. Referring to the loss that had been incurred from an advance of money on opium, by the manager at Hong Kong, he said that the fraud committed resembled those frauds in this country some years ago, which consisted in the presentation of false receipts. At the same time the directors thought that there was a great want of caution on the part of the manager, and that gentleman was no longer in the employment of the company. The only mode of treating the loss was to liquidate it out of the receipts. This would reduce the amount available for dividend to £20,000, and the directors proposed that out of that sum a dividend should be declared at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. New branches would be established at suitable places; there was one at Rangoon, there would soon be one at Kurrachee, and both branches were expected to be very profitable. In reply to a question, the chairman stated that the manager at Hong Kong, who made the advance on opium, gave securities to the amount of £5,000, which sum was secured by the Guarantee Society, but as no fraud was imputed to the manager the directors thought the £5,000 could not be obtained. Other banks had been defrauded—the Agra Bank to the amount of £65,000. In reply to further inquiries, the chairman expressed a fear that there would ultimately be a loss on the advance made to Ramchunder, the Mahratta contractor at Bombay. A dividend for the half-year, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, was declared; and Mr. J. Allan and Mr. A. Miller were chosen directors in the place of Captain Gordon and Mr. Jones, who retired by rotation.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES POOLE OATES, K.H.—This distinguished officer, who expired at his residence, Kensington, on the 4th inst., at the advanced age of 95, entered the army on March 3, 1797. For eight years he was actively engaged in the West Indies. At Cò de Fer he was severely wounded in the right side by a musket ball, and in an attack near Port au Prince in the left ankle. He served also for five years in the East Indies and Egypt, and crossed the Desert under Sir David Baird. He next attended the expedition to South America in 1807, and was subsequently throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, and was severely wounded on the head by the bursting of a shell at the battle of Talavera; again wounded at the storming of Fort Picurina; and again through the right thigh at Orthes. He obtained the rank of major March 3, 1814, and lieutenant-colonel July 22, 1830. He had received the gold medal for his services in Egypt, and the silver war medal with ten clasps.

THE NEIBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—At the forthcoming meeting of the Neibudda Coal and Iron Company (Limited), a resolution will be submitted authorising the directors to pay interest on the share capital at the rate of 5 per cent. from the 31st inst. half-yearly, viz., on the 30th June and 31st December.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (Limited) held its annual meeting on Saturday, Mr. G. M'Pherson in the chair. The report of the directors stated that the accounts exhibited a surplus of £173,815. 17s. 5d. A very serious loss, it was stated, had been sustained by the opium frauds at Hong Kong, the whole of which the directors had written off to debit of the reserve fund, as authorised by the deed of settlement. The usual dividend and bonus, amounting to £120,000, had been paid out of the surplus referred to, and the balance transferred to credit of the reserve fund, which now stands at £192,058. 17s. 8d. A branch of the bank had been opened at Sydney, and had made satisfactory progress, a new site had also been selected for the bank in Calcutta, the former establishment being found insufficient for their extended business. The chairman congratulated the shareholders on the steady progress of the bank, as shown by the large surplus on the past year. The loss arising from the opium frauds, he said, was £61,000, the total loss sustained by the several banks amounting to £400,000. The chairman briefly explained the mode in which the frauds were effected, observing, that after due inquiry, the board acquitted the manager of any serious blame. The progress of the branch in Edinburgh during the past year was very satisfactory. Some discussion followed the speech of the chairman relative to the opium frauds, and an amendment, declaring the statement of the chairman to be unsatisfactory, was moved by Mr. E. H. Moreland, but was subsequently withdrawn, and the report unanimously adopted.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The steamer *Delta*, which left on the 12th inst., took out £68,000, viz., £52,400 in silver and £15,900 in gold, to Bombay, and £300 in silver to Aden.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 2. Tyburnia, Coote, Tutuoreen; Glamara, Watson, Rangou—4. Clifton, Oyle, Calcutta; Edmund Kaye, Steele, Bombay—6. Englishman, Hardwick, Calcutta; Rufus Choate, Rich, Kirkman, Routledge, Calcutta; Juanita, Williamson, Ceylon; Laurel, Garlick, Shanghai; Abo, —, Manila—9. Helvellyn, Dalton, Kurrachee; Lillian, Spomer, Mauritius; Martin Luther, —, Macao—10. Clan Alpine, Sim, Mauritius—11. Dartmouth, Davis, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, April 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. T. E. Darke, Mrs. Moore, infant, and child. Lieut. F. W. Brown, Mr. F. Constant, Capt. Stewart, Mrs. Showell, Mrs. Oliver, infant, and child, Miss Dobbin, Ens. MacLeod, Mr. J. H. Binnie, Mr. Coke, Mr. W. Allan, Mr. R. Johnston, Mr. Hurst, Mr. Morris, Mr. G. W. Stacey.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

April 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Strong, Rev. Mr. Clough, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. McDonnell, Ens. F. Fane, Maj. gen. Garvoch, Capt. Hon. C. Chetwynd, Lieut. Sanderson, Mr. A. M. Ross, Mr. T. Wilcock. For MADRAS.—Mr. Wm. Cadell, Mrs. Cadell, Miss Cadell, Mr. W. A. Porter, Mrs. Chambers, Miss Stoddart. For CEYLON.—Mr. R. Cayley, Mr. W. H. Thomas. For HONG KONG.—Mr. S. Douglas, Mr. W. D. Caldwell, Mr. C. Deane, Mr. Tiesman, Dep. asst. commiss. gen. Mercer, Mr. J. M. Lloyd, R.N., Mr. E. K. Barnes, R.N., Mr. J. W. Morris, R.N. For SUEZ.—Mr. T. Liak, Comdr. A. R. B. Carter, R.N. For SHANGHAI.—Comdr. S. Moriarty, Mr. Brazley.

April 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Crichton, Mr. H. Scanlon.

May 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Ellis, Mrs. Gill, Mr. Alexander Grigor. For MADRAS.—Capt. H. E. and Mrs. Duncley, Mrs. A. D. Parsons and infant, Miss Fitzgerald. For CEYLON.—Miss Fitt. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Mr. C. A. Roetzschke. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. De Wuid, Mr. Kelo.

May 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Phayre and two children, Mrs. Dalzell and infant, Mr. Galway.

May 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. H. Baillie. For MADRAS.—Rev. Dr. Murphy.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE, the wife of Capt. Lascelles, R.M.L.I., of a son, at Windsor-terrace, Edgbaston, April 3.

FIELD, the wife of Major, H.M.'s Madras Army, of a son, at 25, Caledonia-place, Clifton, April 1.

MACNAGHTEN, the wife of Elliot, of the Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at 13, St. George's-road, S.W., April 2.

MARRIAGES.

BROGS, Arthur, Bradford, Yorkshire, to Margaret, only daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq., M.D., Cawnpore, East Indies, at 13, Lynedoch-place, Edinburgh, April 7.

GARNETT, Frederick B., to Mary C., youngest daughter of the late Lieut. col. John Lawrie, Royal Bombay Artillery, at St. Pancras Church, April 9.

SHAW, John, Madras, to Sophia A. B., youngest daughter of the late John H. Gunthorpe, Esq., Madras Horse Artillery, at Widcombe, Bath, April 7.

DEATHS.

BURROUGHS, Caroline, wife of Lieut. col. Frederick W., of H.M.'s Indian army, at Dresden, March 31. FORBES, Major gen. David, Bombay army, at his residence in Upper Brunswick-place, Brighton, April 2.

MACKAY, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr., of Calcutta, at Edinburgh, aged 20, April 6.

SCOTT, Lieut. gen. Duncan Gordon, late H.E.I.C.S., Bengal, at Wooden House, Roxburghshire, April 5.

India Office,

April 11, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

ECCELESTIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. F. C. Viret; date of arrival, April 6.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. H. Blunt, late 49th N.I.; Major W. J. Stafford, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. E. Taylor, Med. Estab.; Capt. W. C. Green, late 60th N.I.; Lieut. F. P. Spragge, Engrs.; Lieut. T. B. Glascock, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. D. S. Dodgson, late 30th N.I.; Lieut. C. A. Monro, Staff Corps; Lieut. M. Orchard, late 3rd Eur. regt.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. M. Williams, Staff Corps; Capt. S. Hodgson, 2nd L.C.; Capt. H. Fraser, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. J. Gunthorpe, Infy.; Col. E. Lawford, Engrs.; Capt. W. Peyton, 9th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. A. Gayer, late 2nd Eur. regt.; Capt. A. C. Way, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. E. Blowers, 10th N.I.; Major W. M. Leckie, 13th N.I.; Major J. S. Kemball, Staff Corps; Capt. J. H. Castell, Staff Corps; Capt. J. Miles, late 3rd Eur. regt.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. Cumming, Engrs., 6 mo.; Capt. G. J. Reeves, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. S. S. Sutherland, Staff Corps, 5 mo.; Capt. W. P. Connolly, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. J. G. Campbell, 15th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. A. Sewell, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. M. O. Boyd, Infy., 4 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. W. Jones, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. G. Murray, 21st N.I., 6 mo.; Major J. G. Fraser, late 1st Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. Walker, Infy., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. R. Byng, Infy., 3 mo.; Capt. W. B. Fellowes, 3rd L.C., 6 mo.; Capt. C. L. Yeoman, Invalid Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. W. Orr, 19th N.I., 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Mackenzie, 5th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. A. S. Griffiths, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. G. Naylor, Med. Estab., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. J. Baylis, Infy.; Lieut. H. B. Sanderson, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. H. Tyrrell, 3rd N.I.; Capt. J. F. Fisher, Engrs.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. Miles, Staff Corps; Major E. Campbell, late 3rd Eur. regt.; Ensign J. E. Gordon, Infy.; Asst. surg. J. Daubeney, Med. Est.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. J. Ross, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major H. W. Rawlins, Staff Corps.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling Co's. Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R. 1s. 10d.	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.)	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	—	100
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	98
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1851-55	—	98
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	2 1	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1½	108
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	2 2	115

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	2s. 0½d.	Singapore	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.
Madras	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.
Bombay	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	9 p.	2 0½ p.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	237	229
	India 5 per cent.	199½	to 2
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	95½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	107	
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	11½	to 115
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	95½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	108½	
	" " " " 1863	100½	
	" " " " 1864	102	
	" " " " 1864 or 1866	10½	
	India 5 per cent. for account	108½	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	12s. to 16s. pm.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	15s. pm.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	106½ to 107½
20	New	2	2 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto E. Share	5	1 to 1½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	105 to 107
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	East Indian	all	108 to 109
20	Ditto G. Extension	5	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto H. Extension	5	1½ to 1 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	108 to 109
20	Ditto New ditto	12	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto do, 1863	6	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	G. I. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	105 to 107
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105½ to 106½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	99 to 101
100	5th Extension	20	9 to 8 dis.
Stock	Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	107½ to 108½
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	—
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	100 to 102
Stock	Ditto Delhi guar. 5 p. ct.	all	106 to 108
20	Ditto do	2	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	105½ to 106½
20	Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	1 to 1½ pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	99 to 101
40	Australasia	all	72 to 74
25	Bank of Egypt	all	29½ to 30½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	24½ to 25½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	46 to 48
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	2½ to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	55 to 57
20	Ottoman Bank	all	44 to 46
20	Do. New	2	8 to 8½ pm
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	1½ to 1½ pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	2	1 dis 1½ pm
20	Ceylon Company	1	1 dis 1½ pm
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	a/l	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	1 dis to par
20	East India Irr. & Can.	2	1½ to 1½ dis
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 2 pm.
10	Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	6	1½ to 1½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	1	1 to 1½
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	6½ to 7
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	76 to 78
20	Ditto New	30	16 to 18 pm
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel., Aug. 1868	all	—
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 1½
1	Ditto Registered	all	—
10	Ditto	all	—
2	Telegraph to India	1	1 to 1½ dis.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate.	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865	5	103 — 105	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren., July 1, 1867	5	106½ — 108½	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	103 — 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	4½	103 — 105	—
Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864	5	103 — 105	—
*Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	104½ — 105½	—
*Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	104½ — 105½	—
Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860	5	—	—
Ditto ditto, April 1, 1866	5	107 — 108	—
*Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 13, 1866	5	104½ — 105½	104½
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ — 105½	—
Ditto Jan. 1, 1870	4½	100 —	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	103 — 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	101 — 103	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	104 — 106	—
*Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	104½ — 105½	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1863	5	103 — 105	—
Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	105½ — 106½	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.
For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic ... £40
Daily Boarders ... 20
Daily Pupils ... 14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each ... 4
Do. do. by a Master, each ... 8
German and Italian, each ... 8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each ... 4
Laundress, Four Pounds.
Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.
A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.
The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co.,
13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

AYAH—To Families Returning to Bombay.
A LADY wishes to obtain an ENGAGEMENT for a PORTUGUESE AYAH, who has been for many years in her service as nurse, and has had the sole charge of four children on the voyage home. She understands English, and can be highly recommended.
Address Dr. H., Post-office, Wimbledon.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

THE COURT CIRCULAR—the *Leading Fashionable Journal*—is published, price Fivepence, every Saturday Morning, by JOSEPH BRUTON, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE COURT CIRCULAR contains the *Fullest and most Authentic Particulars* respecting all Court News and the latest movements in the *beau monde*.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, though a Class Paper, varies its contents with Politics, Literature, Public Amusements, Tales, Essays, and Reviews of Books.
Books for Review to be sent early in the week.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, since it has come under the New Management, has more than *QUADRUPLED ITS SUBSCRIPTION LIST*, which is rapidly increasing with every new number. It is, therefore, an excellent medium for Advertisements intended for the upper classes.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELEY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED ENAMELED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, &c., specially commended at the International Exhibition—Class XVII. No. 3556. Single Teeth, from 5s.; Sets, from Five Guineas.—For the successful result and efficacy of their system, vide "Lancet."

TENDER & DECAYED TEETH STOPPED with ANODYNE CEMENT, which instantly allays the most violent pain, and fills up cavities, however large, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed. Prepared only by Mr. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.H. the Princess Augusta and Duchess of Gloucester, the late Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France, 64, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. At home from 11 till 4. No connection with any person practising in the same profession.

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for LADIES.
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.
TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a basin of water being alone necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.

WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON AND SON,
Merchants and Drysalers,
10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BURN-LANE, LONDON.
N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.
Retail of Chemists.

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA,
and JAPAN (Limited).
16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.
Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.
Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.
The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.
Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.
Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.
J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

PERSONS PROCEEDING to INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.
Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £130,000 per annum.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.
Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.
LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C.,
and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.
EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.
DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.
GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION
(Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.
Commanding Capital, £500,000.
Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.
Registered in May, 1854.

The following are duty-paid prices:—
Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 55s.
Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 48s., 54s., and upwards.
Champagnes—Epernay, 39s.; Imperial Still ry., 48s. and 54s.; E. Ciquot's, 58s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.
Clarets—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s.
Clarets—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.
All other French or German Wines in proportion.
For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS
CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Cabinet Manufacturers, Upholsters, Carpet Warehousemen, and General House Furnishers, beg very respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Public in general, that they have recently made very extensive ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their spacious SHOW ROOMS and MANUFACTURING PREMISES, which has enabled them very materially to increase their hitherto extensive stock, and rendered it practicable for the more prompt execution of the numerous orders consequent on their large and increasing business, and they take this opportunity of most respectfully soliciting a continuance of past favours, and kind recommendation of those to whom the house is favourably known, calling special attention to the very important fact that, regardless of distance, all goods are delivered

CARRIAGE FREE.
R. L. and Co. invite all parties intending to furnish to supply themselves with their "Illustrated Furnishing Guide," containing about two hundred and fifty well-executed designs, which will be forwarded on application postage free.
January, 1863.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s BEDSTEDS, in Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. Full-size Iron Bedsteads, 6s. 6d.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
The Paragon Couch ... 3½ guineas.
The Prince of Wales Couch ... 3½ guineas.
The Prince's Easy Chair ... 80s.
The Queen's Easy Chair ... 25s.
The Vienna Easy Chair ... 35s.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Prices of every article required for completely furnishing a House of any class, post free. This is the largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World.—145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. M A P L E and C O.
for CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Good Stout Brussels, at 2s. 4½d. per yard.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

INDIA AND CHINA OUTFITS.

WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand, and 54, Charing-cross (Established Thirty-five Years), continue to supply every requisite in best quality at wholesale prices, and are exclusive makers of the following articles for India:—

WHITELOCK'S ORIENTAL SHIRTS.
WHITELOCK'S INDIA G-USE VESTS.
WHITELOCK'S INDIA TWEED SUITS.

Detailed Price Lists sent by post on application.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!
C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Mordan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.
23, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS.—Have all your BOTTLED ALES, WINES, &c., PACKED in SEYMER'S REFRIGERANT STRAW ENVELOPES, which entirely prevent Heating, Fermentation, and Breakage; will use repeatedly as Wine Coolers, prevent all litter on board ship or in quarters, and save 20 per cent. in space and freight.
Supplied by all Wine Merchants at 9d. per dozen, and wholesale by THOMAS WHITEHEAD, 37, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

ENGRAVED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AN ATLAS of INDIA, on a scale of four miles to an inch. From Trigonometrical Surveys made for the purpose, being intended to form a complete Map of the whole of India, on a uniform plan, the Sheets being issued separately as they are completed, at 4s. each, or on cloth, in cases, 7s. each.

The following Sheets are published, viz.:—

4. Logur, Koorur River.
14. Attok, Peshawur, Jialabad.
15. Kalabagh, Bannoo.
24. Bassein, Damaun.
25. Bombay.
26. Junjeera, Ratnagheria, Vizia-droog.
- 27 & 41. Goa, Dharwar, Belgauin.
38. Aurangabad, Nassik.
39. Poona.
40. Satara, Berjapoor, Meeruj.
41. Goa.
42. North Canara, Mysore, &c.
43. South Canara, Coorg, &c.
44. Part of Malabar.
46. Chamba, Lahoul.
47. Himalaya Mountains.
48. Dehra Doon, Sirhind, and Upper Doon.
49. Delhi, Meerut, &c.
50. Agra, Bhurtpoor, Jeypoor.
54. Nurnulla, Gawilghur.
55. Maiker, Jaulnah, Bassein.
56. Nandair, Kowlas, Beder.
57. Sholapore.
58. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Nizam's Dominions.
59. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Mysore Dominions.
60. Mysore Dominions.
61. Coimbatore, Neilgherry Hills, Malabar.
62. Travancore, Cochín, Dindigul.
63. Tinnevely and Travancore.
65. Himalaya Mountains.
66. Gurhwa, Kumaon.
67. Moradabad, Bareilly.
68. Furruckabad, Etawah.
69. North Bundelcund.
70. South Bundelcund.
72. Nagpoor.
73. Wyragar, Chandah.
74. Nirmul, Mullangoor.
75. Hyderabad.
76. Guntoor, Kurnool, &c.
77. Cuddapah, Nellore, &c.
78. Madras, Arcot, &c.
79. Salem, Trichinopoly.
80. Ramnad, Tanjore.
81. Tuticorin.
87. Lucknow, Oudh.
88. Allahabad.
89. Rewah, part of Mirzapoor.
94. Rajahmundry, Elloor, Coringa.
95. Masulipatam, Mouths of the Kistna.
102. Khatmandu, Ghoruckpoor.
103. Ghazeepoor, Dinapoor.
104. Sherghotiy, Palamow.
107. Ganjam, Goomsur.
108. Ganjam, part of Vizagapatam.
109. Part of Vizagapatam.
111. Nathpoor, Bhowareh.
112. Bhagulpoor, Purneah.
113. Soory, Ramghur.
114. Midnapoor, Chaibassa.
115. Cuttack, Balasore.
116. Chika Lake, Poorce.
124. Lower Assam.
125. Sylhet.
129. Upper Assam.
130. Upper Assam.
131. Munnipoor.
138. North-East part of Assam.

* * A small Indc Sheet may be had GRATIS, on application.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Price 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.

THE INDIAN ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

JANUARY, 1863.

ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., Publishers to the India Office.

This Day is published, in One Handsome Octavo Volume, with Seventy-two Illustrations on Wood, by VIZETELLY, LOUDAN, NICHOLLS, and HAAT. Also, with a Map. Price £1. 6s.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

CONTAINING—

PART I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The Channel and Channel Islands—Alderney, Orkney, and the Casquets—Island and Coast of Guernsey—Islands and Rocks near Guernsey—Jersey and adjacent Rocks—Chausey Archipelago and the Minquiers—Climate, Meteorology, and Sanitary Condition.

PART II.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Vegetable Productions Natural to the Islands and adjacent Seas—Geology and Mineralogy, Ancient Formations, Modern Destruction and Renovation—Fauna and Flora considered in reference to their Physical Geography and Geology.

PART III.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Pagan and Legendary Period—German Period—Norman Conquest to the beginning of the Civil Wars—Civil Wars—Accession of William the Third to Present Time—Antiquities and Archaeology—Language and Literature.

PART IV.—ECONOMICS AND TRADE.

Agriculture—Horticulture—Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures—Constitution and Laws—Manners and Customs—Principal Public Institutions—Hints to Tourists—Money, Weights, and Measures—Statistics.

BY DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

AND

ROBERT GORDON LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c.

The Illustrations drawn on Wood expressly for the Work, by PAUL J. NATTEL, Member of the London Society of Painters in Water Colours.

"The 'Channel Islands' is an excellent book of its class—well conceived, well written, well illustrated, well printed. It is the produce of many hands, and every hand a good one. Nearly every thing which a man can desire to know about Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark—about their history, Geography, and natural history—Professor Ansted and Dr. Latham have contrived to tell. Altogether the contents of the volume are as varied and interesting as a well-sustained drama; and to this drama no more graceful and picturesque scenery could have been furnished than we find in the illustrations so profusely given by artists worthy of the subject and equal to their worth—Paul Nattel and M. Peter Le Lièvre. The result is not a merely handsome volume of the old 'Keepsake' style, made to sell and be looked at, but a book of rare merit and value, made for instruction and delight, to be read with pleasure and to be referred to with profit."—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 15, 1862.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured as by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS, &c., for the Navigation from England to India and China, and throughout the Eastern Seas, viz:—

1. North Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
2. South Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
3. Anchorage at Gough's Island, 1s.
4. Bird's Islands and Duddington Rock, 1s.
5. 6. Cape of Good Hope, two sheets, 8s.
7. Indian Ocean, 6s.
8. Arabian Sea and East Africa, 7s. 6d.
9. Hindoostan Coasts and Islands, 6s.
10. Bombay Harbour, 5s.
11. Goa Land and River, 6s.
12. Maldiva Islands and Channels, 2s.
13. Bay of Bengal, 5s.
14. Peninsula of India East of Bengal Bay, 7s.
15. West Coast of Sumatra, 5s.
16. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, one sheet, 6s.
- 17, 18, and 19. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, three sheets, 15s.
20. Strait of Sunda, 5s.
21. Straits of Banca and Gaspar, 7s. 6d.
22. Carumata Passage and Borneo, West Coast, 6s.
23. Straits of Rhio, Durian, Lingin, and Singapore, 6s.
- 24 and 25. China Sea and Coasts adjacent, two sheets, 12s.
26. Canton River and Channels, 6s.
27. East Coast of China, 7s. 6d.
28. Bishhee Islands, 2s.
- 29, 30, and 31. Eastern Passages to China, three sheets £1. 1s.
32. Passages through the Barrier Reefs, 2s.

THE INDIAN DIRECTORY, or, Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the interjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Compiled chiefly from Original Journals of the Honourable Company's Ships, and from the Observations and Remarks resulting from the Experience of Twenty-one Years in the Navigation of those Seas. By JAMES HORSBURGH, Esq., F.R.S., &c. Seventh Edition, 2 vols. 4to., cloth lettered, £4. 6s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.,
GRAMMAR of the BENGALI LANGUAGE: To which is added a Selection of Easy Phrases and Useful Dialogues. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, 12mo., round, 5s. 6d.,
SANSKRIT MANUAL;

Containing—

Part I.—The Accidence of Grammar, chiefly in Roman of English Type.

Part II.—A Complete Series of Progressive Exercises.

By MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A., of University College, Oxford, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, &c., &c.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.,
THE BENGALI READER: consisting of Easy Selections from the best Authors: With a Translation and Vocabulary of all the Words occurring in the Text. A New Edition, thoroughly Revised and Corrected. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S GLOSSARY.
GLOSSARY of JUDICIAL and REVENUE

TERMS, and of useful words occurring in official documents relating to the Administration of the Government of British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya, Marathi, Guzarathi, Telugu, Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam, and other Languages, compiled and published under the authority of the hon. the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company. By H. H. WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., &c., &c. 4to. cloth, £2. 2s. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S

MAPS OF INDIA & CHINA.

MAP of INDIA; showing the British Territories subdivided into Collectories, and the position and boundary of each Native State; chiefly compiled from Trigonometrical Surveys, executed by order of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 6 in. high; 5 ft. 8 in. wide. £2; or, on cloth, in a case, £2. 12s. 6d.; or, with rollers and varnished, £3. 3s.

The object kept in view in compiling this map has been to render it available to the greatest possible extent for popular use. For this purpose the names of all stations, civil and military, are inserted, as well as those of all towns and places of note likely to be looked for. To make clear the subdivisions of the whole of the country, both British and Native, the limits of the various districts and collectories, with their names, are distinctly indicated. The railways and telegraphs are laid down, and the trunk roads conspicuously coloured. The newly-acquired district in Burmah is included. To avoid, however, the confusion consequent upon over-crowding, and make the map clear and easy for reference, the names of many small villages, and places of no present importance, have been omitted, and thus a very wide measure of comprehensiveness has been attained, while needless diffuseness has been avoided.

A GENERAL MAP of INDIA; compiled chiefly from Surveys executed by order of the Honourable East India Company, with the railways and telegraphs. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 3 in. wide; 5 ft. 4 in. high. £2; or, on cloth, in a case, £2. 12s. 6d.; or, with rollers and varnished, £3. 3s.

MAP of the ROUTES in INDIA; with Tables of Distances between the principal Towns and Military Stations. On one sheet—Size 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 9s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

In this map are given the whole of the military and civil stations, together with the principal towns, the villages being omitted, so as to make the stations more prominent. The colouring defines the boundaries of the three Presidencies and shows also the railways and telegraphs.

MAP of INDIA and CHINA, BURMAH, SIAM, the MALAY PENINSULA, and the EMPIRE of ANAM. On two sheets—Size, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; 3 ft. 4 in. high. 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

MAP of AFGHANISTAN, and the ADJACENT COUNTRIES. On one sheet—Size 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 9s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

MAP of CHINA, from the most Authentic Sources of Information. One large sheet—Size, 2 ft. 7 in. wide; 2 ft. 2 in. high. 8s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 11s.

A MAP of the WESTERN PROVINCES of HINDOOSTAN, the PUNJAB, CAMBOL, SINDE, BHAWULPORE, &c., including all the States between Candahar and Allahabad. On four sheets—Size, 4 ft. 4 in. wide; 4 ft. 2 in. high. 30s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £2; rollers, and varnished, £2. 10s.

MAP of ARABIA, from all the most recent Authorities, by order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. Size, 3 ft. 3 in. high; 4 ft. 3 in. wide. On cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

HAND-BOOK to the MAPS of INDIA, giving the Latitude and Longitude of all places of note. By Major H. V. STEPHEN, late of Bengal Army Revenue Survey Department. In 18mo. bound, price 5s.

MAP of INDIA; from the most recent Authorities, showing the railways and telegraphs. On two sheets—Size, 2 ft. 10 in. wide; 3 ft. 3 in. high. 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1. 1s.

MAP of the STEAM COMMUNICATION and OVERLAND ROUTES between ENGLAND, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA. In a case, 14s.; on rollers, and varnished, 18s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

THE OCCHIOMBRA, or TRANSPARENT VENTILATING EYE and SUN SHADE, excludes wind and dust, and modifies the light, keeping the eye perfectly cool; it can be worn over spectacles, and is easily removed when required.

Patented, J. CALKIN, Sole Agent. Wholesale and Retail, JOHN WISS and SON, 62, Strand, London. Price, in case, 6s. 6d.; post free, 6s. 6d.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

* Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

PASSAGES and OUTFITS to INDIA.—

Plans and prices of accommodation of all Ships sailing for INDIA may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., and Passages, Overland and via the Cape, negotiated without charge for Commission.

CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c.—Every article of OUTFIT, Camp, and Cabin Furniture supplied on the shortest notice, at the Outfit and Supply Branches. Complete Lists, showing the total expense of military and personal equipment in all branches of the Service, may be obtained, with every information relative to India of

GRINDLAY and CO.,

EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENTS,
55, Parliament-street, S.W.

* Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—

OVERLAND ROUTE.—Officers and Civilians returning from furlough, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY and Co.'s (late Waggon) West-end Office, 23, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurances effected. Files of the latest news in the reading-room.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICA-

TION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month, and for MADRAS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 132, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES

to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales. On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galie (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORN, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 33, Regent-street, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA.

The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship **INDIANA**, 2,365 tons, 30-horse power, JOHN SMYTH, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 18th of APRIL, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 20th of APRIL, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent ship, built expressly for the Indian trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess.

The average passage of this Company's steamers has been seventy days to Madras; the *Calcutta* having performed the voyage in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.

The line will be continued on the 20th of June, and on the 20th of each succeeding month, with the strictest punctuality, by one of the Company's magnificent fleet of auxiliary screw steam-ships.

For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Broker, ALFRED BREIT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Minster-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE of PARCELS to or from

INDIA.—The ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited) undertakes to CONVEY PARCELS between ENGLAND and the principal places in the INTERIOR of INDIA. The Company's vessels ply on the Ganges, between Calcutta and Allahabad; and on the Indus and Sutlej, between Kurrah, Moultan, and Ferozepore; taking goods also for the Upper Indus, in correspondence with the new line of the Punjab Government. The Company carries at through rates, by road and railway, as well as by river. For tariff of charges apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Office, 9, Billiter-street London.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNRIVALLED in EXTERMINATING Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should be that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA.

Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per pound. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

J. McCALL and Co.,

PROVISION STORES, 137, HOUND-DITCH, N.E.

* Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour is retained.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S

CURRY OR MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm disorders in Children and Adults has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetment. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to three given once or twice a week will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and sold in Tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Observe the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

CORYZINE.—This invaluable, non-sternu-

tative POWDER, employed like Snuff, affords instantaneous relief in incipient cases of cold, Influenza or Coryza, the sense of suffocation with excessive secretion supervening, being in both cases effectually removed. To those subject to this distressing complaint it is confidently recommended as a sure remedy.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.; post free, 1s. 3d. and 3s. 1d. in stamps, by MARSHALL and MELLIN, English and Foreign Chemists, 16, Tichborne-street, opposite the County Fire Office, Regent-street.

THE BEAUTIES of the EAST.—All that

can preserve and enhance the charms of woman, youth, and beauty.—Madame RACHEL begs leave to inform the nobility, aristocracy, and her lady patrons, that she has just received a costly consignment of ARABIAN PREPARATIONS, which render the hair, teeth, and complexion beautiful beyond comparison; and the choicest Arabian perfumes, the simile of which was presented in golden vases by the ladies of Paris to the Empress Eugénie, and have gained for her the patronage of royalty. Can be selected at, or forwarded from, her Drawing-room Saloon, 47a, New Bond-street.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so harmful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and elegance that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

" Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 8d.

" An Umbilical Truss—12s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE,

Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c., &c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

KEEP AWAY THE DOCTOR is an old

saying. People follow the advice, and ensure a good state of health by the simple and cheap process of taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which may be used with confidence in all cases of sick headache, indigestion, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints, habitous nervousness, nervous affections, &c. In most cases the sensation of illness vanishes after two or three pills have been taken. May be obtained of any medicine vendor, in boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets 11s. each.

CHUTNIES and INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

PAYNE and Co., BELATEE BUNGALOW, CALCUTTA, beg to inform their Indian constituents and the public that their

FAMOUS INDIAN CONDIMENTS

Can be obtained in London in the same perfection as at their Establishment at Calcutta, which branch of the business has been successfully carried on for forty years, and stands pre-eminent for INDIAN CONDIMENTS and DELICACIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

They may be obtained from Payne and Co., Regent-street, London; C. Stembbridge, Oriental Warehouse, Leicester-square, London; Cross and Blackwell, London; A. Cobbett, Pall Mall, London; and most Italian Warehousemen and Grocers in the City, and West End. The following Condiments are much appreciated in Europe:—

Bengal Chutney.	Chilli Vinegar.
Lucknow ditto.	Essence of Chillies.
Pindarce ditto.	Tapp Sauce.
Cashmere ditto.	Mofussil Sauce.
Tamrind ditto.	Bamboo Pickle.
Pickled Mangoes.	Guanji Jelly.
Curry Powder.	Mango Jelly.
Curry Paste.	Fine Apple Preserve.
Cayenne Pepper.	Preserved Mangoes.
Pickled Limes.	Mulligatawny Paste.

Agents for the sale of their Condiments required in the large provincial towns of England and Scotland, and the Australian Colonies. Priced Lists sent free on application.

PAYNE and Co., Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta; Established in 1821.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGES)

ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its Purity, and marked superiority, daily prescribed by the Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, Affections of the Liver, Constitutional Debility, Attenuation of Body, as an Alterative Medicine at the Changes of the Seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of Mercury.

In India and the Colonies it is extensively used to prevent taking complaints incident to Tropical Climates, and as a renovator of the system after Sickness is invaluable.

"A superior preparation, that may always be relied on."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

"I latterly, in consequence of much debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used 'Bridges' Sarsaparilla' myself, with complete benefit and success."—J. Poett, F.R.C.S.

Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints. One pint is equal to eight pints of the ordinary preparation.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against cheap preparations of Sarsaparilla, which, instead of being what they profess to be, are nothing but a decoction of common herbs, sweetened with molasses, and flavoured with American Winter Green. The genuine has "Thos. Wilkinson (late Bridges and Co.), 270, Regent-street, London," engraved on each bottle.

AGREEABLE SEDLITZ POWDER in one bottle, protected by a case with measure and spoon included. This preparation is highly recommended, not only as a Mild Aperient, but to allay Fever, Thirst, &c.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE for the prevention of Fever, intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria. No person exposed to the influence of or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria. Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson (late Bridges and Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced.

For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS

stand unequalled for restoring vigour to weak and relaxed constitutions, and have been proved to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. To those who are suffering from languor and exhaustion occasioned by a residence in hot climates, these Pills will be found particularly beneficial. They give energy to the muscles and nerves strength to the stomach, and completely renovate the system, so that the patient is astonished at the effects produced.

Prepared by W. PRICHARD, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—

Indisputable remedies for bad legs, old wounds, sores and ulcers. If used according to direction given with them, there is no wound, bad leg, ulcerous sore, or bad breast, however obstinate or long standing, but will yield to their healing and curative properties. Numbers of persons who have been patients in several of the large hospitals, and under the care of eminent surgeons without deriving the slightest benefit, have been thoroughly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy, and diseases of the skin, there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect. In fact, in the worst forms of disease dependent upon the condition of the blood, these medicines are irresistible.

Prepared by W. PRICHARD, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—

Indisputable remedies for bad legs, old wounds, sores and ulcers. If used according to direction given with them, there is no wound, bad leg, ulcerous sore, or bad breast, however obstinate or long standing, but will yield to their healing and curative properties. Numbers of persons who have been patients in several of the large hospitals, and under the care of eminent surgeons without deriving the slightest benefit, have been thoroughly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy, and diseases of the skin, there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect. In fact, in the worst forms of disease dependent upon the condition of the blood, these medicines are irresistible.

In two vols. 8vo, with Chromo-Lithographic Illustrations, price 26s.,

THE POLISH CAPTIVITY:

An Account of the present Position and Prospects of the Poles in the Kingdom of Poland, and in the Polish Provinces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Author of "Russians at Home."

"A portion of this book on Poland by Mr. Sutherland Edwards has already appeared in our columns, though apparently such a small portion that it is substantially a new as well as a highly opportune production."—*The Times*, April 2, 1863.

"Mr. Sutherland Edwards not only understands his subject, but what is far more important and uncommon, his readers. He tells his audience precisely the facts which they are desirous to know. The 'Polish Captivity' is full of light but suggestive sketches, *pièces justificatives* of historic value, national songs and stories, descriptions of Polish towns, Polish notabilities, and Polish women, and is, besides, a book an English lady might read with twice the ease of Mr. Trollope's latest novel."—*Spectator*, March 29, 1863.

"The book in which Mr. Sutherland Edwards has depicted the 'Polish Captivity' would have been valuable at any time, but the opportuneness of its arrival so enhances its merits, that it is certain to command a greater than ordinary success. It is a subject which few writers are competent to deal with, but Mr. Edwards possesses special qualifications for the task. Personal experience has made him well acquainted with Poland and the Poles; the interest he takes in their fortunes has led him to study the question of their wrongs with zeal and assiduity, and his acquaintance with Slavonic languages

enables him to make use of stores of information which are unserviceable to the ordinary student. Consequently, he is entitled to speak with authority, and his opinions on the condition, feelings, and prospects of the various nations which he describes deserve a very different hearing from that which he should give to the crude theories formed by a careless traveller passing hastily through an unfamiliar land."—*London Review*, March 28, 1863.

"Mr. Sutherland Edwards visited Poland in the interval between the Warsaw massacre and the breaking out of the insurrection. What he saw he has described simply, but forcibly. Few English writers are so likely as he to form a correct judgment on any matter connected with Russia or Poland. His acquaintance with each of these countries, its people, its language, and its literature, gives him advantages which few other travellers possess. In wandering with him about the streets of Warsaw, we feel that we are in the hands of a trustworthy guide, one who can tell us what the people are chattering about, and who can explain the written mysteries which, under the veil of an unknown tongue, elude our baffled eyes. Mr. Edwards's book will be read with deep interest. It is well written, and the narratives are well constructed."—*Athenaeum*, March 21, 1863.

London: W. H. ALLEN and CO., No. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Two Volumes, Octavo, with a Portrait of LADY MORGAN, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also a Portrait of SIR CHARLES MORGAN. Price £1. 10s.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, DIARIES, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY MORGAN'S CORRESPONDENCE INCLUDES, AMONG MANY OTHERS, LETTERS FROM

King Jerome,
Madame Patterson Bonaparte,
The Duke of Devonshire,
Duchess of Devonshire,
Duke of Leinster,
Marquis Wellesley,
Marquis of Anglesey,
Marquis of Abercorn,
Marchioness of Abercorn,
The Earl of Aberdeen,
The Earl of Carlisle,

Lord Melbourne,
Lady Caroline Lamb,
Lord Cloncurry,
Lady Stanley,
Lord Darnley,
The Countess of Cork and Orrery,
Lady Leirum,
Lord Duncannon,
Lord Macaulay,
Lord Erskine,
Joseph Hume,
Daniel O'Connell,

Sheil,
E. Jenner,
Lafayette,
Byron,
Countess Guiccioli,
Moore,
Douglas Jerrold,
Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,
Thomas Campbell,
Mrs. Hemans,
Rev. Sidney Smith.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY CHANDELIERS,

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Porcelain, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,

WALL LIGHTS, & LUSTRES, FOR GAS & CANDLES, TABLE GLASS, &c.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £2.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mass, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.

Established 1807.

WATERPROOFS FOR INDIA, THE COLONIES, AND HOME.

EDMISTON AND SON,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY WATERPROOF CLOTHING GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

THE POCKET SIPHONIA, twelve ounces, 40s. to 50s. This coat can be carried in the pocket. Soot Siphonias, 35s. Shooting Boots and every requisite for the Sportsman. Portable Folding Baths, Air Beds, Water Beds for Invalids, Pillows, &c. Portable India Rubber Bouts, designed expressly for the Indian Rivers, to carry one or more persons, weighing from 10 lbs. to 40 lbs. Price £10. 10s. to £21. 10s., folding in a compass of three feet.

THE SIPHONIA DEPOT, 5, Charing-cross (late 69, Strand), London.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

FOR "EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP" HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

TOULMIN AND GALE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING AND TOILET BAGS,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANCIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

AT THE MANUFACTORY, SISE LANE, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE, AND 7, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1785.—Illustrated Catalogues Free.

AGENTS.—I. HIGGINBOTHAM, MADRAS, AND CROSSLEY AND CO., BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.

Class VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND

78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT

G and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 5 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Fund at 1-16th, Railways at 1/4, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 38, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

38, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, Corner of Spring-gardens.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMEN-

TARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas; also single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells. Geological Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammers, all the recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.

Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. TENNANT, at 149, Strand, W.C.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 8s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation restores a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the PUNJAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 20s. 6d. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellence of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

H. & J. GARDNER,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN.

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS

(Four Doors from Trafalgar-square).

ESTABLISHED 1752.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 578.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	333
BENGAL:—	
Sir Charles Wood's Indian Policy	334
The late Lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces	336
The New Lieutenant-governor	337
Meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University	337
Forest Administration in British Burmah	338
Telegraph between England and India	338
Miscellaneous	338
Shipping and Commercial	342
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	343
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	343
Shipping and Commercial	344
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	345
DOMESTIC	348
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The Finances of India	349
Unconquered Service Fund	349
The Khandallah Affray	349
The Legislative Council	349
The Sun in India	350
CORRESPONDENCE	350
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT	351
BOMB:—	
Miscellaneous	352
Shipping and Domestic	352
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	352
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	353

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	March 19	Burmah (Rangoon)	March 14
Madras	" 21	Bombay	" 28
Agra	" 21	Ceylon	" 24
China (Hong Kong)	March 1.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 14th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 1 oz. 6d. 2 oz. 2s. 6d. 4 oz. 4s. 6d. 1 oz. 1s. 6d. 3 oz. 3s. 6d. 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 8 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 1 lb. 3s. 6d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 1 oz. 6d. 2 oz. 1s. 6d. 4 oz. 3s. 6d. 1 oz. 1s. 6d. 3 oz. 3s. 6d. 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters: Via Southampton, 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 2 oz. 4s. 6d. | 3 oz. 6s. 6d. Via Marseilles, 1 oz. 1s. 3d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 1 oz. 3s. 6d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

His Excellency the Viceroy was at Roorkee on the 16th of March. He was expected to reach Umballah on the 27th. He was still "astonishing the natives" with the magnificence of his Royal progress. Comments, however, had been made by both natives and Europeans upon his Excellency's white hat or sola topee, which is deemed hardly befitting so dignified a potentate on occasions of great public display. As Lord Elgin knows that it is with his head that he is to rule 180 millions of men, he thinks it incumbent upon him to guard it from sun-stroke and brain fever, even at the sacrifice of his grandeur of aspect. He is no convert to the doctrine now advanced by certain correspondents in the Calcutta papers and confirmed by editorial comment, that exposure to the sun's rays in India is a very sanitary process.

Feroze Shah, a grandson of the late King of Delhi, has just been captured. We do not know what is to be done with him. Lord Elgin has been giving small monthly allowances to some of the late King of Delhi's connections, who, as we learn, were in a state of utter destitution.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, with his camp, left Meerut on the 14th, and was on his way to Umballa.

Mr. E. H. Lushington is to be Financial Secretary, and the Honourable A. Eden to be Secretary to the Bengal Government.

Sir Charles Trevelyan is in his glory. There are twenty millions sterling in the Indian Treasuries, and the balances exhibit an increase of two millions upon Mr. Laing's Budget of April last. The prices of Government paper are rising rapidly. What will Sir Charles do with his surplus? That is the question. Many are pressing him to abolish the income-tax; but he has grown wary and diplomatic, and keeps his own secrets. In these respects he is quite an altered man. He is no longer hot-headed, impulsive, and communicative.

There has been some rather severe fighting in the Jynteah hills. Two of our officers were severely wounded; but the rebels have since assumed an humbler demeanour, and seem sick of the struggle.

In consequence of the late Burmese Treaty the King of Burmah has reduced the export duty on timber from 25 to 10 per cent., and the duty on all other articles from 12 to 6 per cent.

Mrs. Mason, the American female missionary, now with the Burmese and Karens, has shocked all her old Christian associates as

much as Dr. Colenso has shocked his brother Bishops, by preaching not what she was commissioned to preach, but something directly contrary to it. She teaches the Karens a certain system of mystic symbols by which, without any change of creed or conduct, all religionists, she says, may win the favour of Heaven—thus striking at the root of Christianity. Not content with misleading these people in religion, she is fostering in them political aspirations anything but favourable to British influence.

The head quarters of the Bombay Army were established at Mahabuleshwur on the 14th of March.

The engineers engaged in the construction of the Eastern Bengal Railway, on the opening of that line to Kooshteah, were gratified with the acknowledgment of the Government of India of the valuable services they had rendered to the country by their industry and skill.

A Bill has been introduced into the Bombay Council worthy of notice; viz., a Bill for taking a census of the Bombay presidency. By clause II. the duties of the requisite officials are designated:—Any officer or officers appointed to superintend any such enumeration shall, in accordance with such instructions as may be communicated to him or them, from the Government of Bombay, appoint such enumerators, form such enumeration districts, and make such arrangements generally as may to him or them appear necessary for the purposes of such enumeration. Attempts at a computation of the population of Bombay have been made at several times from A.D. 1716, when the inhabitants were roughly estimated at 16,000, down to 1849 and 1851, when the numbers had increased to upwards of half-a-million. But little confidence, however, can be placed in any of these estimates; even the last and most carefully planned scheme of enumeration having failed from several causes, which are only to be obviated by an Act settling the principle upon which the census is to proceed, and enforcing, by the requisite sanctions, promptness and good faith in furnishing the separate returns, on the correctness of which the value of the general results must almost wholly depend.

In obedience to a rule laid down and published in Calcutta General Orders, no officer who had held permanent staff employ for less than a year on the 18th of February, 1861, is to be admitted to the Staff Corps until he shall have passed the tests, and have completed the period of probation prescribed, and which will shortly be issued.

The *Englishman* of Calcutta has re-printed bodily, as a supplement to the paper, Mr.

Samuel Laing's pamphlet, entitled, "England's Mission in the East." This is a compliment to Mr. Laing, but if his copyright is of any value, the re-print is, in one way, an injury to him. However, we doubt not that Mr. Laing thinks a great deal more of the good of India and of his own reputation than of any little advantage or injury to his own pocket.

The Regiment of Punjabees, one thousand strong, raised by Major Macmullen, of the Indian Army, for service under the Ceylon Government, is on the march to Calcutta from Jullunder. The regiment has five native officers, one sergeant-major, ten sergeants, and the same number of corporals.

To obviate inconvenience, discomfort, and even molestation, to which travellers on the frontier have occasionally been subject, British subjects travelling, or residing in Persia, &c., or intending to proceed into foreign territory west of the Indus, are officially recommended to provide themselves with passports at the several presidencies.

Mr. George Plunkett, the late manager of the Bank of Kurrachee, who committed suicide on the 4th, by swallowing a large dose of prussic acid, seems to have been driven to that act partly, perhaps, by a consideration of the confused state of the bank accounts, and partly by the pressure of a personal liability for £800, which he was unable to meet, and which fell due on the day of his death.

We reported in our last that there were symptoms of discontent in Oude, and now we hear of certain indications of a similar character in other quarters. Advices from Nepal inform us of serious disturbances apprehended in Thibet. The exiled Delai Lama threatens the country with a strong force. The Sethea Rajee has made the necessary preparations to meet him, and has solicited the aid of the Nepaulese Durbar. The Khoonds of Thoor-mool in the hill tracts of Orissa lately took the alarm on hearing that their country was to be surveyed by British officers. They regarded it as the first step towards the annexation of their country and the destruction of their religion. The surveying party were accompanied by troops as a precaution against any sudden rising, but an amicable meeting with their chiefs pacified the apprehensions of these demi-savages. The natives of the Andamans have been troublesome of late, and two of them murdered an English sailor. The fakeer at Cawnpore, who represented himself to be a representative of Nana Peishwa, has been arrested on a charge of sedition. Seditious papers were found upon his person. He gave out that he was authorized to enlist troops. Three other rascals of the same description have been apprehended, and their photograph likenesses were sent to the nearest magistrate.

Our home obituary records the deaths of Lieutenant-general W. H. Hewitt, of the Bengal Army, at the age of seventy-two, and of Major G. Girdlestone, Madras Staff Corps.

The Dinapore scandals are to be carried before the High Court of Calcutta. Colonel Burney was accused by Captain H. Eyre of having submitted in a cowardly manner to personal insults. Captain Eyre subsequently wished to compromise the matter; but as he declined to give a public retraction and apology, the colonel stopped the captain in Calcutta as he was about to start for England. Damages are laid at Rs. 50,000.

An agricultural exhibition for Bengal to take place in January next. It is believed that an annual "show" of the kind would tend materially to promote good agriculture in the provinces, and soon become self-supporting.

Two officers of H.M.'s 43rd L.I. in Fort William have been placed under arrest on serious charges. It is expected that they must undergo a court-martial or retire from the service, should they be permitted to do so. Another officer in the Fort is under arrest for striking a superior officer.

Lieut.-colonel Fenwick, commandant of H.H.'s 69th regiment, died of cholera in Fort St. George a few days before the mail left. His only child died a day or two before him of the same terrible disease, which is prevailing to a great extent at Madras.

Colonel H. Tombs, C.B., V.C., is to be appointed to the command of the Agra brigade.

The loss of the late Secretary of War has been very severely felt. Who is to supply his place? At present the two candidates most talked of are Earl de Grey and Ripon and Mr. Cardwell. The first seems to have the best chance.

Lord Dalhousie, we hear, has resigned his seat in the Indian army commission of which he was president. Lord Kingsdown will be in the commission.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

SHANGHAI, March 9.

The city is quiet.

The Imperialists have been again defeated at Shaoushing (?), for want of besieging material.

General Tardiff and Lieutenant Tinling were killed.

Captain Gordon will succeed Captain Holland in the command of the Ward Corps.

Admiral Kuper has proceeded with the English fleet to Japan, where the outbreak of military hostilities is reported.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Grey shirtings and mule twist still advancing. Indigo unchanged. Exchange on London: First-class credits, 2s. 0½d.; Five per Cent. Government Securities, 110½.

CANTON, March 14.

Shirtings and water twist higher. Total export of tea to date, 100,750,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 8½d.

SHANGHAI, March 9.

Grey shirtings advancing. Tea, nothing doing. Silk firm, but little doing. Total export to date, 69,000 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 2½d.

INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.

ALEXANDRIA, April 19.

The *Valetta* sailed with the Calcutta and China Mails at noon this day for Marseilles, where she may be expected about the 25th inst.

The *Ripon*, with the heavy portion of the mails, left at sunset yesterday. She may be looked for at Southampton about the 1st of May.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. gen. W. H. Hewitt, Bengal Army, at Westfield-house, Bath, aged 72, April 16. Lieut. Herbert P. Sheathill, Bengal Army, on board the *Simla*, in the Red Sea, on his passage home, aged 21, March 28. Lieut. gen. Fiddes, at Oakfield, Cheltenham, aged 63, April 13.

MADRAS.—Maj. G. Girdlestone, Madras Staff Corps, at Landford Rectory, aged 35, April 2.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Norman, Mr. Cassells, Mrs. Robertson and two children, Mr. Passmore and two children, Mr. Hosinally, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Harrison, Maj. McLucklan, Lieut. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Siler and infant, Lieut. Forbes, Mrs. Morgan and three children. From ADEN.—Mr. Heaton. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Pullman, Mr. Clay, Sir J. Logan, Mrs. and Miss Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Bravay, Mr. Chailion, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Thomas and brother, Mrs. Fox. From MALTA.—Lieut. Bell, Mr. Bone, Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. Warden, Capt. Durrant, Mr. Robinson, Mr. and Miss Wilson, Mr. Preece, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Davis, Lieut. McCormick.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Pera* April 25.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Crawley, Mr. Bone, Mrs. Hoare, Col. Cooke, Maj. and Mrs. Shakespear, two Masters Welch, Mr. A. Waller, Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair and infant, Comdr. Forsyth, R.N., Mrs. Byne and three children, Mrs. Shaw, Col. and Mrs. Blunt and three children, Mrs. Burd, Mr. D. Low, Mr. B. Brases. From HONG KONG.—Mr. C. Scott. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Todd and two infants, Mrs. Rogers and inf., Mr. Lieder. From MALTA.—Mr. Foster, Mr. Godfrey. From GIBRALTAR.—Dr. A. Tromm.

BENGAL.

SIR CHARLES WOOD'S INDIAN POLICY.

A public meeting of the native inhabitants of Calcutta was held at the hall of the British Indian Association on Saturday, March 7. The meeting, which was very numerously attended, included the most influential members of the native community. On the motion of Baboo Ghose,

Rajah Radhakaut Bahadur took the chair, and in opening the business, after some preliminary observations, proceeded to say:—Contradictory opinions have been expressed with reference to the present system of guiding and controlling the Government of India by properly constituted responsible authority in England; but this system has had its fair trial, and we are convinced of its utility and adaptation to the present circumstances of India by tangible proofs of the benefits we have derived from it; they are patent to all—they consist of the late changes and reforms, and the inauguration of a sound policy in almost every department of Indian administration. The most distinguishing trait which characterises the career of her Majesty's present Secretary of State for India, is the adoption of that high standard of polity and the practical recognition of that broad principle of justice which requires that a people should be governed by equal laws—a principle which was enunciated in the late Royal proclamation, and which for ages to come and for ever ought to be the leading star of all statesmen to whose charge may be entrusted the destinies of our country. Sir Charles Wood has indeed shown that he abhors graduating justice according to ethnological and sectarian doctrines; and has proved by his acts, and lately by his celebrated despatches to his Excellency the Viceroy, that her Majesty's words are not intended to be a mere echo and sound, but a solid pledge to be honestly and strictly acted upon. This wise and beneficent policy of this minister cannot be described in better terms than in his own words when addressing his Halifax constituents:—"His object," he says, "has been to govern India for the good of the greatest number—of the 180 millions consigned to the care of England." To this policy he has faithfully and fearlessly adhered, and though storms of fury and passion may rage against it for a time, it will stand unshaken, because it is founded on an immutable principle of nature. For this sound policy of Sir Charles Wood, for the salutary effects of his administration, and for his special attention to the elevation of native character, for his just recognition of the rights and privileges of the native population and promotion of the interests of native princes, are we deeply indebted to him, and it is our sacred duty to give expression to our feelings of profound gratitude, and to our hope and confidence in his administration. I deem it meet to mention here that it has been one of the special duties of our society, the British Indian Association, during the last twelve years of its existence, and of similar societies in different parts of India, to keep the native population at large informed of the general features of the Indian Government by vernacular translations of their proceedings, and by other means, and to invite discussions on questions connected with the welfare of our country. The reading class of the millions of India, therefore, fully appreciate the policy of Sir Charles Wood, and will find their sentiments echoed by their brethren who have assembled in this hall. Rajah Kalikrishna moved the first resolution. He said:—Gentlemen,—We have met here to-day to discharge a loyal and pleasing duty—namely, that of expressing our gratitude to Sir Charles Wood, her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, for his many and eminent services in furtherance of our best and dearest interests. My friends who will follow me will, I am confident, do full justice to the subject. One thing I will say, that, under the auspices of his rule, our countrymen have been admitted into the Council Chamber, and raised to the bench of the High Court, places which were hitherto completely shut against natives. Other high personages, doubtless, did much in opening honourable offices to our coun-

trymen, but to Sir Charles Wood is due the credit of giving the natives of the country an active share in legislation and administration. The admission of native gentlemen into the Council Chamber, I need hardly say, will, if it has not already done so, enable our rulers to know the feelings and wishes of the people at large on projects of law adopted for their welfare. These and other measures of the Indian Minister have impressed every native of India with a deep sense of the interest which the authorities in England take in the advancement of the good of this country. With regard to the great question of carrying on the Queen's Government in India, I will content myself by saying that, while we have every confidence in the justice and impartiality of the local governments, we must at the same time admit that it is essential to the good government of India that the chief control over all matters of principle involving questions of Imperial policy should rest in England. With these few words I beg to move the following resolution:—

"1. That this meeting desires to record its high sense of respect and gratitude for the wise and beneficent policy which has distinguished the administration and control of Indian affairs by the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood—a policy which has nobly sustained the authority and dignity of her Majesty's Government in her Indian dominions; which has strengthened by new bonds of attachment the confidence and sympathy of the princes and chiefs of the country; which has, above all, steadily sought to govern the empire in consonance with justice and the true interests of its teeming millions."

Baboo Romannath Tagore, in seconding the resolution, said:—It would be an everlasting reproach on our national character were we to allow this opportunity to pass away without expressing our profound respect and gratitude to Sir Charles Wood for his wise and beneficent administration and control of this great empire. Every measure that has emanated from him has had the effect of ameliorating the moral and political condition of the people of this country. From him the claims of Europeans and natives have received equal consideration. I grieve to say that the proceedings of certain parties in England show that they want India to be governed, not for India, not for the benefit of its 180 millions; but for the gratification of their own selfish views. Sir Charles Wood, however, would not stoop to such petty consideration—would not sacrifice truth, justice, and humanity for the sake of temporary popularity, and accordingly these selfish and interested agitators are up in arms against him. They are moving heaven and earth to lower and injure Sir Charles Wood and his Government. But, sir, what are the weapons of warfare of these agitators? Mis-statement, mystification, and misrepresentation. But in waging the war they are not warring with Sir Charles Wood alone, but with the 180,000,000 of her Majesty's loyal subjects in India. Sir, you may rest assured Sir Charles Wood will firmly maintain his policy, based as it is on truth and justice, be the consequence what it may. The British public, honest and unsophisticated Englishmen, when they hear the whole tale, will, no doubt—for I have every confidence in their sense of justice—support Sir Charles for his just and noble policy. A great deal has been said, sir, both here and in England, against Sir Charles Wood for disallowing the Criminal Contract Bill. Every honest man who loves justice and fair play will admit that Sir Charles Wood is right. How could he ratify a law the ostensible object of which was to facilitate the summary adjustment of accounts between planters and ryots, but the real object of which was to reduce the ryot to a state of complete serfage? As a freeman Sir Charles Wood must hate slavery, and what is more, as a member of the great British nation, which spent twenty crores of money to emancipate the slaves in the West Indies, he could not be expected to support a slave law. It has been urged that a penal law exists to punish servants and artisans for breach of contract, but the case of the ryot is different from theirs. The planter, in giving advance to the ryot to grow indigo and cotton, knows full well that it could not be grown by labour alone. Much depends upon the weather; and if the ryot fails to fulfil his contract from Providential occurrences, or other con-

tingencies, is it right or reasonable to punish him criminally for circumstances over which he has no control? I sincerely and earnestly hope and trust that Parliament will take all these circumstances into consideration, and seal with its approbation the proceedings of Sir Charles in respect to this highly objectionable measure.

The second resolution was moved by Baboo Coomarr Tagore, as follows:—

"That this meeting, while emphatically affirming the principle that India must to a certain extent be governed in India, and that the local Governments should enjoy the utmost latitude in their actions, is at the same time of opinion that the chief control, as regards all great questions of principle, should, as now, vest in her Majesty's Government in England, who, divested of all local prejudices and influences, are the best fitted to maintain the high and impartial character of her Majesty's policy for the Indian Empire."

In moving the resolution, he observed: Sir, the great merit of Sir Charles Wood's administration has been the even-handed justice he has meted out to Christians, Hindoos, and Mahomedans alike. He has made no distinction of race, creed, or colour. The position of our country is peculiar. The real rulers of the empire are 10,000 miles away. We cannot approach the Throne, personally make known to them our grievances and wants, or move them to pity by tears or sighs. The distant Governor must therefore judge from report and hearsay, and he could not select a more just and honourable principle of action than equal justice to all committed to his care. It argued, indeed, a high degree of moral courage in Sir Charles Wood to have risen above the clamours of his countrymen, to have disregarded their threats and calumnies, in order to steadily persevere in the right path. Then look to the great measures of Sir Charles Wood. Could any native of India, who held a cotta of land, help feeling grateful to Sir Charles Wood for decreeing the permanent settlement for all India—a measure which had been contemplated since the days of Lord Wellesley, but for the last half-century without success? As regards the sale and settlement of waste lands, however men may oppose his modifications, they must confess that they are based on just and liberal principles. As to the present meeting, it may not do him any service, but it will give him the satisfaction to know that his policy and administration are appreciated by the millions in India.

Baboo Kissory Chand Mitra seconded the resolution. He said: I conceive that much greater breadth of views and liberality of principle as to the natives of this country exist in England than prevail with the governing classes in India. If you, sir, who have witnessed so many changes, were to look back at the past history of British rule in the East, you would see that most of the liberal institutions we possess, and the inestimable privileges we enjoy, have emanated from the British Legislature and the British Government. The Supreme Court and its successor, the High Court, the admission of natives to the grand jury, the Legislative Councils and the introduction of the native element into those councils, the appointment of natives to the judgeships of the highest tribunals of the country, and the principle of equality before the law, are distinctly traceable to the Acts of Parliament, and every discussion in that great assembly evokes most generous sentiments towards us. Referring to the last-mentioned concession, viz., the equality before the law, I beg to remind you that the renewal of the charter in 1833 first brought the subject under the consideration of Parliament. Then the presentation of the memorial of the British subjects of Calcutta for the repeal of Act XI. of 1836, rendering them amenable to the jurisdiction of the civil courts in the Mofussil, gave rise to an animated and exhaustive discussion on it. On both those occasions Parliament repudiated the doctrine that it was the privilege of Englishmen to carry their laws with them wherever they go; and it came to the decision that the same power that legislated for the Hindoo should legislate for the European—(loud cheers). This decision afterwards directed the Royal commission for the framing of the penal code and the code of criminal procedure. The commissioners were men whose learning, ex-

perience, and talent entitle their opinions to the highest consideration—men thoroughly acquainted with the constitutional and legal rights of British-born subjects, and who had nothing to gain by abrogating any of those rights. Yet such men ignored the claim of exemption, and officially declared that "no person whatever shall, by reason of birth or by reason of descent, be in any criminal proceeding whatever exempted from the jurisdiction of any of the criminal courts." That this measure, which sweeps away the invidious and unjust distinction between British born subjects and the other classes of Queen's subjects in India, was not adopted by the Legislature of India in its integrity is not the fault of England—(cheers). I readily admit that, to a certain extent, India must be governed in India. It is a necessity of her geographical as well as her political situation. I am for giving the widest latitude to the local Governments, and would deprecate all interference in small matters, even when they are wrong. It is notorious that the opinions of all men are greatly modified by what they hear daily and hourly from those around them. Nothing is more common (speaking in a European point of view) than for persons moving in the same grades of society to imbibe the opinions as well as the champagne of each other. Sophisms become, so to speak, established truisms by dint of reiteration. Doctrines incompatible with reason and morality are received as parts of the social and political code by being eternally dinned into your ears. Repelled at first, tolerated next, they become at last settled convictions. The Government of India are exposed to this influence quite as much as private individuals. Now, then, I have a right to infer that on questions of progress—I mean in the application of liberal principles to Government, such as the entrusting the natives with a large share in the administration of their country, and the recognition and protection of the rights of the masses—more spontaneous and effective movement may be expected from statesmen in England than from the governing classes in India. We are all agreed that the Viceroy and Governor-General should be an autocrat, because the British Indian empire is essentially an autocracy. The due performance of the functions of his exalted office requires that his movements should not be hampered. But inasmuch as it is necessary to entrust his Excellency with large despotic powers, it is repugnant to justice and sound policy to do so without subjecting the acts of his Government to the supervision of England. The necessity and importance of this supervision are inculcated in the resolution now submitted for your adoption. As to the policy of Sir Charles Wood, I believe it is founded, as its author himself recently declared to his constituents at Halifax, on the greatest good of the greatest number. All honour to the man who has pursued it regardless of the clamours of faction and the cries of party! All honour to the man who, having seen what is right, has striven to act up to it through good report and evil report, braving every obloquy, and sacrificing his popularity with his own countrymen! The policy of Sir Charles Wood affords the most signal illustration of the beneficial effects of the exercise of the controlling power of England over Indian affairs. His despatches to the Indian Government regarding the Breaches of Contract Bill, the sale of waste lands, and the extension of the permanent settlement, not to speak of the memorable educational scheme of 1854, will remain monuments of an enlightened statesmanship. By his rejection of the Contract Bill Sir Charles Wood has saved the country from cruel oppression. I cheerfully admit that the settlement of Europeans in the Mofussil as cultivators and capitalists is of the greatest possible benefit to our country, and I should wish to see Government promote and foster such settlement. But I conceive that the enactment of the contract law is not the best way to attain that end. In truth, it is the worst possible way; for the assimilation of what is a civil to a criminal offence, instead of inviting, will repel contracts. The prominent feature of the administration of Sir Charles Wood has been the

management of the affairs of this vast empire in perfect correspondence with the views and resolutions of the Queen, as embodied in her Majesty's gracious proclamation. It is this which constitutes its chief merit, and has inspired the gratitude of the nation which this meeting so fitly represents. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have raised a cry against a Minister who has refused to concede its preposterous demands. But Sir Charles knows that his business is not with Manchester, but with India. His sphere is not a narrow one, bounded by the walls of Cottonopolis, but a wide one, extending from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, and peopled with one hundred and eighty millions of human beings. Mr. Hugh Mason, a member of the Chamber, has been pleased to declare that India means cotton, and cotton means India. But Sir Charles Wood believes that cotton, though a good thing, and which might be grown here, not by Government, but by private enterprise, is not the highest good of India. Sir Charles Wood believes—and this meeting is a living proof that the people of this country share in that belief—that India means good government, enlightened legislation, and the moral and mental elevation of its myriad millions—(loud cheers).

The resolution having been unanimously carried,

Cowar Suttayanund Ghosal moved that the following address be forwarded to the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

"Right Hon. Sir,—We, the native inhabitants of Bengal, in public meeting assembled, beg leave to approach you with this address, expressive of our deep sense of respect and gratitude for the wise and beneficent policy which has distinguished your administration and control of Indian affairs.

"The remarkable feature of your administration, one that has inspired the natives of India with a lively feeling of thankfulness, hope, and confidence, has been the direction of Indian affairs in conformity with the noble behests and wishes of her gracious Majesty contained in the Royal proclamation.

"Your warm and steady support of the local Governments in the enactment of equal laws for, and the administration of equal justice among, all classes of her Majesty's Indian subjects, in the uprooting of administrative abuses, in the carrying out of financial retrenchments, in the prosecution of projects of material improvements, in the stimulation of commerce, capital, and industry, in the conservation of friendly relations with the native princes and chiefs by new bonds of attachment, have not only had the most beneficial effect on the cause of peace, progress, and reform, but attest the zealous and enlightened interest which has marked your consideration of Indian matters.

"To your just influence and wise beneficent counsels in the Imperial Legislature and in the Cabinet of her Majesty's Government, are we indebted for the establishment of local councils, the admission of the non-official element in them, both European and native, the constitution of the High Court, the recognition of the claims of the natives of the soil to the bench of that Court, the removal of certain disabilities for a free competition in the public service, and the promotion of measures having for their object the training of the native in the art of self-government.

"We are firmly persuaded, right honourable sir, that the direction and control of Indian affairs in England by some delegate authority, assisted by a body of councillors able and well-informed on Indian questions, such as you have been assisted by, is essential to the good government of India. Not only do the highly salutary and beneficial effects of the administration of two successive Secretaries of State for India under the new constitution—we mean Lord Stanley and yourself, right honourable sir—afford a practical proof of the admirable working of this form of government, but the present relations of the two countries suggest the necessity, as well as the sound policy, of the intervention between the local Governments of India and the Imperial Parliament of some superior authority directly responsible to the latter.

"We humbly believe that in England the greatest breadth and liberality of view exists as to the mode of treating the natives of India, and that most of the liberal institutions we possess emanated from Parliament and public opinion in the governing country. We freely admit that the Government of India must, to a certain extent, be in India, and that the local Governments should enjoy the utmost latitude in respect to the details of administration. But at the same time, on all great questions of principle, on matters involving organic changes, as to which the most profound knowledge of the science of government is essential, we are respectfully but clearly of

opinion that we may always reckon on finding the highest class of experienced statesmanship in England divested of all local prejudices and influences, and therefore the most competent to supervise the local Governments, and preserve undisturbed the general tone of their policy.

"As an illustration of the beneficial effect of exercise of the controlling power in England over Indian affairs, we need but advert to your now celebrated despatches to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council regarding the Breaches of Contract Bill, and the sale of waste lands, and the extension of the permanent settlement. By your emphatic expression of opinion on the first-mentioned subject, the people of India have been freed from the effects of a project of law opposed to the principles of civilised jurisprudence, exceptional in its aims and character, and calculated to prove an efficacious engine of injustice, hardship, and oppression, under the peculiar administrative machinery of India.

"Entertaining these sentiments, we earnestly and sincerely hope and pray that the present scheme of Indian administration may not be disturbed, and that the people of India, under the blessings of a gracious Providence, may long enjoy the benefits which have resulted from the influence of your counsels in the Cabinet of her Majesty's Government.—We, &c."

Moolvie Abdool Luteef, who seconded the motion, remarked: Our purpose is one which must commend itself to the favour of all rulers, as tending to promote goodwill and understanding between governors and governed, and should convince the people of England that we are able to judge for ourselves in matters affecting our material interests. This purely voluntary manifestation of native feeling should be in the highest degree pleasing to every ingenuous Englishman, and I have no hesitation whatever in expressing my conviction that it will meet with ready appreciation in the most intelligent circles in England. To Sir Charles Wood belongs the peculiar credit that under his guidance a real and earnest endeavour has sprung up on the part of our rulers to render themselves as understood as possible by us—a sincere desire that we should have an insight into the principles and mode of government set over us. This has been accomplished in a variety of ways—by admitting natives into the machinery for making laws and regulations affecting imperial as well as provincial interests; by employing natives in offices of the highest trust and responsibility, and practically removing all distinctions between native and European in the ranks of the public service. By so doing he has accomplished infinitely more towards cementing affection between the two countries, and attaching us to the English nation by the firmest bonds of loyalty, than a hundred armies could have done. This is what English statesmanship has done—what Roman and Grecian policy could never do; it has made the people of this country look upon a change of rulers as the greatest misfortune which could befall them. A few years more of such thoroughly conscientious and intelligent administration as we have had under Sir Charles Wood, and our future is decided for ever.

The motion having been put and agreed to, a committee was appointed to carry out the resolution, and thanks having been voted to the Committee of the British Indian Association, and to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, the proceedings terminated.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

One by one the old officials who have grown with the territorial and administrative growth of the empire are passing away into the obscurity of English life. There is much in the withdrawal from India of the governor of an Indian province, after five years of almost despotic sway over millions, like the retirement of an American President. Power is in itself always sweet to the man who is either ambitious, philanthropic, or both, and especially so to the middle-class Englishman who cannot claim it as a birthright, or as the price of party services, but grasps it as the reward of a quarter of a century's toil in the East. The sadness which Sir Charles Jackson expressed the other day, in his farewell words to the bar, is the natural accompaniment of the surrender of the duties of a life-time. When the first excitement of return to England has passed away, the

thoughtful man, who finds himself an enforced idler, and shut out from a public life in which all his habits have unfitted him to take a part, feels the sadness only increase as the shadows of life deepen. In the dilettante pursuits of a London lounge a few Anglo-Indians delude themselves into the belief that they are busy, and strive to take a position in society such as wealth alone can never make equal to that which has been surrendered. From a Highland castle or a Devonshire estate others watch with ever-increasing interest the progress of countries which they administered so long; and there they welcome, with true Indian hospitality, the old friends who, yet in harness, seek occasionally for a short breathing-time in England. Ordinary constituencies refuse to be represented by an "Old Indian," and the pensioned civilian's purse is not generally long enough to woo such electors as delight in Harvey Lewis, Cox, and Williams. Only in rare instances, such as that of Sir John Lawrence, are retired administrators asked to enter the Indian Council, and that is looked on rather as a haven of rest where, after a little passive advice, the decrees of the Secretary of State are registered, than as a medium through which to influence the destinies of our Eastern Empire. Should one more conscientious than the rest attempt to show energy, he is speedily convinced of the fruitlessness of the task, and, like Colonel Durand, leaves the Council.

Mr. George Edmonstone, after thirty-two years' actual service, is about to leave India. His career has been marked by no act of wonderful ability. In no sense can it be said that he has stamped his impress on any province as the Lawrences did; or has been distinguished by his adhesion to any great policy like Sir Robert Montgomery, his contemporary; or has effected any change among the people, for good or evil, like one of his predecessors, Mr. Thomason, or another contemporary, Sir J. P. Grant. Indeed, it is difficult for even those who have watched his four years' career as Lieutenant-governor most carefully, to fasten on any salient point which will afford material for praise or blame. But Mr. Edmonstone's work in India has been none the less valuable for all that. It is only in great crises, such as the conquest of a province, the outbreak of a revolt, or a total change in the administration of a district, that there is room for the display of peculiar ability. At all other times the qualities of clear, practical common sense, of unswerving uprightness, and of untiring energy, are more valuable than the revolutionary spirit of a clever crotchety man, and these qualities have marked Mr. Edmonstone's long career. As a Punjab Commissioner he stood in the foremost rank of the very best administrators India has ever produced. As a Foreign Secretary to the public he appeared merely the instrument of the Supreme Government, but all who know the facts pronounce him one of the ablest men who ever held a post for which the best officers in the service are always selected. Indeed, he was so much in his place as Foreign Secretary that his promotion was a loss to the public service for which Mr. Beadon's appointment did not altogether compensate. With more of that subtle and purely intellectual ability which makes a good diplomatist, Mr. Beadon lacked his predecessor's Punjab experience and that higher quality of even-handed justice combined with an equitable generosity which mere legality always has a tendency to extinguish.

The circumstances of Mr. Edmonstone's appointment as Lieutenant-governor in the North-Western Provinces were fatal to his being permitted any independence of action. He succeeded, not Mr. Colvin, but Lord Canning himself, for up to the moment that the late Viceroy entered his carriage to leave Allahabad for Calcutta, he governed the North-West himself. Mr. Edmonstone's first duty was to reorganise the provinces which had just been pacified—a task his Punjab experience admirably qualified him for. At one time, when Lord Canning's slow intellect burned at a white heat, as it did when he issued his Oude proclamation, it seemed as though the Punjab system refined would have been applied to the North-West, when the Provinces would have had a very different feature. But Lord Canning let

the tide of the old abuses and regulations drift back again, and whenever Mr. Edmonstone tried to check its sullen flow he was arrested. His relation to Lord Canning had been such that he did not dare to act for himself as Sir Robert Montgomery so often beneficially did, both in Oude and the Punjab. Instead of having, like the Punjab men, the prestige of a conqueror and a pacifier, he was surrounded in Lord Canning's mind with all the associations of a secretary whose function it might be to advise, but whose duty it was to obey. Hence there was ever passive war between Calcutta and Allahabad, and a severe domestic bereavement soon so affected Mr. Edmonstone's health that he almost ceased to struggle. The nominal ruler of thirty millions of people was only a Secretary still, checked by Lord Canning, checked by the Sudder Court, and checked by Mr. Harrington, who was his representative in the old Legislative Council.

We do not say that Mr. Edmonstone was always right. On the contrary, he was grievously wrong on the two subjects of financial reduction and the new police. In the former he was like all other Governors, and in objecting to the latter he had good grounds of excuse. He found himself in 1858 called on to govern provinces hardly freed from rebellion without an army. The "levy" system was still in full play, and the circumstances of the country pointed out to him more powerfully than they did to Sir F. Halliday and Sir J. P. Grant in Bengal the advantages of a military police. For a time the force was most useful; he became enamoured of it, and he resigned it with a sigh. But his active mind at once appreciated the advantages for a permanent state of things of the civil constabulary, and the system on which it works has no warmer eulogist than he. For the rest, Mr. Edmonstone's conduct in the dark years of famine, and in the still existing crisis caused by the demand for cotton, showed him to be equal to all difficulties. Governing the North-West on a system of cramped legality and unexpansive routine of which he did not approve, it may well be Mr. Edmonstone's boast that he did it as successfully as was possible. With an industry that never flagged, and an intelligence that was seldom at fault, it must be Mr. Edmonstone's satisfaction, in the hour of his departure from the scene of labours, extending over the third of a century, that he has always done his duty.—*Friend of India*, March 5.

THE NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

With the sole reservation that at this particular period in the history of the North-Western Provinces Mr. Muir would have made the best Lieutenant-governor, we express our hearty approval of the appointment of the Hon. Edmund Drummond. Rumour has it, that on the one hand Mr. Muir was unwilling to hold an appointment to which he thought Mr. Harrington, who has since declined it from ill health, had a better chance; and, on the other, that even at Lieutenant-governorship is far from a boon to a civilian of twenty-four years' standing, when it would involve his resignation of the service six years before the maximum limit. Mr. Muir is, perhaps, right, and as senior member of the Board of Revenue, and associated with a man like the new Lieutenant-governor, he will be able to throw the permanent settlement over five or six of the districts as successfully as if he had held the reins of power himself.

The serious question now is, who will succeed as Financial Secretary? For the first time for many years Mr. Drummond redeemed that office from the contempt cast upon it by the bungling of men like Messrs. Allen, Dorin, and Lushington. With Sir Charles Trevelyan as Finance Minister, and the new system of accounts perfected, ordinary ability and judgment should suffice to discharge the duty. But in the financial branch of the service, at least in its upper ranks, that ability and judgment combined are not to be found except, perhaps, in Mr. Harrison, who is now on sick leave in England. Finance has always been the *bête noire* of the civil service, which has been glad to summon merchants into its ranks, and bankers to its councils, to supply

that knowledge of both science and human nature which a monopoly beginning at Haileybury and ending in a Calcutta Secretariat can seldom possess. Out of the ranks of the financial branch, however, there happens to be a civilian whose abilities are pre-eminent for such an office. Mr. Cust is, in more than one respect, the foremost man of his class, and only his strong anti-English opinions unfit him for that high judicial office which his combined Indian and barrister's training would otherwise lead him to adorn. As Financial Secretary, Mr. Cust would be the man after Sir Charles Trevelyan's own heart—the foe of extravagance, the promoter of efficiency, and the untiring worker of a system which fits into his love of organisation, and carries out his appreciation of the great principles of finance and political economy. We trust the miserable dogma of mediocre bureaucrats in Calcutta will not on this occasion have its usual influence—that Mr. Cust belongs to a small class of officials, who are too able and honest to be considered "safe."

The Hon. Mr. Drummond has lost nothing by being the brother of a Scotch peer. This fact, combined with his high character, has always prevented him from falling into that habit of "official priggishness," in which *parvenus* shroud themselves, which Mr. Laing more than once sneered at, and which has done so much to divide Bengal society into official and non-official parties. Nothing strikes a visitor to Calcutta more, especially if he be a Bombay, Madras, or Punjab civilian, than the ludicrous pretensions of a few officials. From such Mr. Drummond is as free as if he had landed in Calcutta yesterday; and his promotion from the ranks of the civil service to the independent position of a governor, will not render any change of either bearing or opinions necessary. He will continue to be what he has always been—the honourable Christian gentleman, who never made an enemy and never sacrificed a principle. He does not belong to, for he never had any sympathy with, the bureaucratic clique which looked with anger on Mr. Wilson's appointment to council, which whispered malignities against Mr. Laing, and which tolerates Sir C. Trevelyan reluctantly only because he was once "in the service." Like Sir Bartle Frere during his membership of council, Mr. Drummond has quietly done not a little to bridge over the gulf between classes and appease party animosities, while he has shown to all an example of what an English gentleman ought to be in a land of heathenism. Personally Mr. Drummond is a boon to the North-West; while his ability is as fair, if not striking, as that of any one, except Mr. Muir, who might have been appointed. His lack of local experience may be a fault, or a virtue, according to the character of events during his administration. With a secretary as industrious as Mr. R. Simpson, or Mr. Dashwood, or others who might be named, and with an adviser so able as Mr. Muir, Mr. Drummond ought to succeed.

His work will not be easy. To govern thirty millions of people without a Council, such as aids the governors of eleven millions in Bombay and twenty-two millions in Madras, requires an intense devotion to duty which he does not lack, but which Mr. Harrington did right to shun. He ought not to rest until English judges are associated with the civilians who sit in Agra, and the Sudder is converted into a High Court. A local Legislative Council may follow. He has a great capital to build at Allahabad. During his tenure of office not only will the trunk railway lines in the provinces be completed, but large branches will unite them with the Gogra and the Himalayas, and trade at present cramped will find its way to the coasts by many outlets not yet thought of. The canal question is one of perhaps greater difficulty than the Permanent Settlement in which it is involved. The slopes of the Himalayas, with their tea and their iron, have to be clothed with capital. The currency and the new banking system he is too familiar with not to encourage. Mr. Drummond can rest satisfied, no more than his predecessor, with the present opium monopoly, which is now demoralising

Oude; and he has higher views of the duty of the State to educate the masses than Mr. Edmonstone. The constabulary force he will encourage. Above all, he will be far more independent of the Supreme Government than Mr. Edmonstone, for not only is the tendency of our administration to federalism, but Lord Elgin has not Mr. Harrington at his side, and is wisely averse to making work for himself. The new Lieutenant-Governor has a career before him, which might well satisfy the most ambitious and gratify the most philanthropic. We believe that he will rise equal to it.—*Friend of India*, March 12.

MEETING OF THE SENATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University for the conferring of degrees came off yesterday in the Town-hall. The arrangements were a great improvement on those of former occasions, and the native portion of the audience are certainly making rapid progress in the art of keeping quiet in public places when somebody is speaking. Precisely at half-past four, the hour named, the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. C. J. Erskine, and the members of the Senate, among whom we noticed the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and many other well known names, entered the hall, and the proceedings commenced.

The Vice-Chancellor, after explaining the reason why the annual meeting had not been held, and remarking that it would be a matter for future settlement whether or no it would not be better to hold that meeting after the expiration of the official year, detailed the objects of the conference, viz., to confer sundry degrees of M.D., M.A., B.L., and B.A. It was, he said, a matter of congratulation that on this occasion several of the candidates had to receive the more advanced honour of the M.A. degree.

The Registrar having gone through the usual formulae, the candidates were severally presented to the Vice-Chancellor, and admitted to their several degrees, with the customary exhortation to prove themselves by their lives and conversation worthy of the same. This not deeply interesting ceremony having been concluded,

The Hon. Vice Chancellor addressed the meeting. He regretted much the unavoidable absence of the Chancellor, the Viceroy, and paid a feeling tribute to the memory of Lord Canning and Mr. Ritchie, both of whom had done so much for the University. It was true that Lord Canning at the time of his death had ceased to be personally connected with the University, but he was certain that he should ill express the feelings of all present, did he not record the deep regret which all felt at the loss of one who had done so much for the cause of education. The Hon. speaker then dwelt at some length on the benefits of a university education, so eminently exemplified in Lord Canning, and expressed a fervent belief that the senate which that nobleman had presided over for five years, might have, had he lived, looked to him for a continued and enlightened support. Almost the last words of Lord Canning to the Senate had been an expression of regret that his administration had not, owing to civil troubles, been able to do so much as he could have wished for the cause of education; but it was gratifying to know that the Government could now turn its attention to the merits of the University. The speaker then alluded to the University building which it was proposed to erect, and was understood, as well as the rustling of punkahs and shuffling of feet would permit him to be heard, to say that he trusted it would be worthy of the English name, and that, by donations of the liberal, it would contain such memorials, pictorial and otherwise, of the learned and good as would endear it by association to the hearts of the frequenters. He then passed on to show how successfully the establishment of the University had worked out desired ends, and how much encouragement it gave for the future; but, as in the former instance, only one word in twenty, imperfectly caught, enabled us to form some sort of correct conclusion as to the subject-matter of what the speaker was saying. The statistics of the University for its six years'

existence were next almost inaudibly explained, and only enough figures were heard here and there to bear out the speaker's assertion that of the various classes studying, the Hindoos were the most forward and the Christians the most backward, the Mussulmans holding the middle rank. Mr. Erskine next alluded to several points connected with the examinations and general management of the University, and concluded by an appeal to the new graduates to persevere in the path of study, and above all to see that the advantages of that study were fully understood by their countrymen. At several points of the speech the members of the Senate expressed great approval, but the words which elicited it were inaudible in the body of the hall.

At six o'clock the meeting dispersed.—*Englishman*, March 17.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH BURMAH.

We have received from the Secretary to the Government of India the Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, for the year 1861-2, prepared by Dr. Brandis, the present Superintendent of Forests. Although the bulk of the work is devoted exclusively to matters of detail, we shall be able to glean a few interesting facts in connection with the present condition and working of these extensive forests. In consequence of the recent amalgamation of the provinces, some changes in the arrangements of the forests have taken place, three main divisions having been formed, deriving their names from the three principal rivers in the country, the Irrawaddie, Sittang, and Salween; these divisions being further sub-divided into nine sections. The survey and examination of new forest tracts have been very successfully prosecuted during the year under notice. The operation of "girdling" has been carried on simultaneously in the three divisions, having been applied to about one tenth of the first class trees in the Pegu forests. This important operation is performed once in six years, and consists in measuring the girth of the trees, with a view to their classification, and as the forests are now constituted, this operation is the keystone, as it were, of their management and conservancy. It is calculated that the trees available from last year will furnish a sufficient supply of timber for 1864-65. The greatest care has been used in selecting first class trees only—a selection greatly facilitated by the experience gained in previous years. In the Tharrawaddie forests, at Beeling, a large number of trees has been much injured by the effects of the annual jungle fires, only one fourth being found fit for "girdling." The "Royal Forest" situated in the Prome district was surveyed last year. It is stated that this tract of timber land has been protected hitherto from devastation, not by any local difficulties hindering the removal of the timber, but by the superstitions of the inhabitants. The "nats" or demons which are supposed to inhabit the trees of this forest are so much feared "that a Burman does not venture to touch a leaf, much less to fell a tree." For this reason the "Royal Forest" remains intact, a singular instance of an "almost purely teak forest." The area of teak cultivation is estimated at two hundred square miles, the average number of first class trees per square mile at five hundred and eighty-four. The upper forests have hitherto been saved by the difficulty of carriage. The population of the upper Zamayee country, where teak abounds, is rapidly decreasing, in consequence of a famine brought about by an "unheard-of visitation of rats." A survey of the upper Thongyeen forests has proved that they are much smaller in extent than was previously supposed, but are more densely stocked with good trees than the middle forests. The necessity for a systematic topographical survey of the more important forest districts is pointed out, and it is shown that, if correct maps of the teak localities were available for reference, much delay and trouble would be avoided. It is proposed to undertake at once the survey of several forest districts of limited extent, sufficiently detailed to show the position of the different teak localities, with reference to "the

existing or projected lines of land or water carriage." The supply of timber from beyond the frontier line has, during the year under review, been four times in excess of that from the British territory—in the latter case being the produce of about 2,400 square miles, or at the rate of ten tons per square mile. The cost of clearing and planting with teak one square mile is calculated at Rs. 75,000. The forests in British Burmah, under the system now in force, are estimated to yield 40,000 tons of teak per annum. Although there does not appear to be any ground for apprehending an immediate deficiency in the supply of this timber, still it is evident that the most productive districts such as the interior of the Peninsula in the King of Burmah's dominions, the tributary Shan States, the territory of the independent Karenee Chiefs, and the Siamese governors of Zimnay and Yabine, may at any time, by political complications or local disturbances, be closed to us. The greater portion of the Bassein forests has been leased by a firm in Rangoon for a period of twelve years. The construction of roads and the extension of facilities for the water carriage of timber has not been lost sight of—1,300 rupees have been devoted to this object. The result of experimental cotton cultivation in the Tharrawaddie district has not been successful. The description of seed used was "Sea Island." The "New Orleans" variety, raised from seed grown in Pegu, promises well, though yield averaging 120 lbs. of clean cotton per acre. It is, however, of very short staple, and does not command a high price in the English market, but possesses a higher value than the native Pegu cotton. The financial results of the year show the net proceeds to have been Rs. 1,26,563. The Budget limitation has been exceeded by Rs. 47,000, owing to larger supplies of timber being delivered on Government account than were anticipated. The establishment charges cost eleven and a-half per cent. on the gross revenue and expenditure, which is estimated at Rs. 7,19,219. The services of several officers of the department, including Capt. Power, Mr. Henry Leeds, Lieut. W. J. Leaton, and Mr. W. C. Graham, are highly commended. The unhealthiness of the forests, particularly for European constitutions, has caused the loss of many valuable lives.—*Hurkaru*, March 19.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Though the Secretary of State for India thought fit to decline Sir Macdonald Stephenson's very handsome and disinterested offer to make a line of telegraph from Bagdad to Kurrachee mainly with the public money, and generously offering at the same time to halve the profits, he has shown no great alacrity in getting the work performed himself.

The attention of the Government of India and the Secretary of State have been directed to the subject ever since the failure of the Red Sea Telegraph, in 1859. The Turkish Government entered into a compact with the British Government to make a telegraph connecting Constantinople with Bagdad on receiving a certain subsidy, which engagement that Government duly fulfilled before the winter of 1860.

The line was inspected on the part of the British Government, and reported as being in an efficient state, early in 1861; but very little has been done since.

Some eighteen months were frittered away in fruitless negotiations with Persia.

The British Government asked to have the line continued from Bagdad by way of Tehran to Bushire, and thence through Persian territory along the coast of the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee. We were so liberal as to offer Persia, on condition of our being permitted to make the line, the free use of it for its own messages, and to make a present of it altogether at the expiration of twenty years. These terms Persia thought proper to decline—a decision we have not the least occasion to quarrel with; though we may express regret that the Secretary of State for India lost so much valuable time in waiting for a reply to such a foolish proposal.

Early last year the finances of India were debited with a sum of £230,000, as a contribution towards the making of the submarine line from Bussorah, which it was decided to carry out on the failure of the negotiations with Persia. But, so late as August last, Sir William O'Shaughnessy Brooke was still superintending experiments with reference to the description of cable that should be used. This was settled to the satisfaction of the Home Government, and the cable was being rapidly proceeded with some months ago, but unless pressure is put on the Secretary of State there is little chance of seeing the telegraph in working order from Bagdad to Kurrachee during the present year.

It seems a pity that while exertions are now being made, at great cost to the Government of India, to construct a telegraph through the valley of the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf, for the purpose of completing the line of telegraphic communication between England and India, the arrangements on the European side should be of such an uncertain and untrustworthy character.

Nearly all the failures we have with telegraphic messages for India and China sent from England are caused by delays and breakages on the European Continental lines, and principally in Italy.

Moreover, the French and Italian lines over which all messages at present travel, are under the absolute control of their respective Governments.

It is open to them to detain or forward messages at their pleasure, and as suits their convenience, without being called in question. Though the Persian Gulf Telegraph now in course of construction may be completed to perfection, and we hope it will be little short of that when we get it, telegraphic communication between England and India will still be imperfect, so long as we are without a submarine cable connecting England with Malta, independently of continental telegraphs, and from Malta via Corfu to Constantinople to complete the whole.—*Bombay Gazette*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONEL T. TAPP.—It is reported that Col. T. Tapp, C.B., of H.M.'s 103rd regt. Royal Bombay fusiliers, has been appointed to succeed Brigadier Liddell in command of the garrison at Bombay. Brigadier Tapp is one of the most distinguished officers of the Bombay army, and is an aide-de-camp to her Majesty.

THE DACOITEE COMMISSIONERS.—It is confidently asserted in well-informed quarters that the Government has in contemplation the abolition of the offices of the Dacoitee Commissioners, both for Lower and Upper Bengal, as soon as the operation of the new constabulary police system in the Mofussil has been ascertained to be successful.—*Hurkaru*.

COLONEL BURNEY AND CAPTAIN EYRE.—Anxious offers of compromise, and, as far as is possible, of satisfaction, have, it is said, been made to Colonel Burney, with reference to his suit against Captain Eyre, now pending in the High Court, but refused by the Colonel, who is determined that the law shall take its course, and the Dinapore affairs be thoroughly re-opened and exposed. Several witnesses have, according to the same reports, been subpoenaed from long distances; amongst the rest the Commander-in-Chief, who will hear at Simla that he "is wanted" at the Presidency. His Excellency's evidence can, however, we should think, be taken at Simla, and so save him a long journey at this season of the year. The costs of such a suit must be enormous, independent of any damages that may be awarded at its conclusion. Colonel Burney, though he may probably not come out blameless, is certainly acting like a man who feels that he has been unjustly injured and wronged; and the thorough exposure of the entire case which will now be made must enable the public to judge correctly of the conduct of all parties concerned. We presume Mr. Tom Taylor will be on the *qui vive* in order to utilise the details of this case in the next of those little dramatic sketches of Indian society which do so much honour "to his head and heart."—*Englishman*.

PILGRIMAGE TO JUGGERNAUT.—The Maharajah of Jeypore left Calcutta on the 14th March on a pilgrimage to Juggernaut, accompanied or attended by 150 followers. After the manner of the pilgrim who boiled the peas he put into his shoes, the Maharajah proposes to go through his pious performance with as little loss of time and comfort as may be. His Highness will, therefore, proceed to the holy spot on board the steamer *Rattler*, with the intention of returning to Calcutta in about ten days.

SPECIAL CARRIAGES FOR NATIVE FEMALES.—A general desire has been expressed by the native community for the attachment to railway trains of special carriages with covered compartments for the accommodation of native females. Under the present arrangements females of respectable families could scarcely travel by rail unless a whole carriage was engaged exclusively for them, which very opulent persons could do. The subject now occupies the attention of the committee. It is believed that the railway authorities are favourable to the proposal.

GENERAL ST. G. D. SHOWERS, C.B., at present commanding the Presidency division, proceeds on six months' leave to Europe, in April; Major-general H. A. Becher, C.B., will officiate in command of the Presidency division during the general's absence.

MR. CARNAC, the Inspector-general of the Mofussil Police, now on his inspectional tour into the interior, has been instructed by the Government of Bengal to proceed to Ranchee, in Chota Nagpore, to confer with the commissioner of that place, and with Major Ratray, the Deputy Inspector-general of Police, on a certain important political subject relative to that non-regulation district. Immediately on the return of Mr. Carnac to Calcutta, the new Police Act will be introduced into the district of Nuddeah and the twenty-four pergunnahs.—*Hurkaru*, March 19.

INDIAN CASH BALANCES.—The Government *Gazette* of Wednesday, March 18, contains the return of cash balances on January 31 last as compared with the balances on the same day in the two previous years. The amount on January 31, 1863, is the largest in any year since 1858, and, we believe, is the largest ever yet known, being the goodly sum (in English money—which we give as more readily comprehended) of

At the corresponding period of 1861, the amount was ...	£19,746,715
And on January 31, 1862, it stood at ...	£12,637,757
... ..	£18,615,617

In the course of the prosperous year 1862 the balances have been very large, the first amount being, as already stated, upwards of 18½ millions, the highest point having been on the 30th June, when the balances were £19,059,000, or only about £100,000 short of the last known balance. The fact, however, is, as we have said, that the last known balance in hand is the largest of all, and the Government of India has in its treasuries a sum within a trifle of twenty millions sterling. Mr. Laing used to speak of the "cash balances" as those "unerring tests of financial prosperity;" and Sir Charles Wood, in a despatch of Aug. 2, 1861, spoke of the increased cash balances as "showing increased receipts or reduced expenditure, or both, and being most satisfactory." When Mr. Laing brought in his "Budget" in April last, the cash balances stood at about seventeen and a half millions, and we see that they have increased since by upwards of two millions. With such proofs of the financial prosperity of the Government, and with the knowledge we all have of the general well-being and improved condition of the people, it is no wonder that speculation is already rife as to what Sir Charles Trevelyan is to do with his surplus, and that the prices of Government paper have been running up rapidly. The Four per Cents. have nearly touched "par," and, though the sudden rise of the last few days has, probably, been in part caused by speculation, there can be no doubt that the prosperity of the Government and the country warrants a general and considerable improvement in the value of Government Securities.—*Hurkaru*, March 13.

INDIAN COTTON.—That the practicability of transporting cotton from the Central Provinces along the river Godavery to the port of Coconada, where it debouches into the Bay of Bengal, is a subject of national importance, may be inferred from the yearly discussions which take place in the House of Commons. Much difference of opinion has long been expressed regarding the expediency of expending vast sums of public money in the construction and repair of incomplete works which competent and practical men have condemned. While, on the one hand, Sir Arthur Cotton, an engineer of great eminence, continues to believe implicitly in the practicability and utility of the whole scheme, notwithstanding occasional discouragements arising out of the demolition of erections built on "a vein of treacherous pipe-clay" or breaches in the anicut, we have, on the other hand, the evidence of Colonel Bruce, an officer of great experience and sagacity, who visited the works at a season of the year most favourable for forming an accurate estimate of their probable utility. After a minute inspection, Colonel Bruce arrived at the conclusion that Budrachellum, distant only 138 miles from the sea, should be made the point of starting the traffic by water, and that a good substantial road should be made to that point. This opinion, we observe from a Bombay contemporary, has been very opportunely confirmed by the practical experience of Mr. Stanborough, who describes the adventures of 935 bales of cotton purchased in the district of Nagpore for shipment at Caconada. Beginning the undertaking in the middle of June, and starting four hundred bales on 11th July by boats from the third barrier, Mr. Stanborough, who accompanied the boats, found that not less than two months were consumed ere the cotton, after being shipped and unshipped eight different times, reached the coast. A portion of the cotton having been entrusted to the Transit Agency appears to have fared even worse, for Mr. Stanborough came upon quantities of it at several points along the route, without any covering, and perfectly soaked with the heavy rains which fell during the height of the monsoon. Mr. Stanborough also arrives at the conclusion that the transit scheme is a complete failure, that the tramways are wretchedly inefficient, and the whole arrangements defective. We do not profess to hazard any opinion on the merits of the question. In the face of conflicting evidence and for the public interest the subject ought to be further sifted, with the view of finally determining whether the whole of the five hundred miles of water way can with reasonable hopes of ultimate success be rendered practically available for navigation, by constructing lateral canals with locks, in order to avoid the rocky barriers which obstruct the upper reaches of the river; or whether the Godavery should be availed of only for the distance which appears to be navigable at all seasons by country boats, and a road started from thence to Nagpore. The Godavery valley, we may remind our readers, forms part of the great plane which slopes with a gentle incline from the Western Ghats to the sea, and has an area of one hundred and thirty thousand square miles. The object of the great undertaking on hand is to combine the navigation of the river with the irrigation of the district through which it flows.—*Friend of India*.

THE MILITARY FUNDS.—A correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* gives the following despatch on the subject of the military funds of the three presidencies:—"Military despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India. India-office, London, 27th December, 1862, No. 138.—I transmit herewith, in order that the subject may engage the early attention of your Government, in communication with the Government of India, copy of a despatch (No. 482) this day addressed to the Government of India, on the subject of the military funds of the respective presidencies, as affected by the amalgamation of her Majesty's Indian military forces with the line:—"Military despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, India-office, London, 27th Dec., 1862, No. 482. To his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.—1.

Some decision by her Majesty's Government on the important question as to the present and future position of the military funds of the respective presidencies becomes urgently necessary. 2. In my despatch dated 13th January, 1861, No. 27, it was stated the best method of dealing with the military and orphan funds is now under the consideration of her Majesty's Government. The Governments of India will be prepared to assume the liabilities of the funds, as far as may be requisite to maintain existing pensions, and to secure to the subscribers and their families the benefits to which they are entitled under the present system. 3. And in my despatch, dated the 25th July, 1861, No. 297, on the subject of the exchange of artillery officers, I observed that the position of the artillery officer exchanging, with respect to the military funds, would be governed by the rules of those institutions respectively. 4. It is now necessary to consider the best means of maintaining the guarantee given for the continuance of the benefits of the funds to the subscribers and their families, with due regard to the interests of the public service. 5. In my communication dated Oct. 16, 1861, I drew the attention of your Government to certain points raised by the Secretary of State for War, regarding the subscriptions to the funds, of officers who might be transferred to purchase regiments; and I expressed my wish that your Government, in communication with the managers of the several funds in India, should consider the best means of deducting the subscriptions so as to carry out, with due regard to the rules of those institutions, the pledge securing to officers the present and prospective advantages of the funds. 6. To this communication I have, as yet, received no reply. 7. I have recently addressed you on the subject of the Indian Navy Fund, as affected by the abolition of the Indian Navy. The position of the several military funds, consequent on the amalgamation of the military forces, involves more important financial considerations, and calls for different treatment, inasmuch as the subscribers for the most part still remain in the service, with the privilege of increasing their subscriptions on attaining advanced rank. In the case of the Indian Navy Fund also, its responsibilities have not yet been assumed by Government. 8. The liabilities of the military funds having fallen upon the revenues of India, their whole assets must, of course, be transferred to the Indian treasuries. Some early and stringent measures become, therefore, necessary on the part of Government, in order to guard against any possible diminution of those assets, by the non-realisation of subscriptions, or any other causes. 9. To enable her Majesty's Government to arrive at a decision as to the manner in which the pledge given can be best carried out, I am desirous that your Government and the Governments of Madras and Bombay should at once place yourselves in communication with the managers of the funds at the respective presidencies, with the view to the consideration of the whole subject. 10. I hope to be furnished with a report from your Government of your proceedings and their result, at an early date. 11. The point which has been raised as to the right of an officer, belonging to one of the new line regiments, to continue to subscribe to his fund, after transfer to a purchase regiment, must not be lost sight of. I desire to be informed of the opinion of the managers of the several funds, and of the respective governments, on this point. A copy of this despatch has been transmitted to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, for their early attention."

RESOURCES OF INDIA.—All that is now produced by all the slave labour in the world, British India alone, with its numerous and industrious native population—who are as fond of the rupee as the Yankee of his almighty dollar—could readily double and treble by the extension of railways, tramways, roads, bridges, canals, and works for irrigation, reservoirs, &c., &c., requisite for the development of the vast resources of our territory, bounded on the east by the Burrampooter, on the west by the Indus, on the north by the Himalaya mountains, and on the south by the sea; and containing within its area upwards of 600,000,000

acres of varied soil, capable of growing every kind of agricultural produce by the labour of its 150,000,000 of British subjects, who, if they were not victimised by the toleration of the hideous slave system, might readily be made to reciprocate with free European labour by consuming annually £150,000,000 worth of its productions. To give a faint idea of what the population of British India, independent of the Native States, more or less under our rule, could produce, we will suppose that five per cent. of its acreage, or 30,000,000 acres, to be under cotton cultivated by five per cent. of the population, or 7,500,000 people, and that the produce was only half the average of the land in the Slave States, 400 lbs. per acre, and that the whole of the population consumed 10 lbs. each annually, there would remain, with the Indian average of only 200 lbs. to the acre, 11,250,000 bales of 400 lbs. each; so also of sugar, with only half the average of the produce per acre in Cuba of one ton, India at 10 cwt. to the acre, and allowing each one of the population to consume 56 lbs. annually, there would remain for exportation 11,250,000 tons; and the average in each case would be four acres per head employed, while Olmsted and Russell agree, that a slave in the Southern States is made to cultivate 10 acres of cotton and 20 acres of Indian corn in the year, which, at 400 lbs. of cotton to the acre, at 4d. per lb., and 40 bushels of corn, at 2s. per bushel, on the spot, would realise £106.13s., and the annual cost of the slave would not exceed £40.

THE BURMESE.—The native race of Burmah differs essentially from any other, and in civilisation and intellect the people are much below the Hindoos and the Chinese. The native population of British Burmah exist in two different social conditions, and speak many distinct languages, the chief distinctions being perceived in those who live on the plains and those who inhabit the hilly districts. The religion of the former is that of Buddha, which they received from India, with its mendicant priesthood devoted to celibacy, its huge temples and monasteries, and its belief in the transmigration of souls. The rude tribes are in a very different state of society, though of the same race, and they have not adopted the Buddhist religion. Their languages are different, though all are monosyllabic. This difference in the states of social existence of the same race is attributable to differences in physical geography. The civilised population of the British province in 1861 amounted to 1,400,000, and the rude to about one-fourth of that number. In 1859 the population amounted to only 948,731, so that in two years it was nearly doubled. Christianity has made rapid progress among the rude tribes, under the guidance of about twenty European missionaries, who have a crowd of pupil teachers, who conduct the village schools, conversion and education being made to go hand in hand. The great majority of the converts have consisted of the rude tribes, those more advanced in civilisation, who have a teaching and religion of their own, having resisted conversion and education.

THE DANGS.—A disturbance, which was entirely local in its causes and consequences, took place in January, 1862, in the Dangs, a forest tract situated at the foot of the Syhadree range, between the British district of Nowapoor and his Highness the Guicowar's district of Loangur. This tract is inhabited by a very wild tribe of Bheels, divided under five principal and two minor chiefships. Their ferocious character, and the natural strength and unhealthiness of their fastnesses, have long enabled them to preserve a rude independence. The country derives its chief value from its extensive teak forests, in which the British and Guicowar Governments enjoy mutual rights. The increasing importance of this forest tract led the Government in 1852 to vest the Bheel agent in Khandeish with political authority over its petty chiefs in subordination to the magistrate of the province. On the death of Shreeput, the principal chief of the Dangs, and of his eldest son, who survived him but a short time, Deveeing, the next heir, was opposed by his younger brother in his succession to the gades. They even-

tually agreed to resign their claims in favour of their uncle, Oodeysing, on whose death, his son Keerulsing, succeeded. In the meantime (1854) Deveeing grossly misconducted himself; and, having wounded two men, he was apprehended and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Castle of Surat. Soon after, he showed symptoms of insanity, and was in consequence removed to the lunatic asylum at Colaba. In April, 1860, Deveeing effected his escape from the asylum, and succeeded in reaching the Dangs. After his return, he resumed his former lawless habits, and having been joined by some followers, they attacked and plundered several villages, which their inhabitants were compelled to abandon for security. On the commencement of these raids, Deveeing sent a warning to Keerulsing, the chief of Garvee, to the effect that one of them must die; and he carried out his threat by seizing Keerulsing in his own house, and shortly after took part in his murder. On these occurrences being reported to Government, a party of the Bheel corps was immediately despatched into the Dangs in pursuit of Deveeing, and a reward was offered for his capture. Being closely pressed, he gave himself up to the magistrate of Khandeish on February 5, 1862, and his brothers Dowlutsing and Roopder were shortly afterwards captured. Measures have been adopted for ensuring the future peace of the Dangs, and for otherwise improving the condition of this remote Bheel habitat.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY.—Rumour has it that serious charges of corruption and bribery are at present the subject of investigation before Major Keatinge, preferred by the Jeypoor authorities against a high Nagur official, whose voice was once potent in the councils of the Agency. It is alleged that he received Rs. 1,60,000, with prospective payment of Rs. 40,000, by obtaining for the legitimate minor sovereign his right to the sovereignty, in contradistinction to the pretensions of some other claimant. The affair is causing some sensation here, and there is no doubt that Major Keatinge will probe the matter to its core, inasmuch as several other similar revelations are spoken of.

A DACOITEE AT MOULMAIN.—A report was received here on Feb. 24th to the effect that a dacoitee, upon a colossal scale, took place on the 20th, in the interior. It appears that Beeling, a small station in Province Martaban, about ninety-two miles from Maulmain, was entered, pillaged, and burnt by a hundred dacoits, consisting of Shans and Thoaingthoos. One hundred houses were destroyed; and there are some wild rumours flying about regarding the atrocities the dacoits are said to have perpetrated. The dacoits, it seems, did not leave the place till late in the evening of the same day; and are supposed to have taken to their mountain fastnesses, which have heretofore afforded these lawless rascals secure retreats. When the occurrence was reported to Lieutenant Pemberton, he started at once with one hundred men of the Karen Levy, upon what I conceive to be a wild-goose chase; on the receipt of intelligence here, half a company of the Sappers was ordered to be held in readiness to start at an hour's notice. Meanwhile Major Briggs is awaiting further news to enable him to take some sensible and intelligible action, which he cannot now do from the imperfect information he has received concerning the dacoit. The Commissioner is still on his tour in the interior, and this sad event will, I suppose, keep him there for some time. I hope he will make such a report as will induce the immediate augmentation of the Police Force in these Provinces. At present it is too small, and its consequent inefficiency tempts lawlessness. Dacoitees and murders are now of frequent occurrence in the districts. Even in town, where the force is comparatively large, the crime list is lengthening.

THE REBELLION IN THE JYNTEAH HILLS.—The latest accounts from the Jynteah hills and the disturbed districts on the eastern frontier, represent that there has been some really serious fighting with the rebels, in which our troops have invariably been victorious, but not, as will be seen, without some considerable loss in killed

and wounded. On the 23rd of February our force attacked a strong stockade of the enemy, the approaches to which were rendered formidable by concealed *chevaux-de-frise*, besides other tough defences; the 21st Regiment Punjab N. I., Major Thelwell's, being chiefly engaged. The Sikhs advanced with great spirit and gallantry to the attack, and eventually carried all before them, but with the loss of Lieutenant Collett, second in command, badly wounded in the leg by a musket ball, and Lieutenant Robertson badly wounded by falling into a deep pit filled with *chevaux-de-frise*, fifty men wounded, one of whom had his arm amputated at the shoulder joint, and two men killed on the spot. Lieutenant Collett's leg was broken above the ankle, and the necessity for amputation was feared. In a previous stockade affair on the 22nd, our force, in taking a very strong position of the enemy, had inflicted upon them the most severe loss hitherto suffered by them since the commencement of hostilities; and the consequence of these two operations, coming so rapidly one after the other, was that the Jynteahs were thoroughly cowed and depressed; and our troops had, up to date of writing on the 28th ultimo, been steadily taking every stockade about the country of whose existence they could get information, with very few casualties by wounds and no deaths. We are inclined at last to place faith in the assurances now sent down from the disturbed districts, to the effect that the rebellious Jynteahs are at last thoroughly weary of this long protracted contest, as we always prophesied would be the case when military operations in real earnest, such as those now recorded, should be carried on against them with persevering vigour and energy. The selection and fortification of their stockaded positions by the enemy are described as most skilful and formidable; and the accessory defences as troublesome and difficult to be overcome, beyond conception by those who have not been engaged in military operations in the disturbed districts; and it is remarked that if the Jynteahs would only defend their works half as well as they construct them, we should find ourselves involved in a very troublesome task indeed. Fortunately this is not the case; our officers and Sikh troops have taught the rebels some really severe and telling lessons, the result of which we would fain hope will be to bring this annoying rebellion and the season for military operations to a simultaneous end. Should this fortunately be the case, the officers and men engaged deserve the special consideration of the Government for their endurance and gallantry, and we hope that it will be manifested towards them. We are glad to say that further letters received yesterday from the field force in the Jynteah hills continue to report favourably of the state of affairs there, and appear to give solid promise of the rebels having really lost heart, and got tired of the contest. The officers and men wounded at the Sursiung affair were all doing well, the troops still engaged in active operations and in high spirits; whilst the enemy, on the contrary, were everywhere showing the white feather, and would not wait for the attack of the Sikhs. Several well-constructed stockades have been found actually deserted, and our men amused themselves examining the enemy's contrivances to oppose us; amongst others the *chevaux-de-frise* pits, which are worked by means of a string, which, being pulled from within the stockade, entrap the assailants, who fall through the covering, previously concealing the danger. The weather in the Jynteah country is still very fine; and it is the conviction of the officers engaged against the rebels that it will continue so quite long enough to settle this "little war," and compel the hostile tribes to submit to the British Government. This is a consummation very much to be desired indeed, and, if attained, it will justly entitle the troops engaged to the appropriation of the Government and the public.—*Englishman*, March 14.

RAWL PINDEE, March 6.—A MURDERER—HIS ESCAPE FROM JAIL AND SUBSEQUENT SUICIDE.—There has been a little excitement here lately. A gunner in the artillery, by name Bolster, some four months ago, shot a comrade dead. The man

was of course confined at once, and his wife, who had used some threatening language, was put into jail in default of her finding securities to keep the peace. The court martial on Bolster was over some time in January, and every one had a very good idea of what the verdict was, for the murder was committed in the most open manner. Some delay, however, took place in the confirmation of the sentence by the Commander-in-Chief. Bolster's wife was allowed to visit her husband once a week, but on the announcement being received that sentence of death had been confirmed she was permitted to see him oftener. The prisoner, it would appear, was formerly in the iron trade, and therefore did not find it very difficult to get rid of his irons. His wife went as usual to the place where he was confined; this was a day or two ago, and in the evening, when the time came for her to return, it was discovered that her husband had escaped! A panel of the door had been cut out, and while the sentry's back was turned, Bolster crept out. His wife put back the panel and went on reading aloud to herself, and talking as it were to some one else. The sound of her voice, of course, led the sentries to suppose that everything was as it should be, but on the arrival of the party to escort her back to jail, it was at once seen that her husband had got away. Certainly the affair was very cleverly managed, and as the woman refuses to say when her husband did leave, there is no telling which of the sentries is to blame. How Bolster could have cleared the line of buildings and got out into the open country is a wonder; but get away he did, and after wandering some twenty miles was seen by a native, at whom he threw a stone, upon which the native went back and brought some villagers. The runaway made a sign he would give himself up, and immediately stabbed himself with a clasp-knife in two places! The men who brought him in say he survived for some hours, and died about three miles from the station. The body was buried without funeral rites after sunset. A more determined case of suicide there could not be. The man's life was most rightly forfeited, but it is just as well that we have been spared the painful exhibition that would have had to result next week. What we wonder at is the secrecy with which he and his wife must have worked at the door panel, how the chips of wood were never observed, or the noise of the working heard. A bolder attempt at liberty and life there could not well be; but what chance has any European of passing unknown through a country the language of which he is utterly ignorant of, and where food is not to be picked up in any village as it might be in England. How his wife can have managed to baffle observation passes understanding, but no one can deny that she practised no small ingenuity in gaining her object. It will be some time, I fancy, ere this concatenation of murder, escape of the felon, and suicide will be forgotten in Rawul Pindiee.

NEW SCALE OF MILITARY PAY.—The new scale of military pay and allowances will, we understand, come into operation from the 1st of May next. A leading feature in the code is the wish of government to hold out very advantageous inducements to its officers to serve with native regiments of cavalry and infantry, even the commands of which have since the mutiny only been taken from necessity. By the new scale a Lieutenant-Colonel commanding a native cavalry regiment will receive Rs. 1,550 a month; and if commanding an infantry corps, Rs. 1,450. From these rates the pay of commanding officers will graduate down by a sliding scale according to their rank, a captain in command of a native regiment receiving Rs. 900 a month. The staff pay of a number of appointments will also be increased: amongst others that of Assistant Adjutant General of Division, which will in future be Rs. 500, instead of as at present Rs. 400 a month.—*Englishman.*

MR. J. H. MORRIS, magistrate of Allahabad, is temporarily placed in charge of the current duties of the Commissioner's office from the date of Mr. C. B. Thornhill's departure.

THE DINAPORE SCANDAL.—Disappointed in obtaining redress from the Commander-in-Chief for the unmerited wrong that had been done to him, Colonel Burney has been compelled to appeal, as a simple citizen, to the laws of his country, with a view to clear his character as a gentleman and an officer from the aspersions so unjustly cast upon it. We have no wish to revive the memory of the Dinapore scandal, and assuredly we should receive but small thanks from the Brigadier himself for dragging the name of a lady into unenviable notoriety. It should be clearly remembered, however, that it was on two grounds he was invited by Sir Hugh Rose to resign his command. He was charged, in the first place, with disgraceful conduct to a lady, towards whom he appears to have acted on all occasions rather as a father than as an ordinary acquaintance. This charge, however, has been to all intents and purposes withdrawn, and it is, therefore, on the second allegation that Colonel Burney is judged unfit to command a brigade of her Majesty's troops. If there were any reasonable suspicion of the soundness of this second and sole remaining accusation, there could be no doubt that the conclusion arrived at by the Commander-in-Chief was perfectly just, and in accordance both with common sense and the first principles of military discipline. In fact, it amounts to a charge of moral and physical cowardice. Notwithstanding a long and distinguished career, notwithstanding brilliant services in the field in presence of the enemy, notwithstanding a life-long reputation for courage bordering on rashness, we are asked to believe that this veteran warrior shrank in terror from the uplifted arm of a subaltern and asked for mercy because of his old age. And by whom was this absurd and inconsistent accusation made against him? Who was it, besides, that could have so far begotten himself as to threaten personal violence to an old man, lying down upon his bed, and otherwise prevented by his military and social position from engaging in a ruffianly and pugilistic encounter? Is it necessary to say that it was one and the same man? No doubt any one who was capable of telling such a glaring untruth was equally capable of the ungentlemanly, the unmanly conduct on which he so strangely prides himself. We would remind Lieutenant Eyre—or, if he is not already aware of the fact, we would inform him—that it is not the custom for gentlemen, or even for true-hearted men in the humblest ranks of life, to raise their hand against those who, from any cause, are unable efficiently to defend themselves; and rarely, indeed, does it happen that any gentleman, really worthy of the name, dreams of relying on brute force for the maintenance of his own honour, or for preventing insult to others. One of two things—either Lieut. Eyre has affirmed that to have taken place which did not take place, or he has conducted himself in a highly improper and disgraceful manner, altogether “unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.” It is passing strange, indeed, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief did not recognize the necessity of calling this self-constituted “Squire of Dames” to account, for ungentlemanly and unofficerlike conduct, in threatening not only an old man, but his own superior and commanding officer. The consequence of Sir Hugh's unaccountable dereliction of duty is an action for Rs. 50,000 damages, brought by Colonel Burney against his traducer, not so much with an object to punish Mr. Eyre, as to clear his own character from all stain and blemish, and to preserve his name untarnished from the vile breath of calumny.—*Hurkaru.*

MRS. MASON—THE LADY MISSIONARY AMONG THE KARENS.—Our Serampore contemporary very properly draws the attention of the Government to the extraordinary conduct lately exhibited by Mrs. Mason, the well-known female missionary among the Karens. The unfortunate lady appears to have fallen under the most strange and pitiable delusions, surpassing in absurdity the spiritual pretensions of a Hume or a Forster. Were the consequences of these hallucinations confined to her own domestic circle, no journalist, however much he might deplore the sad fate of the sufferer, or however sincerely he might sympathise

with her friends and family, would be justified in making any allusion to such a terrible affliction. But, unhappily, Mrs. Mason's monomania has assumed a form and proportions which threaten to prove seriously detrimental to public interests. Her modest request to be allowed to establish a kingdom, or at least, an independent province, having been declined by the British Government, seldom much moved by poetry or romance, Mrs. Mason has been led, by an evident aberration of judgment, to tamper with the loyalty of the Karens, and to inspire them with ridiculous notions of nationality and independence. That ignorant and impulsive people, regarding her as their true friend and benefactress, seem already disposed to lend a too ready ear to her perilous teachings, and to be only too willing to make unto themselves a name upon the earth. It is clearly impossible to permit this folly to go any further, and if Dr. Mason cannot or will not restrain his wife from preaching blasphemy and sedition, the Government has no choice but to remove her, with all tenderness and consideration, to some other country, where the illusions from which she suffers will be regarded with compassion, but where they cannot produce any lamentable results to her neighbours. It may not be amiss at the same time to exercise a wholesome surveillance over the American missionaries in general, who are known to be in the habit of exalting the Stars and Stripes above the Union Jack. Like their German brethren in Lower Bengal, they are not remarkable for bearing much goodwill to their British rulers, nor do they scruple to keep up a chronic state of discontent on the part of the labouring classes. Envious of the prosperity of England, and not usually men of extensive acquirements, or capable of entertaining broad and generous views, they will not recognise in a frank and candid spirit the inestimable benefits conferred upon this great country by British rule, but limit their vision to the narrow fact that a comparatively insignificant island exercises the greatest power the world has ever witnessed. In Bengal the small-mindedness of foreign missionaries may not be productive of any great amount of mischief, but among the Karens it may woefully check the wonderful progress that is now being made in civilising that interesting people, and retard for many a year their conversion to Christianity.

CHANGES IN THE PUNJAB.—“There is no end of changes in our district,” says a correspondent at Lahore. “Captain Pollock, whose domestic bereavements have been so severe, and with whom we all sympathise most sincerely, leaves immediately for England, and Mr. Robert Egerton, now at Goordaspoor, has been summoned to take his place, as officiating Commissioner of the Lahore Division. Then we have the bill stations all disposed of; Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Umritsur, goes to Dhurmsala; Mr. Elensie, of Lahore, goes to Murree; and Captain Lewin, of Jullunder, takes charge of Dalhousie. Mr. Blyth moves from Jhung to Gogaira, and rumour has it that our judge of the Small Cause Court will be the new deputy at Goordaspoor.” Still further changes are said to be in contemplation.—*Delhi Gazette.*

LORD ELGIN'S WHITE HAT.—Nothing seems to have attracted the correspondents of up-country papers more, in the course of the Viceregal progress, than Lord Elgin's white hat. Whether entering a great city in state, or making state visits to our feudatories, his Excellency seems to be partial to the white hat. The *Mofussilite* says:—“The white hat would seem to be a part of the uniform of the Governors-general of India. Lord Auckland wore a white hat—so did Lord Ellenborough (and when in a passion he would ‘bonnet’ himself with it); Lord Hardinge was notorious for his white hat, and went into battle with it at Ferozeshah and Soobraon. Lord Dalhousie, for a while, wore a white hat; but it did not become him, and he put it on in such a way that it hid his intellectual forehead.” Lord Canning also wore a white hat. The *Mofussilite* anticipates a dearth of the article in Northern India in consequence of the partiality for a covering which seems to hit the medium between the odious black hat and an “Ellwood.”

MR. SCOTT'S COTTON FRAUD BILL.—We make no apologies for again reverting to the Honourable Mr. Scott's Cotton Fraud Bill, now under the consideration of the Bombay Council. The great prize of the world is at our feet. A trade of the annual value of forty millions sterling is virtually at our command if we be but true to ourselves. Amid the perplexities and bewildering uncertainties of the American contest, the irrepressible issue between slavery and freedom is daily looming up more distinctly out of the seething cauldron of revolution in which that unfortunate country is immersed. It is not for us here to question the honesty or policy of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet. The emancipation proclamation is a fact which can neither be ignored nor denied. The pen with which it was signed has been competed for by the Museums of Northern cities, and that fact affords ample proof of the enthusiasm, if not of the sincerity of New England abolitionism. The sympathies of all Englishmen are unquestionably with their Southern brethren, who have displayed a degree of heroism in defence of their rights unsurpassed in the history of the world, and we expressed but the hope of all generous souls that national independence may at no distant date reward their efforts. We can say so much honestly, and without at all committing ourselves to the question of slavery. But whatever may be our hopes or fears there can be but one issue to the "domestic institution" if the North persists in its policy. Freedom, sooner or later, must be the result of the contest, either by violent means or by gradual emancipation. Freedom may be and no doubt is an excellent thing, but our experience of negro emancipation is not encouraging. In our West Indian colonies, Quashie, emancipated from authority and under the amiable guidance of well-meaning missionaries, is fast reverting into barbarism, and but for the introduction of Coolie labour the land would long ago have become again covered with jungle. The fact is the negro is a thorough sensualist. He has no ambition for the accumulation of wealth. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," is his ruling maxim. How often, in British Guiana, have we encountered the emancipated negro, squatted on the bank of some secluded creek, with a rag round his loins, and revelling on the abundance which that prolific soil spontaneously yields. With a sable Venus to soothe his solitude, with yams and plantains in profusion, and fish from the creek, what cared he for the wants of the world? That the American negro would act differently we have no reason to suppose. Like his brethren in San Domingo and the British West Indies, he hates labour, and with boundless unoccupied territory to pick and choose from, he will naturally prefer lazy independence to daily toil on the plantations. Under no probably conceivable circumstances can America again produce the same quantity of cotton as in the past, and if negro freedom is achieved by violence and rapine, we need not look for cheap cotton in our time. It becomes, therefore, of the last importance that India should take advantage of her opportunity. A Contract Bill, which would introduce into the interior British enterprise and capital, and emancipate the Ryot from the tender mercies of the middleman, has been denied to us for the present. But that is no reason why we should not grapple with the disgraceful system of adulteration which brings our staple produce into disrepute in every market of the world. No person denies the magnitude of the evil with which Mr. Scott's Bill proposes to deal, and we are not at all surprised at the response of the pious Lancashire spinner to the prayer for renewed supplies for cotton. "Oh, Lord, but not Surat." England as well as India calls for a remedy, and those more immediately implicated in frauds assent to the necessity for some law to check the system. As this is quite natural, for competition has reduced the pecuniary advantages of adulteration to a point beyond which it does not pay, and a return to honest dealings would suit all parties. We do not profess to say that Mr. Scott's Bill is the very best measure that could be devised to remedy the evil, but no better has yet been suggested, and with

some obvious modifications, we hope it will receive the assent of the Council and soon become law. Before concluding, we may remark that the principle of Mr. Scott's Bill is acted upon in various countries (although in a different form) where a great national interest is concerned. In every city in America there are public officers, appointed by the municipalities, whose duty it is to examine every barrel of flour, pork, beef, and butter, and affix the brand to which its quality and condition entitles it. In Scotland Government exercises a similar duty in the case of herrings; so in Ireland, butter and provisions are dealt with in the same way. In Russia also, flax and hemp undergo strict scrutiny by Government officials, who test and brand the quality. Sugar in Java, Brazil and Cuba, is subject, we believe, to somewhat similar rules, and so are silk and tea in China. But the system of adulterating cotton is so complex, and ramifies so extensively throughout the interior, that we fear simple municipal regulations of this kind would be insufficient to cope with the evil, and that nothing is left but to call in the strong arm of the law.—*Hurkaru*.

A PEOPLE'S PARK AT DELHI.—Among the improvements suggested by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the city, we may mention the immediate formation of a "People's Park," that is, a large piece of ground outside the city walls, where the native population may enjoy themselves in any way they please consistent with good order. This has long been required, and will be generally appreciated. The site fixed upon for this purpose is, we believe, that portion extending westward of the Lahore gate of the city—the spot at present so frequently the scene of native assemblages, melées, &c. It is to be hoped that the native inhabitants of the city will appreciate the evident desire shown by the Government to promote as much as possible their comfort and pleasure; and they should judge for themselves by these concessions whether it is not the earnest desire of the Government to see the governed happy and contented.

NYNEE TAL.—We learn from the *Mofussilite* that Sir Hugh Rose has given the command of the depot at Nynee Tal to Major Webber Harris, of H.M.'s 104th Regiment, as a reward for his meritorious military services.

LORD MARK KERR, C.B., has been appointed brigadier, with effect from the 18th November last, to complete the establishment, vice-Brigadier Christie, gone on leave to Europe.

H.M.'S 72ND HIGHLANDERS.—Sir William Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency, has been latterly engaged in inspecting the various regiments under his command. At the conclusion of a review parade of H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders at Mhow, his Excellency is represented to have said to the regiment, "You are a pattern to the British army."

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.—Some changes will, we understand, be shortly made in the appointment of cantonment magistracies, the pay and allowances will be consolidated, and the whole of the appointments divided into two grades, one at Rs. 1,000, and the second at Rs. 700 per mensem. This measure will have the effect, we should think, of causing a good many vacancies. Of all appointments in the country it is about the least enviable, and certainly one which no man would take unless it was well-paid. What inducement would there be, we should like to know, for a major in the army to hold the appointment upon Rs. 700 a month consolidated? The appointment being held by military men, who have as a rule their judicial knowledge to acquire by experience, and who have to prove their qualifications by a strict examination, is one in which change is much to be deprecated. The measure, if passed, will have the effect of turning out all the cantonment magistracies on attaining the rank of major, unless placed on the higher rate of pay, as it is absurd to suppose that they will perform the arduous and tedious duties of the office for nothing, or next to nothing.—*Delhi Gazette*.

CAPTAIN A. T. ARMSTRONG is appointed aide-de-camp to the Hon. the Lieutenant governor of the North-Western Provinces.

UNCOVENANTED NATIVE MAGISTRATES.—The Secretary of State, in a recent case, has ruled that uncovenanted native magisterial officers should be appointed justices of the peace in the presidency towns; but that none of them should be appointed as such in the Mofussil.

COPYRIGHT IN INDIA.—The pleadings in the long protracted case of Roussac v. Thacker, Spink, and Co., were brought to a close yesterday, though judgment was deferred until after the Easter Holidays. This is, we believe, the first trial for infringement of copyright that has ever come off in India. Although judgment has been deferred, the injunction restraining Messrs. Thacker, Spink, and Co., from selling their Directory has been temporarily rescinded, subject to an account being kept of all copies sold in the meantime. It is stated on all hands that the learned judge who tried this tedious case exhibited throughout the most unflagging attention, a remarkable sagacity, and an impartiality beyond all praise.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, March 14.

OPUM SALE.—The following are the particulars of the opium sale, held at the Exchange rooms on March 10:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	1,860	1,515	1,495	1,495	139 ... 27,82,300
Benares	1,440	1,450	1,430	1,435	130 ... 20,67,575

STRIKING A SUPERIOR OFFICER.—We regret to hear that an officer of the present garrison of Fort William is under arrest on the very serious charge of striking a superior officer. Unless there be some extenuating circumstances, and the youth and inexperience of the culprit be taken into consideration by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, we presume the matter must end in a general court martial.—*Hurkaru*, March 11.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA has declared a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) for the half-year ending 31st December last.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 7. Fulwood, McDonnell, Liverpool; Collingwood, Nunn, Shields; Rangoon str., Lowen, Moulmein.—8. Bombay Packet, Edinburgh, Bombay; Auda Kumball, Marsh, Sydney.—9. Onward, Barclay, London; Countess of Elgin, Bombay; From Irvine, Liverpool; Fazarabany, Huzon, Bombay; Orpheus, Hong, Liverpool; Otto, Cedar, Borgo Finland.—11. Heros.—12. Nubia str., Gally, Suez; Indian Empire, Black, New Zealand.—13. Tippoo Saib, Teasdale, Colombo.—14. Atter Bolton, Rangoon, Bombay; Baltic str., McAusland, Singapore; Punjab, Jice, Bombay.—16. Istambul, Pole, Hong Kong; Shah Alam, Tulloch, Bombay.—17. Commodore, Dargano, Adelaide.—18. Roslyn, Turner, Liverpool; Le St. Philbert, Massias, Melbourne.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Tippoo Saib.—Mr. and Mrs. Knipe, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Agbourne and two children.
Per Baltic.—Maj. and Mrs. Ryan, Mr. J. C. Juice, Mr. Smith.

Per Rangoon.—A. Cohen, Esq., Mrs. Autram, Capt. and Mrs. Aylesbury, Maj. H. Power, Mr. A. Berrill, Mr. G. Jacobs, D. Kennedy, Esq., Capt. W. Cunningham, Lieut. H. R. V. Stewart, Esq., A. G. Howard, Rev. G. M. Gregory, Mr. Catchick, Mrs. Cunningham and three children, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Conland, From Moulmein.—A. Cohen, jun., Capt. Onslow, Dr. Morse, From Akyar.—Mrs. Wallcut and three children. From CHITTAGOON.—Rev. M. Kengell.
Per str. Nubia.—Mr. J. Peddie and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Joakim and two children, Dr. R. Stuart, Lieut. A. Hepburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Hewell, Messrs R. Croase, W. Bayley, G. Scott, P. E. Le Conteur, J. Dudden, Miss Bowie, Miss Gordon, Capt. Theobald, Asst. surg. Smit and wife, Lieut. Boyd, Lieut. Longhurst, Lieut. R. White, Miss J. Nicol, J. Farquharson, Mary A. Grey, N. Grey, Capt. and Mrs. Pruscep, Mr. and Mrs. T. Apear and two children, Mrs. Canrull, Mr. G. Mauk, Mr. and Mrs. Hadow, Miss S. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Buff and inf., Mr. Wacell, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. Nicol, Col. and Miss Ommancy, Mr. F. Lane, Lieut. Chapman, Capt. McQueen, Father Francis, Father Pio, Mrs. Pitts, Capt. Cooper, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Cronch, Mr. Muir, Lieut. McKenzie, Mr. Griffiths, Lieut. Kyret, Col. and Mrs. Pennywick and two mts., Mr. Brinchley, Mr. Kenney, Mr. Moiss, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Brodie.

DEPARTURES.

March 6. Hermann, Brummer, China; Toftcombs, Seymour, Mauritius; Early Bird, Cook, San Francisco.—7. Punjab, Cowen, Mauritius; Kennington, Edward, China; Moulmein, Coombe, Madras and the Coast.—8. City of Dublin, Taylor, London; Sultana, Trundle, Mauritius; Martaban, Lowden, Mauritius.—9. Penang, Melville, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits; Alaya, Ross, Mauritius; Gipsy, Bride, Murphy, China; Iskendershab, Barrington, Aden and Allepce.—10. Pierre, Arnange, Bourbon.—11. Sida, Patterson, Suez; Blanche Moore, Smith, London; City of Calcutta, Hardie, London; Carnatic, McNeil, China; City of Poonah, Willis, Mauritius; Holmsdale, Ferris, London via St. Helena; Lord Harris, Bridges, Madras; Simla, Huckett, China.—12. A. J. Kerr, Nacoda, Muscat; Guiding Star, Small, New York.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Agra.—Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Holt, Mr. Lemarchand, Mrs. Hume and children, Mr. D. McDougall, Mr. D. Daly, Mr. Hesketh, Mr. Turner, Mr. G. Hart, three privates, one corporal, one sergeant and his wife.

Per str. Ben. al.—To SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Mr. J. Weinhold, Mr. Cox, Mr. L. P. S. Grandi, Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, Lieut. Osborn, Hussan Ben Johar and friend, Major Mauleverer, Mr. T. Miller. To MARRSKILL.—Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. C. W. Macrae, Mrs. A. C. Macrae, Mr. G. Watson, Mr. J. Warren, Mr. C. T. Buckland, Mrs. Darling, Mr. Brethling, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Fenger, Mr. Watts, Mr. Tweedie, Lieut. Kelson, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Guise, Mr. L. O. Runtz Rees, Mr. C. B. Stewart, Mr. C. Mathias, Mr. Hennessy, Mr. W. Moran, Capt. Winson, Mr. Galwey, Lieut. Clarke, Col. Brazier, Mr. and Mrs. Connell and children. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. C. Lazarus, Capt. and Mrs. Forde and two infants, Mrs. Warneford, Major and Mrs. Macneil and child, Mrs. Reid and child, Mrs. Grove and two infants, Miss Blair, Mrs. Whittall, Capt. and Mrs. Nightingale and children, Mrs. Kenny, Mr. A. F. Danvers, Mrs. Skinner and children, Mrs. Briggs and infant. To MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Kilburn, Rev. P. A. C. Finnering, Lieut. Young. To MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Lillie and two children, Dr. Fawcett, Mr. C. A. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Ross L. Mangle and infant. To BOMBAY.—Mr. Grimes, Mr. Erskine.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 19, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent.	Sa. Rs. —	
New Company's Rupees 4 do.	93 0 10	— 0
3rd Sica Rupees 4 do.	98 0 —	0
Public Works 5 do.	106 13	107 0
Ditto 5 do.	107 0	112 0
New 5 1/2 do.	115 8	115 13

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Government Paper	5 1/2 per ct.
Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On Deposit of Goods, &c.	7 1/2 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 0-16 1/2
Ditto with Documents, do.	2 0 13-16
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	0 0 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	0 0 0

RATES OF ADVANCE.

per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	100 " 76
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 78
5 ditto ditto	100 " 93
5 1/2 ditto ditto	100 " 95
New Treasury Bills	100 " 95

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	£775 to £800
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	" 850 to 900
Oriental Bank	£25	" No sales.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10	" 17
Hongkong	1000	" 950
Delhi Bank	500	" 580 to 590
Commercial Bank	£250	" No sales.
Calcutta and Burnah	£500	" None available.
Mercantile Bank	£1000	" 1000
Sinla Bank	£500	" 550 to 565
People's Bank	75	" Par.
India General Steam	1000	" 1275 to 1350
Ganges Company	500	" 500 to 505
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) ..	1000	" 1850 to 1845
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	" 970 to 980
Hongkong (Eastern)	1000	" 1380 to 1400
East India Coal Company (Limited) ..	100	" 60 to 65
Bengal Printing Company (Limited) ..	100	" 125 to 120
Bengal Tea Company	10	" 160 to 162
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited) ..	250	" 200
Bonded Warehouse Association	415	" 740 to 750
Calcutta Docking Company	700	" 1300
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10	" 16 to 17
Central Assam Tea Company	100	" 110 to 112
Assam Tea Company	200	" 455 to 495
East India Railway Company	218	" 1280 to 1300
East India Copper Co. (Limited) ..	1000	" 11 dis.
East India Tea Company (Limited) ..	100	" 15 to 15 1/2
Do. do.	40	" 41 to 42
Calcutta Auction Company (Limited) ..	75	" 12 to 15
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	" 1525 to 1530

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	34 to 10 4 1/2
Doubletons	"	32 6 to 32 0
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 16 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	20 4 to 20 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 8 to 16 3
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt.	Rs. 16 5 to 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 15 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	224 0 to 225 0
Mexican ditto	"	220 8 to 221 6

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2 15s. d. to £3 17s. 6d. per ton.
To Liverpool, £2 5s. to £3 13s. 0d.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.—No small excitement prevails in Indian military circles at present, on the subject of Sir Charles Wood's policy with respect to the several military funds, which is understood to involve their gradual extinction, and the appropriation of their capital which, in the case of the Madras fund, now exceeds £1,000,000.—*Madras Athenæum*.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPTURE OF FEROZE SHAH.—We have at length received authentic information regarding the capture of one of the late King of Delhi's grandsons at Puttun. The manner in which it was effected reflects the highest credit on Major Arthur and Lieut. Fenwick. It appears that these officers were amongst the number of politicals who went to Puttun in attendance on his Highness the Guikwar, and no sooner were the ceremonies connected with the reception of the Commander-in-Chief concluded and the multitude dispersed, than Major Arthur and Lieutenant Fenwick, accompanied by a man in the disguise of a Fukeer, went in a bullock-cart into the town, where, winding about a succession of narrow lanes, they suddenly stopped before a miserable hovel, into which they both entered; they presently returned with a powerful looking Mussulman walking between them, who was at once compelled to take his seat in the cart, in which he was quietly carried away from the wretched hovel which he had made his place of refuge. The captive denies being Feroze Shah, the notorious outlaw on whom the Government are particularly anxious to lay their hands; but confesses to being Mahomed Shah, a grandson of the King of Delhi. The poor wretch was sent off to Deesa under a cavalry escort on the evening of his capture. Notwithstanding the rapidity and secrecy with which the investigation was managed, a large piece of arsenic was found secreted on the prisoner's person. Thousands of persons collected to see the departure of a criminal who, after eluding pursuit for so long a period, had at length been captured in so remarkable a manner. We do not remember having seen Lieutenant Fenwick's name among the many officers who were so constantly before the public, in the discharge of police duties, during the rebellion. He has now, however, had the good fortune to earn celebrity by as clever an act as has been heard of for some time. Major Arthur, who is now Resident at the Court of Ralhunpoor, was, for many years, well known as a successful police officer. He did good service in the police in the Deccan during the mutiny, and it is a matter of surprise that the Government should have allowed an officer who had showed such marked capability for the performance of police work to leave a department where experience, combined with natural talent, is so very necessary to ensure success. We have no doubt that both these officers will be properly rewarded, and that Government, moreover, will be prompt in recognising their services. It was feared at one time that a determined resistance would be offered, as the captive had many friends in the city, as well as several followers; but Major Arthur's formidable presence, where he is well known and much feared, doubtless prevented any exhibition of popular sympathy. The ease with which so difficult a task has been accomplished, and the absence of all attempt at resistance, affords a convincing proof that British prestige is again in the ascendant.—*Bombay Gazette*.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.—The *Phoenix* relates a good story about examination papers:—"Public Examination Papers.—We frequently hear of copies of the questions to be put to candidates for the public service being surreptitiously obtained and circulated at this side of India, and it is not long since a pleadership examination here had to be postponed in order to permit of the framing of new questions, for this very reason. Calcutta is, however, not one whit worse in this respect than other places where the examination test is in vogue. There was an examination of candidates for the public employment certificate the other day at Madras, when a good lot of money is said to have been made by parties selling what appeared to be copies of the questions. The *Madras Times* describes how the would be cheats were fleeced by sharper rogues than themselves:—"A little prior to the examination, some clever scamps drew up a set of pretended questions, got them printed exactly on the proper paper, and by a due appearance of secrecy, sold them in the

bazaar at five rupees each. They were eagerly bought up, and as eagerly studied. We may imagine the blueness of the looks of the purchasers when they entered the examination-room and found how they had been deceived. Complaint was, of course, out of the question.' A few more cheats of this kind, and the papers will cease to be stolen, for they will not sell."

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—We regret to hear it rumoured that the state of health of the Hon. T. Sydney Smith is likely to render his return to England necessary by an early opportunity. The mantle of the honourable gentleman, both as a member of council and as Advocate General, will probably fall, we are informed, on a distinguished member of the local bar, whose writings, on questions affecting the moral and material interests of India, point him out as the most fitting successor.—*Daily News*.

THE ADDANKI CATTLE SHOW.—The *Hurkaru* announces that the annual Cattle Show held at Addanki, in the Madras Presidency, has again proved a success. It is now some years since these shows were first instituted, and it is gratifying to perceive that they have become every year more appreciated. The money value of prizes distributed amounts to Rs. 1,161, and includes a gold ring presented by the Governor. The committee testify to the valuable results already secured in this highly important branch of farming by these periodical shows, and, in the hope of exciting emulation, it is directed that copies of the *Gazette* containing the report of the last show be distributed extensively throughout the country. The Government of Madras desires to encourage these annual exhibitions, and with that view has sanctioned the payment of a fixed sum per annum for prizes.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTINGUISHED AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES.—The various details under command of Captain Fisher, of the Colaba Sanitarium, were mustered to witness the presentation of a medal for "Meritorious Service" (with the annuity) to Staff Sergeant George Guise, of the Colaba Sanitarium. Captain Fisher having arrived on the parade-ground, addressed the troops in a short speech, expressive of the happiness he felt in the task assigned him. The bestowal, he said, of this mark of the Government's appreciation of distinguished and meritorious services afforded him the greater pleasure on account of the rarity of the presentation, and the high merit of its recipient. The services of Staff-Sergeant Guise extended over a period of nearly twenty-one years, during which time he had been engaged as follows:—"Served in the Army of the Punjab in 1848 and 1849. Present at the action of Rannnagar, 22nd November, 1848; battle of Chillianwallah, 13th January, 1849; Goozerat, 21st February, 1849. Surrender of the Sikh Army at Rawul Pindee, occupation and attack of Peshawur, and pursuit of the Afghans beyond the Khyber Pass. Persian expedition of 1857. Siege and capture of Mohumra. Served with the Central Indian Field Force, under command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B. Present at the capture of Rathghur. Action at Barodia, capture of Garakotah, and pursuit of the rebels. Forcing the Muddienpore Pass, Battle of the Betwa, siege and capture of town and fortress of Jhansi, and served in Bundelcund from July, 1858, to March, 1859, with Brigadier Liddell's Flying Column." Captain Fisher said he trusted that this distinguished non-commissioned officer might live long in the enjoyment of his many medals and well-earned annuity; and having presented the medal the details then returned to barracks.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL TO MR. KURSONDAS MOOLJEE.—A meeting of Khojas, convened by the heads of the reform party among them, was held on the 11th inst., at Bellasis-road, in the garden of Kassumbhoy Nathubhoy, Esq., to present an address, with a purse, to Mr. Kurnondas Mooljee, on his departure to England, for the noble stand he made in the cause of purity and morality in connection with the Maharaj libel

case. On the motion of Mr. Gungadas Keshordas, seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Normahomed, Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., was called to the chair. Among those present at the meeting were observed the Rev. Messrs. Aitken and Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, and a number of Parsee, Bania, Bhattia, and Khoja gentlemen, the majority of the audience consisting of Khojas. Mr. Peermahomed Kassumbhoy, at the request of the chairman, read the address in the Guzeratee language, congratulating Mr. Kursondas on the results of his successful fight against the debasing practices of the Maharajs, and the blind and demoralizing subservience of their followers to their unrighteous precepts, and assuring him of the sympathies and moral support of the Khojas whenever he went forth as a friend of enlightenment and reform. The address was accompanied by a purse of one thousand rupees (Rs. 1,000), of which Mr. Kursondas's acceptance was solicited, as a token of the interest which the young reform party in the Khoja community took in the laudable objects he had laid to heart. Mr. Kursondas, in accepting the address and the purse, returned thanks to the donors and the gentlemen who were present at the meeting to do him honour. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy and Gungadass Keshordas and Dr. Dhirajram Dulpurani addressed the meeting on the meritorious actions, the courage, and zeal for reform of Mr. Kursondas. A vote of thanks to the chairman, and the distribution of nosegays and *pan-soparee*, closed the proceedings.

CASTE PERSECUTION.—We hear that, with the view to still further persecute Mr. Kursondas Mooljee, the defendant in the Maharaj libel case, the followers of the Maharajs in Bombay, on hearing of his contemplated departure to England, took legal advice as to whether they could not with safety excommunicate him for his intended voyage beyond the limit prescribed in the Shastras, and whether, if they did so, they could be prosecuted under any of the clauses of the Penal Code. The opinion of the lawyers not being favourable to the desired object, they have resorted to a "dodge" to achieve it somehow. A man has been sent up to present a petition to the caste, applying for permission to go to China as a trader; and a general meeting of the caste has been summoned to decide upon the application. The resolution will, of course, be interdictory of travel into foreign countries, subjecting all Hindoos who do so to excommunication. It is intended to apply that resolution to Mr. Kursondas Mooljee.

HERAT.—The struggle under the walls of Herat seems to be no nearer an end than when it began. The snows of winter must now have melted, and unless diplomacy interfere the contest is likely to be maintained. A Persian army has been watching the Ameer within a few marches of the city. The Cabul army has had some difficulty in securing supplies, and the only glimmer of an end is in the fact that the Huzara mountaineers refuse to furnish them, and to pay revenue, until the Ameer proves his might by taking the city. Occasional but ineffectual sallies are still made by the Heratees, who seem to have little difficulty in clandestinely receiving stores. The probable issue is foreshadowed in a statement which occurs in one of the news letters. Sultan Jan is willing to surrender the city if Ufzul Khan, the brave conqueror of Koondooz, or any other of the Ameer's sons, is appointed heir apparent of Cabul instead of Shere Afice Khan, the present heir-apparent. Sultan Ahmed Jan, as head of the Barukzais, next to the Ameer, already plots for power on the old chief's death, and would secure it by setting brother against brother. Mr. Alison, C.B., lately returned to the Court of Persia as our envoy, and it remains to be seen if he has received any instructions from Earl Russell on the subject of Herat.

SEDASHWGHUR.—A correspondent in the Southern Mahratha country writes us:—"I see they are raising an outcry at home about Sedashewghur, and style the sickness there a bugbear. I wish some of the folks who speak so loudly at Manchester had tried the air of the Kyga Ghat three months ago. Their views as to the state of the country, and especially, its sani-

tary conditions would have undergone a change. It would be instructive to ascertain how many of the poor devils who went down there from the Kolapore and Rutuagherrie districts died from fever on their return home. Round about the Kyga, the favoured site for cotton, the fever was so bad that it amounted to a plague. It was not outsiders only who suffered, but the inhabitants of the surrounding villages were struck down. I should like to know what the Governor thinks of the whole affair. I can guess. I predict that Sedashewghur will never arrive at the greatness which those concerned would have the world look for. I suspect Manchester will some day be the cause of its going down, for as soon as American cotton is to be had in plenty they will soon turn over Indian produce. I hear that Compta Soukars wont move, and that in consequence much cotton will go there as before. However, we shall see. Government is doing its best to get the roads to Beikul finished, or rather made passable, and shortly the new cotton crop will be ready, but whether much of it will take the new line is doubtful. I do not think it is wise to try to force a place into existence as is now being done at Beikul."—*Bombay Gazette.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 13. Marie, Meyer, Bushire; King of Italy, Marshall, London; Duncarn, Finlay, Liverpool.—14. Black Eagle, Bassel, Liverpool; General Simpson, Coxhead, Liverpool; str. Ottawa, Sparks, Suez.—15. Gertrude, Fraser, Liverpool.—17. Buerphabus Black, Adeu.—18. R. Sylvia, Evans, Cardiff.—19. Peter Maxwell, Marshall, Liverpool; Trio, Tragordh, Stockholm; Berice, Wy lie, Glasgow.—20. South Carolina, Shapcott, Liverpool; str. Coringa, Blackmore Persian Gulf; Broughton Hall, T. te, Liverpool.—21. Maria Soames, Melan, Cardiff; str. Columban, Skottowe, Hong Kong.—23. Frenchin, G. Galway, Kurrachee; Tyfon, Strang, Gelle.—24. Shah Jehan, Herit, Mauritius.—25. C. Liden, Smith, Liverpool; Prince Consort, Aitchison, Moreton Bay; Mohamed Shah, Balma, Calcutta.—26. Mitadass, Ladbick, Gottenburg; Henry Moore, Stuart, Hong Kong; General Neill, Clark, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per South Carolina.—Mrs. Shapcott and two daughters, Mrs. Southwick and two children.
Per str. Coringa.—Col. and Mrs. Blunt and three children.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Columban.—Mr. A. Bannerman, Mr. McClelland and wife, Mr. Gluer, Mr. H. Dollen, Mr. A. Tull.
Per Frenchman.—Mr. H. Henderson and two children.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa.—From Suez.—Mr. M. R. Hesley, M. Hoovitz, From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. McLeod, C. pt. Miles, Mr. Miles, Mr. Hubshawe, Mr. J. Hurst, Mr. M. Boulton, Lieut. Strutt, Mr. Haslewood, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Yuit, Maj. and Mrs. Haggard and two infants, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Richmond, Capt. Balf, Mr. D. Swiney, Mr. T. rry. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Asst. surg. Hewlett, Mr. Boyd S. S. Bristow, Capt. Boston, Maj. Roundell, Mrs. Smith and infant, Capt. Johnstone, Mr. Spens, Mr. Bidden, Lieut. King, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. A. Colville, A. M. Jones, W. Hatton, A. Pollexfen, G. Claridge, J. McEwan.

DEPARTURES.

March 12. Caroline Agnes, Owenston, London.—13. Jeddo str., Brown, Adeu and Suez; Tulja, Shephard, Calcutta.—14. Zemiular Jones, Havre; Norma str., Bain, Hong Kong; Shah Allum, Ricker, Calcutta, &c.; Ind re str., Brown, Singapore, &c.—15. Pashion, Greve, Bushire.—17. Odin str., Hay, England.—18. Nusootshaw, Minto, Moulanm.—19. R. Solute, Wallace, Liverpool; Ferozshah, Davenport, Calcutta.—21. Baphorous, Murphy, City of Delhi Muir, Batolia, Butler, Liverpool; Lone Star, Dizar, Maulman.—22. Bus-srah Merchaut, Richard, Kooria Moorria, Tasmama Etheridge, Liverpool; Nasree, Box, Zanzibar.—23. Hydree, Critton, Calcutta.—24. Marington, Guthrie, Liverpool; Sarah, Gordon, Galle; Good Success, Dawson, Calcutta.—25. Zambia, Miller, Liverpool; Marie, Meyer, Bavia; Hadassah, Dickson, Havre.—26. Morioo, Whiting, Liverpool; Lady Cauning, Spence, Calcutta; Ida, Jesson, Singapore; Salamucia, Livesay, London, via Kurrachee.—27. P. and O. str. China, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Salamucia.—Capt. Livesay, Brig. Liddell, Mrs. and two Misses Liddell, Mrs. Baker and three children, Lieut. Urquhart.
Additional passengers proceeded by the P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo, to Adeu and Suez, 13th March.—For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Miles, Mr. Watson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Lovick, Mr. J. McQueen, Mr. F. T. Williams, Mr. H. De La Mare.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. China.—For ADEU.—Col. Woolcombe, Dr. Mackenzie, Kader Mera Sab. For SUEZ.—Mr. H. Rogers, Mr. A. Meckel, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Hall and two children, Mr. C. Rhiner, Capt. Tronson, I. N. Mr. Bone, I. N. Mr. J. Ro, Mohamed Bin Hamis. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Dalzia, Sir J. Logan, Capt. Clay. For MALTA.—Maj. Gen. F. T. Farrel, M. S. Varden, Mrs. Col. Crawley. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. M. Gonsalves. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sillar, Mrs. A. D. Roberto and two children, Mr. W. Casse's Maj. Maclellan, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. McClelland, Mr. R. A. Passmore and two children, Mr. G. Norman, C.S., Lieut. Bell, Mr. C. M. Harrison, Abdoolly Hussaini, Capt. R. A. Bingham, A. Mahud, Mr. W. Walton. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. and Mrs. Shakerpear, and Col. Walsh's two children, Mrs. Balbaze and two children, Mr. W. J. Rhodes and friend, Mrs. Capt. Heath and three children, Maj. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Blunt and two chil-

dren, Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair and child, Mrs. Henry Bone and three children, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Hoare, Mr. J. Heaton, Mr. J. Crompton, Col. J. Cooke, Comdr. Forsyth, R.N., Mr. C. Scott, Mr. A. Valler, Mrs. Shaw, Messrs. D. Low, A. Bears, G. Hobbs, and S. Smith, Capt. D. R. Small, Mrs. Morgan and two children, Mrs. Fryer and two children, Mr. Feat, Mr. S. Box, Mr. G. Vevra.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, March 23, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. —	
4 ditto Loan.....	1832-33 Rs. 105	100 Rs.
4 ditto ditto.....	1835-36 Rs. 1-0	100 Co.
4 ditto ditto.....	1842-43 Rs. 100	100 do.
4 ditto Co's R. Loan.....	1854-55 Rs. 100	100 do.
5 ditto Loan (New).....	Rs. 110	
5 1/2 ditto Co. s. R. Loan.....	130	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	115 pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	125
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up	30 pm.
Central Bank of Western India	15 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	100
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	99 pm.
Apol o Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd up	Rs. 23 000
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China	200 15 pm.
Chart. Mercan. Bank of India, Lond., & China	215 95
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto	6,500 prem.
Hydraulic P. Company	4,000 ditto
Cot-on Spinning Company	4,600 ditto
Colaba L. Company	10,000 ditto
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway 1,000 ditto	par. Nom.
Bombay S.N. Company	500 ditto
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company	5,000
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited)	150
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100
Throstle Mill Company	4,000
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company	550
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1,500
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England	par
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share.—Rs.	par.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0 1/2. 13-16 for Doc. Bills.
6 ditto ditto 2s. 0 1/2. for Cred. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100 95 1/2 || Ditto at 30 ditto | 99 |
Ditto at 8 ditto	99 1/2
On Madras, at 30 days'	99 1/2
Ditto at sight	nom.
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 22 1/2 per 100 dols.

FREIGHTS.

To London.—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Seeds, £3.
To Liverpool.—Cotton, £3. 10s. to £4. 5s.; Seeds, £3. 5s.

PROHIBITION OF THE SALE OF WINES AT JEDDAH.

—It should be known to merchants and shippers that an arrangement has been concluded by her Majesty's Consul and British Agent at Jeddah with the Governor of that place, prohibiting the commerce by British subjects in wines or spirits at Jeddah, and defining the conditions on which they will be allowed to be imported. The arrangement came into operation on the 1st January, 1863, and is as follows:—

"Jeddah being held to be peculiarly sacred from its situation as the port of the centre of the Mahomedan religion, negotiations have taken place between the British and Ottoman Governments with a view to prohibit the importation to Jeddah of wines or spirits, and orders to that effect having arrived from the Sublime Porte, and her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Jeddah having received instruction from her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, the following articles have been agreed upon, and every means shall be taken to ensure the due execution, so that, with the exception of a sufficient quantity for the personal use of the British Christian subjects, the importation of wines or spirits at Jeddah shall be prohibited.

"In witness whereof the following articles have been signed by her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, the 29th day of November, 1862.

ARTICLE I.

"The commerce in wines or spirits at Jeddah shall be prohibited.

ARTICLE II.

"British Christian subjects shall be permitted to import sufficient wines or spirits for their own personal use, the quantity to be settled each month by the local Government and the British Consul; but taverns shall be prohibited, and no wines or spirits shall be sold to Mussulmans.

ARTICLE III.

"The *status quo* shall continue until the 1st of January, 1863, on which date the taverns shall be closed, and these articles shall come into operation.

"G. E. STANLEY,

"Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Jeddah."



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, March 7.—No. 1,513.—*Notification.—Subject to the approbation of H.M., H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India having been pleased to appoint the Hon. E. Drummond, of Bengal C.S., to be lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provs. of the Bengal presy., the said Hon. E. Drummond having taken the prescribed oaths has this day assumed the office of lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provs. of the Bengal presy.

*March 3.—No. 1,418a.—*In supercession of the notification No. 1,473 of this date, the President in Council is pleased to permit the Hon. G. F. Edmonstone to resign the C.S. from the date on which the steamship *Simla* may be left by the pilot at sea.

*March 7.—No. 1,507a.—*Mr. G. B. Pasley, of C.S., is perm. to proc. to Europe on furl. for a period of 2 years from date of embarkation.

*March 9.—No. 1,549.—*The servs. of Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher are placed at the disp. of Govt. of N.W.P.

*March 10.—No. 1,573.—*The following appointments in the police of the Central Provs. were sanctioned by the Gov. gen. in Council on Jan. 19 last:—Lieut. D. Macneil, of 26th Madras N.I., to be asst. dist. superint. in the Upper Godavery dist. from the date on which he took charge.

Lieut. W. Cunningham, of same regt., to offic. temp. as asst. dist. superint., v. Lieut. Faber, temp. employed on other duty.

*March 7.—No. 1,524.—*Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 104, sec. 7, the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to app. Mr. E. Jackson, of Bengal C.S., to offic. as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, v. Mr. C. B. Trevor, absent on leave.

*Public Works Dept., Fort William, March 10.—No. 47.—*Capt. W. S. Oliphant, Royal Engrs., executive eng., 2nd class, Thyet Myo div., assumed charge of that div. from Lieut. D. Cowie, R.A., on Feb. 3.

*Camp Delhi, March 3.—No. 6a.—*With reference to the Government General Order, No. 799 of August 19, 1862, H.E. the Governor-gen. is pleased to confirm the appointment of Col. Lord Mark Kerr, c.b., 1st Battalion, H.M. 13th Light Infantry, as a brigadier, to complete the establishment, with effect from Nov. 18 last, the date of departure on sick leave to Europe of Brig. S. T. Christie, c.b.

*No. 7a.—*The services of Lieut. W. Tweedie, adj. of the 1st Hyderabad Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign dept. for temp. employment.

*Camp Silance, March 5.—No. 8a.—*Col. J. M. Adye, c.b., of R.A., is appointed dep. adj.-gen. of R.A. in India, in succession to Lieut.-Col. G. Moir, c.b., who is permitted to resign the appointment on account of the state of his health.

*No. 9a.—*The Right Hon. the Governor-gen. is pleased to confirm the nomination of Maj.-gen. the Hon. Sir R. Napier, k.c.b., as hony. colonel of the corps of Calcutta Vol. Rifles.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, March 17.—*Leave of absence.—Mr. A. Hathaway, coll. and mag. of Bellary, for 15 mos., to England, on m.c., and for one week prep. thereto.

Mr. V. H. Levinge, coll. and mag. of Madura, for 3 mos., to Neilgherry Hills and Calcutta.

Appointments:—

*Judicial Dept., March 17.—*Mr. R. B. Swinton, to act as civil and sess. judge of Negapatam, during absence of Mr. R. G. Clarke, on leave. Mr. Swinton will join immediately on being relieved by Mr. Bird, who will now take up his appt. as civil and session judge of Tanjore.

Lieut. J. P. Warlow, 5th regt. N.I., probat. asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in Tanjore, to act as superint. of police, Tanjore, in add. to his own duties, until the arrival of Capt. D'Arcy, or until further orders—to have effect from date of Capt. Bates quitting Tanjore.

*Revenue Dept., March 13.—*C. Moodliar, to be sub-asst. conservator of forests, and to have charge of the central office at Madras.

*March 17.—*The Hon. B. S. Ellis, c.b., to act as coll. and mag. of the Madras district, during the employment of Mr. Cunliffe, on other duty.

Mr. A. Wedderburn, to act as coll. and mag. of the district of Bellary, during the absence of Mr. Hathaway on leave.

Mr. H. G. Smith, to act as coll. and mag. of the

district of Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. Wedderburn, on other duty.

Mr. C. A. Roberts, to act as coll. and mag. of the district of Madura, during the absence of Mr. Levinge, on leave.

Mr. H. S. Thomas, to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Salem, during the employment of Mr. Smith, on other duty.

Mr. G. B. Shaw, appraiser, to act as dep. coll. of sea customs, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Atkinson, on leave, or until further orders, without prejudice to his own appt.

*Political Dept.—*Asst. surg. H. McE. Ross, M.D., residency surgeon in Travancore, to act as physician to H.H. the Rajah of Travancore, during absence of Asst. surg. Waring on leave.

*Ecclesiastical Dept.—*Lieut. col. T. Pattie, H.M.'s 1st regt. drag. guards, to be a lay trustee of Trinity Church, Bangalore.

Mr. W. McQuhae to be marriage registrar for the district of Cuddapah, during Mr. T. G. Ward's absence on leave.

*Public Dept.—*The services of Asst. surg. S. J. Wyndowe are placed temp. at disposal of H.E. the C. in C., for military duty.

*Judicial Dept.—*Mr. H. M. S. Groome, acting civil and session judge of Salem, assumed charge of the court from the principal sudder ameen on the 14th inst.

*Public Works Dept.—*Lieut. col. H. W. Hitchins, R.E., delivered over charge of the office of district engineer, presidency, to Capt. H. L. Prendergast R.E., on Feb. 19.

Maj. J. C. Anderson, district engineer, Kistnah, delivered over charge of the district to Maj. D. G. Pollard on the 18th ult.

*Marine Dept., March 14.—ERRATUM.—*In the notification respecting the grant of sick leave to Capt. J. H. Rose, master attendant at Calicut, inserted in the Gazette of Feb. 27, for "six weeks" read "to March 31, 1863."

*Comsy. Gen's Office, Madras.—No. 8,651.—*The Comsy. gen. has, under the provision of G.O. No. 77, dated March 24, 1857, granted priv. leave to Lieut. J. D. W. Sewell, staff corps, sub asst. comsy. gen., for 10 days, from March 23.

*Revenue Survey Office, Chepauk.—*The superint. rev. survey has made the foll. proms.—

Mr. T. A. Wood, dep. surveyor, No. 2 survey party, to be head surveyor, from March 1.

Mr. R. L. Scott, dep. surveyor, No. 3 survey party, to be head surveyor, from March 1.

*Mily. Dept., March 17.—No. 94.—*Lieut. R. Steuart, of the late 49th N.I., doing duty 10th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Calcutta, on m.c., under the furl. regs. of 1854, to obtain a final m.c. to proc. to Europe.

The prom., in G.O. No. 428, dated Nov. 4, 1862, of Actg. dep. asst. comsy. G. Warde, of the ordnance dept., to be asst. comsy., has been confirmed by the Govt. of India.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The following movement is ordered:—

B co. sappers and miners, from Wellington to Port Blair.

*March 17.—No. 95.—MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—*The undermentioned officer, who was admitted provisionally to the Madras staff corps, in G.O. July 15, 1862, No. 282, having passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostanee for general staff, is appointed permanently to the staff corps, with effect from Feb. 18, 1861, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. W. R. Mesham, 43rd regt. N.I., to be adjt. 43rd regt. N.I.

*No. 96.—*The following G.O. by Govt. of India is republished:—

*Fort William, March 3.—No. 172.—*The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. R. Steuart, of late 49th Madras N.I., for 20 mo., under new regs.

*Fort St. George, March 17.—No. 97.—*The following extracts from notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are republished in gen. orders:—

*Foreign Dept., General, Camp Muttra, Feb. 21.—*No. 23.—Capt. H. Fraser, 2nd asst. resident, Hyderabad, has obtained the usual preparatory leave from the 16th inst. to proceed to Bombay, with the view of obtaining m.c. to Europe.—

Capt. J. J. Fulton, asst. comrn., is transferred to the Seonee district. Capt. Fulton assumed charge of his duties at Seonee on 24th Dec.

*No. 26.—*Capt. A. C. Gordon, dep. comrn. of Narsingpore, having rejoined his appointment on the 13th Nov., 1862, from the leave granted to him in G.O. No. 432, dated April 17, 1862, Capt. A. B. Cumberlege assumed charge of the Wurdah district, to which he was posted by Govt. order dated Jan. 7, 1862, on 17th Dec., 1862.

*Judicial Dept.—*March 20.—Capt. T. S. Hawks, staff corps, is permitted at his own request to resign his appt. as supt. of police, North Arcot.

*Revenue Dept.—*Mr. C. A. Roberts, acting coll. of Madras, delivered over charge of the dist. to the Hon. B. S. Ellis, c.b., on the 18th inst.

*Central Office of P.W., Chepauk.—*The 15 days' priv. leave of absence granted to Capt. E. A. Foord, dist. engr., South Arcot, in the Fort St. George Gazette of Feb. 10, 1863, page 216, is canc. at his own request.

*Chief Office of the Inspector Gen. of Mily. Police, Madras, March 19.—No. 682.—*Mr. J. Sinclair, insp. of police in the dist. of Ganjam, having stated his proper name to "James St. Clair Glasson," and intimated his desire to resume the same, will be accordingly borne on the rolls of the police by the name of James St. Clair Glasson.

*March 16.—No. 90.—*Leave of absence has been granted to Insp. A. Scully, of North Arcot police, for 2 mo., under sects. III., IV., and V., of the uncovenanted service absentee rules.

*March 20.—No. 99.—*Capt. H. Dixon, 22nd regt. N.I., to Madras and Calcutta, for 6 mo., from date of departure; the first 50 days being priv. leave.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Cunningham, 28th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Calcutta, under old regs., with effect from date of departure, to obtain a final m.c. to proceed to Europe.

Lieut. E. J. Gunthorpe, inf. gen. list, doing duty 40th regt. N.I., to Europe on m.c. for 20 mo.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Madras, March 12.—*His Royal Highness the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the underment. officers:—

3rd Royal Horse Brig.—Lieut. G. A. Goldingham from April 1 to Sept. 30, in extension on m.c.

17th Lancers.—Qrmr. Garland, from Jan. 9 to Oct. 16, on the recommendation of a med. board.

66th Regt.—Col. Maxwell to remain in England until he can receive an answer to the application he has made to the authorities in India, for an extension of leave of absence; W. Gordon, from Jan. 1, pending retirement from the service.

*March 10.—*Govt. having sanctioned the retirement from the service of Col. C. E. Faber, royal engrs., on the pension of a col. from April 7 next, the C. in C. in India has been pleased to accept of the same, subject to the approval of her Majesty.

The appt. of 2nd Capt. W. D. O. Korrich to be adjt. of the 17th brig. royal arty. in G.O. of the 6th inst., is canc. at his request.

2nd Capt. B. L. Gordon, royal arty., is apptd. adjt. of the 17th brig., royal arty., v. Lumsden prom., subject to the approval of her Majesty.

With reference to G.O.C.C. of the 6th inst., the retirement of Col. C. J. Cooke, royal art., is, with the sanction of Govt., on the pension of a colonel.

*March 13.—*Lieut. col. W. C. R. Macdonald, staff corps, is app. to do duty with, and to com. 2nd regt. L.C., till further orders.

Under instructions from the C. in C. in India, the following prom. will take place in the royal regt. of art., subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. J. G. Marshall to be 2nd capt., v. Thomas, seconded; dated March 31.

Lieut. A. F. Dobbs, 32nd regt. N.I., is app. to act as adjt. of 23rd regt. L.I. till further orders.

The following removal is ordered:—

Ens. H. Whyte, general list, doing duty, from H.M.'s 1st batt. 18th Royal Irish, to do duty H.M.'s 74th highlanders, until reported qualified to com. a company.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. W. Blount, 7th regt. N.I., in cont. for 9 mo.; Waltair, m.c.

Lieut. A. F. Dobbs, 32nd regt. N.I., actg. adjt. 23rd regt. L.I., for 60 days—Bangalore, priv. leave. This cancels the leave granted to Lieut. Dobbs in G. O. C. C., Feb. 23.

*March 11.—*With the sanction of Government No. 784, dated March 11, 1863, Lieut. A. K. Seacombe of the R.A., is permitted to proceed to England via the Cape of Good Hope on med. certificate under the furl. reg. of 1854, reporting his arrival to the adjt.-gen. Horse Guards. This officer is reported unfit to do duty with invalids.

*March 14.—*Capt. C. E. D. Hill, of the royal engrs., arrived from England per steamer *Nubia*, and returned to duty on March 8, 1863.

Ensign G. Newbolt of H.M. 105th reg., has leave of absence on med. certificate to proceed to Madras for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

The 29th and 30th April next, are the days upon which the written exercises now under despatch from the adjt. general's office; agreeably to G.O.C.C. July 6, 1853, No. 46, are to be performed at all out stations by candidates for examination in Hindoostanee, before the next quarterly committee.

Private Sooborooyadoo, No. 1841, of the 15th regt. N.I., is transferred at his own request to the 3rd regt. L.I., from March 20, 1863.

*March 16.—*Staff Surg. R. FitzGibbon, having arrived from Calcutta, will proceed to Poonamallee and assume med. charge of the depot at that station.

2. Assist. Surg. Watts, K. D. Guards, will return to duty with his own corps at Bangalore.

Assist. Surg. T. G. Howell, is apptd. to the medical charge of the troops under orders to proceed to England on the *Royal Stuart*.

*March 17.—*With reference to G.O., dated Nov. 21, 1862, Capt. A. T. Baldwin, of the late 49th regt.

N.I., is app. to do duty with the 20th regt. N.I., till further orders.

Ensign F. A. Wetherall, of the gen. list, doing duty H.M.'s 69th regt. of foot, having been reported qualified to com. a company at batt. exercise, is app. to do duty until further orders, with the 26th regt. N.I.—to join.

ERRATUM.—In G.O.C.C. March 13, notifying the prom. of Lieut. J. G. Marshall, of the royal art., to 2nd Capt. v. Thomas seconded, for "dated March 31," read "dated March 3."

The leave of absence granted to Capt. F. B. Glover, of the 105th regt., in G.O. Queen's troops, dated Jan. 15, is extended to the 21st Feb., to enable him to rejoin his corps.

2nd Capt. and Adj. G. F. Blair, of the 23rd brig. royal art., has leave of absence on private affairs for 6 mo., from the date of quitting his brigade, to proceed to the Neigherry Hills, the first 60 days to be considered as privilege leave.

March 18.—Capt. H. J. Bell, of H.M.'s 105th regt., has leave of absence on m.c., to proceed to Madras, m.c.

With reference to G.O.C.C., dated Oct. 28, 1862, Ens. J. McK. Macdonald, unattached, is confirmed in the app. of adj. of the Eur. veterans.

March 20.—Capt. G. C. Finlay, 12th regt. N.I., is appd. to do duty with sappers and miners till further orders.

Capt. J. S. Martyr, staff corps, is appd. station staff officer at Tonghoo.

Capt. D. G. S. St. J. Grant, staff corps, is appd. to act as qmrm. and interpreter of 2nd regt. N.I.; to join on arrival of the corps at Madras.

Capt. T. S. Hawkes, staff corps, is appd. to act as qmrm. and interpreter of 21st regt. N.I.; to join.

The following postings are ordered:—

Asst. surg. J. Miller, m.d., doing duty 44th regt. N.I., to 21st regt. N.I.; to join.

Asst. surg. S. J. Wyndowe, m.d., to do duty 44th regt. N.I.

The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. F. W. Builer, cav. gen. list, doing duty 17th royal lancers, to do duty 2nd regt. L.C.

Lieut. W. B. Warner, cav. gen. list, doing duty 17th royal lancers, to do duty 2nd regt. L.C.

Leave of absence:—

Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals F. Cooper, Northern div., from date of departure from Northern div., for 6 mo., to Madras and Neigherries.

Lieut. E. L. Armstrong, late 3rd Madras Eur. regt., asst. instructor of musketry H.M.'s 10th regt. of foot, in continuation of privilege leave for 4 mo., to Madras, under provisions of G.O. No. 116, April 24, 1855.

Lieut. J. F. G. Shirrefs, 25th regt. N.I., from April 2 to Aug. 2, to Madras, under provisions of G.O. No. 116, April 24, 1855.

ERRATUM.—The promotions in the royal art., in succession to Col. C. J. Cooke, ret., notified in G.O. of 6th inst., should bear date "6th," instead of 5th Jan., 1863.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, March 12.—No. 149.—Lieut. G. Atkinson, Bombay staff corps, asst. political agent Rewa Kanta, has a furl. to Europe, for 20 mo., on m.c.

No. 150.—Maj. W. Reynolds, invalid estab., paymaster of pensioners, Poona, is permitted to proceed to the Neigherries, with leave of absence for 2 years, on m.c.

March 14.—No. 152.—Maj. gen. W. Scott, Royal Bombay engns., chief engr. at the Pres., has a furl. to Eur., under new furl. regs.

March 16.—No. 153.—Capt. R. L. Bingham, staff corps, has, at his own request, been placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. of the army.

No. 155.—Capt. C. W. Finch, Royal Bombay engns., exec. engr., Mhow div., Bombay and Agra Road, has a furl. to Europe, for 3 years, on private affairs, under old furl. regs.

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE STAFF CORPS.

No. 157.—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of India, dated Jan. 27, No. 73, is republished:—

Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State, no officer who had held permanent staff employ for less than a year on Feb. 18, 1861, is to be admitted to the staff corps until he shall have passed the tests, and have completed the period of probation to be prescribed.

The tests and periods of probation for staff employment will shortly be laid down.

Under the above decision, the admission of Lieuts. H. S. Jarrett and W. Playfair to the Bengal Staff Corps, announced in G.O. No. 85 of Jan. 24, 1862, is cancelled.

The Sec. of State has further directed that no officer is to be gazetted as a probationer, and can only be admitted in the *Gazette* as appointed to the Staff Corps on fulfilment of all the required conditions.

March 18.—No. 158.—Capt. E. Grant, H.M.'s 3rd

Bombay regt. N.I., is app. an extra a. d. c. on the personal staff of H.E. the Gov., from 14th inst.

Political Dept.—The following notification, issued by the Govt. of India, is republished for general information:—

No. 47.—*Camp Bughola, Feb. 27.*—Mr. W. P. Johnston assumed charge of the office of British agent at Bussorah on 1st ult.

Judicial Dept., March 18.—Mr. A. K. Nairne, act. senior asst. judge of Kaira, has prep. leave of abs. from April 14 to 27.

The following notification is issued in supercession of that dated March 11, 1863, relating to the arrangements consequent on the absence of Capt. J. Kemball on m.c.:—

The hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from the date of Capt. Kemball's departure from his station on leave:—

Capt. G. E. Thomas to act as 1st grade superint. of police.

Mr. G. W. Campbell to act as 2nd grade superint. of police.

Lieut. G. T. Giertsen to act as 3rd grade superint. of police.

The commissioner of police, Southern division, is directed to make the following transfers of superintendents' charges:—

Capt. Thomas, from North Canara to Belgaum.

Mr. Campbell, from Rutnagherry to North Canara.

Lieut. S. F. McGillivray, from Dharwar to Rutnagherry.

Lieut. Giertsen, from Belgaum to Dharwar.

ERRATUM.—With reference to the notification published in the Government *Gazette* of the 12th inst., it is hereby notified that the leave of absence granted to Mr. A. Sangster, dep. clerk of the crown, is on medical certificate.

Revenue Dept., March 12.—Mr. J. H. Grant, civil service, to be asst. to the revenue and police commissioner, Southern division.

March 14.—Capt. J. Hobson, asst. superint., revenue survey and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, has been allowed leave for 1 mo., m.c., from March 1, under the provisions of clause 39 of the new furlough regulations.

Mr. J. R. Gibson, supernu. asst. to the superint. revenue survey and assessment, Khandeish, has been promoted to the grade of asst. superint. from Feb. 23.

Public Works Dept., March 14.—Mr. J. F. Spencer is confirmed in the appointment of asst. secretary in the public works dept.

March 18.—Appointments:—

Capt. Cotgrave, roy. engns., to be confirmed in the appointment of exec. engr., Central Scinde.

Mr. W. Barton to be an exec. eng. 3rd cl., and exec. eng. Ahmedabad.

Lieut. Mytton, roy. engns., to be an exec. eng. 4th cl., and exec. eng. of the Mitrow Canal, but to act as exec. eng., Sholapoor, till further orders.

Lieut. Maunson, roy. engns., to be an asst. eng. 1st cl.

Lieut. Gambier, roy. engns., is app. an exec. eng. 3rd cl., and exec. eng., Nusseerabad and Neemuch, with effect from March 3.

March 18.—No. 31.—Mr. sub asst. surg. A. Summers, in med. charge, Cambay, having been appointed to the medical charge of the Guzerat irregular horse, is directed to join.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Shadudpoor, March 7.—By the Commissioner in Scinde—Capt. Currie and Maj. Phillips respectively delivered over and received charge of the Hyderabad collectorate on the 2nd inst.

Military Dept., March 19.—No. 161.—Capt. H. Beville, of staff corps, com. 27th regt. N.I., or 1st Belooch batt., is all. a furl. to Europe for 20 mos. on m.c., under new furl. regs., with permission to embark from Kurrachee.

No. 162.—Lieut. J. Hibbert, of H.M.'s 18th regt. N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 18 mos., on m.c., with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

March 20.—No. 163.—Capt. J. Bates, of H.M.'s 8th regt. N.I., brigade major at Deesa, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c., with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 164.—Major P. M. Shakespear, of Madras staff corps, dep. comr., 3rd class, Central Provs., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.

March 21.—No. 165.—Lieut. col. A. M. Murray, of roy. art., is app. to offic. as agent for gunpowder till the arrival of Major Haggard.

March 23.—No. 167.—The following temporary appointments in the Commissariat dept. are made:—

Lieut. G. E. Harris to act as sub-asst. comy. gen. from Jan. 12 last (date of passing departmental examination), to fill the vacancy caused by Capt. Collier's absence on m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. Ostrehan to act as sub-asst. comy. gen. from Jan. 14. v. Major Thacker, proc. to Europe on m.c., as per G. O. No. 664, dated Dec. 11 last.

Capt. G. S. Mignon to act as dep. comy. gen. from Feb. 5, 1862. v. Capt. Willoughby, proc. to Europe on m.c., as per G. O. No. 42, dated Jan. 23 last.

March 24.—No. 168.—Lieut. col. J. Hall, Bengal army, comdg. Erinpoorah irreg. force, is allowed to leave Eur. for 20 mo., on m.c.

No. 169.—Capt. W. Sinclair, Madras staff corps, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo. on m.c.

No. 170.—The undermend. officers are permitted to proceed to Eur. on m.c.:—

Capt. W. A. Baker, Bombay R.E., under new furl. regs. for 20 mo.

Capt. R. L. Bingham, Bombay staff corps, for 20 months.

Lieut. C. H. Clay, Bombay staff corps, for 20 mo.

Lieut. D. C. Bell, H.M.'s 17th regt. N.I., for 18 mo.

No. 171.—Maj. gen. Farrell, comdg. Mhow div. of the army, is permitted to resign his appointment on the general staff of the army from the date of the departure of the vessel on which he may embark for Europe.

No. 172.—Lieut. col. Lynch, 18th regt. N.I., is allowed 2 mo. priv. leave to proceed to Aden.

No. 175.—Consequent on the appt. of Maj. Gray to act as examiner of commissariat's accounts and supt. of army clothing, the foll. arrangements are ordered in the commissariat department to have effect from the 13th inst.:—

Capt. F. P. Mignon to act as asst. comy. gen.

Capt. J. Clements to act as dep. asst. comy. gen.

March 25.—No. 176.—The undermend. officer having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. C. H. Clay, March 20.

Political Dept., March 25.—Lieut. A. M. Phillips, acting adj. of the Sawunt Waree local corps, is confirmed in that appt.

Sub-asst. surg. Burjorjee Ardaseer, in med. charge at Sawunt Waree, is allowed leave of absence for 6 weeks, for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay, to undergo the examination contemplated in Article 4 of the Government notification in the general dept., dated March 25, 1861.

Judicial Dept., March 21.—Appointments:—

Mr. A. St. J. Richardson to be judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, from the date of Mr. C. M. Harrison's resignation of the C.S.

Mr. R. F. Mactier to be judge and session judge of Sattara.

Mr. C. Forbes to be judge and session judge of Khandeish.

Mr. C. Walter to be senior asst. judge and session judge of the Concan for the detached station of Rutnagherry, and to act for Mr. C. Forbes as judge and session judge of Khandeish.

The Hon. G. A. Hobar to be judge and session judge of Sholapoor.

Mr. C. Gonne to be joint judge and session judge at Tanna, during Mr. Tucker's employ. on special duty.

Mr. F. D. Faithfull to be judge of the court of small causes at Belgaum.

Mr. W. M. Coghlan to be judge of the court of small causes at Ahmedabad.

Mr. F. D. Melville to act as judge and session judge in North Canara, during the absence of Mr. R. White.

March 25.—Lieut. G. C. Grant, dep. coll. of Shikarpoor, is app. to act as judge and session judge of Shikarpoor.

Revenue Dept., March 24.—Mr. W. H. Proper to act as 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. A. H. Spry to be 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. King to be 3rd asst., and to act as 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. C. W. Bell to be 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. C. B. Izon to be 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. C. M. Hogg to act as 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

Mr. F. D. Melville to be 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, continuing to act in the judicial dept.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson to act as 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. W. M. Salmon to act as 1st asst. to the mag. and coll. of Poona.

Mr. R. W. Hunter to act as 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Belgaum.

Mr. A. H. Spry is appd. 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kaira from Feb. 18 up to the date of his appt. as 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. H. Grant is appd. 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Dharwar from Feb. 18 to March 12, the date of his appt. as asst. to the rev. and police comsnr., southern div.

Mr. G. Norman, 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, acted as 1st asst. from the 9th to the 14th March.

March 25.—Mr. L. Reid to act as coll. and mag. of Dharwar during Mr. L. H. B. Tucker's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. J. W. Robertson to act as coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.

Mr. G. Norman acted as 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad from the 10th to the 13th inst.

General Dept., March 21.—Asst. surg. T. E. P. Martin received charge from Asst. surg. J. G. Nicolson

of the civil med. duties of Ahmednuggur on March 15.

Lieut. Dawkins, of the *Ajdaha*, assumed charge of the duties of inspector of contract mail steamers of this port from March 13, v. Lieut. Carew, relieved.

Railway Dept., March 24.—Lieut. J. D. Swiney, royal engns., is app. to act as dep. consulting engr. in the railway dept. from the 17th inst.

Educational Dept., March 25.—Capt. T. Waddington assu. charge of his duties as asst. educational inspector, central div., on the 28th ult.

Mr. C. A. Middleton to act as offic. educational inspector in Scinde, from the date on which Mr. H. N. B. Erskine assu. charge of the collectorate of Kurrachee, or until further orders.

Surat, March 17.—N. rthern Div.—The underment. officer has assumed charge of appt. :—

Lieut. Westmacott, supernumerary asst. superint. Guzerat survey, March 6.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Meerpoor, March 14.—By the Commissioner in Sind.—Asst. surg. J. Pinkerton received charge from Asst. surg. T. E. P. Martin on 6th inst. of the duties of supt. of vaccination in Sind :—

Commissioner's Office, Camp Jam-ke-Tanda, March 16.—Capts. F. J. T. Ross and J. Currie respectively delivered over and received charge of the Nowshera dep. collectorate on 2nd inst.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Poona, Feb. 26.—Royal Artillery.—Capt. J. H. Reid, 21st brig. R.A., will assume comd. of the present No. 5 comp. Golumlauze batt., with mountain train attached, at Ahmedabad, v. Capt. P. D. Marret.

2nd Capt. J. Ritchie, F batt. 18th brig. R.A., will take charge of No. 4 batt. 21st brig. R.A., as a temp. measure.

Poona, March 2.—Lieut. W. J. Finch, D batt. 18th brig. R.A., will join the head qrs. 4th brig. R.H.A., to go through the usual course of drill, pending the confirmation of his transfer to D batt. 4th brig. R.H.A., v. Taker, prom.

Lieut. T. C. Fletcher, 8th batt. 21st brig. R.A. (doing duty with native art.), is directed to proceed and join F batt. 18th brig. R.A., pending the confirmation of his transfer to that batt.

Order confirmed :—

Dated March 1.—By the officer commanding 4th brig. R.H.A., app. 2nd Capt. De Vitre to act as adjt. 4th brig. R.H.A., v. 2nd Capt. (brev. maj.) T. J. MacLachlan, proceeding to Bombay, on m.c.

Lieut. col. A. C. Hawkins, 14th brig. R.A., is app. to the com. of the R.A. in the Belgaum brig., and directed to join.

Head Qrs., Mahabulshwur, March 18.—Order confirmed :—

Dated March 2.—By the officer comdg. 14th brig. R.A., appg. Lieut. Bethune offic. qrmr. to the brig. v. Lieut. Alson, proceeding to Deesa with his batt.

Adj. gen's Office, Poona, March 9.—No. 174.—Lieut. D. J. Smith, invalid estab., is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in the Deccan.

No. 175.—Asst. surg. Royle, 44th regt., has passed the prescribed colloquial exam. in the Hindoostanee language.

Head Qrs., Poona, March 10.—No. 179.—Maj. gen. Green, C.B., is transf. from the Scinde to the Mhow div. of the army, from the date of Maj. gen. Farrell's embarkation for Europe.

No. 181.—The following G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is republished :—

Adj. gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Feb. 19.—Official notification has been received of the underment. officers having been posted to the batt. specified :—

4th Foot.—Capt. Sharpe, Lieut. Telfer, 2nd batt.

Head Qrs., Poona, March 11.—No. 182.—Asst. surg. Wheatley is appd. to the med. charge of the 22nd regt. N.I. v. Carnegie proceeded on furl. and Asst. surg. Turnbull, gen. duty, Mhow, to that of the D batt. 18th brig. royal arty., v. Wheatley.

The above named med. officers will join their respective appts. without delay.

No. 183.—Ens. F. H. Jackson, attached to the 16th regt. N.I. has passed the prescribed colloquial exam. in the Hindoostanee language.

No. 185.—The following G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is republished :—

Head Qrs., Camp Shajhanpore, Feb. 21.—Leave of absence :—

Surg. maj. B. W. Marlow, M.B., 28th foot, to England, for 6 mos., from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

No. 186.—Leave of absence :—

Lieut. and adj. R. T. Thompson, gen. depot, from March 7 to March 31, on m.c.

Lieut. C. Thackeray, 28th foot, from March 15 to Sept. 17.

March 12.—No. 187.—With reference to G. G. O., No. 116, of 28th ult., Brigdr. E. L. Russell is posted to Deesa, and directed to join.

No. 188.—Lieut. col. G. R. Grimes is transferred from the 17th to 12th N.I., and directed to join.

No. 189.—The underment. officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language, as follows :—

Hindoostanee.—Staff Test.

Lieut. W. S. Seton, cadre 2nd Eur. regt., att. to 4th regt. N.I. (rifles).

Capt. J. Langston, 4th regt. N.I. (rifles).

Capt. J. St. J. O'N. Muter, 2nd gren. regt. N.I.

Ens. J. F. Willoughby, att. to 24th regt. N.I.

No. 190.—Maj. R. P. Warden, staff corps, is placed on general duty, Poona.

March 13.—No. 193.—The leave granted to Capt. Murray, R.A., in G.O. No. 593, of Oct. 31, 1861, is to be considered as "privileged leave" up to Dec. 31, 1862.

No. 196.—Capt. W. E. LeGeyt, 2nd cavalry, is appd. to act as 2nd in comd. 2nd regt. Sind horse, during the absence on med. certificate of Maj. Smith, or until further orders.

No. 197.—The following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Staff Assist. Surg. Footner is transferred from the 28th to the 106th foot.

Assist. Surg. D. Simpson is appd. to a battery 4th brigade horse artillery, and will proceed to join on being relieved by Dr. Footner.

No. 198.—The following G.O. by the Commander-in-chief in India is republished :—

Adj. Gen's Office, Head Qrs., Camp Futtehgunge, Feb. 27.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers recently promoted in the 4th foot having been posted to the battalions specified :—

Maj. Hamilton, 2nd battalion.

Capt. Breton, 2nd battalion.

Capt. Breton will proceed without delay to join the 2nd battalion at the public expense.

Adj. Gen's Office, Head Qrs., Poona, March 14.—No. 200.—The services of Lieut. Col. A. M. Murray, R.A., are placed at the disposal of the insp. general of ordnance and magazines as a temp. measure.

No. 201.—Referring to G.O. No. 1,158, of Dec. 3, 1862, Lieut. E. N. Marsh will continue in comd. of the 4th company sappers and miners on its proceeding to Aden.

No. 202.—The following orders are confirmed :—

Dated Feb. 20.—By Capt. Moore, appg. Lieut. Owen to act as adjt. of Poona horse till the arrival of Lieut. Hogg.

Dated Feb. 23.—By Lieut. col. Manson, appg. Brev. capt. Glasspoole to act as qrmr. and interp. to 4th regt. N.I., as a temp. measure, v. Capt. J. S. Castell.

No. 207.—Leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Major G. F. Taylor, att. to 22nd regt. N.I., from March 10 to March 31, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to obtaining final m.c. to Europe.

56th Foot.—Lieut. J. Charley, from Jan. 13 last to June 13, 1864, on duty with troops.

17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. col. G. R. Grimes, from Feb. 10 to March 12, to remain at Bombay.

27th or 1st Belooch Regt.—Capt. H. Beville, from March 4 to March 16, on m.c., to Kurrachee.

March 18.—No. 214.—The foll. transfer of a field officer is ordered :—Col. W. D. Robertson, from the cadre 29th regt. N.I. to the 24th regt. N.I.

No. 215.—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Lieut. R. J. LeP. Trench, gen. list, attached to 24th regt. N.I., for 1 mo. from date of departure from Vindhygar, to Bombay on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Capt. J. A. S. Faulkner, 6th regt. N.I., from March 16 to April 15, in extension, to remain at Matheran, on m.c.

March 19.—No. 217.—The foll. appts. are made in the 27th or 1st Belooch batt., during the absence, on m.c., of Capt. Beville, or until further orders :—

Capt. G. Nicoletts, staff corps, to act as comd.

Capt. W. Hicks, staff corps, to act as 2nd in comd.

No. 218.—The foll. officers are appd. paid doing duty officers to cav. and inf. corps as follows :—

Lieut. C. E. Stack, from 1st cav. to 1st L.C.

Lieut. M. Graham, from 12th N.I., to Poona horse.

Lieut. V. Birch, from 9th N.I., to Poona horse.

Lieut. P. A. Browne, from general list to Poona horse.

Lieut. A. T. Reid, from 10th N.I. to Sind horse.

Lieut. R. V. Malden, from 19th N.I., to Sind horse.

Lieut. M. M. Carpendale, from cadre 30th N.I., to Sind horse.

Lieut. C. B. Myers, from 16th N.I., to Sind horse.

Lieut. W. S. Seton, from cadre 2nd Eur. regt. to Sind horse.

Lieut. W. Reynolds, from 19th N.I., to Sind horse.

Lieut. J. T. Fergusson, from 26th N.I., to Southern Mahratta horse.

Lieut. G. M. Lyons, from 24th N.I., to 21st N.I. or marine batt.

Lieut. H. T. Christie, from gen. list, to 21st N.I. or marine batt.

Lieut. R. J. Crawford, from 13th N.I., to 21st N.I. or marine batt.

Lieut. E. H. Davidson, from 26th N.I., to 27th N.I. or 1st Belooch batt.

Lieut. W. R. Adams, from 23rd N.I., to 27th N.I. or 1st Belooch batt.

March 21.—No. 223.—Referring to G.G.O. No. 92, dated Feb. 20, the foll. transfers in the qrmr. gen.'s dept. are ordered :—

Capt. T. J. Holland, acting asst. qrmr. gen. at army head quarters, to the Belgaum brigade, as dep. asst. qrmr. gen.

Maj. Burrows, asst. qrmr. gen., from Belgaum brigade to the northern div. of the army.

Capt. Piers, acting dep. asst. qrmr. gen., northern div. of the army, will proceed to Poona general duty on being relieved by Major Burrows.

No. 225.—The following orders are confirmed :—

Dated Feb. 18.—By Maj. T. Martin, cong. 1st batt. 4th foot, appointing Ens. E. M. Kemp asst. officer instructor of musketry, with effect from Feb. 16, v. Brockman, dec.

Dated March 2.—By the same officer, appointing Lieut. Burridge to act as qrmr., with effect from March 1.

Dated March 13.—By Lieut. col. E. P. Lynch, appointing Capt. H. E. Jacob, in the absence of a qualified subaltern, to act as interpreter, and Lieut. J. B. Hennell as qrmr. and paymr. to the 18th regt. N.I., as a temporary measure, v. Lieut. Griffiths.

No. 226.—Lieut. A. F. Stewart, gen. list, attached to 25th regt. N.I., is appointed to act as qrmr. and interp. to the 16th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

No. 227.—Ens. F. H. Gordon, gen. list, attached to 7th regt. N.I., has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

No. 229.—The undermentioned officers having been reported fit for duty, are directed to rejoin their respective stations :—

Lieut. H. L. Nott, H.M.'s 103rd foot.

Ens. J. M. Heath, gen. list, attached to 25th regt. N.I.

No. 232.—Leave of absence :—

Capt. J. Bates, 8th regt. N.I., brigade maj., Deesa, from March 4 to April 2, to Bombay, m.c., prior to final m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. A. Greenland, gen. list, attached to 11th regt. N.I., from 4th to 31st March, to Bombay, m.c., prior to final m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. A. P. Davis, 19th regt. N.I., from April 8 to Oct. 8, to Bombay.

Lieut. J. Jopp, cadre 29th regt. N.I., adjt. right wing, 3rd regt. N.I., from 23rd to 31st March, to Matheran, m.c.

Capt. W. F. Anderson, 11th regt. N.I., from March 13 to April 13, on general leave, to Bombay, prep. to embarking for Europe.

BIRTHS.

AVERY, Mrs., daughter, at Colombo, March 8.

BERKELEY, the wife of Lieut. E. S., 7th Madras L.C., daughter, at Madras, March 7.

BILLINGS, the wife of W. A., daughter, at Seetabuldee, March 12.

BONNAUD, the wife of Rev. R. L., daughter, at Bankipore, Patna, March 8.

BROWNE, the wife of H., 77th regt., daughter, at Allahabad, March 10.

CAVE, the wife of H., son, at Purdeah, March 3.

CLOWES, the wife of Rev. J. H., daughter, at Kandy, March 6.

CROCKETT, the wife of J. F., son, at Calcutta, March 16.

DAELENSEN, the wife of H. R., daughter, at Maturata, March 13.

DEANE, the wife of Asst. surg., 3rd Punjab inf., son, at Derah Ismael Khan, March 8.

DERUBEN, the wife of E. C., son, at Borella, Colombo, March 6.

ELLIOTT, the wife of C. P., Bengal C.S., daughter, at Loodianah, March 12.

FERGUSON, the wife of Capt. A., son, at Sholapore, March 11.

FERNANDEZ, the wife of J. V., daughter, at Tellicherry, March 13.

FOX, the wife of Dr. H. E., daughter, at Rampore Bouleah, March 3.

GAY, the wife of S. B., daughter, at Maulmain, Feb. 20.

GIRDLESTONE, the wife of Capt. W. B., daughter, at Dinapore, March 2.

GRANT, the wife of W., son, at Templestowe, Ambeganoa, March 2.

GRAY, the wife of F., son, at Marendahn, March 8.

GRIFFITHS, the wife of Conductor Q. S., son, at Umritsur, March 12.

HAMPTON, the wife of S. C., son, at Calcutta, Mar. 8.

JONES, the wife of Capt. J., Engns., daughter, at Malabar Hill, March 12.

KINGSLEY, the wife of T., daughter, at Calcutta, March 7.

LANGENBERG, the wife of C. V., daughter, at Colombo, March 12.

MABERT, the wife of J., daughter, at Kidderpore, March 5.

MAYNE, the wife of Capt. J. O., Royal Engs., son, at Singapore, Feb. 9.

NICOL, the wife of A., daughter, at Newera Ellia, March 5.

O'BERNE, the wife of Fife-major F., 25th M.N.I., daughter, at Mercara, Feb. 23.

PHILLIPS, the wife of R. P., son, at Calcutta, March 10.

PIGOTT, the wife of E. P., adjt. 44th regt., son, at Belgaum, March 19.

PIGOTT, the wife of Rev. H. R., daughter, at Mata-kooly, March 12.

PURVIS, the wife of Conductor, son, at Bombay, March 16.
 SEXTON, the wife of Capt. J. M., H.M.'s 95th regt., daughter, at Khandalla, March 16.
 SHAW, the wife of T. H., son, at Agra, March 16.
 SHOWELL, the wife of H., daughter, at Bombay, March 9.
 TIMS, the wife of T. L., son, at Calcutta, March 12.
 VINT, the wife of C. A., son, at Madras, Feb. 26.
 WAKEFIELD, the wife of G. E., son, at Sirsa, March 13.

MARRIAGES.

ASHE, Capt. W., to Janet H., daughter of A. S. Sawers, at Calcutta, March 7.
 CRAWFORD, Lieut. H. P. R. F., to Selina M., daughter of the late F. Sharp, at Barrackpore, March 10.
 CULLEN, P., to Mrs. Henrietta M. Locke, at Calcutta, March 12.
 DAVIES, J. Q., to Theodosia, daughter of the Rev. J. Colthurst, at Ahmednuggur, March 12.
 DUNDAS, H., to Catherine, daughter of Sir R. Napier, at Calcutta, March 12.
 HUMPHREY, P., to Emily A., daughter of the late G. Kilby, at Chittagong, March 2.
 M'MULLIN, Major A., to Emily, daughter of the late Capt. G. P. Thompson, at Calcutta, March 5.
 MORIS, J., to Julia, daughter of H. Miles, March 24.
 O'KEILLY, W., to Agnes H., daughter of W. H. Jones, at Dinapore, March 7.
 REYNELL, Rev. G. C., to Laura B., daughter of H. Smith, at Calcutta, March 14.
 ROBERTS, E. C., to Ellen M., daughter of the late A. Gordon, at Calcutta, Feb. 25.
 WADE, W. H. E., to Henrietta C. A., daughter of J. Mervin, at Roorkee, March 5.
 WIENHOLT, A., to Elizabeth C., daughter of Capt. T. Hutton, at Calcutta, March 10.

DEATHS.

BARWISE, Capt. Weston, of the 45th regt. H.M.'s Indian army, on board the steamship *Ellora*, on his passage from India, aged 36, April 9.
 BARTLEY, George, at Mhow, March 13.
 CAVE, Charles H., infant son of H., at Purneah, March 7.
 DEWSNAP, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late C., Feb. 12.
 GRANT, wife of W., March 6.
 GRAY, infant son of F., at Marendahn, March 8.
 GRIFFITHS, Thomas, at Agra, aged 36, Feb. 26.
 LUDEKENS, Harriett, wife of R., at Colombo, aged 36, March 13.
 LYFORD, John, March 11.
 MORAN, Daniel, at Naince Tal, aged 73, March 15.
 PECK, Jane, wife of W., at Colpatty, aged 43, March 7.
 STONE, Emily M. C., infant daughter of Capt. G., at Aden, Feb. 27.
 STREATFIELD, Lieut. Herbert P., of the Bengal Army, on board the *Simala*, in the Red Sea, on his passage home, aged 21, March 28.
 THOMSON, wife of Major M., at Allahabad, Feb. 25.
 WOOD, George B. B., infant son of B., at Rajmehal, March 16.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 14.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Capt. P. M. Syme to be capt., v. T. Pulman, dec.; Lieut. D. McFarlan to be 2nd capt., v. Syme; Gent. Cadet S. C. Halliday to be lieut., v. H. M. Hozier, appointed to 2nd life guards. To be Quartermasters: Troop Qrmr. R. Knox, Sergt. major D. Cummings, Qrmr. sergt. B. Ashbee, Sergt. J. Wolfe.

Royal Engineers.—Sergt. major A. Richardson to be paymaster. The dates of commissions of the undermentioned officers to stand as follows:—Col. H. Rigby, March 12, 1861; Lieut. col. J. P. Beadle, March 12, 1861; Capt. C. Pollard, March 12, 1861; 2nd Capt. E. Perkins, March 12, 1861, in succession to Col. Waugh, ret.; Lieut. col. W. A. Crommelin, c.b., March 18, 1862; Capt. F. W. Peile, March 18, 1862; 2nd Capt. A. M. Lang, March 18, 1862, in succession to Lieut. col. Yule, ret.; Col. S. Pott, June 30, 1862; Lieut. col. J. E. T. Nicolls, June 30, 1862; Capt. and Brev. maj. G. E. Watson, June 30, 1862; 2nd Capt. E. W. Humphry, June 30, 1862, in succession to Col. Cunningham, ret.; Lieut. col. J. Carpendale, June 29, 1861; Capt. and Brev. major R. H. Sankey, June 29, 1861; 2nd Capt. J. N. Hunter, June 29, 1861, in succession to Lieut. col. Frances, ret.; Col. W. I. Birdwood, Sept. 25, 1861; Lieut. col. F. H. Rundall, Sept. 25, 1861; Capt. J. Goddard, Sept. 25, 1861; 2nd Capt. J. Beatty, Sept. 25, 1861, in succession to Col. Henderson, ret.; Lieut. col. G. W. Walker, Sept. 30, 1861; Capt. J. F. Fisher, Sept. 30, 1861; 2nd Capt. W. Christie, Sept. 30, 1861, in succession to Lieut. col. Collyer, ret.; Capt. R. S. Sellon, April 12, 1862; 2nd Capt. C. T. Haig, April 12, 1862, in succession to Capt. Sandy, dec.

23rd Foot.—Lieut. G. W. H. Bussell to be capt., without purch., v. R. P. Armstrong, dec.; Ensign

H. O. Lloyd to be lieut., without purch., v. Bussell; Ensign T. B. Graves, from 21st foot, to be ensign, v. Lloyd.

35th Foot.—Major gen. S. Baynes to be colonel, v. Gen. Sir G. L. Goldie, k.c.b., dec.

108th Foot.—Ensign A. S. Tollemache to be lieut., without purch., v. M. H. L. Harris, who, having been appointed to the regiment under a misunderstanding, is allowed to withdraw from it and to revert to the 11th Madras N.I.

BREVET.

Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. E. B. Johnson, c.b., R.A., having completed five years' qualifying service in the rank of lieut. col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, to be col.

Lieut. col. W. P. Radcliffe, 20th foot, having completed five years' qualifying service in the rank of lieut. col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, to be col.

Lieut. col. W. F. Hay (local rank) to have the local rank of colonel whilst holding the appointment of commandant at Warley.

Paymaster H. Peacock, rifle brigade, to have the honorary rank of captain.

Paymaster M. H. Mahon, 9th lancers, to have the honorary rank of captain.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of General Sir G. L. Goldie, k.c.b., colonel of 35th foot, March 26, 1863:—

Lieut. gen. M. Fane, colonel of 54th foot, to be general.

Major gen. W. Booth, colonel of 15th foot, to be lieut. gen.

Lieut. col. and Brev. col. T. J. Galloway, from 70th foot, to be major general.

Capt. A. W. Ord, 20th foot, to be major.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 16.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank amongst the officers of the Staff Corps, and of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Capt. (brev. maj.) A. R. E. Hutchinson.

Capt. A. S. Haig.

To be Captains.

Lieut. B. S. B. Farley.

Lieut. C. E. Orman.

Lieut. H. Fellowes.

Lieut. D. Ross.

Lieut. C. Macfarlane.

Lieut. J. Gillespie.

Lieut. C. W. Fletcher.

BENGAL ARMY.

ARMY RANK.

The undermentioned officers having completed 15 years' service, to be capt. by brev.—

Lieut. B. D. Griffin, late 64th N.I.

Lieut. J. A. M. Biggs, late 10th N.I.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Promotions.

Asst. surg. N. Chevers, M.D., to be surg. v. Crozier, dec.

Asst. surg. S. G. Bousfield to be surg. v. Guise, retired.

Alterations of Rank.

Surg. J. C. Collins to take rank from July 16, 1862, v. Glover, invalided.

Surg. G. R. Pemberton to take rank from Aug. 7, 1862, v. Mackinnon, ret.

Surg. J. C. Bow, M.D., to take rank from Aug. 17, 1862, v. Wethered, ret.

Surg. C. Johnson to take rank from Aug. 25, 1862, v. Batson, ret.

Surg. F. Pearson to take rank from Sept. 6, 1862, v. Allen, ret.

Surg. W. White, M.D., F.R.C.S., to take rank from Sept. 18, 1862, v. Beale, ret.

MADRAS ARMY.

Infantry.

Major F. F. Warden, from cadre, late 2nd Eur. regt., to be lieut. col., v. Browne, prom. to maj. gen.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ens. A. M. Black to be lieut., in succ. to Mitcalf, 10th N.I., dec.

Ens. C. W. Blenkin to be lieut., v. Mackenzie, 41st N.I., dec.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Lieut. col. G. S. Dobbie to take rank from Jan. 1, 1862.

Late 2nd Eur. L.I.—Major G. A. Fulton to take rank from April 6, 1862, in succ. to Browne, prom. to major gen.

44th N.I.—Major R. Western to take rank from Jan. 1, 1862.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Lieut. H. W. Bairnsfather to take rank from Jan. 1, 1862.

Lieut. A. W. L. Anderson to take rank from Jan. 3, 1862, in succ. to Hickley, 15th N.I., retired.

Lieut. R. F. Taylor to take rank from Jan. 18, 1862, v. McNeil, 13th N.I., deceased.

Lieut. R. C. Hutchinson to take rank from Jan. 22, 1862, in succ. to Broome, 28th N.I., retired.

Lieut. G. P. Wood to take rank from Jan. 25, 1862, v. Bowyer, 14th N.I., transf. to invalid pension list.

Lieut. A. C. Williams to take rank from March 15, 1862, v. C. Jorston, 26th N.I., resigned.

Lieut. W. M. D. Robinson to take rank from April 21, 1862, in succ. to M'Vicar, 41st N.I., invalided.

Lieut. H. H. G. Hands to take rank from April 26, 1862, v. Halhed, late 52nd N.I., dec.

Lieut. H. J. Nicholls to take rank from June 1, 1862, v. Underwood, 49th N.I., resigned.

Lieut. J. G. R. D. McNeil to take rank from July 31, 1862, in succ. to Pinckney (staff corps), 34th N.I., dec.

Lieut. H. A. A. Prior to take rank from Aug. 1, 1862, v. Palmer, 22nd N.I., dec.

Lieut. E. S. Skinner to take rank from Aug. 30, 1862, in succ. to Nuthall (staff corps), 30th N.I., dec.

Lieut. F. R. B. Byrch to take rank from Sept. 1, 1862, in succ. to Nicholls, 6th N.I. (staff corps), dec.

Lieut. F. Hole to take rank from Oct. 31, 1862, v. Cotton, 4th N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. Nicholson to take rank from Dec. 10, 1862, v. Adams, 37th N.I., dec.

The Victoria Cross.

WAR OFFICE, April 16.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their names, viz.:—

THE LATE 13TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY (NOW OF THE BENGAL STAFF CORPS).

Lieutenant (now Capt.) ROBERT HOPE MONCRIEFF AITKEN—For various acts of gallantry performed during the defence of the Residency Lucknow, from June 30 to Nov. 22, 1857:—

1. On three different occasions Lieut. Aitken went into the garden under the enemy's loopholes in the "Captain's Bazaar." On two of these occasions he brought out a number of bullocks which had been left in the garden. Subsequently, on the 3rd July, the enemy having set fire to the Bhooosa Stock in the garden, and it being apprehended that the fire would reach the powder magazine which had been left there, Lieut. Aitken, accompanied by other officers, went into the garden and cut down all the tents which might have communicated the fire to the powder. This was done close to the enemy's loopholes, under a bright light from the flames. It was a most dangerous service.

2. On the night of the 20th of August the enemy, having set fire to the Baillie Guard-gate, Lieut. Aitken was the first man in the gate-way, and, assisted by some sepoy and a water-carrier of his regiment, he partially opened the gate under a heavy fire of musketry, and, having removed the burning wood and straw, saved the gate.

3. On the evening of Sept. 25 this officer led on twelve sepoy of his regiment for the purpose of attacking two guns opposite the gate referred to, in order to prevent their being turned on the late Major gen. Havelock's second column. Having captured them, he attacked and took the Terees Kotee with a small force.

4. On the morning of Sept. 26, with a small party of his regiment, he assaulted and captured the barricaded gateway of the Furreed Bukh Palace, and the palace itself. On this occasion he sprang up against a small wicket gate on the right, and prevented the enemy from shutting it, until, with assistance, it was forced open, and the assaulting party were thus enabled to rush in. The complete success of the attack was solely owing to this officer's distinguished bravery.

5. In a subsequent sortie on Sept. 29 Lieut. Aitken volunteered to take a gun which still continued firing, taking with him four soldiers through the houses and lanes to the gun. The enemy fired on this party from the houses, but they held their ground until a stronger party coming up, the gun was upset from its carriage and taken into the Residency. Another gun was subsequently taken.

THE LATE BOMBAY ENGINEERS (NOW OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS).

Lieutenant CHARLES AUGUSTUS GOODFELLOW—For gallant conduct at the attack on the Fort of Beyt, on Oct. 6, 1859. On that occasion a soldier of the 28th regiment was shot under the walls of the fort. Lieut. Goodfellow rushed under the walls, under a sharp fire of matchlocks, and bore off the body of the soldier, who was then dead, but whom he at first supposed to be wounded only.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Poonah*, April 20, 1863.

	Gold.	Silver.
Madras	£2,797	£2,352
Penang	—	700
Singapore	—	62,050
Hong Kong	—	119,528
Foo Chow	—	1,500
Shanghai	—	88,097
	£2,797	£274,227

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, April 21, 1863.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

The financial departments throughout India are now in a state of great activity and order, which we must attribute, of course, to Sir Charles Trevelyan and his able predecessors, Wilson and Laing. The Governor-general, however, having had propositions submitted to him for charging certain items of expenditure under "Debt," in order to exhibit against them receipts from which they are met, has issued a circular, in which his Excellency desires it to be understood that two of the most important objects of the Budget system are—

- 1st. To exhibit once in every year a complete statement of the public income and expenditure; and—
- 2nd. To subject the whole of that income and expenditure to a thorough revision once in every year; and that neither of these objects can be attained by crediting receipts by deduction, and charging expenditure against special receipts. Further, this practice involves a degree of concealment which is quite incompatible with financial lucidity and control.

The Governor-general directs that the entire public income and expenditure—that is, all receipts and disbursements appertaining to *Fisc*—must be shown, *without deduction*, on their respective sides of the annual estimates and accounts.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FUND.

The Uncovenanted Indian Service is not what it was. There was once as strong a line of demarcation between the regular or Covenanted Services and the Uncovenanted as between gentry and traders. The Uncovenanted sat not at the same tables as the Covenanted—they mixed not in the same circle. They were of a lower social caste. That invidious distinction is no longer upheld, and the Uncovenanted Service, with larger salaries and better prospects, and raised in character by the admission of a very superior order of men, is now treated with proper respect and consideration both by Government and society. We are glad to observe, too, that they are now more prudent and provident than they used to be, and that they act together more harmoniously as a large body. At one time those amongst them who thought themselves superior to the rest kept arrogantly aloof, and seemed unwilling to walk through Coventry with them. There is in the North-West Provinces a well-managed and well-supported Uncovenanted Association Fund, which has about two hundred and fifty subscribers, but as these subscribers are scat-

tered far and wide over the country, the collection of the several subscriptions is attended with some difficulty and delay. The objects of the Association are, the alleviation of distress in cases of abolition of office or unforeseen misfortunes not attributable to moral turpitude or wilful neglect of duty. The Association has lately solicited the local Government to allow of subscriptions to the Fund to be regularly deducted and accounted for by the Civil Paymaster, as it would greatly facilitate the realisation of small sums, and be in some degree an indirect sanction of the Government of the objects of the institution, and this would in all probability bring a large addition to the subscription list. The local Government replied that it had not the power to impose this work on the Civil Paymaster, but as the purposes of the Association were laudable, his Honour the Lieutenant-governor would recommend the Government of India to grant the concession asked for.

THE KHANDALLAH AFFRAY.

As what is called the Khandallah Affray has made some noise in India, and has been very obscurely reported, we may as well briefly state the case as clearly as we can, gathering the details chiefly from the finding of the Magistrate before whom it was brought. Three officers of the 103rd Regiment Royal Bombay Fusiliers, Captain Weir and Lieutenants Bridges and Bogle, and Mr. Tate, a civil engineer, in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, left Poona, by train, on the 15th of January last, to visit and inspect certain works on the Bhore Ghaut Incline. From the Travellers' Bungalow they were proceeding on foot to the point on the Incline. On their way they came to the Fouzdar's (or Police) Office. Here they saw in custody two syces (or horsekeepers) with horses. The syces appealed to the sahibs, who on inquiry discovered that they were detained on the ground that they had watered their horses, contrary to certain regulations, at the Khandallah tank. Unless they were at once released, they would miss the next train or steamer by which they were to travel. The horses were the property of an officer of the 95th Regiment, who was shortly to embark for Aden. The gentlemen at once took a lively interest in the matter, and endeavoured to persuade the Fouzdar to release the syces with their horses. The Fouzdar neither refused nor consented. As, however, he made no direct and decided opposition, Lieutenants Bridges and Bogle offering to be responsible for doing so, told the men to proceed on their journey. This was of course an irregular, though in some degree an excusable proceeding, as it was suggested by a kindly consideration for a brother officer, the master of the syces and owner of the horses. But as there happened to be a Magistrate within two hundred yards of the Police-office, the gentlemen would have acted with far greater propriety and discretion had they referred the case to him. They had not long left the Thannah when they found the horsekeepers stopped by the police. On their again interposing, Captain Weir, Lieutenants Bridges and Bogle, and Mr. Tate were all furiously assaulted with sticks by fifteen policemen and about fifty villagers, and amidst an immense crowd were forcibly taken back to the Police-office. On the way Mr.

Tate received a severe blow on the head and was faint from loss of blood, but the policemen would not allow his companions to give him some water and a few minutes rest. They even urged on the officers with their bayonets, for it seems that the police were provided with firearms, though we believe it is not usual so to arm them.

Everyone who has been in India knows what it is to invest natives with great power over Englishmen on such an occasion as this, and with what brutality and cowardice a vast native mob will treat two or three of our defenceless countrymen when they have the opportunity, and that, too, without the slightest preliminary inquiry into the cause of offence. Though the four English gentlemen on this occasion cannot be acquitted of having acted in the first instance irregularly and indiscreetly, they by no means merited the insults and blows to which they were exposed, and we are glad that many of their cowardly assailants were condemned to different periods of imprisonment for their offences. The majority of them got five or six months rigorous confinement. We think the offending myrmidons of the police ought to have been not only imprisoned, but dismissed ignominiously from the Government service.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council at Calcutta has lately done good service to the State. It has passed several Bills, and is preparing others that are calculated to advance the interests of the community, both European and Native. The Religious Endowment Bill will highly gratify all those Christians who were scandalised that British Rulers should act as trustees or managers of funds devoted to the support of institutions for the advancement of the Hindoo or Mahomedan religion. The Government of India, described by Macaulay as the most tolerant in the world, acted on the principle recognised by Locke and many other eminent writers, that the Civil Magistrate should favour no one religion to the prejudice of another; and certainly if that principle ought to be carried out anywhere, it would seem that it should be in a country like India, where such numerous and directly conflicting religions have prevailed for so many ages. But when it is remembered how apt the natives of the country are to misunderstand our acts and attribute them to wrong motives, and that while taking charge of the management of their own religious endowments we have forbidden the introduction of the Bible into Government Schools, and, until very lately, discouraged all Christian Missionary Associations, it is as well that at last the Government has wholly dis severed itself from all connection with Trusts in favour of the Shastres and the Koran, and rid itself of a burden which had been bequeathed to it by their predecessors, and occasioned so much pain, and disgust, and shame, to large bodies of our fellow-countrymen both in India and at home.

Another important measure still in progress through the Calcutta Council, and which has been for a long time under most anxious consideration, and was, indeed, originally proposed at Madras so far back as the year 1857, is a Bill for Registration of Assurances, of which the main object is to check the monstrous

system of perjury and forgery which has prevailed in all parts of India in connection with Civil Suits. The Bill has passed through several Committees and is not yet matured, for it is encompassed with many difficulties. It is proposed to a certain extent to make the registration compulsory, but not in all cases. It is agreed that there should be no option in the case of all immovable property above the value of one hundred rupees. The registration of all deeds of gift relating to immovable property is to be made compulsory, by excluding all such deeds, if unregistered, from being received as evidence in the Civil Courts of the country. The provisions of the Bill are to be widely published, that they may be well discussed before they finally pass into law, and the Act, whether amended or in its present state, is not to come into force until the 1st of May, 1864. We may call this cautious and conscientious legislation.

In February last an Act of the Legislative Council at Calcutta, respecting arrest and imprisonment, received the assent of the Governor-general of India, but it has only just been promulgated for general information. The main object of it is to make it lawful for the Executive Government in any part of the British territories in India to authorise the detention or imprisonment in any of those territories of persons sentenced to punishment for Thuggee or Dacoity within the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with her Majesty. Oddly enough, perhaps, it will seem to Oriental imaginations, that associated with Thuggee and Dacoity as similar offences against the State, are the famous religious rites of Suttee and Sumadh (burning alive and burying alive). Such a proclamation as this would not have been ventured upon before the time of Lord William Bentinck and Rammohun Roy, who was his lordship's "guide, philosopher, and friend," when he contemplated and put in force the bold measure of the Abolition of Suttee, one of the most memorable acts of his admirable administration.*

A Bill has been submitted to a Select Committee to provide for taking land for works of public utility, to be constructed by private persons or companies, and for regulating the construction and use of work on land so taken.

The Madras Legislative Council has prepared a Bill to declare more precisely the legal efficacy of Wills amongst Hindoos, and to legalise the alienation of self-acquired property of Hindoos in land. By the old Hindoo law no Hindoo, if he had children, could dispose of immovable property. His son, the moment he was born, had a co-ordinate interest in it. On this account some Hindoo fathers take care not to invest their own earnings in land. The law as it stood prevented a father having landed property only, and worried and thwarted by undutiful sons, from making any provision for his daughters or his wife, or for any destitute kinsman.

* What will the old Hindu bigoted party of the *Dhurma Sabha* say to this? In an eloquent article in the number of the *Edinburgh Review* just issued, on "India under Lord Canning," in which so much justice is done to that honest and enlightened statesman's Indian administration, the effect of Brahminical influence in Calcutta during the mutiny is alluded to. The *Dhurma Sabha* is said to have done its best to encourage discontent and mutiny, because it was enraged at "enactments of tolerance that were to it intolerable." They—the bigots of that religious society—were particularly disgusted with the British Government for suppressing the rite of suttee, and for legalising the marriage of Hindu widows.

THE SUN IN INDIA.

THERE is a discussion going on in some of the Indian newspapers respecting the effect of the rays of a tropical sun upon the European constitution. A writer, under the signature of "Tom Cringle," maintains very strenuously that exposure to the sun is favourable to the health of all races of mankind. "God," he says, "made man and beast capable of bearing exposure to the sun," and how then, he asks, can this law of nature be evaded without penalty? The late Lord Elphinstone, though his health was always weak, might, according to this authority, have had a longer lease of life if he had not shut himself up from the sun more than any other Englishman in India. We trust no young men going out to India will be led to brave or defy a tropical sun by such representations as these. It is very true that we find amongst indigo planters and European sportsmen in India as stout and healthy-looking people as any in the world; but then they are usually robust men of naturally fine constitutions, who would be strong and healthy anywhere, and the majority of them have tried the sun only in dry localities and not in the constant vapour-bath of Bengal. Plants, it is urged, languish in the absence of the sun, and so must man; but it is rather the absence of light and air than of burning sunbeams that produces this effect, for we see both men and flowers droop and grow feeble under the direct rays of an Indian sun at noon, especially if from a foreign clime. The white man from England and the English daisy generally wither under an Indian sun, and even native men and plants suffer more or less in a similar way. It is impossible to look at the slight and feeble frame of the Bengalee and observe his apathy and want of spirit without attributing these defects to the terrible heat of an Indian sun shining on low lands. The natives of the Upper Provinces are indeed a very different race, because they breathe a drier atmosphere, and are refreshed and invigorated with cold winters. It is the combination of heat and moisture that is most fatal to health and energy. Arabs and Negroes in dry deserts and on sandy shores can endure a degree of heat that would prostrate the strongest Anglo-Saxon. Even in the driest and clearest atmosphere the direct rays of a burning sun upon the heads of Europeans are like darts of death. Frightful sun-strokes and horrid fevers are but too often the result. No Englishman at the call of duty would shrink from such exposure or from such dangers, but a voluntary and utterly needless defiance of them is a foolhardiness that can scarcely be too severely censured. Of course precautions may be carried to a foolish extreme, as was the case indeed with a very eminent member of the Law Commission in Calcutta, who is said to have never gone out even for a drive at sunset on the Course without taking a thermometer in his carriage to watch the temperature. It has often been observed that too much anxiety to avoid an evil favours its approach, as the dread of cholera predisposes its victim to its deadly influence. No medical man would pretend to propose a law upon this subject that would be adapted to all constitutions, for there are some persons who thrive under conditions immediately fatal to others; but

there can be no doubt, from the evil effect of the hot sun in India on the great majority of Europeans, that as a general rule it is safest to avoid its direct rays as rigidly as circumstances will permit.

Dr. Andrew Combe alludes to the salutary stimulus of solar light, and observes that those who live in narrow streets where the sun is never seen, or in lanes or mines, and who are seldom exposed to the light of day, present a sallow, relaxed condition of the skin, and plants, when kept too much in the shade, become pale and feeble. All this is true enough, but in caves and mines and narrow streets there are darkness and want of air, and no one pretends that these conditions are not unwholesome; and no one maintains that an Anglo-Indian should exclude himself from the solar light or from the open air, but only that he should, as much as possible, avoid exposing himself in the hottest parts of the day or year to the direct rays of the sun, which are so often fatal, not to Europeans only, but to the natives of the country. Even indigo planters and others who go much into the open sunshine take care not to uncover their pericraniums to Apollo, for the God of Light is, in Eastern climates, ever armed with a quiver full of golden but poisoned arrows, which he aims directly at the human head. An experienced and prudent European, when exposed to the sun, stuffs a thick pocket-handkerchief into his sola topee, for he well knows that the top of his skull is as vital as the heel of Achilles.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDIAN PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Indian press bears a very bad reputation in this country. It is accused of ignorance, scurrility, and a general pettiness of tone unworthy of a parish squire. I believe these charges to be generally unjust. I never hear them made without contradicting them; and I am sorry to say that since my return home the task has been forced upon me very often, both in public and private. Still it cannot be denied that there are journals in India which warrant the above description, and that even those of generally high character occasionally give insertion to statements which would never obtain admission into any paper in this country. Here is an instance of the latter failing in the *Englishman*. A correspondent of that journal, referring to an account contained in my work, "The Ganges and the Seine," of the disarming of some native troops in the courtyard of Government-house, Calcutta, on "Panis Sunday," 1857—a proceeding which I described as witnessing myself—declares that he "lived close to Government-house at the time, and that nothing of the kind took place." These are his words as nearly as I can remember. Of course they amount only to the assertion that he did not see the disarming; and even if he is prepared to show that he watched during the whole twenty-four hours without taking repose or refreshment, his negative testimony would not invalidate my positive affirmation. But from the remainder of his letter it is clear that he means to accuse me of deliberate falsehood, in declaring that I witnessed an incident which never took place.

The following note, addressed to me by the Hon. Gerald C. Talbot, who was, in 1857, private secretary to Lord Canning, will sufficiently establish my assertion. Colonel Bowie, who confirms Mr. Talbot's statement, was aide-de-camp to Lord Canning at the time:—

"India Store Department,
"Cannon-row, Westminster, S.W.,
"April 8, 1863.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have now heard from Colonel Bowie, who tells me that the guards disarmed on

"Panic Sunday" were (as I thought) the Barrack-pore Native Guards, supplied monthly for the Calcutta duties, such as the Treasury, Bank of Bengal, Fort, Government-house gateways, stables, &c. The Governor-general's body guard were not disarmed for some time afterwards. There is no doubt whatever of the disarming, part of which I saw myself.—Believe me, very truly yours,

"GERALD C. TALBOT."

The only error, it seems, which I committed, was in describing the troops disarmed as "the Barrackpore troops," whereas I should have said "a portion of the Barrackpore troops." Any reasonable person might have supposed that my statement, if impugned, was capable of explanation. Nevertheless the *Englishman* inserted the letter without comment, and several other journals copied it with more or less malicious remarks—the *Delhi Gazette* describing it with affected pity as "cruel." But the *Delhi Gazette* is decency itself compared with another up-country paper, the *Mofussilite*. The latter journal, a short time since, described a conversation between the late Dr. Buist, Mr. John Lang, and myself, upon an alleged occasion when Mr. Lang and myself are stated to have dined with the doctor at Allahabad. The *Mofussilite* gives a circumstantial account of the imaginary banquet, apparently for the purpose of stating that Dr. Buist made some disparaging remarks upon myself after I had left the table. That Dr. Buist was incapable of making the remarks attributed to him I am assured, from the terms of friendship we were upon, and the fact that he was a constant contributor, as a volunteer, to the journal I then edited. But upon this I need not insist. What I wish to state is, that I never dined at Dr. Buist's table in my life, nor with him at the hotel where he stayed; that upon the only occasion when Dr. Buist dined at my house, Mr. Lang was not in the station; and further, that Mr. Lang, Dr. Buist, and myself, never met together upon any occasion at all, by accident or design.

One word more, as I am not partial to intruding myself upon the public more often than I can help. The *Delhi Gazette* makes an assertion, which, perhaps, accounts for its evident ill-will towards me. It declares that I am the author of an article in the "Temple Bar Magazine" upon the Indian press. I declare that I am not; that I knew nothing of the article until I saw it in print; and that I had no connection with "Temple Bar" until after its publication.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY L. BLANCHARD.

London, April 10, 1863.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 17.

AFFAIRS OF CHINA.

Colonel SYKES asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the bodies of the officers, British subjects, attached to Ward's Chinese levies, and killed at the attack upon Tai-tsing, were recovered; whether it was true, as stated in the Shanghai newspapers, that two pieces of her Majesty's ordnance were lost at the attack upon Tai-tsing, which were lent by General Staveley to Ward's levies; and whether officers of her Majesty's 31st and 67th Foot, of the Marine Light Infantry, and an officer of the Royal Engineers, were present at the attack upon Tai-tsing, which is beyond the thirty mile radius from Shanghai.

Mr. LAYARD was afraid he could not give a full answer to his questions. It was only that morning he received an account of what had taken place. That account was contained in articles in the China papers, to which the hon. and gallant gentleman alluded. It appeared that an attack had been made by what was called "Ward's force," on a walled town without the thirty miles' radius, on the authority of a Chinese officer, and against the urgent advice of General Staveley. General Staveley, however, allowed Captain Holland, fearing some disasters might arise, to accompany the force. Very unfortunately he did accompany the force. As regarded the recovery of the bodies of British officers, he had no information on the subject. Two guns appeared to have been lost, but he was not aware that they belonged

to her Majesty, or whether they had been lent to Ward's force for the purpose of the expedition. Captain Holland was the only officer, he believed, attached to her Majesty's forces who had accompanied the expedition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENT.—(Foreign-office, April 13.)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Julius Achenbach as Consul at Bombay, for his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S FLEET.—Two of the eight new vessels by which the Peninsular and Oriental Company's already numerous and powerful steam fleet is about to be augmented—viz., the *Poonah* and the *Carnatic*, are now ready for sea. The first of these had her official trial trip on Saturday, the 11th instant, and the other was to pass through the same ordeal at the end of last week. The *Rangoon*, built by Messrs. Samuda, was launched a fortnight since; the *Syria*, building by Messrs. Day and Co., of the Northam Ironworks, at Southampton, will be ready about September next; the *Golconda*, by the Thames Ironworks Company, at the end of the year; the *Delhi*, by Messrs. Wigram, in the spring of 1864; the *Baroda*, by the Millwall Ironworks and Ship-building Company (Limited), in the summer of 1864; and orders have just been given to the Thames Iron Company to construct a new paddle-steamer which is not yet named. All these vessels are screws, with the exception of the *Syria* and the one last mentioned. The *Poonah*, which was taken out for her official trial on Saturday the 11th inst., is a magnificent screw-steamer, built and equipped by the Thames Ironworks Company at Blackwall, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. J. Robinson, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's surveyor, and fitted with engines of 500 horse power nominal by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, of Deptford. All the latest improvements to ensure strength, speed, and the comfort and convenience of passengers, have been adopted in her construction, and she is unquestionably one of the most beautiful and handsome vessels afloat. The length of the *Poonah* is 315 ft.; extreme breadth, 41 ft.; depth of hold, 30 ft.; tonnage, builders' measurement, 2,596; 3,370 tons displacement. She has 609 feet of section and 226 feet of firebar; and her indicated horse power is 2,356. She has a pair of compound engines, on the same principle as those of the *Mooltan*, but laid horizontally instead of vertically, as in that vessel, and a moment's glance will convince the most unpractised eye that engines of this character are well adapted for ships of war, they being out of the way of all shot. The vessel is steered by Mr. Humphry's hydraulic steering gear, which has been found to answer so well in the *Mooltan*; and among other numerous ingenious inventions she is fitted with Captain Field's improved compass corrector and course register. There was a large party of scientific and other gentlemen on board on Saturday, the 11th inst., including Captain Nairne, R.N., and Mr. J. Allen, two of the directors; Messrs. Bailey and Holding, assistant managers; Captain Engledeue and Mr. A. Lamb, general and engineering superintendents at Southampton; Messrs. Dinnan, Luke, and Thornton, Admiralty surveyors; Messrs. Rubie and Murray, Board of Trade surveyors; Captain Patey, R.N., Admiralty superintendent of packets at Southampton; Mr. T. Brown, engineer instructor at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth; Mr. Peter Rolt and Captain Ford, of the Thames Ironworks Company; Messrs. E. Humphrys and C. Tennant, engine-builders; Mr. J. Y. Messum, R.N., Captain G. A. C. Brooker, R.N.; Lord Allen Churchill, Lord Alfred Churchill, the Lord Mayor of London, Captain Lovell, Captain Kirton, Mr. P. Hedger, Mr. Whytt, Mr. Pinsent, Mr. A. Grey, Mr. A. S. Lamb; Mr. R. Lodge, manager of the Marine Insurance Company, &c. Leaving Southampton at eleven o'clock, the *Poonah*, under the command of Captain J. S. Field, proceeded direct to Stokes-bay, where she ran the measured mile four times, the result being as follows:—First run, 4 minutes 4 seconds, equal to 14.754 knots per hour, 64 re-

volutions; second run, 4 minutes 52 seconds, equal to 12.329 knots, 64 revolutions; third run, 4 minutes 11 seconds, equal to 14.342 knots, 61 revolutions; fourth run, 4 minutes 51 seconds, equal to 12.371 knots, 63 revolutions: the true mean of the whole being 13.301 knots per hour. Pressure of steam, 25 lb.; vacuum, 25; weight of coals, water, &c., on board, 893 tons. She ran on an even keel, the draft of water being 19 ft. 11 in., both fore and aft. When at full speed the ship made a complete turn in eight minutes. The machinery worked in the freest manner throughout the trial, and the ship and engine builders were alike complimented by all the scientific judges on board on the success which had attended their efforts in the production of this noble specimen of nautical architecture. After partaking of a sumptuous *dejeuner* in the chief saloon, under Captain Nairne's presidency, a few loyal and other toasts were drunk, among which that of success to the good ship *Poonah* occupied a prominent place. The *Poonah* left Southampton on her first ocean voyage, with the outward India, China, and Australian mails, of the 20th instant.

INDIAN TEA.—The following, on tea cultivation in India, is from a circular of Messrs. Travers and Sons:—"East India Tea Plantations.—The extension of tea cultivation in India continues to excite much attention both in that country and on this side; and while there can be no doubt that in many instances the prospect will be presented of large profits from this description of enterprise, it is equally certain that a number of needy speculators are endeavouring to take advantage of the movement to get up companies and to foist off worthless lands. It is, therefore, desirable that exact information should, as far as possible, be obtained from every source. Unfortunately, however, the accounts furnished in the official documents from time to time moved for in Parliament are too fragmentary and too much mixed up with tedious and petty details to be of great service. The last paper issued embraces a quantity of official formalities of various dates, from 1857 down to the present time. The most interesting portions relate to the state of the cultivation of the plant in the Punjab and in the Madras Presidency. With regard to the Punjab, it is stated that from the Kalee in Kumaon to the Ravee in the Kohistan of the Punjab, the cultivation is being actively and energetically carried on both by European and native capitalists, and that the day is not far distant when we may expect to see tea exported from the British Himalayas as its staple article of produce, and the hills made lucrative instead of as at present, a drag on the revenues of the country. 'In a few years,' it is added, 'the Dehra Dhoon, the most attractive spot in the North-West Provinces to the European settler, will become a great tea-garden.' In every direction tea plantations are springing up, and the two requisites to make them universal are a system of drainage and of water supply for drinking purposes and irrigation. With regard to the Madras Presidency, it appears that the cultivation is still, in some degree, in an experimental stage, and that the majority of such plantations as have been formed will require at least two or three years before their quality can be fully tested. It is stated, however, that there can be no doubt that the tea shrub grows well on the Neilgherries, and that, according to the opinion of Dr. McPherson, who has paid much attention to tea-planting and manufacturing in different parts of the country, there are already some plantations where tea has arrived to a condition in which a correct system of manufacture is alone necessary to render it equal, if not superior, to the tea grown in the lower ranges of the Himalayas. Under these circumstances the Madras Government have, with the consent of the India Council, obtained from the Governor General at Calcutta the services of two qualified tea manipulators from the North-Western Provinces for three years."

ORDER OF THE BATH.—(War-office, April 11.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Colonel Neville Bowles Chamberlain, C.B., of the Bengal Army, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 45,00,000 rupees (£456,000) in bills on India, took place on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the Bank of England. The amount allotted was 31,40,000 rupees in the following proportions: viz., to Calcutta, 14,20,000 to Bombay, 16,00,000 rupees; and to Madras, 1,20,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta; 1s. 11½d. on Bombay and Madras, being ¼d. lower than the minimum rates for some months past. The applications within the limits were for about 57 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras will receive in full; those on Bombay, at 2s., will receive about 43 per cent., and all above that price in full.

THE COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA has been announced with an A capital of £300,000, with power to increase, and £13,000 in B stock, the first issue to comprise £150,000, in 3,000 shares of £50 each. The object in view is to provide efficient transport for the traffic on the Ganges, and the subsequent extension of operations to the other rivers in India. It appears that the directors have entered into provisional arrangements with the East India Steam Navigation Company for the purchase of their vessels on the following terms:—"£15,000 in cash, that being the amount advanced by the directors of that company to pay off all liabilities; and £13,000 in B stock of this company, such stock not being entitled to dividends in any year until 10 per cent. has been paid upon the amount of the A capital for the time being paid up; when in any year the profits shall be more than enough to pay 10 per cent. on both the A and B capital the surplus will be divided between each capital pro rata." A satisfactory feature is the intimation that there is to be no "promotion" money.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—At the annual meeting of the Oriental Bank Corporation, held on the 16th inst., Mr. G. H. Gordon in the chair, the report submitted to the shareholders stated that the balance-sheet for 1862 showed a net profit of £193,178. 14s. 6d., after defraying current expenses and making provision for all bad and doubtful debts. Of this sum, the directors had already divided £88,200, or 7 per cent. of the year's profits, leaving to be dealt with £104,978. 14s. 6d., and they now proposed to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 3 per cent., making a total distribution of 15 per cent. for 1862. The proposed dividend will amount to £100,000, or £2 per share, payable free of income-tax on or after May 1, leaving £1,578. 14s. 6d. to be carried to the next account. The chairman stated that the deposits showed a considerable increase—a gratifying proof of the continued confidence of the public. The notes and bills also showed an increase, the augmentation within the year amounting to £1,500,000. The business of the bank, the chairman stated, was still increasing, despite the competition, for at present there was a greater amount of banking provision for the East than was really needed. He further observed that, during the twelve years of the bank's existence, the board had repaid the capital, and given the proprietors 160 per cent. besides; and he had no doubt they would be able to maintain their position in the race of banking competition. In reply to questions, the chairman stated that the state of the bank at Melbourne was most satisfactory, and that no loss had been sustained by the opium frauds.

ON THE SUPPLY OF QUININE AND THE CULTIVATION OF CHINCHONA PLANTS IN INDIA.—The advantages which the important and beneficial measure of introducing chinchona cultivation are likely to confer upon India may be considered under three heads—1st. In their bearings in relation to the State by providing an abundant and certain supply of bark for the use of hospitals and troops; and effecting a saving of many thousands of pounds. 2nd. As a commercial speculation, and a means of adding to the resources of the country. And, 3rd, though not least, as a boon to the people, by bringing the remedy within the reach of frequenters of jungles, and of the native population generally. The Government, by working their own plantations, will eventually save at least £20,000 a year, while they will secure a large and unfailing source of quinine supply for

their own servants, the importance of which it is impossible to exaggerate. Dr. Macpherson, of Calcutta, tells us that since quinine has been extensively used among the troops in India, there has been a steady diminution of mortality; and whereas in 1830 the average percentage of deaths to cases of fever treated was 3.66, in 1856 it was only 1 per cent. in a body of 18,000 men scattered from Peshawar to Pegu. We next come to the consideration of chinchona cultivation in its commercial aspect, and as a good investment for capital. Private enterprise will be supplied with plants from the Government nurseries in the Neilgherries; 20,000 are to be sold this year, at four annas (sixpence) a piece, and next year a much larger quantity will be available. As many as 35,000 have already been ordered by companies and private planters, and there can be no doubt that, as soon as land can be had, the demand will be almost unlimited. When it is considered that it will not cost more than two annas (three-pence) to produce a pound of red bark, which is now selling at from half-a-crown to eight shillings in the London market, there is every reason to think that men of business will not overlook so promising an investment, and that the great difference between the cost of production and the value of the produce will give chinchona cultivation a good name as a safe speculation, in combination with coffee, the former beginning at the upper limit of the latter in the same clearing.—*Social Science Review.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The *Renown*, East Indiaman, arrived at Spithead on the 15th inst., from Calcutta, which port she left on the 17th of January, bringing home, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Bouchier, R.A., four officers, 138 men, 13 women, and 28 children. The *Newcastle*, Indiaman, also arrived at Spithead on the same day with the troops under the command of Major Brownlow, consisting of five officers, 150 men, together with 7 women, and 21 children. The military invalids were transferred to Netley Hospital on the 16th. The *Newcastle* left Calcutta on the same day as the *Renown*.

STUDENT INTERPRETERS IN THE EAST.—Earl Russell has intimated to the Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland his willingness to nominate one gentleman of the University as a candidate to be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners for a student interpretership in China, Japan, or Siam.

THE PERSIAN EMBASSY.—Mr. Alison, her Majesty's Minister at Teheran, whose arrival *en route* for Persia we recently mentioned, left again for London last week, to answer, it is said, charges preferred by Mr. Eastwick, his late secretary of legation, who has been recalled and provisionally dismissed the service, for having, as our information states, addressed certain clandestine reports against his chief to the Foreign Office. Mr. Eastwick is now on his way, *via* Bagdad and Aleppo, to London.—*Levant Herald*, April 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 11. Talavera, Brown, G. A. Holt, Robinson, Bombay. —15. Newcastle, Benest, Renown, Hight, Calcutta.—16. City of Paris, Robertson, Clarence, Watson, Calcutta; Wm. Kidston, Logan, Rangoon; Teviot, Jones, Ceylon.—17. William, Foot, Mauritius; Melody, —, Manila; Crest of the Wave, Steele, Shanghai; Canova, Hayes, Calcutta; Norwood, Stapleton, Bombay; Mermaid, Gibson, Ku rache; Dora, George, Singapore; Couranto, Penrice, Mauritius; Peerless, Flynn, Bombay; Harwood, Forsyth, Shanghai; Calabonian, McMillan, Bombay.—18. Naval Brigade, Moon, Cocoon; Palmerston, —, Rangoon.—20. Lord Palmerston, Hew, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, April 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Strong, Rev. Mr. Clough, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. McDonnell, Ens. F. Fane, Maj. gen. Garvoch, Capt. Hon. C. Cluetwind, Lieut. Sanderson, Mr. A. M. Ross, Mr. T. Willcox, Lieut. Algar, Capt. E. Howard. For MADRAS. Mr. Wm. Cadell, Mrs. Cadell, Miss Cadell, Mr. W. A. Porter, Mrs. Chambers, Miss Stoddart, Mr. C. Austin, Miss Moorat, Mr. R. G. Allardice. For CEYLON.—Mr. R. Cayley, Mr. M. H. Thomas. For HONG KONG. Mr. S. Douglas, Mr. W. D. Caldwell, Mr. C. Danc, Mr. Tuckman, Dep. asst. comy gen. Mercer, Mr. J. M. Lloyd, R.N., Mr. E. K. Barnes, R.N., Mr. J. W. Morris, R.N. For SUZ.—Mr. T. Lisk, Comdr. A. R. B. Carter, R.N. For SHANGHAI.—Comdr. S. Moriarty, Mr. Beazley, Mr. H. Lewis. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Price and son, Mr. H. Walton.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.) April 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Crichton, Mr. H. Scan-

nell, Lieut. E. G. Sturt, Mr. J. Macpherson, Maj. T. L. and Mrs. Mayne.

May 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Ellis, Mrs. Gill, Mr. Alexander Grigor, Mr. Mackenzie and friend, Mr. E. Banniam. For MADRAS.—Capt. H. E. and Mrs. Duncley, Mrs. A. D. Parsons and inf., Miss Fitzgerald, Mr. T. E. Jackson. For CEYLON.—Miss Iait. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Mr. C. A. Rottscholke, Mr. Wyburgh. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. De Wind, Mr. Kelso.

May 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Playre and two children, Mrs. Dalzell and inf., Mr. Galway, Mrs. Plumtree. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. B. C. Thomas.

May 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. H. Baillie. For MADRAS.—Rev. Dr. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. John Shaw, Mr. G. Wray, Mr. Harding. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Wallis.

May 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. J. and Mrs. Woodcock.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL, the wife of Dr. A., late Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter, at Cheltenham, April 10.

FOSTER, the wife of Major, H.M.'s 95th Regt., of a son, at Clogwyn, near Dulgelly, April 10.

MARRIAGES.

BATHURST, Rev. Walter A., M.A., to Emma M., daughter of the late Major John Brutton, R.M.L.I., at St. James's, Norland, April 14.

FREEMAN, William Peere, eldest son of William Peere Williams Freeman, Esq., of Pylewell Park, Lynton, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Herman Merivale, Esq., at St. James's, Paddington, April 16.

LEGGETT, Robert A., captain 69th Regt., eldest son of the late Major gen. J., Madras Army, to Barbara, second daughter of the late Captain William W. Baker, 32nd M.N.I., at Wargrave, Berks, April 11.

THOMPSON, Robert, late of the 48th Madras N.I., to Essex, daughter of William Gray, of East Bolton, Esq., at Bolton, Northumberland, April 8.

WILSON, Rev. Cornelius W., rector of Calbourne, in the Isle of Wight, to Eliza, only child of the late James Prinsep, Esq., of Calcutta, at Kingsworthy, near Winchester, April 14.

DEATHS.

BRISTOW, Louisa, relict of Major D'Oyly Richard, late of the Bengal Artillery, at 15, Westbournepark-road, Bayswater, April 9.

DORIN, Mrs. Anna, the wife of Joseph A., late of the Bengal Civil Service, at the Mount, near Chesham, aged 57, April 9.

FIDDES, Lieut. gen., at his residence, Oakfield, Cheltenham, aged 62, April 13.

GIRDLESTONE, George, Major Madras Staff Corps, H.M.'s Indian Service, at Landford Rectory, aged 38, April 2.

HENNAH, John B., son of the late Thomas, of the East India House, at Ballarat, Victoria, aged 26, Feb. 6.

HEWITT, Lieut. gen. W. H., H.M.'s Bengal Army, at Westfield House, Old Wells-road, Bath, aged 72, April 16.

LEAKE, Elizabeth W., relict of the late Col. William M., of the Royal Artillery, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Wilkins, F.R.S., at her house in Queen Ann street, aged 76, April 12.

STEPHENS, Frederick W., infant son of Capt. F., Bombay Army, at 28, Orsett terrace, Gloucester-gardens, April 12.

WOOD, Anna L., daughter of George, late magistrate and collector in Seinde, at Harley-street, Portland-place, aged 23, April 10.

India Office,

April 20, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. C. W. Cahusac, Chaplain, reports his arrival from Calcutta by the Messageries Imperiales, on m.c.; April 18.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. A. Arbutnot, Cav.; Capt. H. Durrant, late 5th Eur. Cav.; Maj. R. M. Annesley, Staff Corps; Capt. J. Keer, late 60th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. S. Fagan, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. E. J. Waring, Med. Estab.; Lieut. R. Steuart, late 49th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. maj. D. A. Carnegie, Med. Estab.; Lieut. S. M. Hay, late 31st N.I.; Capt. R. M. Wallace, 5th N.I.; Lieut. R. Clarke, Staff Corps; Maj. R. P. Malcolm, Engrs.; Lieut. C. J. Anderson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. J. Shaw, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. G. P. Lay, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. P. Cumming, late 4th Eur. regt., 5 mo.; Lieut. A. G. Leslie, Inf., 3 mo.; Lieut. F. A. Cox, late 17th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. D. B. Daly, Med. Estab., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. A. Howes, Engrs., 2 mo.; Lieut. A. J. Howes, late 50th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. H. Webster, Med. Estab., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. B. Sanderson, Staff Corps; Capt. E. W. Howard, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. Campbell, Staff Corps; Capt. E. Smalley, late 86th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. S. J. Batten, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. J. Harding, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. col. A. J. Boileau, Engrs.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. S. Trevor, Engrs.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. B. Revell, 31st N.I.; Lieut. C. A. Gurn, 31st N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Major J. L. Evans, Staff Corps; Surg. major W. H. Bradley, Med. Estab.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R. 1s. 10d. 1/2	—
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.)	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1824-25	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1825-26	—	100
4th 4 per Cent. 1825-26	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1826-27	—	98
6th 4 per Cent. 1827-28	—	98
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	2 1	—
4 per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1 1/2	108
5 per Cent. of 1859-60	2 2	115 1/2

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

Shares.	Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	227	229
India 5 per cent.	109 1/2	to 110
India 5 per cent. Paper 4 pr. ct.	99	108 1/2
India 5 per cent. Paper 5 pr. ct.	116	116
India Stock Debentures, 1856	95 1/2	104
India Stock Debentures, 1859	104	104
" " " 1863	104	104
" " " 1864 or 1866	104	104
India 5 per cent. for account	104	104
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	18s. pm.	15s. pm.
India Bonds (£1,000)	15s. pm.	15s. pm.
Ditto under £1,000	15s. pm.	15s. pm.
RAILWAYS.		
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	108 to 109
20 New	2	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
20 Ditto E Shares	5	1 to 1 1/2
Stock Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	107 to 108
Stock Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	108 to 109
Stock East Indian	all	109 1/2 to 110 1/2
20 Ditto G Extension	5	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm.
20 Ditto H Extension	5	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
Stock G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	110 to 111
20 Ditto New ditto	12	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
20 Ditto old, 1862	6	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm.
Stock G. I. of India (lim.) Scrip	100	106 to 108
Stock Madras guar. 4 1/2 per cent.	100	97 to 99
Stock Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106 1/2 to 107 1/2
Stock Ditto guar. 4 1/2 per cent.	100	101 to 103
20 5th Extension	22	to ..
100 Orta. Rail. (Smyrna to Adria)	all	110 to 111
Stock Secnde 5 per cent.	100	108 to 109
Stock Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	102 to 104
Stock Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	107 to 109
20 Ditto	2	3 to 4 pm.
Stock Poonah 5 per cent.	100	106 1/2 to 107 1/2
20 Do. g. 5 p. ct.	15	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm.
BANKS.		
100 Agria and United Service lim.	50	97 to 99
40 Australasian	all	71 to 73
25 Bank of Egypt	all	29 to 30
20 Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	25 1/2 to 26 1/2
25 Chart. More. of India, Lond., and China	all	16 to 18
100 Hindustan, China, & Ja. an.	15	14 to 15 dis.
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all	54 to 56
20 Ottoman Bank	all	14 to 16
20 Do. New	2	8 to 9 pm.
20 Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	4 dis to par.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
5 Bombay Gas	2	1 dis to 4 pm
20 Cable Company	1	1 dis to 3 pm
20 E. I. and London Shipping B.	all	3 to 6
20 E. I. to Ton Agency	4 1/2	dis to par
20 East India Irr. & Can.	2	1 to 2 dis
20 Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1 1/2 to 2 pm.
20 Mediterranean. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4
20 Neraulda Coal and Iron	5	14 to 15 pm.
10 Oriental Gas	all	1 1/2 to 1 3/4
10 Do. New	1	1 to 1 1/2
10 Oriental Indus Steam A. Co.	all	6 1/2 to 7
50 P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	75 to 78
20 Ditto New	30	15 to 17 pm
20 Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 19	all	all
1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 1 1/2
1 Ditto Registered	all	all
10 Ditto	all	all
2 Telegraph to India	1	1 1/2 to 2 dis.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic ... £10
 Daily Boarders ... 20
 Daily Pupils ... 14
 Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each ... 4
 Do. do. by a Master, each ... 8
 German and Italian, each ... 8
 Dancing and Calisthenics, each ... 4
 Laundress, Four Pounds.

Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and six Towels.
 A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

A LADY, who has for many years conducted a superior School will be happy to RECEIVE into her Establishment YOUNG LADIES from India or the Colonies. The system of Education is based on the modern and intelligent plan of cultivating the understanding rather than crowding the memory. To those who value thorough Christian principles, combined with home comforts and a superior Education, this Establishment can be highly recommended. Testimonials from ministers and others.

For further particulars apply to Miss MASON, Agency for the Employment of Ladies, 12, Cranley-terrace, Fulham-road, London, S.W.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in the best and most healthy part of Notting-hill, RECEIVES a few YOUNG LADIES to Educate with her own Children, upon moderate terms. Parents residing abroad are assured that every endeavor will be made to promote the comfort and happiness of a home with the advantages of a School. From the proximity of Notting-hill to the West-end of London, the most accomplished professors of music, drawing, &c., can be engaged, when required, upon moderate terms.

Address Miss BLAIR LEIGHTON, Land-down-crescent, Notting-hill. References: Prof. FARADAY, D.C.L., &c., &c., Royal Institution of Great Britain, London; and Messrs. BOOSKY and SONS, 24 and 26, Holles-street.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The Rev. CHARLES J. HUGHES, M.A. (Wangler, Cambridge 1852), Rector of Perrivale (population 32), begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED from the Finchley-road to his Residence (built expressly for him), CASTLE-BAR-CURT, EALING, W., where he receives both Senior and Junior Pupils to prepare for the Army, Military Colleges, and the Civil Service.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EDUCATION.—A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, resident at Brighton, RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS, between the ages of Twelve and Fifteen, who may be destined for the Military and Naval Professions. With a view to this ultimate object, the entire course of Study, from the outset, is regulated expressly in conformity with the requirements of the Examinations at Addiscombe, Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Portsmouth; and every care is taken to direct special attention to those subjects likely to prove professionally useful in the future career of the Naval or Military officer. The Pupils are examined periodically in Mathematics by Professor J. R. Young, formerly of Belfast College, and Author of "A Course of Mathematics, Pure and Mixed, for the Use of Candidates for the Military and Civil Service Examinations," &c.; and also in Classics and Modern Languages by Scholars of repute. Prospectuses may be had of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.
 Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

GENTLEMEN WITH TENDER FEET.

J. CHAPPELL, 388, Strand, W.C., Boot-maker, and Professor of Fitting, begs to call the attention of such to his method of measuring, by which he guarantees, at the first trial, to produce a fit unprecedented for comfort, yet combined with the most fashionable shape. These gentlemen on whom boot-makers have practised unsuccessfully are particularly solicited by J. C., who will undertake to fit them at once, however difficult. Established 1825. Inventor of the "Pulvinar" or Cushion Boots. Ladies' show rooms first floor.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pantonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he is anxious to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Mordan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.
 23, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

FURNISHED RESIDENCES

AT
CLAPHAM.

SEASON 1863.

Rentals from 5 to 15 Guineas per Week.

Parties seeking temporary accommodation in the above locality, can select from a number of ELIGIBLE RESIDENCES.

Gentlemen desirous of Letting during their Summer Excursions, should forward particulars at earliest opportunity to
MR. JAMES STEVENS,

AGENT,
 CLAPHAM-COMMON, S.

TO LET, a FAMILY RESIDENCE, with Lawn and Kitchen Garden, Coach-house, Three Stall Stable, and Hay Shed. It contains Three Sitting and Eight Bedrooms, with every other requirement. Immediate possession may be obtained. Rent £50. Land if required. Apply to Capt. BRADON, R.N., Creechbarrow, Taunton.

ALSO a very pretty COTTAGE, with Verandah and Flower Garden, fit for the residence of a single lady: Three Bedrooms, Sitting-room, and Kitchen. Rent £15.

ANOTHER HOUSE, situate in a row of neat dwellings near Taunton. Rent £12.
 N.B.—Taunton possesses excellent schools, markets, &c.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s BEDSTEADS, in Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. Full size Iron Bedsteads, 6s. 6d.
 Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

The Paragon Couch ... 31 guineas.
 The Prince of Wales Couch ... 34 guineas.
 The Prince's Easy Chair ... 30s.
 The Eu, due Easy Chair ... 25s.
 The Vienna Easy Chair ... 35s.
 Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Prices of every article required for completely furnishing a House of any class, post free. This is the largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World.—145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.
 for CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
 Good Stout Brussels, at 2s. 4d. per yard.
 Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for LADIES.
 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. per BOTTLE.

TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.
 Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a basin of water being alone necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.
WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON and SON,
 Merchants and Drysalers,
 10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BUSH-LANE, LONDON.
 N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.
 Retail of Chemists.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co. (formerly PRICE and GOSNELL) invite attention to the following fashionable articles of PERFUMERY.

Patronised by Royalty.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESS. BOUQUET—Rondeletia, Verbena, Opera Bouquets, Wood Violet, Franzmann, &c.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s WARDROBE SCENT BAGS.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE PERFUME.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE SOAP.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE POMADE.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, or Ball-Room Companion, emitting on pressure a jet of delicious and refreshing perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any tooth powder—gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON, or newly-invented HAIR BRUSH, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accomplishes the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.

Manufactory—12, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.,
GRAMMAR of the BENGALI LANGUAGE: To which is added a Selection of Easy Phrases and Useful Dialogues. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.
 London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.,
THE BENGALI READER: consisting of Easy Selections from the best Authors: With a Translation and Vocabulary of all the Words occurring in the Text. A New Edition, thoroughly Revised and Corrected. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.
 London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a CALL of £5 per Share is this day made by the Directors upon all the shares of this Company, payable on or before the 6th day of May next, at the Bank of England; the Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool, 5, Lothbury, London, and Brown's-buildings, Liverpool; or at the Company's Office, 16, Cornhill, London. By order of the Board,
R. SWIRE TOMLIN, Secretary.

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.
Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.
Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other monies realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.
Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1816, and its present income is £130,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C.,
and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street
DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.
GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.

Commanding Capital, £300,000.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices. Registered in May, 1854.

The following are duty-paid prices:—

Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 56s.
Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 48s., 54s., and upwards.

Champagnes—Epernay, 39s.; Imperial Sillery, 48s., and 54s.; E. Ciquot's, 58s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.

Clarets—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s.
Clarets—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.
All other French or German Wines in proportion.

For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent street.

EAST-INDIA WINE COMPANY, 55, Parliament-street, London, S.W.—The following choice WINES delivered CARRIAGE FREE to every railway station in the Kingdom, and to all parts of London and its environs:—

Per Doz.

SHERRY Good 36s.
Superior Pale 42s. and 48s.
Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold, 46s. and 44s.

PORT Very Choice, Pale or Gold 54s.
Fine Crusted 42s., 44s., and 46s.
Superior Old Crusted 48s. and 54s.
Very Fine Beeving ditto 60s.
Ditto ditto, in punts 33s.

CLARET St. Julien, Larose, Second and Third Growth 36s. to 54s.
Chateau Lafite, Margaux and Latour, First Growth 78s.

MADEIRA East India 63s. to 72s.
West India 48s. to 60s.
Direct 56s. to 54s.

MARSALA Finest quality 30s. to 32s.
BUCCELAS Superior 36s. to 42s.
VIDONIA Finest 32s.

CHAMPAGNE Fine Sparkling 48s. to 54s.
Finest quality 72s.
Ditto punts 36s.

MOSELLE Finest Sparkling 78s.
HOCK Ditto ditto 78s.

OTHER GERMAN AND FRENCH WINES.
Bottles charged 2s., and Hampers or Cases 1s. per dozen, and allowed for if returned.

WINES IN WOOD SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM THE DOCKS, OR FOR EXPORTATION.

Orders and Communications to be addressed to CHARLES JAY, Manager, East India Wine Company, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

The above Wines may be ordered through Messrs GRINDLAY and Co., East India Army Agents, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS, &c., for the Navigation from England to India and China, and throughout the Eastern Seas, viz.:—

1. North Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
2. South Atlantic Ocean, 5s.
3. Anchorage at Gough's Island, 1s.
4. Bird's Islands and Duddington Rock, 1s.
- 5 and 6. Cape of Good Hope, two sheets, 8s.
7. Indian Ocean, 6s.
8. Arabian Sea and East Africa, 7s. 6d.
9. Hindoostan Coasts and Islands, 6s.
10. Bombay Harbour, 5s.
11. Goa Road and River, 6s.
12. Maldiva Islands and Channels, 2s.
13. Bay of Bengal, 5s.
14. Peninsula of India. East of Bengal Bay, 7s.
15. West Coast of Sumatra, 5s.
16. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, one sheet, 6s.
- 17, 18, and 19. Straits of Malacca and Singapore, three sheets, 15s.
20. Strait of Sunda, 5s.
21. Straits of Banca and Gaspar, 7s. 6d.
22. Caramata Passage and Borneo, West Coast, 6s.
23. Straits of Rhio, Durian, Lingin, and Singapore, 6s.
- 24 and 25. China Sea and Coasts adjacent, two sheets, 12s.
26. Canton River and Channels, 6s.
27. East Coast of China, 7s. 6d.
28. Bashee Islands, 2s.
- 29, 30, and 31. Eastern Passages to China, three sheets £1. 1s.
32. Passages through the Barrier Reefs, 2s.

THE INDIAN DIRECTORY; or, Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia and the interjacent Ports of Africa and South America, Compiled chiefly from Original Journals of the Honourable Company's Ships, and from the Observations and Remarks resulting from the Experience of Twenty-one Years in the Navigation of those Seas. By JAMES HORSBURGH, Esq., F.R.S., &c. Seventh Edition, 2 vols. 4to., cloth lettered, £4. 6s.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ENGRAVED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AN ATLAS of INDIA, on a scale of four miles to an inch. From Trigonometrical Surveys made for the purpose, being intended to form a complete Map of the whole of India, on a uniform plan, the Sheets being issued separately as they are completed, at 4s. each, or on cloth, in cases, 7s. each.

The following Sheets are published, viz.:—

4. Logur, Koomur River.
14. Attok, Peshawur, Jelalabad.
15. Kalabagh, Bannoo.
24. Bassein, Dumaun.
25. Bombay.
26. Junjeera, Ratnazeriah, Vizia-droog.
- 27 & 41. Goa, Dharwar, Belgaum.
38. Aungmabath, Nassik.
39. Poona.
40. Satara, Bejapoor, Meeruj.
41. Goa.
42. North Canara, Mysore, &c.
43. South Canara. Coorg, &c.
44. Part of Malabar.
46. Chamba, Lahoul.
47. Himalaya Mountains.
48. Dehra Doon, Sirhind, and Upper Doob.
49. Delhi, Meerut, &c.
50. Agra, Bhurtpoor, Jeypoor.
54. Nurnulla, Gwalghur.
55. Maiker, Jaulmuk, Bassein.
56. Nandaur, Kowlas, Beder.
57. Sholapore.
58. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Nizam's Dominions.
59. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Mysore Dominions.
60. Mysore Dominions.
61. Coimbatore, Neilgherry Hills, Malabar.
62. Travancore, Cochlin, Hindigul.
63. Tinnevely and Travancore.
65. Himalaya Mountains.
66. Gurhwa, Kumaon.
67. Moradabad, Bareilly.
68. Furruckabad, Etawah.
69. North Bundelcund.
70. South Bundelcund.
72. Nagpoor.
73. Wyragur, Chandah.
74. Nirmul, Mullaagoor.
75. Hyderabad.
76. Gintoor, Kurnool, &c.
77. Cuddapah, Nellore, &c.
78. Madras, Arcot, &c.
79. Salem, Trichinopoly.
80. Raminad, Tanjore.
81. Tuticorin.
87. Lucknow, Oudh.
88. Allahabad.
89. Rewah, part of Mirzapoor.
94. Rajahmundry, Elloor, Coringa.
95. Masulipatam, Mouths of the Kistna.
102. Khatmandu, Ghoreckpoor.
103. Ghazeepoor, Dinapore.
104. Shergotty, Palanow.
107. Ganjam, Goomsur.
108. Ganjam, part of Vizagapatam.
109. Part of Vizagapatam.
111. Nathpoor, Bhowareh.
112. Bhagalpoor, Purneah.
113. Soory, Raughur.
114. Midnapoor, Chabassa.
115. Cuttack, Balasore.
116. Chilka Lake, Pooree.
124. Lower Assam.
125. Sylhet.
129. Upper Assam.
130. Upper Assam.
131. Munnipoor.
138. North-East part of Assam.

••• A small India Sheet may be had GRATIS, on application.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

THE COURT CIRCULAR—the Leading Fashionable Journal—is published, price Fivepence, every Saturday Morning, by JOSEPH BAUTON, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE COURT CIRCULAR contains the Full and most Authentic Particulars respecting all Court News and the latest movements in the *beau monde*.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, though a Class Paper, varies its contents with Politics, Literature, Public Amusements, Tales, Essays, and Reviews of Books. Books for Review to be sent early in the week.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, since it has come under the New Management, has more than QUADRUPLD ITS SUBSCRIPTION LIST, which is rapidly increasing with every new number. It is, therefore, an excellent medium for Advertisements intended for the upper classes.

Published on the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th of each month.

THE HOME NEWS.

PRICE 6d.

A JOURNAL SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO INDIAN TOPICS AND THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

The HOME NEWS contains a Summary of the Principal Events of the Week—Parliamentary Intelligence, with Full Reports of all Indian Debates—East-India House Reports—Foreign Intelligence—Opinions of the Press—Literature—Law and Police Courts—Political, Clerical, and Miscellaneous News—Arrivals and Departures of Ships from and to the East—List of Passengers Outwards and Home—Army and Navy Promotions and Changes—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Commercial, &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year £1 4s. 0d.

Postage on 48 Numbers 0 4 0

HOME NEWS OFFICES, 55, Parliament-street; and 124, Bishopsgate-street.

Subscribers to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Agency, 24s. per annum in England, are entitled to receive the HOME NEWS free of cost, except for postage, in addition to the use of their Reading Rooms, &c.

ALLEN'S MAPS OF INDIA & CHINA.

MAP of INDIA; showing the British Territories subdivided into Collectories, and the position and boundary of each Native State; chiefly compiled from Trigonometrical Surveys, executed by order of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 6 in. high; 5 ft. 4 in. wide. £2; or, on cloth, in a case, £2. 12s. 6d.; or, with rollers and varnished, £3. 3s.

A GENERAL MAP of INDIA; compiled chiefly from Surveys executed by order of the Honourable East India Company, with the railways and telegraphs. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 3 in. wide; 5 ft. 4 in. high. £2; or, on cloth, in a case, £2. 12s. 6d.; or, with rollers and varnished, £3. 3s.

MAP of the ROUTES in INDIA; with Tables of Distances between the principal Towns and Military Stations. On one sheet—Size 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 9s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

In this map are given the whole of the military and civil stations, together with the principal towns, the villages being omitted, so as to make the stations more prominent. The colouring defines the boundaries of the three Presidencies and shows also the railways and telegraphs.

MAP of INDIA and CHINA, BURMAH, SIAM, the MALAY PENINSULA, and the EMPIRE of ANAM. On two sheets—Size, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; 3 ft. 4 in. high. 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

MAP of AFGHANISTAN, and the ADJACENT COUNTRIES. On one sheet—Size 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 9s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

MAP of CHINA, from the most Authentic Sources of Information. One large sheet—Size, 2 ft. 7 in. wide; 2 ft. 2 in. high. 8s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 11s.

A MAP of the WESTERN PROVINCES of HINDOOSTAN, the PUNJAB, CABOOL, SINDE, BHAWULPORE, &c., including all the States between Candahar and Allahabad. On four sheets—Size, 4 ft. 4 in. wide; 4 ft. 2 in. high. 30s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £2; rollers, and varnished, £2. 10s.

MAP of ARABIA, from all the most recent Authorities, by order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. Size, 3 ft. 3 in. high; 4 ft. 3 in. wide. On cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

HAND-BOOK to the MAPS of INDIA, giving the Latitude and Longitude of all places of note. By Major H. V. STEPHEN, late of Bengal Army Revenue Survey Department. In 18mo, bound, price 5s.

MAP of INDIA; from the most recent Authorities, showing the railways and telegraphs. On two sheets—Size, 2 ft. 10 in. wide; 3 ft. 3 in. high. 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1s. 1s.

MAP of the STEAM COMMUNICATION and OVERLAND ROUTES between ENGLAND, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA. In a case, 14s.; on rollers, and varnished, 18s.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AND GENERAL STEAM AGENCY, AND GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANTS. DISPOSED, and PASSAGES engaged to all parts of the world. Baggage collected and shipped. Insurances effected, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, and ADEN—Overland, 4th and 20th of every month.
BOMBAY and ADEN—Overland, 12th and 27th.
CHINA, SINGAPORE, and EASTERN SEAS—Overland, 4th and 20th.

AUSTRALIA and MAURITIUS—Overland, 20th.
INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA—Via Cape of Good Hope, per Clipper Ships, weekly.

Prospectuses, with through rate to 500 places, free on application.

G. W. WHEATLEY and Co. (late Waghorn), 150, Lendenhall-street, E.C.; CHAPLIN'S, Regent-circus, W., and 23, Regent-street, S.W.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month, and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Lendenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Port de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORSLEY, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 33, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS to or from INDIA.—The ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited) undertakes to CONVEY PARCELS between ENGLAND and the principal places in the INTERIOR of INDIA. The Company's vessels ply on the Ganges, between Calcutta and Allahabad; and on the Indus and Sutlej, between Kurachee, Moultan, and Ferozepore; taking goods also for the Upper Indus, in correspondence with the new line of the Punjab Government. The Company carries at through rates, by road and railway, as well as by river.—For tariff of charges apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Office, 2, Billiter-street London.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER. UNRIVALLED in EXTERMINATING Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protect Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

CORALIUM SILEX, an entirely new substance for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which will neither discolour nor decay, remaining firm in the mouth, from one to a complete set, without springs, wires, or any visible attachment. It gives the greatest support to all loose or tender teeth, and answers most perfectly the purposes of mastication and articulation. No painful operation required. Prepared only by Mr. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.H. the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Gloucester, the late Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France, &c. At home from eleven till four. No connection with any person in the same profession.—No. 64, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELEY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, &c., specially commended at the International Exhibition—Class XVII., No. 3,550. Single Teeth, from 5s.; Sets, from Five Guineas.—For the successful result and efficacy of their system, vide "Lancet."

EVERY MAN WHO IS "WIDE-AWAKE" will instantly make use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, when he finds that he ought to do something to improve the state of his health. Persons who are suffering from headache or indigestion, arising from constitutional inaction, biliary derangement, or over indulgence at the table, are particularly recommended to try Parr's Pills. They have never been known to fail in affording immediate relief. May be obtained of any medicine vendor, in boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d.; and in family packets, 11s. each.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The greatest and most useful invention of the day, AQUA AMARELLA.—Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and Co., Three King-court, Lombard-street, Perfumers to Her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Aqua Amarelli has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. Price one guinea per bottle.

NO MORE ERUPTIONS on the SKIN.—MOLLARD'S PERFUMED TOILET SULPHUR SOAP and CREAM, entirely free from any unpleasant smell, and are sovereign remedies against fever, local or chronic cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, pains in the joints, &c. The Cream possesses all the properties of the renowned Barège Waters for baths. Recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prospectus and testimonials sent on application.

Sold wholesale and retail by F. Newberry and Sons, 45, St. Paul's-churchyard; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; G. Jozeau, 49, Haymarket; T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard; P. A. Gerard, 399, Strand; Bannbridge and Pound, 60, Leather-lane; and at the Central Depot, 2, Rupert-street, Coventry-street, W.

CORYZINE.—This invaluable, non-sternutative POWDER, employed like Snuff, affords instantaneous relief in incipient cases of cold, Influenza or Coryza, the sense of suffocation with excessive secretion supervening, being in both cases effectually removed. To those subject to this distressing complaint it is confidently recommended as a sure remedy.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.; post free, 1s. 3d. and 3s. 1d. in stamps, by MARSHALL and MELLIN, English and Foreign Chemists, 16, Tielborne-street, opposite the County Fire Office, Regent-street.

THE BEAUTIES of the EAST.—All that can preserve and enhance the charms of woman, youth, and beauty.—Madame RACHEL begs leave to inform the nobility, aristocracy, and her lady patrons, that she has just received a costly consignment of ARABIAN PREPARATIONS, which render the hair, teeth, and complexion beautiful beyond comparison; and the choicest Arabian perfumes—the essence of which was presented in golden vases by the ladies of Paris to the Empress Eugénie, and have gained for her the patronage of royalty.—Can be selected at, or forwarded from, her Drawing-room Saloon, 47a, New Bond-street.

"INDIAN BAE" for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, &c. Imported by J. G. GOULD, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 198, Oxford-street, corner of Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

MR. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.
Price of a Single Truss—10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.
Postage 1s.
" Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.
Postage 1s. 6d.
" An Umbilical Truss—12s., and 52s. 6d.
Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT. ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c., &c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS (KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm disorders in Children and Adults has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. The Tablet is sweetly taken by children, and one to three given once or twice a week will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and sold in Tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Observe the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER is unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities. In bottles, 3s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. each. Curry and Multigrain Paste, in jars, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. each. Royal Combination Pickle in Bottles 2s. each

LIST OF CONDIMENTS, &c., Prepared by PAYNE, and Co., at the Belaire Bungalow, Calcutta.

Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
Pindaree Chutnee 1s. 6d. & 3s.	Tamarind Fish ... 2s. 6d. & 5s.	Bengal Club ... 1s. 6d.	Balachow ... 1s. 6d.
Green Mango ... 1s. 6d. & 3s.	Genuine Cayenne 1s. and 2s.	Cashmere ... 1s. 6d. & 3s.	Nepaul Pepper ... 1s.
Lucknow (sweet) ... 1s. 6d.	Guava Jelly ... 2s. 6d. & 5s.	Curry Sauce ... 1s. 6d.	Preserved Mangoes 2s. & 2s. 6d.
Tap ... 1s. 6d.	Do. Jamaica	Pickled Limes ... 1s. 6d.	Ginger ... from 3s. 6d.
Pickled Mangoes 2s. 6d. & 5s.	Do. Chinese	Essence of Chillies 1s. 9d.	Ginger ... Jar 6s. and 10s.
Genuine Arrowroot, 1 lb. tins, 2s.; 7 lb. tins, 10s. 6d. each.			

PAYNE and Co., Foreign Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, and Importers of Indian Delicacies, 328, Regent-street, and 46, Mortimer-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic.

Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger and Camomile.

GINGER has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine, and, combined with camomile, it is the most efficient stomachic tonic known, for while the ginger relieves the stomach from distension and flatulency, arising from impaired digestion, the camomile strengthens the coats of the stomach, and by that means gives it a healthy and invigorating tone. So highly concentrated is this preparation, it is unimpaired by age or climate, and well adapted for exportation. In Gout, Spasms, Dysentery, Cholera, or those complaints incidental to tropical climates, it is invaluable, as in numerous cases a dose or two has checked and frequently cured most alarming attacks. No family should be without it. Sold in half-pints, quarter-pints, and one-eighth pints.

Agreeable Sedlitz Powder, in one bottle, protected by a case, with measure and spoon included. The advantage of this preparation is the perfect combination of the solid ingredients of the Sedlitz Spring in one compound powder.

It is very cooling and refreshing, well adapted for exportation, or travellers by land or sea.

Aromatic Tincture of Quinine.—For the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria.

No person exposed to the influence or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for it taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria.—Sold in vials, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Zeeant-street, London, W.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND,

this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

PRITCHARD'S DANDELION, CAMO-

MILE, RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS.—This peculiar preparation of Dandelion acts particularly on the liver, thus avoiding the use of mercurials, and will be found invaluable to patients suffering from a sluggish state of that organ, or who have resided in India or other hot climates; whilst the well known stomachic efficacy of camomile, rhubarb, and ginger, renders these pills the most happy combination possible; and as many are at a loss for a safe remedy they will find this medicine a great convenience, which may be resorted to by all persons at any age, under any circumstances, and without the least inconvenience.

Prepared by W. Pritchard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London, in bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNE-

SIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

It is prepared in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

TWOFOLD EXTRAORDINARY CURE

EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Mr. J. Webb, Boot and Shoemaker, Chapel-street, Cheshire, Ireland, writes under date Jan. 10, 1863, that he had been afflicted for seventeen years with a most dreadful asthmatic cough and shortness of breath, and latterly was also subject to benumbed sensations in his limbs, attended with heavy drowsy feelings, which threatened an apoplectic fit. In alarm he consulted the most skillful of the profession within many miles of his residence without avail, and fruitlessly used every means recommended by friends till he heard of the repute of Holloway's remedies, and resolved, with death staring him in the face, to give them a trial. They immediately relieved him, and ultimately cured him.

In two vols. 8vo, with Chromo-Lithographic Illustrations, price 26s.,

THE POLISH CAPTIVITY:

An Account of the present Position and Prospects of the Poles in the Kingdom of Poland, and in the Polish Provinces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Author of "Russians at Home."

"A portion of this book on Poland by Mr. Sutherland Edwards has already appeared in our columns, though apparently such a small portion that it is substantially a new as well as a highly opportune production."—*The Times*, April 2, 1863.

"Mr. Sutherland Edwards not only understands his subject, but what is far more important and uncommon, his readers. He tells his audience precisely the facts which they are desirous to know. The 'Polish Captivity' is full of light but suggestive sketches, *pièces justificatives* of historic value, national songs and stories, descriptions of Polish towns, Polish notabilities, and Polish women, and is, besides, a book an English lady might read with twice the ease of Mr. Trollope's latest novel."—*Spectator*, March 28, 1863.

"The book in which Mr. Sutherland Edwards has depicted the 'Polish Captivity' would have been valuable at any time, but the opportuneness of its arrival so enhances its merits, that it is certain to command a greater than ordinary success. It is a subject which few writers are competent to deal with, but Mr. Edwards possesses special qualifications for the task. Personal experience has made him well acquainted with Poland and the Poles; the interest he takes in their fortunes has led him to study the question of their wrongs with zeal and assiduity, and his acquaintance with Slavonic languages

enables him to make use of stores of information which are unserviceable to the ordinary student. Consequently, he is entitled to speak with authority, and his opinions on the condition, feelings, and prospects of the various nations which he describes deserve a very different hearing from that which we should give to the crude theories formed by a careless traveller passing hastily through an unfamiliar land."—*London Review*, March 28, 1863.

"Mr. Sutherland Edwards visited Poland in the interval between the Warsaw massacre and the breaking out of the insurrection. What he saw he has described simply, but forcibly. Few English writers are so likely as he to form a correct judgment on any matter connected with Russia or Poland. His acquaintance with each of these countries, its people, its language, and its literature, gives him advantages which few other travellers possess. In wandering with him about the streets of Warsaw, we feel that we are in the hands of a trustworthy guide, one who can tell us what the people are chattering about, and who can explain the written mysteries which, under the veil of an unknown tongue, elude our baffled eyes. Mr. Edwards's book will be read with deep interest. It is well written, and the narratives are well constructed."—*Athenæum*, March 21, 1863.

London: W. H. ALLEN and CO., No. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo, cloth lettered, price £1. 12s.,

THE NATIONALITIES OF EUROPE.

By DR. R. G. LATHAM.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY CHANDELIERS,

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Porcelain, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,

WALL LIGHTS, & LUSTRES, FOR GAS & CANDLES, TABLE GLASS, &c.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £2.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

BIRMINGHAM—Manufacture and Show Rooms, Broad-street.

Established 1807.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

AT

DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.

DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.

DEANE'S—Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.

DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.

DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.

DEANE'S—Brazed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Lysell's and other patent improvements.

DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.

DEANE'S—Moderator and Kock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.

DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three light glass from 63s.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.

DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.

DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.

DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitchen-cases, Ranges, &c.

DEANE'S—Coffers and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns, French and English.

DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.

DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong, and serviceable.

DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.

DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manufactured on their own premises, and of the very best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE AND CO. (Opening to the Monument), LONDON-BRIDGE.

LONDON:—Printed by RICHARD KINDEY, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES FRANKS ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.—April 21, 1863.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.

Class VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 1/4, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS,
Corner of Spring-gardens.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas; also single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells, Geol. great Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammers, all the recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.

Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. TENNANT, at 149, Strand, W.C.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Sold at 20, Hutton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the PUNKAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM ~~£2~~ 2s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

H. & J. GARDNER,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS

(Four Doors from Trafalgar-square).

ESTABLISHED 1752.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 579.]

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	357
BENGAL:—	
Indian Gossip	358
Native Pinnacles	359
The Bengal Military Fund	359
The Bengal Artillery Purchasing-out Fund	360
The Income-tax	360
Port Canning and its Railway	360
Miscellaneous	361
Shipping and Commercial	362
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	363
Shipping and Commercial	363
BOMBAY:—	
The Bank of Kurrachee	363
High Court Salaries at Bombay and Madras	364
Miscellaneous	364
CHINA	365
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	365
DOMESTIC	379
OFFICIAL PAPERS	370
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Great Southern of India Railway Company	371
Coal-Mines in India	371
Sale of Waste Lands in India	371
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT	372
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	372
Shipping and Domestic	373
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	373
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	373

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	March 23	Burmah (Rangoon)	March 14
Madras	" 29	Bombay	" 28
Agra	" 21	Ceylon	" 30
China (Hong Kong)	March 15.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding

2 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.;

under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under

2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s.

Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz.

2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each

—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz.

or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of

Suez, the charge is 2d. whatever the weight of the newspaper

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and

not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional

1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to China, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton.
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 2 oz. 4s. 6d. | 3 oz. 6s. 6d.

Via Marseilles.
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 1 oz. 3s. 6d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief are still pursuing their respective political and military progresses, in spite of the increasing heat of the weather.

Sir William Mansfield left Bombay on the 11th of March for Poona and Mahabeshwur, to inspect the troops there. The headquarters of the army will be removed to the latter station on his arrival.

From Central Asia we have no very late news of importance. There was no immediate prospect of a termination of the strife at Herat. One sharp engagement had ended adversely to the besiegers. The Ameer is said to be in a very bad state of health.

The officers of the Bengal army have started the question of whether they are obliged to continue their subscriptions to the Military Fund. It was referred to the Government of India, and the Government of India has referred it to the Secretary of State for India, who, it is argued in India, will probably take advantage of it in support of his scheme of abolition and absorption of whatever capital stands to the credit of the Fund in the Indian accounts.

Ceylon and Madras commemorated the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, but strangely enough no notice was taken of the event by the Bengal Government—not even a public holiday was given; and yet it was just the sort of occasion on which the natives of India would have joined their British fellow-subjects in a brilliant demonstration of goodwill towards their future sovereign.

The large native town of Gnyoungtoon (Yandoon) in Burmah has been destroyed by a fire which originated in the burning down of jungle in the neighborhood.

It appears that about £40,000 have been remitted to England for the Lancashire Relief Fund, and the Indian press expresses an opinion that it is time to draw the Indian subscription to a close, "the funds of the different committees at home being now ample." This is a sad mistake, for the very day on which we read this statement from India is the Legislature to be moved to assist public benevolence. After a large province of the empire has been sustained by voluntary contributions for half a year, our suffering fellow countrymen are as ill off as ever. Half a million of honest people willing to work have been for six months on workhouse or prison diet, and they are yet without the hope of "fair pay for fair work."

The rate of exchange for bills to be drawn

in repayment of advances to be made by the several Governments in India for the service of the Royal Navy and for the public service in China in the official year 1863-64 has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at 2s. the rupee. The same rate to be observed in respect of officers' family remittances.

The 91st Foot has been transferred from the Madras to the Bengal Presidency.

Rajah Sir James Brooke has returned to the East, and has resumed his post at Borneo as head of the Government. The Rajah's kingdom is said to be in a flourishing condition.

Commanding officers of the new Artillery Brigade formed in India are required to report home to the Horse Guards, and immediately, all casualties amongst artillery officers, giving the date, place, and cause of each casualty. The death of any officer in Europe is in like manner to be reported to the Horse Guards, instead of to the Presidency to which he belonged. Thus the deceased officer's corps will gain the advantage of the promotion much sooner than under the existing arrangement, whilst by all promotions being carried out in one office all doubts and difficulties will, it is expected, after the first start of the new system, be done away with.

The most interesting of late events in Calcutta was the annual commemoration of the University there. Six Hindu students have obtained a degree of Master of Arts, and one the degree of Doctor of Medicine. There were also twenty-five Bachelors of Law, and a few Bachelors of Art. The vice-chancellor, Mr. Erskine, delivered an address which is said to be not unworthy of the grandson of Sir James Mackintosh in grave thought and elegance of expression, though it was not remarkable for energy or fire, and was given in so low a tone of voice that comparatively few in the assembly heard it. Very great complaints are made that on so interesting an occasion the ceremony was not made more imposing. We gave a condensed account of this affair in our last number.

Mr. John Dalziel, eighteen years police magistrate of Colombo, is now on his way to England. He was once in his youth in the British army, and served under Wellington at Waterloo.

Justice is rather severe on the youthful at Ceylon. A native lad having been convicted of an assault on some person, the boy was sentenced by Mr. Justice Thompson to one hundred lashes. The Governor, fearing perhaps that such a punishment might prove fatal, remitted the sentence.

Our home obituary records the death at

St. Malo, France, on April 16, of Colonel James Fagan, at the advanced age of seventy-five. He was for some time Adjutant-General of the Bengal army, with whom he was extremely popular. He was a fine specimen of a true Irish gentleman, at once frank and courteous.

The plague of locusts in Scinde and the Punjab has reached a terrible extreme. The Government has been induced to bribe the villagers to bury large bagsful of eggs, of which each female locust is said to lay about a hundred on the long spikes of the acacia. The eggs adhere together like the grains of an ear of corn.

The cash balances in India have really reached about twenty millions sterling. There is a great rise in Government securities; the Four per Cents. are already at par. The press of India, which was once unanimous in its support of the income-tax, is now earnest in favour of its abolition.

The plan of giving "cattle shows" in the Madras Presidency appears to answer. The Governor of Madras's prize, a gold ring, was delivered to the successful competitor at the cattle show of 1863, held in Vellore in January, when other prizes were distributed. "The much coveted prize (writes Mr. Dykes, collector of Nellore, to the Board of Revenue) has, I believe, passed into the hands of a native landholder and breeder of stock, likely to show himself worthy of the honour." Mr. Dykes recommends a persistence in the prize system. The amount of prizes sanctioned for the show of 1863 was Rs. 1,250. The prizes were distributed under the direction of Lieutenants Smalley and Nighmoor.

The claims of the owners, captain, and crew of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Colombo*, as salvors of the ship *Fort George*, have been adjudicated in the High Court of Calcutta. On the 8th of October last the *Fort George* was found by the *Colombo* in the Bay of Bengal, totally dismasted. Rs. 50,000 were awarded to the salvors, of which Rs. 7,500 were to be apportioned to Captain Farquhar, of the *Colombo*, as an acknowledgment of his sagacity and promptitude. The owners are to receive Rs. 35,000, and the officers and crew Rs. 7,500 to be distributed amongst them in proportion to their wages. The salvors were granted their costs.

Three Europeans have lately been tried in Calcutta for causing the death of natives.

Mr. Benjamin Hallyar, an officer on one of the Indian railways, has been tried in the High Court of Calcutta on a charge of having caused grievous bodily harm to Mertal Kurregur, by throwing a brick so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life. Under the old law he would have been tried for manslaughter. It appears that he was talking angrily with a locomotive clerk, and, hoisting a brick in his hand for some time, when with a sudden jerked it away amongst some coal whom he and the clerk were quar-

relled. The brick struck one of them, Mertal Kurregur, behind the ear. The man fell down insensible. Mr. Hallyar immediately ran to the poor fellow, bathed his head with cold water, and exhibited the greatest anxiety and distress. The coolie died some days after of inflammation of the brain. As Mr. Hallyar bore a good character as a quiet, humane, and well-conducted young man, the jury took a favourable view of the case, and pronounced

him not guilty; and, certainly, he was not guilty of actual murder, but he was decidedly guilty of what he was charged with—namely, "having caused grievous bodily hurt by throwing a brick rashly and negligently, so as to endanger human life." As the late Mertal Kurregur was the only son and only support of his mother, the judge recommended Mr. Hallyar to make some provision for her, and Mr. Hallyar expressed his willingness to act on his lordship's advice. Mr. Hallyar got off pretty easily, but his countrymen, William Hardy and Peter Kelly, were not so fortunate. The latter, an artilleryman, threw a brick at a native of the name of Peeroo Metter. The brick struck the man on the head, and killed him. William Hardy, a police inspector, struck a Mahomedan, Mahomed Hossein Khan, with his clenched fist. The poor man groaned three times, and then died almost immediately. Peter Kelly was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and William Hardy to one year's rigorous imprisonment. These cases ought to teach young Englishmen fresh from home that it is dangerous to deal too roughly with the feeble native of Bengal.

Several vacancies have lately occurred in the Correspondence Departments of the Home Establishment of the Secretary of State for India by the death of C. F. Shepherd, Esq., the retirement of W. H. Batten, Esq., and the resignation of J. R. McInnes, Esq.

On the recommendation of Captain Taylor, the officiating consulting engineer to Government, special trains for the Post-office mails are to be abolished on the Bengal portion of the East Indian Railway, their use having proved a source of inconvenience and danger—on single lines more especially. The Government inform the Director-General of the Post-office in India "that it seems to be quite within his power to have the regular Calcutta mail brought down by the Agra day passenger train in time for despatch by the six A.M. train from Benares. If the sorting at Benares were dispensed with, either by establishing sorting carriages or by ordering the Calcutta mail to be made up separately at all stations, three hours would be saved, and the time between Allahabad and Benares reduced."

The Bank of Madras raised its rate of discount one per cent. on the 24th ult., and also increased its rates of advance on Government securities.

Earl de Grey and Ripon, the new War Minister, having served in the Indian office as an Under-Secretary of State, the experience he there gained has, it is believed, occasioned predilection on behalf of Indian interests.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Col. James Fagan, Bengal army, at St. Servan's, near St. Malo, France, April 16, aged 75.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Galway, Mr. Matthias, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Bretting, Rev. F. Fomminger, Mr. A. C. Macrae, Mr. C. W. Macrae, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. C. T. Buckland, Mr. B. Rees, Mrs. Dailing, Mrs. G. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill and child, Lieut. Dunvers, Maj. Thomas, Maj. Manleyver, Mr. Warren, Mr. Moran. From MADRAS.—Mr. Hennessy. From HONG KONG.—Capt. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Stokes, Mr. How, Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Watson. From ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. and Mrs. McNeil and child, Mrs. Bruce. From MALTA.—Commr. Fairfax, Mr. McGregor, Mr. F. Lambert, Rev. I. Preston and wife.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon, May 1st.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Groves and two children, Mr. and two Misses Lazarus, Dr. Wilson, Lieut. Osborn, Mr. Warneford, Mrs. Reid and child, Mr. Skinner and four children, Mr. Briggs and wife, Lieut. Young, Capt. Bruce, Capt. and Mrs. Forde and two children, Lieut. Kitson, Mrs. Keely, Dr. J. Morse, Lieut. Smith, Mrs. Whitall and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Nightingale and child, Capt. Winsor, Dr. Guise, Lieut. R. Clarke, Mr. Corrie, Col. Brazier. From HONG KONG.—Capt. Burton, Lieut. Walcott, Lieut. Gardner, Mr. W. Masler, Asst. Surg. Maher, Capt. G. Roberts, Capt. Haslewood, Lieut. Col. Thomas, Capt. R. Carris. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and two children, Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Fenwick, Mr. and Miss Jones, Mr. Stewart, Dr. Babinoton, R.N., Lieut. Crawford, From BOMBAY.—Maj. and Mrs. Smith. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Cohen, Mr. McGregor. From Ceylon.—Dr. and Miss Shipton, Mr. De Livera, Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel and four children, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Oliver.

BENGAL.

INDIAN GOSSIP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Little Pedlington was for upwards of three whole days in a state of stony bewilderment after the guns of Fort William had announced Mr. Drummond's promotion to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces. Gossips say that when the Viceroy was asked by some one why he had passed over Mr. Muir, his lordship stared and replied: "Why, I have not the honour of the gentleman's acquaintance." The reason of Mr. Harington's refusal to accept the proffered post was undoubtedly his failing health. It was rather amusing to read in the up-country papers of his arrival at such or such a station, while all the time he was confined to his house in Calcutta. The appointment of Mr. Lushington to the Financial Secretariat is easily explained. While Sir Charles Trevelyan wanted only a "dummie," Mr. Beadon required the assistance of really a clever man, and Mr. Eden, with all his faults and prejudices, is certainly that, which Mr. Lushington, with all his well meaningness, as certainly is not. So, shuffle hands—quick—presto—and lo! the Financial Minister and the Lieutenant-governor have each the man he wants. Sir Charles is steadily committing suicide by overwork. Late at night and early in the morning he is at his desk, reading, revising, and checking everything, and cutting down the expenses in every department to a point below the absolute requirements in such a climate. Indeed, it has been happily said of him that he is afflicted with a financial kleptomania, and is never so happy as when he can prig a Keranee or pocket a Baboo. Just now everybody is asking what will he do with the surplus, and it is tolerably certain that income will exceed expenditure by very nearly two millions sterling. The most popular thing he could do would be to abolish the Income-tax, but I fear there is very little chance of any such luck. Four per Cents. on Friday last reached high-water mark, and were actually quoted at par, showing the sound and healthy state of the money market, and consequently of trade in general. Cash Balances, too, actually amount to 19½ millions, and even the natives admit that this statement is perfectly credible.

Colonel Burney, though earnestly pressed by Colonel Willis to compromise the Dinapore scandal, has wisely resolved to force his traducer either to prove or to eat his own words. The general opinion is that Captain Eyre will lose his commission, as no one believes that he actually did threaten his brigadier with personal chastisement. The whole affair is an illustration of the old proverb touching too much familiarity. The Brigadier and Mrs. Willis were on the most intimate terms, like father and daughter. He used to take her out in his carriage, and send her little presents from his farm and garden, and, in short, acted in the kindest manner towards her. But, unfortunately, he seems to have been in the habit of perpetually firing off little "chits" to the lady, too frankly expressing his opinion on everybody and everything. Out of this rose a misunderstanding which I need not explain, and then this Captain Eyre officiously intruded himself, and stated things which he cannot substantiate. The conduct of the Commander-in-chief has been greatly blamed for accepting an *ex parte* statement without listening to the other side, and will probably look rather small when it is proved in Court that he has done Colonel Burney a cruel wrong. His Excellency, however, is tolerably callous in such matters, and it is said that when he received his wiggling from the Horse Guards about his famous Minute on the Smales case, he only remarked, "Tut, tut! By George, this is too bad. There's George drunk again, as usual." In all probability he said nothing of the kind, but the anecdote shows what is the opinion entertained of him in the army generally. By the way, his Excellency had another fall from his horse the other day at Meerut, but as he alighted on his head he was none the worse for it. Colonel

Tombs tumbled off directly afterwards, and was appointed to the command at Agra.

It is said in "well-informed circles" that the seat of Government will positively be removed to Allahabad, or Agra, as soon as the line of railway is open from Bombay. The proposed public offices are accordingly stopped, or rather, they have not been begun, and the post-office is to be built only to satisfy local, not imperial wants. There can be little doubt, moreover, that Bombay will become the commercial capital of India, though Calcutta must ever remain one of the most important seaports in the world. The port dues, however, are at present very much too high, and great complaints are made as to the detention of ships in the river, and the consequent demoralization of the sailors. Two plans have been suggested as likely to remedy this evil. The one is to construct docks at Ishapore—the Government dockyard being offered for £10,000—with sailors' homes, and an organisation of unloading porters, &c., &c.; an additional capital of £5,000 is all that is required, and there is some talk of raising this by a limited liability company. The other, and more feasible, project—upon which Sir Charles Trevelyan is supposed to look not unfavourably—is due to Mr. William Grant, the well-known merchant, and comprises a line of wharves, with goods' sheds at intervals. By this means, twenty-three acres of pestilential mud would be utilised, boat accidents would be avoided, ships would be quickly loaded and unloaded, and the beauty, as well as the sanitary condition, of the port greatly improved.

Even the upper official class is beginning to recognize the existence of such a thing as public opinion in this country. The Legislative Council of Bengal has actually invited the inhabitants of Calcutta to attend two special meetings of the Select Committee appointed to examine the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Bill, and to offer such useful suggestions as may occur to their local knowledge and practical experience of the conservancy wants of Calcutta. Much necessarily depends upon the chairman. The most influential and enlightened men appear disposed to leave the nomination of that officer to the Government, to avoid the petty intrigues and vexatious canvassing certain to ensue if it be left to a majority of the justices of the peace. If this be the case, Calcutta is rather premature in demanding the privilege of self-government.

While Municipal regulations are occupying the attention of prosaic men, a far more momentous question is mooted among the fair leaders of the fashion. It is proposed to do away with morning calls, and to have "Evenings at Home" instead, at which only gentlemen will attend. Six ladies of good position have decided upon making the experiment, which is certain to be followed by both the sensible and silly—by the former because it is really a good arrangement, and by the latter because Lady This or Mrs. That has set the example.

The 10th passed over without a single public demonstration of any kind, with the exception of a military parade in the morning. But we wish the Prince and Princess all happiness, "for a' that and a' that."

NATIVE PILGRIMAGES.

The pilgrimage of the Maharajah of Jeypore to the City of Palaces to the famous shrine of Juggernaut, is not perhaps an extraordinary event in itself, as Maharajahs and Zemindars frequently perform similar pilgrimages; yet it awakens trains of thought which are at least interesting, if they are not altogether new. We reflect upon the religious element which leads all classes, from the poorest ryot to the wealthiest millionaire, to undertake such pilgrimages; the revulsion of thought which follows the first practical experience of the railway, the steamer, and a European city; and the permanent effect which such novel scenes cannot fail to impress upon minds hitherto confined within the little sphere of a native court and zenana. To such a visit to the European world must be as strange and exciting as a visit to the stars would be to

ourselves. Pilgrimages, or rather the impulse which induces men to perform pilgrimages, is common to all nations in certain phases of their development. It is natural that men should take a delight in visiting spots which have been rendered famous in their national or religious history, which were erewhile the scenes of the exploits of ancient heroes or teachings of ancient sages; and when these spots have been further consecrated by pious acts and traditional miracles, and when men are taught that such pilgrimages are pleasing to God, and will atone for sin, the passion becomes all-powerful, and only weakens as the national faith decays. The Jew still climbs the hallowed heights of Zion and Moriah, and recalls the ancient glories of the old temple to Jehovah. The Mussulman, though twelve centuries have passed away since the death of his prophet, still pays a reverential and superstitious pilgrimage to the shrine of the founder of his religion. Even the Christian of the nineteenth century, though the childish ignorance and besotted credulity of the middle ages have passed away, still feels that he is treading on holy ground as he wanders through the garden of Gethsemane to the Mount of Olives, or gazes with solemn thoughts on the waters of the Lake Genesareth. But the Hindoo pilgrimages involve conditions, which, in their elements, may resemble these, but which, in their manifestations, are widely different, and excite many thoughts which seem to add a new chapter to the history of man. It is a melancholy but an over-true reflection that religious festivals, based as they are upon the ignorance and credulity of the masses, are invariably accompanied by vice, or, to speak more plainly, by that keen relish for sensual enjoyments which can only be controlled by reason, or moral and religious principles strengthened by the reason. The Martin Marprelates, who exposed the shameless immorality of pilgrims to Canterbury and elsewhere, and even the Puritans of two and three centuries ago, who made war upon such festivals as those of Christmas and Easter, were all perhaps justified by the disorders which prevailed in ages when religious faith was most powerful, and which have since then only been suppressed by the advancing spirit of the age. But we are not about to indulge in a tirade against the Hindoo religion, because the immorality which prevails at pilgrimages to Juggernaut or elsewhere, springs not from idolatrous faith or idolatrous worship, but from their downright ignorance and superstition, such as prevailed in the benighted spots of Europe in the old time. Princes, zemindars, and earnest devotees, may indeed visit such spots and return uncontaminated; but that is because they do not expose themselves or their families to the temptations of the place. But our object is simply to indicate the good which may result from pilgrimages, and the impetus which might be given to that good to enable it to overcome the evil. The pilgrimage of the Maharajah of Jeypore to Juggernaut, like the pilgrimages of princes and wealthy zemindars generally, will doubtless consist in the usual number of bathtings and other ceremonies, the offerings to Juggernaut and his priests, the recitation of prayers and hymns, and certain performances of a doubtful character, which are excused on the score of being mysteries. And, of course, the Maharajah will return to Jeypore with the satisfaction, arising from having fulfilled what is believed to be a religious duty, which washes away his own sins and those of his ancestors. A generation or two ago this would be the only result; but now a-days may we not hope that the wonders of the railway and the telegraph, the steamers and ships ploughing the sacred waters of the Ganges, the sight of a European city lit by gas, and exhibiting other wonders which need not be indicated, have excited new thoughts and new desires for knowledge? We believe such to be the case, and we would hope, too, that the day is not far distant when such visits to Calcutta may be more frequent, and leave deeper and still more salutary impressions upon the native mind than they can do even now.—*Englishman*, March 22.

THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

Acting upon the instructions received from the Secretary of State for India, the Government here placed itself, through Major Burne, of the Military Secretariat, in communication with the managing directors of the Military and Orphan Funds of the Bengal army, desiring that the latter would submit a statement of the financial condition of those institutions; and would, moreover, favour the Government with their views as to the system of management which it would be advisable to adopt for the future, when the funds shall have virtually passed from the possession of what once was the Bengal army into that of the British Government. It must first be observed that no order has been, or could be, issued by Sir Charles Wood, or any one else, for the transfer of the charitable funds in question from their proper owners and supporters to the Government; and that the action of the said Government to effect that end is taken in the shape of a proposal, which can be accepted or declined, as shall seem best to the officers of the late Bengal army. We may also remark that the expression of the wish of "the army" in these important matters is, to the Secretary of State for India, a new element in the settlement of difficult questions such as that now before us, seeing that the British army never had any such independent charitable institutions as the Indian funds, governed by the officers of the Indian armies. All else connected with the late Company's armies Sir Charles Wood has rough-handled—abolished, changed, amalgamated, and swept away, pretty much as he liked; but the charitable funds he dared not touch arbitrarily, as they are protected by the civil law, and in no way subject to governmental power or military orders. The consequence is that on this occasion Sir Charles Wood is obliged to come forward with civil proposals, instead of dictatorial commands; and we hope that the managements of the funds will take all due advantage of the equal ground upon which they stand, and see well and carefully to the interests of the institutions committed to their care before sanctioning and effecting the final transfer. Thanks to recent careful and conscientious management, the Military and Orphan Funds are now in a very prosperous condition, and, consequently, the directors have been able to represent that, according to the most accurate calculations that can be made by the actuary, if the Government now take over these institutions as they stand, with their capital, subscription lists, property, future liabilities, &c., it will not be put to any expense by the Military Fund for the next seventeen years; whilst, in the case of the Orphan Fund, so valuable is the property belonging to it that the Government will, by taking it over in a similar manner, be a positive gainer to a very large amount. So far for the condition of the funds; now as to the propositions for their future management. The most eligible plan, in our opinion, is to form a mixed management, partly composed of its present element, officers of the Bengal army, and partly of nominees of the Government, so as to provide that the interest of the two contracting parties in the transfer shall be hereafter safely guarded. To this mixed management it is, as regards the above proposition, intended to attach a secretary and office establishment, retaining those now in office should it suit their views to remain. The other proposition as to the future management of these funds is to make the whole thing over to the Government, to abolish all army management and interference, dismiss the secretary and office establishment, and let the Government carry on the accounts and the work of the funds in the general treasury, or in any other office of its finance or account departments. This latter proposition is, in our opinion, most faulty and dangerous; and we would seriously advise the officers of the late Bengal army—to whom, of course, these propositions, and any others that may be made, will be submitted—on no account to surrender a fair share in the management of their funds for the future, or they will certainly, when too late, regret having done so. The subscribers to these funds should never

lose sight of the fact, that, looking to the present and the probable future of these institutions, it is their interests, and those of their wives and children, which will have to be jealously looked after, whilst those of the Government will be comparatively safe and assured; and they should on no account enter into any compact for the transfer of their funds to the Government, which shall not have, as one of its main conditions, a prolonged action of their body in the management, for very many years to come. We hope that when the voting papers with reference to the all-important matters here noticed shall be circulated to the officers of the late Bengal army, they will think over them, and record their wishes with more seriousness and care than used to be the case as regards these matters in days gone by.—*Englishman*, March 19.

THE BENGAL ARTILLERY PURCHASING-OUT FUND.

When, in the middle of the year 1861, the Bengal Artillery Purchasing-out Fund was reconstituted and reorganised, to meet the changes induced by the amalgamation in that branch of the service, we were favoured with a copy of a *brochure* containing a plan of the arrangements and rules which were to govern and support the remodelled institution, and keep it in working order and full action, as assumed by the writer of the pamphlet, for the next thirty years, or more. The pamphlet was, of course, sent to us for editorial comment and opinion, which accordingly we gave at the time, to the effect that, whilst wishing all benefit to the interests, and all rapidity to the promotion, of the gallant body of officers concerned, we could not, at the same time, see how the Artillery fund could, in the face of service out of India, and English pay, be maintained as proposed; and we foretold that it could not be long sustained in steady vital action. Our judgment was questioned, and our opinion attempted to be invalidated, both in personal interviews and through our correspondence columns; but as it was assumed that those who differed with us could not be proved right, and we could not be proved wrong, for several years to come, the matter dropped and was left to the settlement of time and experience. Contrary to what was expected, the years which were to settle the question have been turned into months, and the little experience that has been had of the intended working of the artillery fund has, we fear, unmistakably demonstrated the correctness of our views. Even before a single troop or battery of artillery has left India and gone on English pay and allowances, the artillery fund has shown evident signs of deficient vitality, and, indeed, of total failure at no very distant date. One lieutenant-colonel of the artillery has just retired under a guarantee of the bonus at the rate assigned him by the rules of the fund, but he has not as yet, we believe, received a rupee from the regiment; another lieutenant-colonel who had sent in his papers to retire, in expectation of the bonus, is now about to withdraw them and remain in the service; and a third, who was also about to retire and go home to England, tempted by a similar inducement, is going home on medical certificate, and remains in the artillery regiment. The fact is that, even without service out of India and English pay and allowances, there is a want of that unanimity amongst the artillery officers as regards the fund; and if this be the case now, what will be the state of affairs when the immense force of artillery now serving in India shall be dispersed all over the globe, from Woolwich to Hong Kong, from Newfoundland to Australia? This want of unanimity can only arise from strong doubts as to the stability and efficient working of the artillery fund; for in the old fund, before the mutiny, the amalgamation, and the "royalising," there was no slackness in subscribing, the exceptions to the general practice of doing so were exceedingly few; any officer desirous of retiring and giving promotion was quite willing to go on the regimental guarantee, and perfectly safe in so doing. Times are changed; they will be still more changed when service out of India and English pay come to be tried; and

the junior lieutenant of artillery who was, by the rules of the new fund, to retire and receive back more than all he gave, and more, some thirty years hence, will touch his bonus about the same time as Macaulay's plagiarized New Zealander sits yawning on London-bridge and contemplates the ruins of St. Paul's.—*Englishman*, March 12.

THE INCOME-TAX.

The Calcutta newspapers are unanimous as to the desirability of abolishing the Income-tax, and as regards the oppressive character of that levy, even the *Englishman*, who a short time back, in the "interests of commerce," was as anxious as the *Friend of India* that the tax should be retained, now denounces it. We have throughout been consistently opposed to the tax, and it is therefore not a little gratifying to us to now witness those who took directly opposite views so signally convinced that they were in the wrong. The recantation is, however, of little worth. Anything which at this eleventh hour the journals can have to say about the Income-tax is of trifling import. It must ere this have been settled whether the tax is to cease or not. Sir C. Trevelyan must now be in a position to decide whether or not it can be done without. The accounts for 1862-63 are made up, and they must afford ample data for a conclusive finding. We are without official inspiration to guide us, but we are nevertheless inclined to deem the probabilities in favour of a total abolition of the tax. Financially the Act has been, and is, a failure. But though it has failed to bring in the estimated amount of money, it has not failed to cause a degree of exasperating oppression that the Government should not lose a day in closing the sources of. The Act in the Mofussil districts has been made an engine of oppression to a degree that few beside the unfortunate sufferers have any idea of. It has been levied from parties who never should have been assessed, while numbers intended to be relieved by Mr. Laing's Act are still forced to pay. It has done the Government of India more injury in the estimation of the mass of its subjects than all the other regulations and Acts issued or passed by it. It is about the first law ever passed by the Indian Government which directly takes money out of the pocket of the native subject. This alone, were the tax assessed and collected by men as honest as ever trod the surface of the world, would cause it to be hateful to the masses. The theory that Government should carry on the business of the State with the land tax and sundry sayer and excise collections is as old as the country itself. No former Government, Hindu or Moghul, ever attempted to draw money from the people by means of direct taxation, that the people did not rebel if at all in a position to resist with a shadow of success. Similarly would the masses of India be now found resisting in arms the levy of an Income-tax, but that the misery, the recent rebellion entailed, has taught them the present raj is too strong to be overthrown. Where dense ignorance prevented this salutary conviction from penetrating there has the Income-tax caused revolt, as in the Cossyah Hills, and in Assam. It is at best but bad policy to retain a tax which thus breeds and keeps alive disaffection in the hearts of the people. Such an imposition should never have been resorted to, and now that all confess it to have been a mistake, it should not be suffered to exist another quarter of a year. The case for its abolition is about the strongest that could be submitted to a Legislature. Imposed under an unfounded apprehension of State bankruptcy, its working has shown it the most unpopular—and as oppressive as unpopular—measure of the British in India, rankling the minds of the people into hate of their rulers, while the only plea that can be put forward for its retention is that its continued levy would enable Government to further develop an already very expanded commerce! If, after the 30th April next, the tax in any shape continues, the Government of India will have been guilty of both a crime and a blunder. They will have decreed there shall continue to be levied in unenlightened India a tax which had the civilization of England been of a less advanced character would have caused revolt even there.

There is nothing for Sir Charles Trevelyan but under any circumstances to propose the repeal of the Income-tax. Were even the abolition of the infliction to change a good surplus into a small deficit, such should not deter him from doing away with that, the tendency of which is, in plain language, to cause the people to hate British rule and sigh for its extinction! Better, far better, a deficit for two or three, or even 10 or 20 years longer than that the corrosion of the loyalty or good will of the native subjects of England, which there is ample evidence to show the income-tax is causing, should continue unchecked or unremedied. Far and wide through the land rings the bitter native plaint:—"Tis only within the last few years the British grew extortionate, wresting from every man a portion of his substance, and forcing him to lay bare all he has in order that they may take enough! The Mahrattas in forcibly extorting chout did no more!"

Knowing this it is not wonderful that thoughtful men hold Sir Charles Trevelyan will fail in his duty to England, if independently of whether there be a large surplus or a small one, or no surplus at all, he fails to propose to the Council of the Governor-general of India the unconditional repeal of the income-tax.—*Phoenix*.

PORT CANNING AND ITS RAILWAY.

The South-Eastern Railway has been opened throughout from Calcutta to the Mutlah. On Monday morning a party of some twenty-five gentlemen accompanied the energetic projector, M. Schiller, along the line of twenty-six miles on a trial trip, and inspected the future town and port of Canning, which in America would assuredly have borne the name of the public-spirited merchant to whom chiefly its existence will be owing. For the first twenty miles the line passes through a well-peopled and highly cultivated district. Near Calcutta the country is a kitchen garden; further out it is a vast and fertile rice field more scantily inhabited. The last five or six miles are still covered with the scrubby jungle of the Sunderbuns, in which here and there a clearance has been effected, but where wild hog may be seen running in droves terrified by the scream of the engine. The bridge over the Piale, midway, is nearly completed, and trains run on either side of it. This is the mistake of the line, due, like other evil legacies left to Bengal, to Sir J. P. Grant's administration. The Piale is a tidal creek of some depth but trifling breadth, which was once dammed up altogether, and which the railway were forbidden again to close, though the traffic is at the utmost a dozen boats a day. A piled embankment would have effected the closure with ease, and the line would have been open a year ago; but a guaranteed company must obey a Government engineer, and so a bridge was built on dry land, and the current of the creek was turned under it, leaving the old bed dry. That bed is now the difficulty, and threatens to be the source of endless expense. Hundreds of coolies may be seen swarming, as the Egyptians of old must have done when building the pyramids, and all carrying miserable little baskets of a stiff clay to fill up the channel. But in vain. Sixty feet in depth have already been thrown in, but the weight only presses out towards the sides, falling as it does on a viscous mass of quicksand; and it is even suspected that the clay is pushed out so far to the sides that the current in its new bed carries it away. An attempt is now to be made to pile the sides of the way, confining the new clay to a definite breadth; but the success of even that is doubtful. A long bridge over the old channel may ultimately be necessary, and thus, through the useless obstinacy of the late Bengal Government, and the attempts of engineers to accomplish a difficult work in too economical a manner, the public have for more than a year been deprived of the use of the line, meanwhile paying the guaranteed interest on the capital, while nearly as much money will yet be spent on this wretched creek as on half of the whole railway.

We have hitherto abstained from expressing any opinion on the prospects of the port of Canning and its railway. But a visit to the spot has made

us think far more highly of its prospects than we were previously inclined to do. To one accustomed to the Hooghly, with filth and its three sets of great dangers at the James and Mary Shoal, Mud Point and the Bedford Channel, the Mutlah seems indeed a noble river, and the frontage of the future town on its south bank is unexceptionable. For seventy miles to the sea there is a clear passage for the largest ships that may be built, requiring no expensive pilotage nor dues. For years the stream has never changed. At the point where the Bydiadurree runs into it—the stream which at present communicates with Calcutta—the new town juts out, and thence stretches down in a long reach, compared with which Garden Reach in Calcutta is inferior. On the other side the tall chimneys and bungalows of the Ellengunge estate are visible. Here there is no reason why ships should not intercept the rice and jute and seeds of the Eastern districts and Dacca, if not the tea of Assam, and carry them off at once at one-third of the expense and danger caused by the Hooghly. Already one ship has thus loaded with rice, and six are now on the way, chartered to the new port at rates of freight considerably less than are asked for Calcutta. A screw pile jetty with steam cranes will transfer their cargoes into railway trucks for the capital in half the time now spent, and with none of the pilfering and vexations experienced in Calcutta. Indeed, it is a question if boats and steamers cannot come more speedily from Dacca to Port Canning than to Kooshtee, which the Ganges is abandoning. The British India Steam Navigation Company are not unwilling to send one of their steamers up the Mutlah on a trial trip, and Government might put to the test the assertion of one of the P. and O. Company's commanders that, by discharging mails and passengers at the Mutlah, he would save one day in arrival and two in departure, besides much risk and expense. The last mail steamer took four days to get out of the Hooghly to sea. Lord John Hay has strongly recommended the Mutlah for her Majesty's ships, since the docks at Bombay are so inferior that they could not admit the *Nemesis* lately, and the risks of the Hooghly are so great. As auxiliary to Calcutta, there can be little doubt of the advantages of Port Canning.

On the subject of the town we would write more cautiously. It is splendidly situated, and looks like what Calcutta would have been a century ago had it been begun on the Howrah side of the Hooghly. At present not a building is visible, save the railway erections and the Government cutcherry. The jungle has been cleared only sufficiently to mark off the various lots. A road half-finished runs along the banks of the Mutlah, and will be the future "course" of Port Canning. But the whole of the area must be raised several feet by earth, which it is proposed to excavate from tanks. This will be a work of great expense, which it is intended to meet by raising a loan on the freehold part of the lots. Already they have risen enormously in value, lots bought at a hundred rupees now selling at ten thousand. The creation of the town will, we fear, be a work of time, but it will follow closely on the success of the port. At least three tanks now furnish sweet water, and time with care will sweeten the rest, if they be not dug so low as to reach the salt sand. On either side of the line near Calcutta there is a large expanse of high garden land, well suited for building such suburban towns as have sprung up out of London, while near the Sealdah station there will arise a large market into which the train will every morning convey fresh fish, vegetables, and firewood. With no interest in this undertaking beyond that which we must feel in any work intended to benefit India, we would advise all who have a pecuniary interest in it to hold on. Ten years will make a vast difference, and a quarter of a century create a great port and town. Meanwhile the risk is slight and the success already achieved—always excepting the Pallee matter—is encouraging. We have not alluded to the main staple which, we believe, will yet be raised by the now waste districts tapped by this line. Cotton—Egyptian and Sea Island—will grow luxuriantly wherever it is

scientifically tended. There was less hope a century ago of New Orleans becoming what it is than there is now of Port Canning rising to be the chief depot in Eastern Bengal for the exportation of cotton, rice, and fibres. The intelligent energy and enthusiasm of a man like Mr. Schiller, its founder, are worthy of all praise, even in a country which owes so much of its progress to the independent European.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DUFF.—The *Friend of India* urges the claims of Dr. Duff to the honorary and honourable post of Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. As "one of the two authors of the Education Despatch which gave universities to India," he is "more than any other identified with the creation of the Calcutta University." Few, we imagine, will be found to dispute these claims, or to deny the truth of our contemporary's declaration that "no act of Lord Elgin could be more just to the independent element in the university, or more graceful towards the father of English education in India, than a request that Dr. Duff should act as vice chancellor."—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

EAST INDIANS.—"But what," says a friend, rising from the perusal of the *Hurkaru's* remarks, "is meant, after all, by being taunted as an East Indian? Is it a disgrace to be an East Indian? The great Metcalfs was one, so was the equally celebrated Skinner. The Edmonstones are East Indians, so are the C——ns; Thackeray is one, too. Perhaps it is the taunt of dark blood! Adam was a swarth man, so was our Saviour! The purest races of mankind are so. It won't do for the white elephant, because he is worshipped for his peculiarity, to taunt his dusky kindred with being either less pure or less perfect. Perhaps, it is the taunt of being an Eurasian, i. e., of mixed blood—a taunt that an Englishman, the descendant of mixed races, ought to be most careful of himself. What is really meant in the sneer is illegitimacy, because so many Eurasians were in former times begotten by European fathers of bad native mothers. But there is many an Eurasian whose tint descended to him without a shadow of disgrace; and of such I can mention many in the highest walks of life. I need hardly say, that Smith is white, with but a slight dash of dark blood."—*Oudh Gazette*, March 14.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—From the *Hurkaru* we extract two paragraphs, the former of which, supposing to convey, as we trust it will be found to do, authentic information, is of very considerable interest to our readers of the medical service:—"The medical amalgamation scheme has at length been finally settled by the Home Government, though the details have not been made public. It is generally understood, however, that the pay of the assistant-surgeons is to be considerably increased, and in the Bengal Presidency thirty-five of their number are to be immediately promoted to the higher grade. Every claim, it is said, has been carefully weighed with a view to a most liberal adjustment. The additional annual expenditure likely to result from the augmentation of pay in the three presidencies, is estimated at ten lakhs. To supply the necessary information required by the financial member of the supreme council the Government of Bengal has called upon the several district commissioners for a return of the amount of income-tax realised in their respective divisions during the year 1862, showing it in two separate heads, the two and the four per cent. rates."

CLEVER TRICK.—A case of some cleverness was yesterday heard in the Calcutta police court. Bissonath Dutt was made over to the police by a native confectioner for giving him an electroplated double pice as a rupee. At the thannah the accused insisted that he had given a rupee, asked to see the disguised coin, put it in his mouth, swallowed it, and produced a genuine rupee which he must have had hid in his mouth secretly. As the disguised coin must be produced to obtain a conviction, the deceiver was made over to the medical college authorities to make him disgorge it.

LORD CANNING.—We lately came across carte-de-visite copies of the late Earl and Countess Canning reduced by Mr. Hering of London from the larger portraits taken by Mr. Rowe of Calcutta. It is well known that Lord Canning would not allow Lady Canning's picture to be published, and was furnished with a list of the few friends to whom a copy had been given. Yet Mr. Hering not only copies the print without acknowledgment, but is guilty of the immorality of declaring that it is his copyright. At the last meeting of the Bengal Photographic Society Mr. Rowe brought up the matter, and the following resolution was passed:—"It appearing that Mr. Hering, photographer to the Queen, has published photographs of Lord and Lady Canning, reserving the copyright, such photographs having been originally those of Mr. Rowe of this city, this meeting protests against such unacknowledged appropriation of Mr. Rowe's photographs, and requests that the Secretary will forward this protest to the London Photographic Society."—*Friend of India.*

THE PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.—Swarms of locusts have of late done much damage in Sind and the Punjab. At night they always select one tree in preference to all others, viz., the *Acacia leucophlea* or *Kikar* (Hind). The peculiar and numerous long thorns which cover the branches seem made on purpose for the locust to cling to, just fitting in size the hooked claws with which its feet are furnished. Is their selection of this tree to be accounted for by its being, like themselves, a native of Egypt? The *Locusta Migratoria* is only a native of Egypt, Barbary, and the south of France. This *Acacia* is the *Shittim* tree of Scripture. In the districts at the foot of the Hills, the villagers, in gangs of a dozen brushers and three diggers, destroy the thick heaps of locusts and sweep them into trenches, where they are covered up. Occasionally bushes where they rest are burned. This is done at dawn and at sunset daily. It has been recommended that a reward of a rupee per seer be offered for eggs brought in for destruction. Each female lays nearly one hundred eggs, which she deposits in sandy ground. They adhere to each other, and have much the appearance of an ear of corn. Much mischief has been done by the insects; but it is nothing to what may be anticipated from the young when hatched. Government have directed the attention of all subordinate officials to the subject.

BURMAH.—Both Colonel Phayre and Colonel Sparks (now a Colonel) have come back, the former from Mandalay, the later from Tonghoo. Everything appears settled about the treaty with the Burman Court, and in a very short time we shall know all about it in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Colonel Phayre met the Mail Steamer *India* going out, on his return from the capital, and sent on his despatches at once by her. I hear he is to be made a K.C.B. very soon, and he very well deserves it, and he has earned it. Mr. Edwards, our collector of Customs, who accompanied him every time on these missions to the Burman Court, as interpreter, has been recommended for an increase of salary from 600 to 1,000 Rs. a month, which no doubt will be at once sanctioned. Colonel Sparks since his return from Tonghoo, has been laid up with bilious fever, evidently contracted on his journey. Major Ardagh has returned from leave, by the present Steamer *Rangoon*, and has resumed charge of this district, a Deputy Commissioner, from Mr. G. Hough.

GWALIOR.—His Highness of Gwalior seems systematically determined to show his want of respect and gratitude towards the British Government, which has just loaded him with favours. We have several times had occasion lately to notice offensive behaviour on his part, and the *Englishman* now furnishes us with another example, which will, we trust, provoke a grave admonition from Lord Elgin. That journal says:—"It will be within the remembrance of our readers that some short time since an outrage was committed upon Lieutenants Strong and Cotton by the Gwalior troops. The matter was referred to the Rajah, but he has awarded such an excessively light punishment that the subject has been brought to the notice of the Supreme Government for final decision."

RANGOON, March 10.—I regret to have to record a very daring fraud perpetrated the other day on the Bengal Bank Agency here. A forged cheque for Rs. 2,500 was presented at the bank and cashed. The mistake on the part of the bank officers who passed the said cheque was soon discovered, but the parties who received the money took to their heels.—We have received several copies of the new Customs Act, which comes into operation from the 1st of May next.—The weather is growing very hot, and unless we get a heavy shower or two to allay this intensity of the heat, sickness in a variety of shapes will most likely follow. At present, however, the general health of the station is good.—*Hurkaru.*

RAJAH BROOKE.—We were agreeably surprised to witness the return to the East of Rajah Sir James Brooke by the last *Messageries* steamer. He went down to Borneo a few days ago, where he will assume the head of the Government. The Rajah Muda Captain Brooke has gone to Europe by the *Messageries* steamer on the 6th. The Rajah's kingdom is said to be in a flourishing condition; trade is prospering, the resources of the country are being developed, and the revenue of the last year has reached a much higher sum than ever it did before. It is said to amount to £23,000, and as this large sum is almost entirely devoted to the improvement of the place, we may expect its progress to be sure and steady. Some time ago a petition went home from this bearing the signatures of a large portion of the community, praying that the Straits might be constituted into a bishopric, which would include that of Labuan. This petition was not the result of any public meeting, but was got up privately and sent round to the different people for signature. The measure seemed at first sight an advisable one, and it was, consequently, very generally signed. It seems now, however, that the petition had more in it than appeared on the face of it, and that if granted, it is just possible that we may have the present bishop of Labuan to preside over the joint bishopric. Now, such an event was never contemplated by most of those who attached their names to the petition, and if we are to judge by the public feeling at the present moment, the bishop of Labuan had much better be left to the superintendence of his present mission. Considerable changes are shortly to take place here amongst the military. The 40th, which has been for a long time in the Straits, leaves this for Cannonore, and is to be replaced by the 34th. We understand, also, brigadier R. Shubrick is to leave this at the close of the month for Burmah; he will most probably be succeeded by Colonel D'Sausmerez. Brigadier Shubrick's departure will be generally regretted. The disturbances which existed in Pahang seem now to have almost terminated, and the people are returning to their occupations. Wan Ahmet, it is reported, has retired from the country. The Sultan of Lingga will have been removed by this time to Bangkok, the King of Siam having sent down one of his war steamers to Salangore to take him up.—*Straits Times.*

RAILWAY.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states, what we believe to be correct, that the Tonse Railway bridge, between Benares and Allahabad, will be finished in six months, when the line will be open to near Delhi, with only one break at the Allahabad Jumna bridge. The bridge over the Hindun, near Delhi, and that over the Jumna at Delhi, are being actively pushed on. The piers of the former are completed, but the arches have not yet been added. In the case of the bridge over the Jumna at Delhi, some of the piers are built, and the well foundations of the others are now being sunk.

SPEECH OF H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, to the troops at Bareilly, on the occasion of presenting new colours to her Majesty's 104th Foot.—“Officers and men of the 104th,—It is with great pleasure that I, to-day, have the honour of presenting to you your new colours. The colours of this regiment are to the soldier the most sacred of his treasures. What will not a soldier do for his colours? He plants them, amid the deadly storm of fire, upon the shattered

breach. Should the tide of battle turn against him, he is ready to die for them, but will never forsake them. They are, to him, emblems of a soldier's greatest virtues—courage and discipline; courage to guard them, discipline, to do so with skill. But I need not remind you of these duties; it has been your lot to see several campaigns, ‘the Sutlej,’ Punjab, and the minor one, ‘Burmah.’ There are already inscribed on your colours the names of five engagements, and shortly they will receive a sixth—Delhi—the greatest victory of all. The regiment, one small band, matched against a countless foe, besieging a fortified and strongly garrisoned city, amidst torrents of down-pouring rain, under the burning sun, exposed to the incessant attacks of the enemy, you did your duty well and nobly. I had the pleasure yesterday to call to the front, as is my custom, those who are distinguished for war services or good conduct; amongst them was an officer whose name was mentioned in the despatches, for having, with his company, captured four guns. I allude, of course, to Major Harris. I do not speak from those despatches only; my excellent friend, Brigadier-general Showers, has often told me how gallantly that officer behaved. Men, I congratulate you on having such an officer.”—*Mofussilite.*

MILITARY DETAILS.—The *Englishman* states that General Showers, commanding the Presidency division, is about to take six months' leave to England, and that Major General Becher, C.B., whose term of office as Quartermaster general is about to expire, will officiate for him. The same paper says the new scale of military pay and allowances will come into effect on the 1st of May. A lieutenant colonel, commanding a native cavalry regiment, will receive Rs. 1,550 a month; and if commanding an infantry corps, Rs. 1,450. From these rates the pay of commanding officers will graduate down by a sliding scale, according to their rank, a captain in command of a native regiment receiving Rs. 900 a month. The staff pay of a number of appointments will also be increased; amongst others that of assistant adjutant general of division, which will be Rs. 500, instead of Rs. 400, a month. This scale does not materially differ from what we published, as recommended, last year.

EASTERN RAILWAY.—The Government of India, on the conclusion of the Eastern Bengal Railway Works, has passed a high eulogium on the services of Mr. Purdon, the chief engineer, and acknowledges those of Messrs. Leslie, Prestage, and Granville. The agent of the contractor, Mr. Henfrey, is informed that his successful prosecution of an undertaking of such magnitude as this railway, under circumstances so novel to English contractors, entitles him to the hearty approval and congratulations of the Government.

DESERTIONS.—The desertion of English soldiers on the Punjab frontier is becoming too common. We lately recorded the murder by a Mussulman of one private of the Hussars for his money, in the hills beyond Sealkote.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 19. Staffordshire, Worsley, Liverpool; India, Gray, Moulmein; Mercara, Robbins, Liverpool; Pamplonassas, Courtois, Bourbon.—20. Glean, Launagasse, Reunion.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per India.—Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, Capt. Durham, E. Crellin, Esq., Mrs. June and two children, Maj. and Mrs. Briggs and child, Mr. Massey, from Moulmein; Mr. Beckett, Mr. Teal, Mr. and Mrs. New on, A. C. Cator, Esq., Col. Doria, J. W. Langland, Esq., G. E. Petter, from Rangoon; Mr. Cateaux, Maj. and Mrs. Benen, Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and child, from Akayab; Mr. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell.

DEPARTURES.

March 13. Futtahool Aziz, Monte, Bombay; Pondicherry, Client, Havre; Achilles, Warwick, Liverpool.—14. Empress of China, Henderson, Colombo; Countess Russell, Thompson, Mauritius; Armenian, Mitchell, Port Blair, Penang, and Singapore.—15. Burdwan, Jougluin, Liverpool.—16. Llama, Hayes, Mauritius.—17. Rangoon, Lowen, Chittagong, Akayab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—18. Pudel, Kalkloser, Melbourne.—19. Wide Awake, Lowndes, Mauritius; Sevilla, Kerr, Masulipatam.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bengal.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Lillie and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Mangles and inf., Mr. C.

Moran, Syed Mohamed Khan, Dr. Ewart, Mr. Hennessey, For GALLIE.—Mr. P. Johnson, For STONEY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Weinhold, For BOMBAY.—Mr. Grimes, Mr. Eiskine, Mr. C. S. Agnew, For SEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, Mr. Sagrandi, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knowles, Mr. Cox, Mr. J. Weinhold, Capt. A. N. Bruce, Maj. and Mrs. McNeil and child, Hajee E. B. Mahomed Coomjee, Hajee Ebrahim Johar, Capt. Winsor, Mr. T. W. Miller, Col. Doria, Mr. J. N. Bullen, For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kilburn, Mr. Watts, For MARRSILLIES.—Mr. Mathias.—Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Brettingham, Mr. Galwey, Rev. T. A. C. Firminger, Mrs. A. C. Macrae, Mr. C. W. Macrae, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. C. T. Buckland, Mr. R. Rees, Mrs. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill and child, Lieut. Danvers, Lieut. Young, Mrs. G. Watson, Mr. J. B. G. Jebb, Maj. Thomas, Lieut. Osborn, Dr. Wilson, Maj. Mauloverer, For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. C. and two Misses Lazarus, Mrs. Reid and child, Mrs. Kenny, Capt. and Mrs. Nightingale and child, Mrs. Warneford, Lieut. D. R. Clarke, Mr. Pegrege, Mr. and Mrs. Connew and child, Dr. Guise, Mrs. Skinner and family, Mrs. Grove and children, Col. Brazier, Lieut. Kitson, Capt. and Mrs. Forde and family, Mrs. Briggs and family, Mr. M. K. Cowie, Mrs. J. Warren, Lieut. E. D. Smith, Mr. J. Warren.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 23, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent.....	Sa. Rs. —	—
New Company's Rupees 4 do.....	93 0 to —	0
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.....	98 0	0
Public Works 5 do.....	106 13	107 0
Into 5 do.....	107 0	113 0
New 5 1/2 do.....	115 8	115 12

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months).....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days).....	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Government Paper.....	5 1/2 per ct.
Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts.....	6 per ct.
On Deposit of Goods, &c.....	7 1/2 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight.....	2 0 9-16 1/2
Do. with Documents, do.....	2 0 13-16
American Bills under credit, do.....	—
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....	0 0 0 0
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....	—
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight.....	—

RATES OF ADVANCE.

per cent. Stock Receipts.....	Sa. Rs. 100 Co's Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper.....	100 „ 76
4 ditto ditto.....	Co's Rs. 100 „ 78
5 ditto ditto.....	100 „ 95
5 1/2 ditto ditto.....	100 „ 96
New Treasury Bills.....	100 „ 96

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value
	at Co's Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal.....	4000 each	8775 to 8800
Agra Bank (Limited).....	500 „	850 to 900
Oriental Bank.....	225 „	No sales.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited).....	10 „	17
Hooghly.....	1000 „	950
Delhi Bank.....	500 „	580 to 590
Commercial Bank.....	2250 „	No sales.
Calcutta and Burmah.....	2500 „	None available.
Mercantile Bank.....	21000 „	1000
Sinla Bank.....	2500 „	550 to 565
People's Bank.....	75 „	Par.
India General Steam.....	1000 „	1275 to 1280
Ganges Company.....	500 „	500 to 506
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000 „	1850 to 1845
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited).....	600 „	970 to 980
Hooghly (Eastern).....	1000 „	1380 to 1400
East India Coal Company (Limited).....	100 „	60 to 65
Bengal Printing Company (Limited).....	100 „	125 to 130
Bengal Tea Company.....	100 „	160 to 162
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited).....	200 „	200
Cachar Tea Company.....	273 „	—
Bengal River Steam Company.....	1000 „	—
Eastern Steam Tugs.....	1000 „	—
New Fort Gloster Mills.....	600 „	—
East India Coal Company (Limited).....	100 „	—
Great Eastern Hotel Company.....	250 „	—
Bonded Warehouse Association.....	415 „	740 to 750
Calcutta Docking Company.....	700 „	1300
Oriental Gas Company (Limited).....	10 „	16 to 17
Central Assam Tea Company.....	100 „	110 to 112
Assam Tea Company.....	200 „	485 to 495
East India Railway Company.....	218 „	1280 to 1280
East India Copper Co. (Limited).....	1000 „	11 dis.
East India Tea Company (limited).....	100 „	165 to 166
Do. do.....	40 „	41 to 42
Calcutta Auction Company (Limited).....	75 „	12 to 15
Beerbhoom Coal Company.....	1000 „	1525 to 1550

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10 3/4 to 10 1/2
Doubloons.....	32 6 to 32 0
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	15 2 to 16 0
Old Gold Mohurs.....	20 4 to 20 0
New Gold Mohurs.....	15 8 to 16 3
China Gold Bars.....	per sicca wt. Rs. 16 6 to 16 0
Gold Dust (Australian).....	15 15 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, Co's Rs. 100.....	—
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs. 234 0 to 235 0
Mexican ditto.....	220 8 to 221 6

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2 10s. 0d. to £3. 17s. 6d. per ton.
To Liverpool, £2 5s. to £3. 15s. 0d.

COOLIES AT THE MAURITIUS.—The Mauritius papers state that robberies by Indian coolies, especially Madrasees, are very frequent in the colony. Seventeen men employed on Savannah estate were taken up, charged with breaking open and robbing three shops at the village d'Escalier.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VISITATION.—In obedience to a mandate under the hand and seal of the Right Rev. Father in God Frederick, by Divine permission, Bishop of Madras, bearing date the 7th day of March, I, the Rev. Thomas Dealtry, Master of Arts, Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Madras and Commissary, duly appointed, do hereby cite, all and singular, the ministers and chaplains, and all priests and deacons in holy orders, of the United Church of England and Ireland, being within the Archdeaconry of Madras, or on the receipt of service of my citation, within fifty miles from Madras aforesaid, to appear before the said Lord Bishop at his Visitation, to be held at the Cathedral of St. George, Madras, on Thursday, the 23rd day of April, at the hour of half-past eleven o'clock in the morning, and then and there to produce their Letters of Orders of Priest and Deacon, with all licences and other faculties relative to their official appointment, to be by them exhibited, and to hear and receive all such matters and things as may be delivered in charge. Witness my hand, this 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1863, THOMAS DEALTRY, M.A., Archdeacon and Commissary. Notice is hereby given, that the Lord Bishop of Madras, in pursuance of his primary Visitation of his diocese, has appointed Thursday, April 23, for holding a Visitation at St. George's Cathedral. He purposes, after the hot season, visiting and confirming in those parts of the diocese which he has not yet visited. The ministers and chaplains in such parts are desired meanwhile to prepare and examine all who are candidates for confirmation. On the day abovementioned—morning service will commence at the Cathedral at half-past eleven o'clock, and the Visitation sermon be preached by the Rev. A. H. Alcock. After which the Holy Communion will be administered. In the afternoon—service will be held at half past four o'clock, and the Lord Bishop will deliver his charge. The licensed ministers and chaplains who reside within a convenient distance of Madras, and receive a citation to attend at the Visitation, will be expected to produce their letters of orders of priest and deacon, with all licences and other faculties relative to their official appointment. By order of the Lord Bishop of Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 10. *Sesostis*, Wells, Cannanore; York, Briary, Freemantle; H.M. *Bengal str. Australian*, Nebitt, Bombay.—15. *Cheviot*, Henderson, Bimbatam.—20. *str. Arracan*, Barrow, Galle.—22. *str. Osain*, Stratton, Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co's str. *Nubia*, from Suez.—From Southampton.—Miss Urquhart, Lieut. T. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer and infant, Miss E. Comp. Capt. and Mrs. Samwell and infant, Mr. McGregor, Miss McIvor, Mr. White, Asst. surg. Brock, Mr. Hengon, Miss Armstrong. From *MASSIFILES*.—Capt. and Mrs. Hill. From GALLE.—Mr. Mitchell.

Per *Sesostis*.—Maj. R. Jones, 3rd Regt. P.L.I., Capt. Haultaine, lady, and two children, Lieut. Larvie, lady, and two children, Lieuts. Litchfield, Skinner, Shaw, and Hothurst, and 466 rank and file of the 3rd Regt. P.L.I., proceeding en route to Bangalore.

Per York.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Henderson and four children, Dr. Babington, R.N., Mr. Mose, S. P. Phillips, Esq., T. Sleddon, Esq.

Per H.M. *Bengal str. Australian*.—Col. Fisher, C.B., Capt. Cunningham, Asst. surg. Kelly, Lieut. Farlong, Lieut. Evanson, Lieut. Anderson, Ensign Beattie, 1 Asst. surg.

Per *Cheviot*.—Mr. Drummond.

Per str. *Arracan*.—From *MASSIFILES*.—De Fonclair, Esq. From *PONDICHERY*.—Capt. and Mrs. Harvey, Capt. Bastedo, A. De Colons, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

March 12. H.M. str. *Australian*, in tow with H.M.S. *Sesostis*, to Rangoon.—14. *Barran*, Jackson, Moulmein.—16. *Lor-mont*, Drouillard, Bordeaux.—21. str. *Arracan*, Barrow, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per H.M. str. *Australian*.—Mrs. Thompson and five children, Mrs. Canal and daughters, Miss J. Hafford, Mrs. Hafford.

Per str. *Arracan*.—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Maj. J. A. Steele, W. Graham, Esq., Mrs. Raynor and three children.

Per P. and O. str. *Nubia*, for Calcutta.—W. Moir, Esq., Lieut. W. L. Mackenzie, T. R. Griffin, Mr. J. Brodie, Lieut. Kuyvet, Col. and Mrs. Pennycuik and two infants.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 28, 1863.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities ... 8 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn 5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills 4 per ct.
Ditto on Private Bills, at or within 3 months... 20 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight 2 1
Credit to 6 months 2 1½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months 2 0½
" " at 3 months 1 1½
" " at 1 month 1 1½
" " at sight 1 1½
H.M.'s Treasury Bills None.
Bank of England Post Bills None.
Mauritius Government Bills Nominal.
Ceylon ditto " "
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight None.
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days Par.
Ditto on Bombay Par ½ to dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan 1859-57 19 to 19½ p.c. pm.
5 per cent. ditto 1856-57 10 to 10½
5 per cent. ditto 1852-53 4
Ditto 1853-56 4
Ditto 1852-53 4½ dis.
Ditto 1854-55 4
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt No transactions.
Tanjore Bonds 4 per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares 3½ per cent. pm.

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes 95 per ct.
Ditto 5½ ditto ditto 90 per ct.
Ditto 4½ ditto ditto 75 per ct.
Ditto 4½ ditto Stock Receipts 75 per ct.
Ditto 4½ ditto Promissory Notes Seca 75 per ct.
Ditto 3½ ditto ditto Company's 75 per ct.
On Tanjore ditto ditto ditto 95 per ct.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns each Rs. 10-6.

FREIGHTS.

To London £1. 5s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.

BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF KURRACHEE.

This institution may now be numbered with the things that were, it having been determined on Saturday last to wind it up, and to entrust the consequent work of liquidation to Mr. Melver. We are aware that much blame has been attached to us for setting before our readers, from time to time, such of the irregularities connected with the management of the institution as happened to come publicly to our knowledge; but we had a difficult, though delicate task to perform. We were in the confidence of all parties, and were constantly consulted in the matters that are now fully placed before the public, with whom our sympathies were, it is now needless to say. We had a stern duty imposed on us, and we executed it to the best of our judgment and ability. With the facts staring us in the face that appear in the records of the proceedings of the meeting assembled on Saturday last, we yet refrained from defending ourselves from the calumnies that are in circulation touching the motives that induced us to take the course we adopted; and even now, if we thought any good would be served by keeping from the public the matters that transpired at the meeting, we would gladly shut them out from our paper. As we write, do we hear of two cheques for 620 odd rupees drawn by the late Manager on the Oriental Bank of Bombay being returned unpaid, and we cannot perceive why it is wished that the general public should be kept in ignorance of acts which are known to hundreds of the community. The Bank of Kurrachee was an institution in which many, who were not in the country have a deep interest, and whom it was imperatively necessary on us, as journalists and public servants, to apprise of the actual condition of the institution in so far as we were permitted to state them. We shall not further continue our defence, but leave it to our readers to decide whether, in any of our writings, we displayed bitterness of spirit towards the late manager, or evinced a desire to crush or ruin him. Mr. Plunkett never did us any personal injury; on the other hand, he was a man we very much liked, and on whose uprightness and integrity we always had

the most unbounded confidence. We were aware certainly of the pearl business, which turned out so disastrously for him; but as he had often told us that there were three others, men of repute, who were connected with him in the business, we never apprehended the dreadful results that have ensued. Mr. Plunkett, to more than one, both verbally and in writing, declared that the whole loss of the pearl business would not exceed £2,000; and to that extent, we fear, the shareholders of the Bank of Kurrachee will find themselves involved. Of this sum one-half has already been secured—we should say realised; the other moiety will involve a law-suit. There were whisperers abroad that Mr. Passmore, the Chairman of the Bank, was implicated in the delinquencies of the Manager, and we freely confess that we ourselves gave credence to them, but we would refer our readers to his speech and to what subsequently transpired at the meeting, and the best friends of Mr. Passmore can wish no more. Most satisfactorily has everything been explained, and there can now be but one opinion in the matter, viz., that Mr. Passmore was wholly ignorant of the tampering with the accounts of the bank by the late manager, which, we may add, chiefly occurred during that gentleman's absence from Kurrachee in the months of Dec. and Jan. last. There may be those who exclaim in well-assumed horror that Mr. Plunkett's delinquencies are unpardonable; but if such be in earnest they cannot know the force of the temptation a man with a reputation in the mercantile world has to impel him to do anything rather than proclaim his bankruptcy. What greater illustration of this fact do we need than the instance under notice? Mr. Plunkett was a man of little ability; but he had early learned to know the value of a reputation for correctness in monetary dealing. By a scrupulous regard to the principles he formed in entering the world, he rose step by step in the Government service, until he obtained the situation of an inspector in the Telegraph department, from which he transferred his services to the Red Sea Telegraph Company, of which he was the Indian Superintendent; and lastly, he obtained the post of Manager of the Kurrachee Bank, without even furnishing the security usual under the circumstances. Yet, rather than state at once to his friends his true position, he adopted the terrible expedient of tampering with the accounts of the bank entrusted to him, and which we firmly believe he made sure would never transpire. He deceived his own partners, his wife, his relations, and nearest friends, in the hope that he would be able to stem the torrent that had set against him. He failed. And when he saw not even a straw to support him against the current of public opinion, he determined upon destroying himself. He is now before a higher tribunal than any in this world, and we presume not to judge him, nor to analyse his acts; but he has left behind him a widow and five children, and these imperatively demand the kindly feelings of the community. Let all forget the delinquencies of the husband and father in the sorrow, the misery, and wretchedness of the widow and children, and let us all do unto these destitute and unoffending creatures that which we are enjoined to do both by the laws of God and of man. All our readers are aware of the deep interest we personally had in the Bank of Kurrachee. They well know that no endeavour would have been spared by us to sustain it in difficulties, but, under existing circumstances, there is no alternative but to allow it to go by the board. In doing so, however, we cannot refrain from reminding our fellow-citizens that the bank was established under many and, apparently, insurmountable obstacles in our own office. It flourished under the auspices of Mr. Passmore and his brother directors, in despite of all the efforts made to crush it; and it is now fallen, not because the people of Kurrachee were unable to support a bank, but because the accounts of the institution were tampered with, its keys abstracted, its cash books stolen; and because the magistry and police took no steps whatever to trace the culprits and protect public property. We cannot but say that Mr. Boulton, the deputy-

magistrate, as well as the Fouzdar of this city, acted in a most inexplicable manner when they allowed the institution to be robbed without showing the slightest animation to trace the offenders. Few but will agree with us that had Mr. Boulton granted the search warrant on the application of the acting manager of the Bank, matters would have come to a crisis at once; and the false delicacy having been removed, Mr. Plunkett would to this day have been alive, in an altered position perhaps, but still spared to those who loved him not for his status, but for himself. It is a remarkable fact that the two last sermons Mr. Plunkett heard in his life, and which were delivered on the Sundays immediately preceding his death, were on the subject of "Suicide."—*Our Paper*, March 10.

HIGH COURT SALARIES AT BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

We see that the *Bombay Saturday Review* gives the undermentioned salaries as those finally determined upon for the officers of the New High Court there, viz. :—

Master in Equity	Rs. 2,700
Registrar on the original side (including the duties of Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical Registrar, and Admiralty Registrar)	2,500
Registrar on the official side (i.e. merely for Mofussil appeals)	2,000
Taxing-master	1,500
Commissioner to take account	1,200
Deputy-registrar	500

And, it adds, that the present Master in Equity is to have compensation, equal to the difference between Rs. 2,700 a-month and his salary under the old régime.

We do not quite understand the list. Is there to be a Master in Equity in the High Court? We had understood the reverse. Nor do we quite understand what there will be for him to do, if there is to be besides a Taxing-master and a Commissioner to take accounts. The other references to inquire and report can hardly, we should opine, require an officer upon Rs. 2,700 a-month.

With the above exception, however, we cordially approve of the proposed scheme of salaries for the Bombay High Court, and especially of that part of it which indicates that due regard is to be had to what are always scrupulously respected in England, where changes are introduced for the benefit of the nation at large: but which, we regret to say, are seldom cared for here at all, and never—we believe we might say—to the fair extent of their claims; we mean the vested rights of actual incumbents.

We wish we could learn that the good example of Bombay was likely to be followed in Madras; but here report, which is the only ground upon which we can as yet speak, is very unsatisfactory.

According to this report, it is said that the Chief Justice has considered Rs. 900 a month a proper salary for the officer, to be called Commissioner, who is to discharge the functions of the present Master; and for an officer who, under the name of Public Prosecutor, is to conduct all criminal prosecutions in the High Court, advise on all criminal prosecutions in the Mofussil Courts, and appear for the Crown in all criminal appeals from the Mofussil, Rs. 200 a month!!

This we can hardly credit, especially as it is said that Rs. 406 a month has been, or is to be, assigned as salary for the comparatively easy duty of reporting cases in the High Court. We by no means consider this salary excessive, quite the reverse, for we are well aware of the value of good reports, especially at the commencement of the working of the High Court; but taking this as a fair and proper salary, which we consider it to be, that said to be contemplated for the onerous, important, and highly responsible office of public prosecutor, which would require the almost exclusive attention of an experienced practitioner, seems really an insult to common sense; and Rs. 900 for the duties of master is hardly less so.

In saying this, it is not to the Chief Justice that we mean to attribute blame, even if the report we refer to be correct. We believe the Government, i.e., the civilian members thereof, to be the parties really responsible. Economy is of course the pretext, but we can conceive no

worse economy than that of crippling the High Court at its first start, into insufficiency. Moreover, we doubt whether this is in reality the only motive. Civilians of the old school, as a body, never did sympathise with the Supreme Court or the legal profession, and we suspect that there still remains enough of the old leaven to exercise a very wide influence. To this school, Sir Henry Montgomery is well known to belong; and rumour has it, that it is mainly to his efforts in the Indian Council, Madras owes the denial of a third Barrister Judge to her, while the Bombay Court has obtained one.

We believe, too, that a not very legitimate use has been made there of poor Sir Henry Davison's enforced absence from the bench, and of the strenuous over-exertion by which, during that time, Sir Adam Bittleston partly managed to prevent business from falling into arrears; but we shall say no more on this point at present.

There is, however, another matter which, it occurs to us, is very likely to have had a considerable share in the anxiety which, as report says, the civilian members of Government have been exhibiting to minimize the High Court establishment. It was a favourite maxim of most civilian judges (though men like Mr. Holloway and Mr. Collett know better) that anything like legal education was rather a disqualification for the bench; that Mr. Strange's favourite nostrum, a "simple procedure" and "common sense," were the only two requisites; that forms and law were alike superfluous. Mr. Strange, we take it, is not the man to give up that crotchet of all among the many which have rendered him famous.

As regards the two Registrarships on the Original and Appellate sides, we have not heard what salary is contemplated for either; but we believe that the late registrar of the Sudder Adawlut being a civilian, and as such having, probably, the ear and good wishes of the two Civil Members of Council, a strenuous attempt has been, and is being, made to exalt him over the head of the late Registrar of the Supreme Court, both as regards position and salary. This, we do not hesitate to say, would be decidedly unfair to the latter. At worst, he should be placed on a footing of equality with the other registrar; and even this, we feel satisfied, would not be doing him justice; when we consider, in addition to his other labours, the very serious amount of work that has devolved on him under the new Procedure Code, as regards issuing of summonses and settling issues in chambers with Sir Adam Bittleston, whose heavy work and late sittings in that department appear, we are sorry to say, to be telling visibly on him, and are certainly considered excessive by all others professionally engaged in them. The Chief Justice, also, is showing the effects of hard work, though so lately arrived.

While on this point, we may say at once, that it is no use for the High Court to attempt to carry on as it has been doing. It should at once insist upon an additional Barrister Judge. The two present judges are working at high pressure; so high, that it is already plain they are not likely to hold out long at the present pace; and yet the business has already fallen largely into arrears, and those arrears are increasing every day. The old Supreme Court was extinguished on the 18th August last. Its arrears have since been brought on for disposal at four or five separate sittings, interposed between either sittings for disposal of new cases in the High Court, under the new Procedure Act—an arrangement which has entailed great inconvenience and expense to suitors, and their attorneys and witnesses, besides obliging counsel to get up their cases over and over again, after they have been clean forgotten—and on Friday last these unhappy Supreme Court remnants were again adjourned from February to May next. The judges are doing all they can, but they cannot do impossibilities. They require at least one additional Barrister Judge, and should have him at once. If all arrears were once disposed of, perhaps (though we doubt it) five judges might suffice to dispose of the then current business; but convinced as we are of the soundness and value of the principle to carry out

which the Supreme and Sudder Courts were amalgamated, we are satisfied that it is the worst possible policy to compel that Court, by keeping it unduly short-handed, to exhibit itself as unable to deal with the current business, from being overwhelmed with arrears, which every day only tends largely to increase.—*Madras Athenæum*, March 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUSES OF MR. PLUNKETT'S SUICIDE.—KURACHEE, March 7.—This has been a most eventful week for us. In the first place, on Monday morning the acting manager of the Bank of Kurachee lodged a complaint before the deputy-magistrate, Mr. Boulton, to the effect that the late manager, Mr. George Plunkett, had gone early that morning to the bank premises, ordered the peon in attendance to open the doors, and taken certain papers away; and moreover that, on opening the safe, the English and Sindee cash-books were found missing, and that, as Mr. Plunkett had not delivered over the duplicate keys to the acting manager, it was legitimate to suspect that, while in the bank, and while the peon had been sent upstairs, Mr. Plunkett had opened the safe and abstracted the books to conceal the extent of the frauds in which he was implicated. The magistrate, instead of arresting Mr. Plunkett, and granting a search warrant, as applied for, sent on Tuesday for Mr. Plunkett, who produced a receipt from Mr. Byramjee Pestonjee, the acting manager, for all the keys. This led Mr. Boulton to suppose there was a mistake, and he warned Mr. Pestonjee to be very careful how he pressed the charge, and even advised him to withdraw it. But Mr. B. having a memorandum in Mr. P.'s handwriting, stating that two of the keys were with the chairman, further investigation would doubtless have been held, had not the mystery been solved by the tragic event which transpired on the following day, and which put an end to the affair. On that day (Wednesday) the shareholders were to meet to hear the report of special auditors appointed to examine the books, and on that day, too, a bill of rupees 8,000 in which Mr. Plunkett was interested, drawn by a firm in which he was, and still is supposed to have been, a partner, fell due, and the head of that firm intended to repudiate it. Mr. Plunkett did all he could to prevent this, or to meet the bill otherwise, but failing, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, while in the office of the firm above alluded to, he took in a glass of beer about three drachms of cyanide of potassium, which he had obtained from a photographer on the 26th ultimo, under the pretence of wishing to remove ink stains from some pocket-handkerchiefs; and when his presence was demanded at the bank, the shareholders were thunder-struck at the intelligence that the unfortunate man was dying. Of course the meeting broke up at once, and several persons ran over. Dr. Bean, the civil surgeon, although promptly on the spot, could do nothing for Mr. Plunkett, who expired in a few minutes. His corpse was taken to his house in camp shortly after, and on Thursday Mr. Henry Ingle, the deputy-collector and magistrate, was employed from 10 A.M. until after 6 P.M. with an inquest, the result of which was a verdict that :— "From the evidence rendered, the members of the Court of Inquest are of opinion that Mr. George Plunkett died from the effects of some form of prussic acid taken while in a state of temporary insanity, brought on by extreme mental excitement." On Friday the remains of the deceased were interred. He leaves a wife and five children, I believe, and a large circle of highly respectable relatives to deplore his tragic end. His misfortunes date from an ill-starred venture at pearl-fishery in the Persian Gulf some six months ago, in which it is said the firm he claimed to be a partner of, as well as a native merchant of the town, had a share, but who, he asserted to his last, had left him in the lurch when, through the interference of the Government to protect the rights of the divers, it had proved ruinous. It seems he involved himself in the purchase of apparatus, the chartering of a steamer, and the

getting up of a party, to the amount of Rs. 20,000, and that, seeing he was left to bear it alone, tried every means to meet his liabilities, and not succeeding, put an end to his life as already stated. Unfortunately, while under the pressure of demands against him, he was weak enough to use the funds of the bank, and to make false entries in its books to conceal the deed. This, however, had already been discovered, and steps adopted and perfected to secure the shareholders against loss, and he had been allowed, for the sake of his family, to resign, instead of being prosecuted. But a prosecution must have ultimately followed, on the discovery of fresh frauds by the special auditors, and feeling this could not be averted as long as the evidence of his guilt remained in the bank, he no doubt abstracted the cash-books as I have already mentioned. Yesterday (Saturday) saw the end of all this. The shareholders met, and after the auditor's report had been received, and the extent of the frauds practised detailed, it was resolved unanimously to wind-up the affairs of the bank; and to carry this determination out, Mr. McIver was appointed sole liquidator of its affairs.

HINDU VISITORS TO ENGLAND.—The translations from the native journals in the *Bombay Times* mention the proposed departure for England of several educated Hindoos, of whom the chief are Mr. Kursondas Mooljee, Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrinajee, and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan. The first is well known as the defendant in the Maharaj libel case. The second is the head dusterdar to the commissioner of customs; and the third is a deputy inspector of schools, both being distinguished alumni of the Elphinstone College. They proceed to England for the purpose of commerce in connection with a firm which a rich Bania gentleman of Bombay is about to establish in London. Mr. Kursondas will be the first Banian, and Rao Saheb Vishwanath the first Maratha Brahmin, to set foot on the shores of England.

OZONE.—Some time ago we directed attention to the interesting results of Dr. Ireland's experiments, when an invalid at Kussowlee, as to the conditions of the presence of ozone, the active and disinfecting principle of oxygen. The *Bombay Times*, says Dr. Cook of that Presidency, has been conducting similar experiments. In 1861 he discovered that all trees yield ozone—not only the coinferae—and that the ozone increased as the foliage was at once luxuriant and in a position to enjoy a free supply of air. He has proved that charcoal also is a producer of ozone. The Bombay Government has called on Dr. Cook to sketch a plan for the systematic registration of ozone throughout the Presidency. The plan is about to be carried out, but the details are not fully settled. It is intended to give to Dr. Cook the task of drawing up the statistics, and eliciting what facts he may be able to gather from the general returns of the presidency.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.—The *Scindian* of the 16th inst. reports an accident to the *Sutlej*:—"A message came in, at about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, bringing intelligence of the grounding of the Oriental Steam Company's steamer *Sutlej*, at the Kiddeawarre mouth of the Indus. Mr. Dunn, superintendent of the company, started at 10 o'clock a.m., in the *Rifle*, with workmen and gear, to relieve the steamer; and, in the course of the evening, the *Hugh Lindsay* was despatched with flats, to render further assistance. We made enquiries, a few minutes ago, as to the operations of the relieving party, but learnt that no reliable intelligence had as yet been received from the seat of the disaster. The *Sutlej*, which was on her way down, is heavily laden with cotton, and so are two barges she has in tow.—*Times of India*.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, March 15.—The rebel victory at Tai-tsan on the 16th ult. has been succeeded by another victory at Shaouhing (more properly Shaou-hsing), ninety miles from Ningpo, which took place on the 20th of February. This is, un-

fortunately, the second repulse which the Imperial disciplined troops have met with before Shaouhing; in the first attempt to take the city General Lebrethon, it will be remembered, was killed by the bursting of a gun, and the troops under his command became disheartened in consequence. On this occasion General Tardif, his successor, was also killed by the fire of his own men as he was leading the assault. For a second time, too, the assault was impeded by the want of proper means for crossing a moat that surrounded the city—the first time being at Tai-tsan. Such blunders are beginning to prove expensive. It continues to be noticed that the rebels seem well supplied with European arms, of the newest pattern, if we may judge by the bullets that have proved so fatal in the Imperial ranks. Captain Dew and Lieutenant Tinling, from her Majesty's ship *Encounter*, were present at the second attack upon Shaouhing, in the capacity, it is said, of spectators. Lieut. Tinling received a wound in the head, which has proved fatal; he died in Ningpo a day or two after receiving it. Captain Dew and he were both undoubtedly absent from duty on the unhappy occasion, and the event will likely put an end to British officers travelling beyond a radius of thirty miles.

After the defeat at Tai-tsan, General Staveley took a force to Kahding, and scoured the adjacent country. All was quiet. Captain Gordon, R.E., has been appointed by Prince Kung to the command of Ward's force. He was recommended for the post by General Staveley and Sir F. Bruce.

From Pekin we have no news. Prince Kung seems to be as active as ever in reforming the general administration of the empire. The viceroy, who was a month ago appointed to succeed Laou at Canton, has been called to Pekin to receive, it is supposed, instructions of a personal kind as to the imperial policy with regard to foreigners. A new Taou-tai has been sent from Pekin to Chaouchow-fu to settle matters at Swatow. Shing Pau, the Chinese general, who is answerable for the death of Major Brabazon and others, has been arrested and brought for trial to the capital on various charges of fraud and extortion, and he will most likely lose his head in consequence. He is succeeded in the command of the army in Shensi and Honan by To-lung-ah, a Tartar commander of high reputation, of whom Sir Harry Parkes has recorded a favourable opinion in the Yang-tze Expedition Blue book. To-lung-ah and Sang-ko-lin-sin are now the two principal commanders on the north of the Yang-tze; whilst in the southern regions the Imperial Commissioner Tseng-kwo-fan remains generalissimo.

From the three northern ports, Chefoo, Newchwang, and Tientsin, we shall now have regular intelligence, as the ice has broken up for the season. Rebels from Shantung are stated to have been 100 li (or thirty miles) from Tientsin when the last advices left. The fact of their coming no nearer than thirty miles almost seems to show that they have heard of the "radius." They are said to have cut off the heads of several mandarins. The season in the north has been very mild.

From Chinkiang we hear that the Taepings have been troublesome in the river, plundering junks; the gunboat *Staney* has had to interfere. The Yang-tze is reported to be far from safe at present. The residents at Chinkiang have good deer and pheasant shooting close at hand; the winter has been a mild one.

All is quiet in Shanghai. The Imperialist troops are said to have been defeated by the rebels at Plover Point.

The news from Japan is scanty. Nothing has happened to alter the alarming aspect that affairs are there assuming. All reports speak of increased vigour on the part of the Japanese Government in military matters; the army is being brought to a high state of effectiveness. Admiral Kuper has gone to Japan, but his object has not transpired. He is said to have gone to demand a fine of £125,000 for Mr. Richardson's murder; if so, this is the beginning of hostilities which must prove most costly and disastrous to England.—*Overland China Mail*.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Fort William, March 9.—No. 190.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—

Lieut. H. B. Lockwood, of the late 4th Eur. L.C., adjt. of the Gov. gen.'s Body Guard, for 12 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. H. L. Young, gen. list, inf., doing duty with 1st regt. N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 191.—The following order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 10.—No. 74.—Granting leave of abs. to Eur., on m.c., to Lieut. F. J. Innes, Bombay staff corps, adjt. and offic. 2nd in com., 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, for 20 mo.

No. 193.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—

Lieut. H. P. Streatfield, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the 32nd regt. N.I., for 15 mo., under new regs.

March 10.—No. 194.—The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. T. E. Webster, 9th regt. N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, March 1.

No. 197.—Lieut. H. B. Webster, of the late 4th Eur. L.C.; date of arrival at Fort William, Jan. 6.

No. 198.—Lieut. H. B. Webster, of the late 4th Eur. L.C., has an extension of leave to Jan. 6, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from m.c. to Europe.

Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab.—No. 47.—**March 10.**—Notification.—Capt. W. S. Oliphant, royal engineers, exec. engr., 2nd class [Vide Notification No. 7, dated Jan. 14, 1863.] Thvet Myo div., assu. charge of that div. from Lieut. D. Cowie, royal art., on Feb. 3.

Home Dept., March 11.—Notification.—The President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. J. H. Carter and S. O. B. Ridsdale, of the C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the N.W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude.

The President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. A. Weekes, of the C.S., rep. qualified for the public service, to the Bengal div. of the Presidency of Fort William.

March 13.—No. 1,631.—Asst. surg. R. T. Abbott, m.d., inspect. of jails in the Central Provs., assumed charge of his office on Jan. 17 last.

Foreign Dept., No. 62.—General.—**March 3.**—Lieut. C. C. Taylor, offic. asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana, to be asst. to the resident in Nepal, v. Lieut. Hills, res.

Camp Sthanee, March 5.—No. 22.—Judicial.—In cont. of notification No. 397, dated Sept. 26, 1862, H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to invest the underment. officers of the Central Provs. Commission with the powers specified as follows:—

The powers described in Section 1 of Act 15 of 1862:—

Capt. W. Nembhard, dep. comr., 1st class; Mr. A. G. W. Harris, dep. comr., 3rd class; Capt. A. B. Cumberlege, dep. comr., 4th class; Capt. C. V. Gordon, offic. dep. comr., 4th class; Mr. J. W. Chisholm, dep. comr., 4th class; Lieut. M. P. Ricketts, judge of the small court; Lieut. C. H. Grace, asst. comr., 2nd class; Capt. H. F. Newmarch, asst. comr., 2nd class.

The powers of subordinate magistrate, 2nd class, under section 2 of Act 25 of 1861:—

Lieut. W. S. Brooke, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class; Mr. T. Drysdale, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class; Bulwunt Rao, offic. extra asst. comr., 4th class.

The powers of a subordinate magistrate of the 1st class:—

Capt. F. H. Hammer, cant. jt. mag., Kamptee.

Fort William, March 13.—No. 426.—Major F. L. Magniac, cant. jt. mag. of Jubbulpore, Central Provs., resumed charge of his duties on 2nd ult.

No. 428.—The servs. of the Rev. J. Dawson, asst. chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab with a view to his appt. to the station of Umballa.

No. 430.—Major H. T. Bartlett, Bengal staff corps, is app. to be cant. jt. mag. of Saugor, Central Provs., v. Major R. Ouseley, resigned, with effect from 28th ult., the date on which he received charge of his office from Capt. C. Steward.

No. 67.—Military.—Lieut. M. J. J. Mignon, offic. staff officer, Central India horse, has obtained leave of absence, on private affairs, for 2 mos., from 17th inst., to proc. to Bombay, with a view of being examined in the Persian language.

Financial Dept., March 12.—No. 154.—Mr. E. H. Lushington is app. sec. to the Govt. of India in the Financial dept., and assumed charge of the office this day before noon. Mr. Lushington is also app. a

Govt. director of the Bank of Bengal and president of the int. Committee.

Military Dept., March 11.—No. 199.—The undermend. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—Surg. maj. T. W. Wilson, of the med. dept. presy. surg., for 6 mo., under new regs., with prep. leave from 20th inst.

No. 200.—The foll. order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 19.—No. 28.—Permitting Capt. C. S. Fagan, comdt., 1st inf., Hyderabad contgt., to Bombay, prep. to leave to Europe on m.c.

March 12.—No. 201.—The undermend. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—Ensign W. E. Gowan, of the gen. list, inf., doing duty with 34th (the Futehgurh) regt., N.I., for 20 mo., under new regs.

No. 202.—With reference to Gov. gen. order, No. 139, of 17th ult., Lieut. W. Hopkinson, gen. list, inf., will take rank from Dec. 18, 1861, v. Lieut. A. W. Christian, late 22nd N.I. dec., instead of Lieut. C. Mod. Skene, as therein stated.

March 13.—No. 204.—The following officer having applied for admission to the staff corps constituted by Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is app. to the Bengal staff corps, under authority of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. A. Paterson, late 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.; staff appointment on which admission to the staff corps claimed, late adjt. of his corps.

No. 205.—The services of Capt. J. T. Norgate, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. of 14th (Ferozepore) regt. N.I., are placed at disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 206.—The undermend. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on m.c.:—Col. V. Eyre, c.b., royal art., agent for the manufacture of gunpowder, and officiating inspector gen. of ordnance and magazines, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Capt. C. R. Shaw, Bengal staff corps, asst. comsr., Roy Bareilly, for 20 mo.
Lieut. R. D. Osborn, Bengal staff corps, adjt. 12th Bengal cav., for 20 mo.
Lieut. D. R. Clarke, late 55th regt. N.I., doing duty with 16th (Lucknow) regt. N.I., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Public Works Dept., Gov. Gen's Camp, Beyumabad, March 6.—No. 5.—Mr. J. Jones, asst. overseer, attached to the 3rd div. Great Deccan road, Central Provinces, is removed from the public works dept., his servs. being no longer required.

Home Dept.—March 14.—No. 1,712.—The President in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal div. of the Pres. of Fort William Mr. R. B. Chapman, of the C.S., who rep. his return, on the 11th inst., from furl.

March 17.—No. 1,713.—The President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. T. Sandys to resign the C.S. from May 1 next.

No. 1,714.—The Pres. in Council is pleased to attach Mr. A. R. Bulman, C.S., rep. qualified for the public service, to the N.W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude.

No. 1,715.—Mr. A. Weekes, a junior civil servant, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 800.

Messrs. J. H. Carter and S. O. B. Ridsdale, junior civil servants, having passed in two languages (Persian and Hindee) at the fifth general monthly exam. after their arrival, have each been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 800.

No. 1,716.—The functions of the Rev. A. B. Spry, as comsy. of the diocese of Calcutta, ceased on Feb. 28, in consequence of the return to the pres. on that date of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

No. 1,717.—The President in Council is pleased to permit Rev. H. Hutton, who has completed a service of upwards of 31 years as chaplain in the Bengal ecclesiastical estab., to retire from the service from 8th prox.

No. 1,718.—Lieut. W. G. Grove, superint. of police in British Burmah, has obtained 1 mo.'s priv. leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

No. 1,719.—The President in Council is pleased to permit the Rev. A. W. Wallis, a chap. on the Bengal estab., to proceed to Europe on furl. for a period of 3 years from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may embark.

No. 1,720.—Mr. J. V. Agnew, C.S., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. for a period of 8 years from the date of embarkation.

Camp Meerut, Political, March 9.—No. 102.—The Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Dr. C. Williams, 68th L.I., to be agent to the Chief Commr. of British Burmah at Mandalay.

Revenue, March 7.—No. 39.—Mr. E. Little is app. a junior sub asst. revenue surveyor on the Saugor and Nerbudda div. from Nov. 5 last.

General.—No. 71.—Lieut. W. Tweedie, adjt., 1st Hyderabad cav., is app. to officiate as 2nd asst. to the Resident at Hyderabad, during the absence on leave of Capt. Fraser.

Camp Deorala, Revenue, March 10.—No. 45.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appts. in the Central Provinces:—

Lieut. J. Ducat to officiate as asst. settlement officer in the Hoshungabad district.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, asst. commr., to officiate as settlement officer in the Wurdah district.

Mr. J. Beddy to officiate as asst. commr. in the Wurdah district during Mr. MacGeorge's employ. on settlement duty.

Capt. H. F. Newmarch, asst. commr., to be temp. in charge of the current duties of the office of the dep. commr. of Nursingpore, during the employ. of the dep. commr. on settlement duty.

Capt. C. V. Gordon, asst. commr., to be temp. in charge of the current duties of the office of the dep. commr. of Dumoh, during the employ. of the dep. commr. on settlement duty.

Capt. J. J. Fulton, asst. commr., to be temp. in charge of the current duties of the office of the dep. commr. of Seonce, during the employment of the dep. commr. on settlement duty.

Lieut. W. S. Brooke, corps of guides, Punjab, to officiate as asst. commr. in the Hoshungabad district.

Mr. T. Drysdale, educational dept., to officiate as asst. commr. in the Saugor district.

Political.—No. 108.—Lieut. col. Brooke, political agent, Jeypure, made over temp. charge of the agency, on 24th ult., to Maj. gen. G. St. P. Lawrence, c.b., agent to the Gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana.

General, March 11.—No. 80.—ERRATUM.—In notification No. 34, dated Feb. 25 last, granting leave to Capt. C. T. O. Mayne, for 1 mo. "privilege" leave, from Nov. 13, 1862, read 1 mo. leave, from Nov. 13, 1862, prep. to proceeding to Europe, on m.c.

Fort William, Political, March 14.—No. 218.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to recognise the appt. of Mr. C. E. A. D'Souza to be Acting Consul for Italy in Calcutta, subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt.

No. 443.—With reference to G.O. dated Jan. 15 last, No. 92, the promotions of Maj. J. Reid, Maj. J. A. Steel, Capt. J. S. Ross, Capt. J. F. MacAndrew, Mr. W. C. Wood, Lieut. J. N. A. Hewett, and Mr. T. Monckmason, are to have effect from Jan. 1, and the promotion of Mr. W. Knighton from 31st idem.

No. 444.—Lieut. J. W. Aylesbury, coll. of customs and master attendant at Bassein, has 18 mo. leave of absence, on m.c.

Military Dept., Camp Dourala, March 10.—No. 12a.—The foll. order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Feb. 17.—No. 26.—Subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India, Lieut. A. A. Johnson, 2nd in command, to act as 2nd in command, 3rd cav., Hyderabad contgt., is appt. to act as 2nd in command, 4th cav., Hyderabad contgt., as a temp. measure, during the absence of Maj. Dowker, officg. comdt., 3rd cav., Hyderabad contgt.

March 16.—No. 208.—The undermend. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—Capt. W. Winsor, of the Bengal staff corps, comdt. 18th (the Alipore) regt. N.I., for 20 mo.

March 17.—No. 211.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Maj. G. B. Malleison, of the Bengal staff corps, sec., military finance dept., for 20 mo.

Lieut. E. Kitson, of the late 64th regt. N.I., doing duty with the 15th (the Loodianah) regt. N.I., for 20 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. A. F. Danvers, of the Bombay staff corps, dist. supt. of police, Oude, for 20 mo.

No. 213.—The undermend. officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. J. P. A. Theobald, of the 3rd Eur. L.C.

Capt. H. A. Prinsep, of H.M.'s 17th regt.

Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett, of the Bengal staff corps, adjt., Bengal cav.

Lieut. A. B. Hepburn, of the 3rd regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. G. B. Hadow, of the med. dept. Date of arrival at Fort William March 12.

Public Works Dept., March 16.—No. 48.—Transfers.—Lieut. C. E. Delafosse, prob. asst. engr., is transferred from the Nagpoor Eastern road div., to the 2nd div., Great Deccan road, with retrospective effect from Nov. 1, 1862.

Mr. J. O. Macdonald, asst. engr., 1st class, is transferred from the 2nd div., Great Deccan Road, to the Nagpoor Eastern road div., with retrospective effect from Oct. 1, 1862.

March 17.—No. 49.—Appointment.—Col. E. L. Ommanney, R.E., [Notification No. 28, dated Feb. 4, 1863, and No. 44 dated Feb. 27, 1863, returned from leave to Europe on m.c., with reference to notifications as per margin, to officiate, until further orders, as chief engr. and sec. to the Govt. of Bengal in lieu of taking up his own duties as suptg. engr., presy. circle.

Home Dept., March 20.—No. 1,808.—The Hon. G. F. Edmonstone reported his departure for England per steamer Simla, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on 11th inst.

No. 1,809.—The President in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr. T. H. Cowie, advocate gen., leave for 6 mo., from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,811.—Mr. R. S. Edwards, coll. of customs at Rangoon, made over charge of his office and treasury to Mr. R. G. Culloden on Jan. 9, and resumed charge on Feb. 14.

Foreign Dept., Camp Khotowlee, March 18.—No. 46.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, Bengal staff corps, and settlement officer in Oude, to be comdt. of Meywar Bheel corps, v. Capt. Annesley, on furl.

Home Dept.—No. 10.—Mr. G. Luckett, 1st class insp. of police in the town of Rangoon, to be a probationary asst. superint. of police for the town and cantonments of Rangoon, v. Lieut. FitzPatrick, on leave.

Mr. Luckett took charge of his appointment from Jan. 11 last.

March 20.—No. 473.—The leave of absence granted to Capt. W. P. Harrison, dep. commsnr. of Mergui, in G.O. of Sept. 12 last, No. 1,783, is extended to the 5th of that month, on which date he returned to his duty.

No. 476.—Asst. surg. W. J. Moore, in med. charge of Joudpore political agency, returned to his duty on 22nd ult.

No. 477.—Capt. C. R. Shaw, asst. comsnnr. of Roy Bareilly, Oude, has leave for 29 days, prep. to Europe on m.c.

No. 480.—Col. S. A. Abbott, comsnnr. of Lucknow div., has leave from 1st to 9th April next, prep. to furl. to Europe on m.c.

No. 481.—Maj. R. D. Ardagh, dep. comsnnr. of Rangoon, British Burmah, returned to his duty on the 23rd ult.

No. 482.—With reference to G.O. of Nov. 15, 1861, No. 238, the services of Lieut. J. Waterhouse, royal art., have been replaced at disposal of the military dept. from Dec. 1 last.

No. 483.—Maj. R. Ranken, asst. gen. superint. for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoities, returned to his duty on 28th ult. from leave granted to him in G.O. of Jan. 20 last, No. 122.

No. 484.—Rev. Dr. J. J. Carshore is app. to officiate as chaplain of Seetapore, Oude, during absence on leave of Rev. F. C. Viret.

No. 486.—Capt. H. H. James, 10th Bombay N.I., is app. to be a 3rd class asst. comsnnr. in the provinces of Oude.

No. 489.—Lieut. A. M. Bruce, asst. agent to Gov. gen., Rajpootana, availed himself on 3rd inst. of the prep. leave granted to him in G.O. of Jan. 10 last, No. 36.

No. 490.—With reference to G.O. No. 896, of 6th inst., Capt. E. St. George is app. to take charge from Maj. C. Herbert of the office of agent, Gov. gen., with the King of Oude, and superint. Mysore Princes and ex-Ameers of Scinde, as a temp. arrangement.

No. 494.—Capt. H. Fraser, 2nd asst. resident at Hyderabad, having obtained 20 mo. furlough to Europe, m.c., from the Bombay Govt., reported his departure from Bombay on the 28th ult. on the steamer *Salsette*.

Military Dept., Camp Khatowlee, March 13.—No. 13a.—The services of Lieuts. C. W. J. Harrison, R.E., and R. P. Tickell, R.E., are placed at disposal of the public works dept.

Fort William, March 19.—No. 214.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Col. E. L. Ommanney, roy. engr., superint. eng. 1st cl., dept. public works, Bengal; date of arrival at Fort William, March 12.

TRANSFERENCE OF H.M.'S 91ST FOOT.

No. 215.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that H.M.'s 91st regt. of foot has been transferred from the Madras to the Bengal Presidency, with effect from Feb. 18.

Marine Dept., March 19.—No. 282.—With reference to notification No. 104, Jan. 27 last, Lieut. G. C. Sconce, Indian navy, received charge of the office of master attendant and marine storekeeper at Moultmein from Mr. N. Major on the forenoon of Feb. 18.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

March 5.—No. 1,868.—Appointments:—

Messrs. D. W. Burnett and C. P. Brownfield, sub asst. revenue surveyors 2nd cl., 1st or Northern div., to be senior sub asst. revenue surveyors 1st cl.

Mr. R. Barclay, sub asst. revenue surveyor 2nd cl., 3rd or Eastern div., to be senior sub asst. revenue surveyor 1st cl.

Mr. H. Billon, sub asst. revenue surveyor 3rd cl., 6th or Hazareebaugh div., to be sub asst. revenue surveyor 2nd cl.

Mr. G. E. Nash, junior sub asst. revenue surveyor, 2nd or Southern div., to be sub asst. revenue surveyor 3rd cl.

Mr. S. M. Smylie, junior sub asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd or Eastern div., to be sub asst. revenue surveyor 3rd cl.

Mr. H. R. Littlewood, sub asst. revenue surveyor, 4th or Western div., to be sub asst. revenue surveyor 3rd cl.

Mr. G. V. Thompson, sub asst. revenue surveyor, 5th or Arracan div., to be sub asst. revenue surveyor 3rd cl.

Mr. R. Savage, sub asst. revenue surveyor, 5th or Arracan div., to be sub asst. revenue surveyor 3rd cl.

The above promotions will take effect from 1st Jan. last.

Digitized by Google

March 7.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. C. Eades, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mysnensing, for 4 weeks, to appear before the medical committee at the Presidency.

March 9.—Rev. T. A. Firminger, chaplain of Chinsurah, for 18 mo., m.c.

March 7.—The services of Mr. E. Jackson are placed temp. at disposal of the Govt. of India in the home dept.

March 9.—The appointment of Maj. J. Smith to be dist. superint. of police in Rajshahye, notified in Gazette of 18th ult., is cancelled, at his own request.

Public Works Dept., March 7.—No. 48.—Resignation.—Mr. A. E. Byrn, asst. accountant 2nd cl. in the establishment of the principal subordinate accountants of the public works dept. in Bengal, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from Sept. 27 last.

No. 49.—Appointments.—The following appointments are made in the establishment of the principal subordinate accountants of the public works dept. in Bengal, to complete that establishment:—
To be assistant accountants 3rd cl.:—
Mr. T. W. Wood.

Mr. G. A. James, supernumerary.
The servs. of Major C. Holroyd, of the staff corps, dep. comr. of Sibragur, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, in the military dept.

March 12.—The servs. of Mr. E. H. Lushington are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India in the Financial dept.

March 13.—The Hon. A. Eden assu. charge of the office of sec. to the Govt. of Bengal on 12th inst.

March 11.—Capt. A. W. Pixley, dep. insp. gen. of the 2nd grade in Cuttack, is transferred to the Dacca division.

Mr. E. B. Baker to be dep. insp. gen. of 2nd grade, and to have charge of the Cuttack div.

Capt. J. M. Graham to be dep. insp. gen. of 2nd grade, and to have charge of Chittagong div.

Lieut. H. E. Waller to be dist. superint. of 3rd grade in Behar.

Mr. F. T. Platts to be dist. superint. of 3rd grade in Rajshahye.

No. 1,953.—March 9.—Appts.—Mr. W. Grapel to offic. as principal of the Presidency College.

Mr. J. S. Rees to offic. as a prof. in the Presidency College.

March 10.—Mr. C. Graham to the charge of the sub-div. of Bulheera, and to exercise the powers described in add. to those he already exercises in Tirhoot. Mr. Graham is also empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Mr. C. F. Wintie, sub-dep. opium agent in Rohilcund, to offic. as a sub-dep. opium agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. A. Anderson, sub-dep. opium agent in Azimgurh, to offic. as a sub-dep. opium agent of the 4th class.

Mr. C. M. Armstrong, sub-dep. opium agent of the 5th class at Ghazeeport, is transf. to Benares.

Mr. H. Osborne to offic. as sub-dep. opium agent of the 5th class in Ghazeeport.

March 11.—Mr. A. Weekes to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, and to exercise the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class, as described in that district.

March 12.—The Hon. A. Eden to be rec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mr. A. Hope to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Hooghly.

Mr. C. C. Stevens, B.A., to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Bheerbhoom.

March 9.—Leave of absence.—Dr. E. Goodeve, prof. of med., &c., in the medical college, for 3 mo.

March 11.—Mr. R. L. Mangles, mag. and coll. of Tipperah, for 2 mo., making over charge of the office to the offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll., Mr. J. S. Armstrong, who will offic. as mag. and coll. during Mr. Mangles' absence.

March 12.—Mr. J. E. S. Lillie, offic. judge of Hooghly, for 3 mo.

March 18.—No. 2,016.—Appointments:—

Mr. J. C. Geddes, in charge of the sub-div. of Aurangabad, is transferred to the sudder station of Moorsheadabad.

Mr. R. Grant, dep. mag. and dep. collector, to take charge of the sub-div. of Aurangabad, and to exercise the powers under section 1, Act 10 of 1854, in addition to those he already exercises in Moorsheadabad. Mr. Grant is also empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

March 14.—Mr. W. Wavel, of the C.S., reported his return to the Presy. on 11th inst. on the str. *Nubia*.

March 16.—The servs. of Dr. S. C. Amesbury, civil asst. surg. of Dinagapore, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, in the military dept., at his own request.

Public Works Dept., March 17.—No. 53.—Col. E. L. Ommamney, roy. engrs., superintdng. engr. of the 1st class, having returned from sick leave, resumed

charge of the Presy. Circle before noon of the 13th current.

No. 2,077.—Appointments:—

Mr. W. G. Young to be junior sec. to the Board of Revenue, but to continue to officiate as commr. of Chittagong.

Mr. R. P. Jenkins, offic. mag. and coll. of Bheerbhoom, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. C. B. Garrett to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad, but to continue in his present appt. in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. F. Macnaghten to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Patna.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, continuing to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad.

Mr. H. T. Baker, 1st grade asst. superint. of police in Lohardugga, is transf. to Hazareebaugh.

Mr. R. H. Ellis, 2nd grade asst. supt. of police in Hazareebaugh, is transf. to Lohardugga.

Maj. J. C. Haughton to be 1st class dep. commr. in Sibragur, but to continue to officiate as commr. of Assam.

Mr. S. H. Robinson to be a member of the Municipal Committee of the Town of Canning on the Murlah.

Mr. L. DeAbreu to officiate as a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in the Patna div., to be stationed at Shahabad, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in any or all of the districts of that div.

March 18.—Rev. T. P. Keene to be a marriage registrar in Midnapore.

Messrs. H. Bell and J. Westland to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Jessore.

March 19.—Mr. J. Ward, officiating joint mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca, has leave of absence for 6 mo., together with 10 days' prep. leave to reach the port of embarkation.

ERRATUM.—In the notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 7th inst., for Mr. T. Warner, emigration agent for "Jamaica," read "Trinidad."

Public Works Dept., March 18.—No. 54.—Col. E. L. Ommamney, royal engrs., having been app. in the notification by the Govt. of India, public works dept., No. 49 of the 17th current, to officiate as chief engr. and sec. to the Govt. of Bengal in this dept., assumed charge of his office this day before noon.

No. 55.—Capt. J. G. R. Forlong, superintending engr. of the 2nd class, resumed officiating charge of the Presidency Circle on the forenoon of this day.

No. 56.—March 19.—Mr. W. H. Longmore, supervisor, transf. from the N.W.P. to Bengal in the notific. by the Govt. of India, public works dept., No. 24 of 3rd ult., is posted to the Lower Assam div.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Leave on m.c., under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to Asst. surg. W. Watson, M.B., civil asst. surg. of Banda, from Feb. 14, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Surg. maj. W. Keates, of the 7th regt. N.I., will take med. charge of Banda, with effect from date on which he may receive the same from Dr. Watson.

Police Dept., Allahabad, Feb. 28.—No. 200a.—One month's priv. leave of abs., under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, is granted to Lieut. P. C. Dalmahoy, dist. superint. of police at Humeerpore, from 1st prox., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Lieut. D. M. Strong, offic. asst. insp. gen. of police in the Jhansi div., is app. to offic. as dist. superint. of police at Humeerpore during the abs. on leave of Lieut. Dalmahoy, or till further orders.

No. 204a.—One mo.'s priv. leave, under section 7 of the unconv. service absentee rules, is granted to Mr. R. E. Knyvett, asst. insp. gen. of police in the Agra div., from March 15 next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 871a.—Capt. T. Pierce, who, by the notification No. 2,509a, dated Sept. 25, 1862, was appd. to officiate as 1st asst. comr. of Ajmere and Mairwarra, will revert to his substantive appt. of 2nd asst. comr. in that district.

Lieut. H. M. Rep-on, asst. comr. in the Jhansi div., is appd. to be 1st asst. comr. in Ajmere.

March 6.—No. 968a.—The servs. of the Rev. W. C. Bell are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

March 7.—No. 983a.—The Rev. A. Horsburgh, M.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is appd. to be asst. chaplain at Gwalior.

No. 996a.—Mr. A. Swinton, of the Bengal C.S., reported his departure from India per str. *Candia*, which was left at sea by the pilot on Feb. 24.

Public Works Dept., dated Allahabad, March 3.—No. 1,176.—Leave of absence.—Leave of absence for 6 weeks, from the 15th inst., or from such date as he may avail himself of it, is granted to Lieut. J. L. Watts, exec. engr., Agra div. public works, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to applying for 2 years' furl. to Europe.

No. 1,178.—Appointment.—Capt. C. T. Stewart, exec. engr., transf. to the N.W.P. by the Govt. of

India public works dept., vide notification No. 80 dated Feb. 5, is appd. to officiate as exec. engr., Agra div. public works, v. Lieut. Watts proceeding on leave.

No. 1,190.—Lieut. R. F. Angelo, asst. engr., having returned from Bombay instead of proceeding on furl. to Eur. as was the intention when prep. leave was granted to him in G.O. No. 2,556a, dated June 20, 1862, ext. of leave on m.c. is granted to him up to Nov. 4, 1862, the date on which he rejoined the Agra and Bombay Road.

No. 1,196.—Mr. C. W. Carpenter, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Saharunpoor, is appd. a member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of that district.

Fort William, March 5.—No. 181.—The leave of absence to Europe, on sick certificate, granted to Lieut. L. Forbes (late of the 2nd N.L.), dist. supt. of police, N.W.P., now capt. in the Bengal staff corps is to be considered as under the new regs. for the period of 20 mo.

March 14.—No. 245a.—Three mo. priv. leave of absence, under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, is granted to Capt. R. Cadell, dist. supt. of police in the Furruckabad dist., from April 3 next.

Lieut. N. M. T. Horsford, asst. insp. gen. of police in the Agra div., is appd. to officiate as dist. supt. of police in the Furruckabad dist., during the absence on leave of Capt. Cadell, or until further orders.

Gen. Dept., Allahabad, March 10.—No. 1,007a.—Three mo. priv. leave of absence, under sec. XII. of the civil absentee rules, is granted to Mr. F. M. Bird, officg. mag. and coll. of Allygurh, from March 10, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,008a.—Mr. H. B. Webster, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade at Allygurh, will officiate for Mr. F. M. Bird during his absence, or until further orders.

No. 1,012a.—Mr. C. Pearson, M.A., Principal of the Govt. coll. at Agra, was a passenger on board the *Candia*, which was left at sea by the pilot Feb. 24.

No. 1,034a.—The foll. notification, issued by the Govt. of India, in the military dept., is republished for general information:—

Dated Fort William, March 6.—No. 186.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer, of the med. dept., civil asst. surg., Shah-jehanpore, for 20 mo. under new regs.

Pending the arrival of the Hon. E. Drummond, Mr. R. Money will conduct the current duties of the Government at Allahabad.

Allahabad, March 13.—No. 1,066a.—Mr. R. Simson, officg. mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, is appd. to officiate as sec. to the Govt. of the N.W.P.

Mr. G. W. Colledge, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade at Boolundshuhur, is appd. to officiate as mag. and coll. of that dist.

No. 1,067a.—Capt. A. T. Armstrong is appd. to be A.D.C. to the Hon. the Lieut. gov., with effect from March 8.

No. 1,070a.—Mr. J. H. Morris, coll. and mag. of Allahabad, is temp. placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the commr. of the Allahabad div. from the date on which he may receive charge of the same from Mr. C. B. Thornhill.

March 14.—No. 1,074a.—Leave for 6 mo., under sec. 5 of the unconv. service absentee rules, is granted to Mr. W. R. N. James, extra asst. comr. 1st cl. at Jhansie, from March 15, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Public Works Dept., Allahabad, March 10.—No. 1,896.—Promotion.—Lieut. J. Birney, roy. engrs., asst. eng. 2nd cl., attached to the Bareilly div., public works, is promoted to grade of asst. engr. 1st cl., v. Lieut. Eckford, prom.

No. 1,416.—The priv. leave for 1 mo. granted to Sub eng. conductor D. McLeod, attached to the Benares div., public works, in notification No. 1,193, dated Nov. 21 last, from Dec. 15, 1862, is extended to Jan. 20, 1863.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

General Dept., March 5.—No. 496.—Appointment.—The Rev. J. Dawson, asst. chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is appd. to the station of Umballa.

March 7.—No. 504.—Appointments.—Capt. P. Maxwell, dep. comr. of Googaira, to officiate as dep. comr. of Mootan.

Mr. R. T. Burney, asst. comr., to officiate as dep. comr. of Googaira, as a temp. arrangement.

March 11.—No. 532.—Leave.—Mr. W. H. D'Gruyther, extra asst. comr., has obtained leave of absence for 1 mo.

No. 534.—Asst. surg. R. Gray, M.B., assumed med. charge of Madhopore on the 2nd inst., as a temp. arrangement.

No. 535.—Appointment.—Mr. C. P. Elliott, asst. comr., to officiate as dep. comr. of Loodiana, from date of Major McNeill's departure for England.

No. 536.—Transfer.—Mr. C. J. Powlett, asst. comr., from Simla to Loodiana.

Judicial Dept., March 12.—No. 194.—In continuation of No. 22, dated Jan. 14 last, the hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to vest the underment. officers with the powers described in section I. of Act XV. of 1862:—

Mr. W. Blyth, dep. comr. of Jhung.
Capt. J. R. G. G. Shortt, offic. dep. comr. of Kohat.

March 13.—No. 202.—Appt.—Asst. surg. A. M. Dallas, superint. Lahore Central Jail, to offic. as inspec. gen. of prisons, Punjab.

Police Dept., March 12.—No. 183.—Leave.—Lieut. J. C. Baillie, dist. superint. of police, has obtained leave of absence for 8 weeks, with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same, prep. to applying for 6 mo. leave to Europe.

General Dept., March 12.—No. 561.—Leave.—Mr. G. Knox, asst. comr., has obtained priv. leave for 3 mo., with effect from May 15 next, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

March 13.—No. 565.—Mr. T. C. Vaughan, extra asst. comr., embarked for Europe in the ship *Blenheim*, which was left by the pilot at sea on Feb. 7.

No. 567.—Appts.—Major O. J. McL. Farrington, dep. comr., to offic. as comr. of the Umritsur div.

No. 568.—Major T. W. Mercer, asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Umritsur.

March 14.—No. 569.—Appt.—Asst. surg. H. Thom, M.D., to the civil charge of Dalhousie.

Public Works Dept., March 12.—No. 7,653.—Mr. D. Kirwan, superint., Indus canals, is allowed 6 mo.'s leave, on m.c., from April 16 next, or such date as he may avail himself of it, under sect. V. of the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules.

March 13.—No. 7,686.—With ref. to *Punjab Gazette* Order No. 6,333, dated Jan. 30, Capt. C. W. Hutchinson, superint. engr., second circle, availed himself, on Feb. 12, of the priv. leave granted to him, and returned on 28th idem.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., *Camp Guneepore*, March 2.—Maj. W. F. Stevens, late 5th Eur. L.C., is directed to do gen. duty at Hazareebaugh.

Capt. W. S. Pierson, staff corps, is app. to do duty with the 1st regt. N.I., and directed to join.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Mooltan garrison order, dated 9th ult., app. Asst. surg. A. C. C. De Renzy, B. baty. 19th brig. royal art., to the med. charge of the brig. staff, in addition to his other duties.

Sealkote station order, dated 11th ult., directing vet. surg. W. Johnson, 20th hussars, to afford professional aid to the horses of F. baty. 5th brig. royal art., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 10th idem.

By the officer comdg. the 24th regt. N.I., dated the 11th ult., app. the foll. officers to act as paid doing duty officers:—

Lieuts. E. J. McNair, late 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., from Sept. 3, 1862; J. M. Trotter, gen. list, inf., from Sept. 7, 1862.

Futtegurh station order, dated the 12th ult., app. offic. civil asst. surg. G. Grant, M.D., to the med. charge of the left wing of the 10th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties.

By the officer comdg. the 40th regt. N.I., dated the 19th ult., app. Lieut. F. Van H. Sperling, late 5th Eur. regt., to act as paid doing duty officer.

Head Qrs., *Camp Moradabad*, March 8.—The foll. orders are confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. the 89th foot, dated Jan. 31 last, app. Ens. L. H. Jones, qualified, to be asst. ins. of musketry, v. Baldwin, proceeded on leave to England.

Barrackpore brigade order, dated the 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. R. A. P. Grant, 43rd foot, to assume med. charge of the 16th brig. royal art., in addition to his other duties, consequent on the departure of asst. surg. J. D'Altera.

Directing Surg. maj. H. C. Walshe to transfer all med. stores in his charge, to asst. surg. Grant for the use of the 19th brig. royal art.

Leave of absence:—

28th Foot.—Surg. Marlow, to England, 6 mo.

35th Foot.—Lieut. Sherlock, to April 14, in ext.

38th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. R. Skey, to Calcutta, for 1 mo. from the date of leaving the regt., and to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

48th Foot.—Lieut. C. H. Chauncy, to Calcutta, for 1 mo., to appear before a med. board.

79th Foot.—Paymr. D. Cant, to Calcutta for 2 mo., from date of leaving the regt.

Head Qrs., *Camp Bhoorhanpoor*, March 4.—Capt. A. W. Bolton, late 50th N.I., is perm. to do duty with the 16th regt. N.I., at Dinapore.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appts., with effect from the 23rd ult.:—

1st Bengal Cav.—Lieut. G. D'A. Jackson, gen. list, cav., to be paid doing duty officer.

6th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. R. M. Jennings, gen. list, cav., to be paid doing duty officer.

11th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. G. F. Dowdeswell, of the 80th foot; and H. M. Buller, gen. list, cav., to be paid doing duty officer.

22nd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. L. Wavell, staff corps, to be paid doing duty officer.

28th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. G. S. Hills, of the late 38th I., to be paid doing duty officer.

35th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. R. Wilkinson, gen. list, inf., to be paid doing duty officer.

Head Qrs., *Camp Futtehgunge*, Feb. 27.—Officers

comdg. the new line regts., whose records of soldiers' services have been completed under G.O. H.M.'s British Forces, No. 124, of Sept. 2, 1862, are requested to forward the original records to Capt. G. L. Fraser, assist. adjt. gen., in Calcutta, who will send them to England undercharge of any officer who may be proceeding home, directing him to apply to the adjt. gen. Horse Guards for instructions as to their disposal.

The same course to be observed in the Madras and Bombay presidencies.

Previously, however, to the despatch of the original records from the head qrs. of regts., the prescribed roll books must be completed, as directed in G.O. of Sept. 2, 1862.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bengal Cav.—Ensign F. Knowles, 19th foot, to be paid doing duty officer, with effect from the 18th inst.

8th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. A. W. R. Becher, general list, cavalry, to be paid doing duty officer with effect from the 1st inst.

14th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. W. Chatterton, paid doing duty officer, to officiate as adj. during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. F. H. Woodgate, with effect from the 20th inst.

15th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. H. Campbell, general list, infantry, to be paid doing duty officer, with effect from the 20th inst.

38th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. L. A. Tottenham, late 67th N.I., to be paid doing duty officer, with effect from the 20th inst.

Order confirmed:—
By the officer comdg. H.M.'s 20th foot, dated Sept. 22, 1862, directing Lieut. J. M. Lovekin to act as adjt., during absence of Lieut. H. R. Bowiby.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. R. Aislabie (B battery 5th horse brigade), from Feb. 1 to March 31, to Calcutta, prep. to England, on m.c.

Capt. Woodcock (E battery 5th horse brigade), from Jan. 15 to March 14, to Calcutta, prep. to England, on m.c.

72nd Foot.—Ens. T. B. Urquhart, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, to appear before a medical board.

81st Foot.—Lieut. H. J. Faircloth, to England, by either route, to appear before a medical board, under new rules.

3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Brev. maj. G. E. Rose, to await arrival of his regt. at Jullunder.

Orders confirmed:—

Banda station order, dated 12th inst., directing Surg. maj. W. Keates, 7th N.I., to afford medical aid to the civil station and jail, in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. W. Watson, proceeding on m.c. Benares station order, dated 14th inst., appg. Asst. surg. T. W. Sheppard, B. batt. 2nd brig. R.A., to afford medical aid to the brigade staff, v. Asst. surg. W. Creagh; and directing Asst. surg. H. Kelsall, 20th foot, to act as surg. to the brigade staff, during the absence on duty of Asst. surg. Sheppard.

Head Qrs., *Camp Meerunge*, Feb. 28.—It is requested that Returns for the C. in C.'s office may be forwarded to the Military Sec. at head quarters, and not to Calcutta.

The C. in C. is pleased to post Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald to the 1st regt. N.I.

Staff surg. A. D. Home, v.c., recently arrived from England, will take medical charge of the Chinsurah depot.

Staff surg. W. Stewart, M.D., recently in medical charge of the 23rd Royal Welch fus., will proceed to Benares to take medical charge of the 2nd dragoon guards, v. Surg. Massy, who has been app. to the charge of invalids embarking for England.

Staff surg. R. E. FitzGibbon will proceed to Madras, and on arrival there report himself to the Dep. insp. gen. of H.M.'s hospitals, in view to assuming medical charge of the depot of H.M.'s troops at Poonamallee.

Order confirmed:—

Lahore div. order, dated 4th ult., appg. Ensign H. Stokes, 19th foot, to the command of a detachment of invalids, &c.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Capt. S. C. Woodcock, E. batt. 5th R.H. brig., to England, for 20 mo., with the sanction of Govt.

Capt. Strange, C. batt. 11th brig., from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Naynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah.

Capt. W. K. Fooks, A. batt. 19th brig., from April 5 to June 4, to Calcutta, prep. to leave to England, on m.c.

Lieut. col. Young, 24th brig., from Jan. 31 to April 20, to Calcutta, prep. to leave to England, on m.c.

89th Foot.—Ens. C. W. Burton, from Dec. 23, 1862, to April 24.

Medical Dept.—Surg. W. Lapsley, 90th foot, from Dec. 26, 1862, to April 26, m.c.

With the sanction of Govt., Staff asst. surg. W. Sinclair, attached to 90th L.I., will proceed immediately to Calcutta, and take charge of invalids embarking for England per *Copenhagen*.

Orders confirmed:—

Presidency div. order, dated the 4th ult., directing Staff asst. surg. J. A. Illingworth and Asst. surg. J. A. Scott, to proceed to Chinsurah for duty.

Presidency div. order, dated 9th ult., permitting Lieut. H. B. Webster, late 4th Eur. cav., to do duty with 17th Bengal cav.

The order issued by H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., granting Lieut. T. F. Swinford, 98th foot, leave to England, under new rules, to appear before a medical board, is confirmed.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. J. R. Sladen, D battery 5th royal horse brigade, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. H. E. Kensit, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from date of departure, m.c.

13th Foot.—Capt. R. Peel, to England, via Cape of Good Hope, m.c.

Head Qrs., *Camp Rajahpore*, March 5.—The following officers are appointed to a detachment of invalids and time-expired men proceeding to England per *Holmesdale*:—

Maj. W. R. Goate, H.M.'s 35th foot, to com.

Lieut. H. E. Kensit, H.M.'s 25th hussars, to do duty.

Lieut. M. N. Brock, H.M.'s 4th W. I. regt., to do duty.

Staff asst. surg. C. J. Kirwan in med. charge.

Official notification has been received of the posting of the undermd. officers, recently promoted in 4th foot, to the battalion specified:—

Maj. F. Hamilton, Capt. E. B. Breton, 2nd batt.

Capt. E. B. Breton will proceed without delay and join the 2nd batt.

Capt. H. L. Campbell, staff corps, is permitted to do duty with 2nd drag. gds., at Benares.

Asst. surg. T. Maunsell, 48th foot, recently in charge of recruits proceeding to Jhansie, will join his own corps at Lucknow.

Asst. surg. W. Ironside, 71st highlanders, on being relieved of the charge of recruits at Agra, will join his own corps at Nowshera.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Maj. W. A. Mackinnon, c.b., 22nd brigade, from Feb. 11 to Aug. 10, on the recommendation of the medical board.

Capt. J. A. R. Mead, 24th brigade, from March 23 to Sept. 23, in ext.

Capt. P. M. Syme, E battery 22nd brigade, from Jan. 12 to July 12, in ext., returning to India with next year's drafts.

Lieut. F. C. Nicolas, 11th brigade, from Jan. 5 to Feb. 5, in ext.; he will then be retained for home duty.

Qmr. W. Hoge, 14th brigade, from Jan. 3 to Oct. 2, on m.c.

2nd Drag. Guards.—Lieut. H. J. DeMontmorency, from Dec. 24 to June 24, on m.c.

35th Foot.—Capt. M. V. S. Morton, from Jan. 8 to June 17, on m.c.

42nd Foot.—Ens. H. J. Bramly, from Dec. 30, 1862, to April 24, on m.c.

81st Foot.—Lieut. W. H. M. Jackson, from Jan. 16 to April 15, on m.c.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. B. L. Cumberland, from Dec. 18, 1862, to Jan. 17, on m.c.

Artillery New Brigades.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council, has decided that, in future, all vacancies amongst the officers of the new brigades in India shall be filled up in the same manner as those in the old royal artillery, and that the promotions consequent thereon shall appear first in the *London Gazette*, instead of being made, and provisionally gazetted, in India, as at present.

To facilitate this arrangement, and to avoid the inconvenient and unnecessary delays that now arise, commanding officers of brigades will immediately report to this office any casualties that may occur amongst their officers, giving the date, place, and cause of each casualty. In case of batteries detached from their brigade head quarters, this information is to be forwarded direct to this office by the first mails after the occurrence of the casualty. The death of any officer who may be in Europe is in like manner to be reported to this office instead of to the presidency to which he may have belonged, and his corps will thus gain the advantage of the promotion much sooner than under the existing arrangement, whilst, by all promotions being carried out in one office, all doubts and difficulties will, it is hoped, after the first start of the new system, be done away with.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Public Dept., *Fort St. George*, March 24.—Leave.—Mr. J. W. Breeks, private secretary to H.E. the Governor, has special leave for 6 mo.

Appointments:—

Col. C. A. Denison, H.M.'s 52nd L.I., to act as private secretary to the Governor during the absence of Mr. Breeks on leave.

Judicial Dept.—Lieut. E. D. Gompertz, staff corps, superint. of police in Tinnevely, to be superint. of police in North Arcot.

Capt. A. F. F. Bloomfield, probat. superint. of police in Godavery, to be probat. superint. of police in Tinnevely (on leave).

Lieut. W. Robertson, probat. asst. superint. of police in Godavery, to be probat. superint. of police in Godavery.

Lieut. T. H. Guthrie, act. probat. asst. superint. of police, to be probat. asst. superint. of police 1st cl. in Godavery.

Lieut. C. A. Porteous, probat. asst. superint. of police in Tinnevely, to act as superint. of police until further orders.

Public Works Dept.—Lieut. C. J. Smith, 2nd asst. dist. eng., Nellore, to act as 1st asst. dist. eng., Kistnah, during the employment of Capt. Beatty on other duty, but to continue in the Nellore district until further orders.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Lieut. A. T. Woodhouse, 11th regt. N.I., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Berhampore.

No. 100.—Capt. R. C. Glover, H.M.'s 43rd L.I., to act as military sec. to H.E. the Governor, during the employment of Col. Denison on other duty.

The servs. of Capt. G. F. Pearson, of the staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the public works dept., with a view to his reapt. to the Forest dept. in the Central Provs.

The undermen. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on m.c., and to embark from Madras:—

Lieut. C. R. Crauford, 15th regt. N.I., for 12 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854.

Lieut. H. C. B. Barnett, 44th regt. N.I., for 18 mos., under old furl. regs.

No. 101.—Madras Staff Corps.—The provisional admission to the Madras staff corps of Lieut. J. Duval, 50th regt. N.I., notified in G. O. G. Sept. 5 last, No. 351, is cancelled at that officer's request.

No. 103.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in G.O.:—
Home Dept., Fort William, March 10.—No. 1,573.—The following appointments in the police of the Central Provs. were sanctioned by the Gov. gen. in Council on Jan. 19 last:—

Lieut. D. Macneil, of 26th Madras N.I., to be asst. dist. superint. in the Upper Godavery dist. from date on which he took charge.

Lieut. W. Coningham, of the same regt., to officiate temp. as asst. dist. superint., v. Lieut. Faber, temp. employed on other duty.

Foreign Dept.—No. 418.—Maj. J. Stubbs, officiating dep. comr., West Berar, availed himself on the 11th ult. of the leave granted to him in G.O. of 10th idem, No. 258, and made over charge of his office to Mr. C. Horden, asst. comr.

Leave of absence:—

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, March 27.—Asst. surg. H. E. Busted, civil surg. of Cuddalore, for 1 mo., prep. to his obtaining leave to Europe, on m.c.

Educational Dept.—Mr. H. Bowers, professor of English literature in the Presidency College, for 2 mo.

Appointments:—

Ecclesiastical Dept., March 24.—Rev. J. W. Wynch to be chaplain of Vizagapatam.

Judicial Dept., March 27.—The following gentlemen have this day reported their return to the presidency per str. *Orissa*:—

Mr. G. A. Harris, civil and session judge of Chittoor.

Mr. G. D. Leman, asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot.

Mr. E. W. Bird, acting civil and sessions judge of Negapatam, delivered over charge of the court to the principal sudder ameen on the 20th inst.

Public Works Dept., March 27.—Capt. J. Virtue, R.E., assumed charge of the office of dist. engr., North Arcot, from Mr. Dopping on the 17th inst.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, March 24.—The board of revenue have granted 1 mo. priv. leave to Mr. W. E. Underwood, dep. coll. of Tinnevely.

Notification.—The principal insp. gen. of the med. dept., has granted to Asst. surg. F. Day, civil surg., Cochin, priv. leave of absence for 30 days, from April 20 or date of departure.

Mily. Dept., March 27.—No. 105.—Promotion:—50th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. Duval (whose admission to the staff corps was cancelled in G.O.G. March 24, No. 101, and who attained the regtl. position of Capt. in G.O.G. Jan. 10, No. 12), to be capt., v. Keatinge, retired; date of commission, Oct. 1, 1861.

Capt. J. W. Sinclair, of the staff corps, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, with effect from March 3, under the furl. regs. of 1854, to obtain a final m.c. to proceed to Europe.

The undermen. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Capt. G. Hearn, of the staff corps, dep. insp. gen. of Mofussil police, on m.c., for 20 mo., under the furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

March 27.—No. 106.—The foll. extract from a gen. order by Govt. of India is republished:—

Fort William, March 11.—No. 200.—The foll. order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 29.—No. 28.—Permitting Capt. C. S. Fagan, comdt., 1st inf., Hyderabad contgt., to proceed to Bombay prep. to applying for leave to Europe on m.c.

Fort St. George, March 27.—No. 107.—The foll. extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in G.O.s:—

Foreign Dept., Judicial, Camp Sihane, March 5.—No. 22.—Notification.—In continuation of notification No. 397, dated Sept. 26, 1862, H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to invest the undermen. officers of the Central Provinces commission, with the powers specified opposite their respective names:—

Capt. A. B. Cumberlege, dep. comr., 4th class.

Capt. C. V. Gordon, officg. dep. comr., 4th class.

Lieut. M. P. Ricketts, judge of the small court.

Lieut. C. H. Grace, asst. comdr., 2nd class. The powers described in sec. I. of Act XV. of 1862.

Fort William, General, March 13.—No. 426.—Maj. F. L. Magniac, cantonment joint mag. of Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, resumed charge of his duties on 2nd ult.

Fort St. George, March 27.—No. 108.—The following extracts from G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay are re-published:—

Bombay Castle, Feb. 24.—No. 105.—The following officers are allowed furl. to Eur., on m.c.:—

Capt. S. Hodgson, 2nd regt. L.C., for 18 mo.

March 20.—No. 164.—Maj. C. M. Shakespear, Madras staff corps, dep. comr., 3rd class, Central Provinces, has a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., on m.c.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Camp Meerunge, Feb. 28.—Staff surg. R. E. Fitzgibbon will proceed to Madras, and on arrival there report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of H.M.'s hospitals, in view to assuming med. charge of the depot of H.M.'s troops at Poonamallee.

The foll. order issued by Lieut. col. Blake, senior officer comg. Pegu div., dated Rangoon, Feb. 26, is confirmed.

At the recommendation of a board of medical officers, Lieut. Stuart and Ensign Howard, 68th L.I., are permitted to proceed to Calcutta, subject to the confirmation of H.E. the C. in C., with the view of obtaining a final m.c. to enable them to proceed to Europe.

Madras, March 21.—Lieut. R. Houghton, of the staff corps, is app. to do duty with the 28th regt. N.I. until further orders.

Lieut. G. Stedman is removed from the adjutancy of the 23rd regt. L.I.

March 24.—The following posting is ordered:—

Asst. surg. W. H. Rean, m.d., to 37th regt. gren.

Leave of absence:—
Lieut. E. L. Armstrong, late 3rd Madras Eur. regt., acting asst. instr. of musketry, H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot, in continuation of privilege leave, for 4 mo., to Neilgherries. This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G.O. of March 20.

Lieut. H. M. May, 32nd regt. N.I., from April 10 to Oct. 9, to Madras.

Ens. D. C. Budd, gen. list., doing duty 15th regt. N.I., to presidency, on m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

March 25.—The following addition is to be made to G.O. Feb. 17 last, appointing Lieut. and riding mr. J. Markham to do duty with the body guard:—"To join on the expiration of the leave granted to him in G.O. Jan. 27, 1863."

Lieut. E. R. C. Bradford, staff corps, has been permitted to count as service for retiring pension the period of 15 mo. leave to Europe granted to him on account of ill-health contracted by service in the field.

March 26.—The following removal is ordered:—
Lieut. col. (brev. col.) R. Shubrick, staff, from 40th regt. N.I. to 5th regt. N.I.

Capt. D. G. S. St. J. Grant, staff corps, is appointed a member of the Presidency Military Hindoostanee Examining Committee, v. Capt. George, relieved.

Lieut. W. F. Spooner, of H.M.'s 26th regt., has leave of absence from April 10 to June 10, in ext. of his priv. leave to remain at Bangalore, in anticipation of the order for his appt. as aide-de-camp to the officer comdg. Mysore div., subject to the confirmation of the C. in C. in India.

March 27.—Lieut. G. N. Ross, 12th regt. N.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

Leave of absence:—
Lieut. H. Barber, 15th regt. N.I., from date of departure till Aug. 1—Coonoor, m.c.

BOMBAY.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

INVESTITURE OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, March 20.—No. 220.—Adverting to extracts from the *London Gazette* of Feb. 25, 1862, and Aug. 13, 1861, republished in G.O. No. 273, of April 14, 1862, the C. in C. has much pleasure in notifying to the army that the Victoria Crosses, which her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer on the officers noted in the margin:—

Maj. R. H. Keatinge, staff corps;
Capt. J. Blair, 2nd cav.;
Lieut. W. F. F. Waller, 25th regt. N.I.I.;
Private McDougall, 44th foot;

to commemorate the acts of bravery recorded in the

Gazettes above mentioned, have been presented to them in the following manner:—

Upon the C. in C. devolved the important duty of investing Lieut. W. F. F. Waller, 25th N.I.I., with the Victoria Cross, and it was carried out as follows:—

On Monday, Sept. 29, the troops composing the Poona and Kirkee brigade (D battery R.H.A., No. 1 battery R.A., No. 6 battery R.A., 3rd regt. L.C., sappers and miners, 95th foot, 103rd foot, 25th regt. N.I.I., 26th regt. N.I.), under the command of Maj. gen. Hale, having been paraded, the C. in C. being in front of the troops, read the letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, of Oct. 30, 1862, and a copy of the *London Gazette* recording the act of valour, and presented the Cross to Lieut. Waller, who was thus decorated in the presence of the regiment which witnessed his bravery.

Owing to the great distance at which Maj. Keatinge, staff corps, political agent, Kattywar, Capt. Blair, 2nd regt. L.C., and Private McDougall, 44th foot, were serving from army head quarters, and the inconvenience to the service that would have occurred in bringing them to Poona, Sir William Mans was unable to have the gratification of presenting in person the Victoria Crosses to these gallant soldiers.

The duty was therefore delegated, in the case of Major Keatinge, to Brigdr. J. Liddell, c.b., as Major Keatinge happened to pass through Bombay when Sir W. Mansfield was on tour; in that of Capt. Blair to Major gen. Sir C. V. Stranbenzee, k.c.b.; and in that of Private McDougall to Brigdr. F. Adams, c.b.; these officers were instructed to carry out, in the manner best adapted to evince her Majesty's sense of the noble daring displayed by these soldiers before the enemy, and to testify her Majesty's wish that a distinction in which the officer or private may equally share might be highly prized and eagerly sought after by all, of whatever rank or degree, in her Majesty's naval and military service.

The C. in C. has had the pleasure of receiving from Major gen. Van Stranbenzee and Brigdrs. Liddell and Adams, a report of the Victoria Crosses having been duly presented on the dates specified.

To Major Keatinge on Jan. 13, at a parade of all the troops composing the Bombay garrison, and in the presence of H.E. the Gov. Sir Bartle Frere, and a large concourse of spectators.

To Capt. Blair on Feb. 5, in the presence of the troops serving at Rajcoote, and a number of spectators.

To Private McDougall on Sept. 2, 1862, at a brigade parade of the whole of the troops composing the Belgaum brigade, and in the presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen, native chiefs, and the respectable portion of the inhabitants of the town and camp of Belgaum.

On these occasions the instructions of her Most Gracious Majesty as above referred to were strictly attended to.

NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, March 16.—No. 18.—The leave granted to Lieut. Mitcheson is cancelled from March 5, the date of that officer's return to duty.

March 19.—No. 19.—The following temp. arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore John Frushard, I.N., commdg. H.M.'s Indian navy.

Mr. Gliddon, captain's clerk, of the *Ajdaha*, to be clerk in charge of the *Dalhousie*, from Feb. 10, 1863, v. Mr. Daniell, purser, relieved from that vessel.

Actg. Lieut. Hewison, of the *Coromandel*, to the com. of the *Pleid*, from Feb. 11, 1863.

Mr. Warner, mate of the *Coromandel*, to be acting lieut. of that vessel on Jan. 21, 1863, to fill a vacancy.

Messrs. Powell and Campbell, mates, of the *Victoria*, to be acting lieuts. of the *Coromandel*, from Feb. 14, 1863, to fill vacancies.

Mr. F. C. Turner, midshipman, of the *Ajdaha*, to reside on shore and out of the sanitarium for the benefit of his health, from Feb. 16, 1863.

Aden Squadron Orders.

Asst. Surg. Adair, of the *Semeramis*, to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Constance*, from Dec. 24, 1862.

Surg. Maj. R. H. Davidson, to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Constance*, from Jan. 4, 1863, there being no other med. officer available.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN, the wife of T. H., son, at Madras, March 2.

BERKELEY, the wife of L., son, at Delhi, March 8.

BOUTCHER, the wife of W., son, at Asseeeghur, March 8.

BUSHER, the wife of Conductor B., son, at Buxar, March 12.

CAMERON, the wife of Major G., 4th King's Own, son, at Poona, March 7.

CHRISTOFFELZ, the wife of L. P., son, at Madras, March 16.

LETHBRIDGE, Mrs. J. H., son, at Ramkistopore, Feb. 24.

PAYNE, the wife of H. W., son, March 19.

PHILLIPS, the wife of J., daughter, at Shikarpore, March 16.
 STEVENS, the wife of Ensign J. P., 32nd Punjab N.I., son, at Peshawar, March 2.
 TRACY, the wife of T.B., Civil Service, daughter, at Azimghur, March 7.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH, Capt. O. L., to Mary H. M., daughter of Col. V. Eyre, at Barrackpore, March 19.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN, Mrs. Jane C., widow of the late W. J., at Calcutta, March 19.
 BYNE, Beatrice M. L., daughter of Henry, on board the P. and O. str. *Chima*, between Bombay and Aden, aged 18 months, March 30.
 CAMPEIR, Arthur S., son of J., at Goruckpore, March 9.
 HARDING, Ennice, wife of P., at Bombay, Feb. 25.
 JOHANNES, Anne L., wife of Rev. J., at Calcutta, aged 30.
 JOHNSON, Elizabeth, daughter of D., at Madras, March 2.
 POLLOCK, Harry N., son of Capt. F. R., at Lahore, Feb. 18.
 POLLOCK, Helen W., daughter of Capt. F. R., at Lahore, March 13.
 ROGERS, Alice T. P., inf. daughter of J. R., at Bankipore, March 8.
 VAN DEERLIN, Mrs. A. M., at Decca, March 1.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 21.

1st Drag. Gds.—Cornet C. T. Hatfield to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. W. E. Marsland, promoted.
 20th Hussars.—Capt. T. T. Boileau, on appointment, from 2nd Bengal Eur. cav., should have been described as capt. and brev. maj., instead of capt. only, as previously stated.

Royal Artillery.—Paymr. T. Hunt, from paymr. to roy. art. and roy. engr. in China, to be paymr.; Asst. surg. F. H. Forshall has been permitted to resign his commission; Vet. surg. D. Hinge to be vet. surg. 1st class.

Royal Engineers.—2nd Capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. W. O. Lennox to be capt., v. Martindale, placed on the supernu. list; Lieutenant. R. Bullen to be 2nd capt., v. Brev. lieutenant. col. Lennox.

20th Foot.—Qrnr. R. S. Robeck, from 60th foot, to be qrnr., v. J. Cole, who exchanges.

60th Foot.—Ens. C. P. Cramer to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. H. J. Lees, who retires; Ens. W. Cowan, from 8th foot, to be ens., v. Cramer; Qrnr. J. Cole, from 20th foot, to be qrnr., v. R. Storey, who exchanges.

60th Foot.—Maj. T. Benson to be lieutenant. col., by purchase, v. Brev. col. C. E. Law, who retires; Capt. C. W. Aylmer to be maj., by purchase, v. Benson; Lieutenant. C. V. Oliver to be capt., by purchase, v. Aylmer; Ens. J. H. De R. Lynch, from 17th foot, to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Oliver.

69th Foot.—Ens. Sir T. H. C. Boevey, Bart., to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. E. Williams, who retires; Ens. P. M. French, from 24th foot, to be ens., v. Sir T. H. C. Boevey, Bart.

90th Foot.—W. Lawes, Esq., lato adjt. 1st Forfarshire V.C., to be paymr., v. Paymr. with the honorary rank of capt. T. Cassidy, transferred to 30th foot.

91st Foot.—Ens. W. S. Mills, from 75th foot, to be ens., v. A. Elkington, appointed dep. asst. comy. gen.
 105th Foot.—Ens. H. W. A. Willis has been permitted to revert to the general list of unposted officers of the Madras army, he having been gazetted to a lieutenancy on that list prior to his appointment to the 105th foot.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the deaths, on March 31, 1863, of Lieut. gen. J. Paterson, col. comdt. of a battalion 60th foot, and Maj. gen. A. T. Hemphill, late serving on the staff of the army in Ireland, in command of a brigade at Dublin:—

To be Major Generals.

Maj. and brev. col. J. Garcock, from half pay unatt., serving on the staff of the army in the East Indies, with the local rank of maj. gen.

Lieut. col. and brev. col. W. Jones, C.B., from half pay, 61st foot.

To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. A. T. Allan, 25th foot.

Lieut. col. T. Ross, half pay, late particular service.

To be Lieut. Colonels.

Maj. F. T. Atcherley, 30th foot.

Maj. J. Nason, depot battalion.

To be Majors.

Capt. H. W. Wily, half pay, unattached, staff officer of pensioners.

Capt. G. W. Baldwin, 31st foot, brigade maj. at Colchester.

Official Papers.

SERVICES OF THE ENGINEERS EMPLOYED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE EAST- ERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DE- PARTMENT.

From the Officiating Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, (Fort William, the 17th January, 1863).

Mr. Purdon, the Chief Engineer of the Eastern Bengal Railway, being about to retire from the employ of the Company, has submitted a report naming the officers connected with the undertaking who seem to him to be deserving of commendation, and I am directed to forward a copy of it with the following observations:—

2. Mr. Purdon's own services appear to the Lieutenant-governor to be highly deserving of the favourable notice of the Governor-general in Council. The zeal with which he has discharged his duties and the rare judgment and ability that have characterised his operations entitle him to an official expression of the satisfaction of the Government, and his Honor trusts that H.E. the Viceroy's approval of his exertions may be communicated before Mr. Purdon leaves.

3. The Lieutenant-governor also desires to bring forward the services of Mr. Leslie (now in England) who was superintendent of the iron bridge department and engineer of the Calcutta district, and of Mr. Prestage (at present officiating as Resident Chief Engineer), who held charge of the furthest district of the railway. The value of Mr. Granville's services to the company, and his skill as an architect, are already well known to and appreciated by the Government.

4. His honour likewise altogether agrees in the justice of the tribute paid to the personal merits of Mr. Henfrey, the agent and partner in this country of the contractors, with regard to which gentleman the Officiating Consulting Engineer has also recorded that "it is not too much to say that the success of the contractors' operations is due principally to his tact and management."

From Lieut.-Col. R. Strachey, R.E. Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, with the Governor-General, to the Officiating Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, dated the 24th Feb., 1863.

I am directed by H.E. the Viceroy to reply to your letter No. 192 G. dated 17th ultimo, bringing to the notice of the Government of India the services of the Engineers engaged on the construction of the Eastern Bengal Railway, the opening of which line has recently taken place.

2. H. E. has much gratification in expressing his full concurrence in the high eulogium passed on the ability that has characterised the operations of Mr. Purdon, the chief engineer of the company, and requests that the Lieutenant-governor will convey to that gentleman the assurance that the Government of India cordially acknowledges the services he has rendered to the country by the skill with which he has laid out and directed the works of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

3. The Governor-general also desires that Messrs. Leslie, Prestage, and Granville may be assured that the Government of India is fully sensible of their meritorious services; and that Mr. Henfrey may be informed that the successful prosecution of an undertaking of such magnitude as this railway, under circumstances so novel to English contractors, entitles him to the hearty approval and congratulations of the Government.

A PROPOSED EXHIBITION.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India—(Fort William, March 6, 1863).

Sir,—The Lieut.-gov. has been led to think that it would tend materially to promote good agriculture in these provinces especially, by drawing the attention of the native zemindars to the subject, and enlisting their interest in it, if an Exhibition were to be held next year in the neighbourhood of Calcutta under the general direction of the Government.

2. His Honour desires me to invite the assistance and co-operation of the society in framing and carrying out a plan for such an Exhibition, if the project should appear to them likely to be useful. The object of the Exhibition would be to bring together from all parts of the country, for the purpose

of show, competition, and eventual sale, cattle and other live stock, agricultural implements, and all kinds of produce.

3. It is anticipated that an exhibition of this kind would be self-supporting, and that the expenses of it would be covered by the sale of admission tickets to the public. The Lieut.-gov. would look to the society to conduct the details of the Exhibition, assisted by the officers of Government and others who may be expected to take an interest in the undertaking, and his Honour is prepared, on the part of the Govt., to advance the funds necessary to carry it out.

4. His Honour desires also to be permitted to place at the society's disposal, for the purpose of the Exhibition, the grounds adjoining Belvidere on the south, about thirty-five acres in extent.

5. In order to give ample time to exhibitors to prepare for the occasion, the Lieut.-Governor would propose that the Exhibition should take place next January. It will probably be most convenient that it should commence on Monday the 18th, and terminate on Saturday the 28th of that month, the public being admitted during the whole week at such rates of payment as may hereafter be fixed. One day should be set apart for the award of prizes to the most successful competitors in the several departments.

6. The Lieut.-Governor would be glad to receive an early reply to this communication, and to confer personally with the President and any members of the society as to the steps proper to be taken to promote the object in view.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

A MAHOMMEDAN TARQUIN.—A gross outrage was perpetrated here (in Oude) the other day. It appears that at one of the *mahals*, the residence of an officer on the staff, several ladies and gentlemen were staying as guests; but one lady's husband was out in camp for practice. One night she was aroused by some one standing near her bedside, and as it was dark she supposed the person to be a thief, and became alarmed. On his threatening to kill her if she made a noise, she screamed, and the villain thereupon put his hand to her mouth, and threatened violence if she did not remain quiet. She, however, indignantly thrust him aside, and gave vent to her terror and rage by the utterance of repeated shrieks, which roused some of the inmates of the rooms near hers, and they succeeded in seizing the intruder before he could make his escape. When a light was brought in, it was discovered that the scoundrel was no other than a kitmutgar in the service of one of the gentlemen visitors. He was sent off to the magistrate, by whom he was tried and sentenced to hard labour on the roads for a period of seven years.

AN AWKWARD CASE.—Absorption is never a pleasant process to undergo. We think our readers will agree that it must be especially unpleasant under the following circumstances. The officers of the 19th Hussars, junior to the major, the other day, according to the custom in such cases among her Majesty's Indian regiments, made up a purse of Rs. 30,000 for their major's step. The major takes the money and sends in his papers, when lo! out comes the announcement that certain Hussar Regiments, among them the 19th, are to be decreased by a troop, the supernumerary officers being absorbed. The consequence, of course, is that the only people who benefit the least by the transaction are the major, who pockets all the money, and the senior captain, who gets the major's step. To all the rest it is a dead loss. Knowing as the Government do that purchase on this system was carried on, and was authorised and permitted and sanctioned, it is, to say the least, most inconsiderate to take a step like that of the reduction of a corps without giving notice. The major may not yet have gone—in that case, disagreeable as may be the duty, we should feel bound to pat him on the shoulder and gently hint that that Rs. 30,000 must be refunded. "Unpleasant work that refunding, but you see, Major, it must be done." Our advice to those concerned is to memorialise his Excellency the Commander-in-chief at once.—*Dalhi Gazette*.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, April 27, 1863.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

At one o'clock to-morrow the fifth annual general meeting of this company is to be held at the London Tavern. The line from Tanjore to Trinchinopoly was opened on March 11, 1862. The directors have prepared their revenue accounts, showing the results of the working of the entire first section of the railway during the period of nearly ten months. The revenue statements for the two half-years ending June 30 and December 31 are exhibited separately. The total receipts on account of revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 2,38,600-13-1, and expenditure to Rs. 1,05,033-8-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,33,567-4-9 available for the dividend. The number of passengers carried was 313,725, about 94 per cent. being due to third-class traffic.

COAL-MINES IN INDIA.

AMONGST the records of Government in the official *Calcutta Gazette* is a paper of considerable interest on the subject of coal-mines at Thatay Khyoung, near the great Tenasserim River, in Mergui Province. It appears that Lieutenant Harrison, the Deputy-Commissioner, in 1861, had directed his attention to a coal-field which had been for many years neglected on account of the cost of the working. It was first worked for a little while by Government in 1840. In 1854 it was worked by Lieutenant Clare, the then Deputy-Commissioner of Mergui; but as he found that he could not convey the coal, even to the port of Mergui, at less than 34 rupees per ton, the field was again abandoned. Lieutenant Harrison asked for only 1,000 rupees advance, and undertook, with that small sum, to work the mine and sell the coal in Mergui for 12 rupees a ton, at which rate it would never want a market. He thought that if Government would afford him, at this small cost, an opportunity to show that coal could be delivered from the mine at that rate, many private individuals or companies would eagerly take the trade out of the hands of the Government. Lieutenant-colonel A. Fytche, the Chief Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, in forwarding his subordinate's spirited proposal to Government, together with a box of specimens of the coal, seems to have thought more of his own discovery of tin ore in the bed of a stream than of Lieutenant

Harrison's offer, and instead of supporting him in his modest request for Rs. 1,000 for a great public purpose, takes especial care to tell the Government that if the sum of Rs. 1,000 is advanced, it could not be met from the current year's budget. He then gives an elaborate, but not, however, by any means unimportant or uninteresting account of the tin ore, specimens of which he had himself collected. The Government declined to advance the pitiful hundred pounds for the coal experiment, and the only return or encouragement to the Commissioner and his assistant for labours and inquiries, was the announcement that their specimens of coal and tin should be safely deposited in the Geological Museum of Calcutta; and though the sum of £100 was not to be advanced for the coal or tin mines of Mergui, if private persons were disposed to work them on a large scale, those officers might afford them every facility and encouragement; the facility or encouragement, however, we may fairly conclude, was to cost nothing to the State. This is the way in which the vast natural resources of our great Indian possessions have been neglected, and it is an additional indication of the cold indifference of the Indian Government on such subjects that Lieutenant Harrison's proposal was dated the 17th of August, 1861, and was not answered until the 20th of March, 1862. These gentlemen were not much encouraged to make further researches into the resources of the country, for they no doubt thought that seven months was a long while to wait for such an answer as that with which they were at last honoured.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS IN INDIA.

THE question of the sale of waste lands in India is still a vexed question, though Mr. Harrington's late Bill ought to have set the matter at rest. Amongst the opponents of Sir Charles Wood's proceedings on this question is Mr. John O'Brien Saunders, who is well known in India as for a long time the editor of the *Calcutta Englishman*. Mr. Saunders is a man of great ability and experience, and is entitled to be listened to with respect on all Indian questions, for he is well acquainted with India and the character of the people. He has published a pamphlet on the subject of the Sale of Waste Lands and on the Law of Contract. We venture to take a different view of the two questions which he has therein discussed. He has indeed urged all the objections that can be brought against Sir Charles Wood's decision with great force; but then he has not, we think, looked on the other side of the matter with quite the same attention. He is very anxious, for example, to protect the interests of the individual settler who may have discovered at some personal expense and trouble a piece of waste land of great "capabilities." He thinks it hard that it should be put up to the highest bidder, and not sold at once to the first applicant. He gives an eloquent account of the intending settler's long travels, his heavy expenses, his exposure to the climate, and his hopes and disappointments. We admit at once that no serious man would withhold his sympathy and goodwill from the energetic adventurer; but, then, the public interests are surely not to be sacrificed to this personal feeling. "If," says Mr. Saunders, "he (the adventurer) has found the land he is

in search of, to the extent of from one to three thousand acres, with its rich valleys and pleasant sites, on which he may dwell with comparative safety, above the influence of malarious exhalations, others are to benefit at his cost by the labours and anxieties he has undergone, few will be found to undertake the risk. And yet, this is the result of Sir Charles Wood's interference with Lord Canning's well-matured plans." Mr. Saunders would not only have first come first served, but best served; but India is not a wild, and uninhabited, and newly discovered land, without an owner. The unclaimed waste grounds in India are supposed to be the property of the British nation, and the local rulers are the trustees of that property. Would it be quite fair to the State if the first lucky discoverer of some of the best waste lands of rich valleys and pleasant and healthy sites were to take possession of them in perpetuity at a cost infinitely below their real value, and to the exclusion of all competition with other intending settlers? Surely this would be unjust to all other British subjects, who have precisely the same claims in common to the waste lands of India at the prices fixed by the Government, or at the prices obtainable by public sale; and the Government has clearly no right to undersell to one man, secretly, as it were, or in a hole-and-corner fashion, property that would realise ten times the amount if put up to auction. We quite agree with Mr. Saunders that intending British settlers should have every reasonable or possible encouragement,—every indulgence with respect to the mode of payment—all possible facilities of information respecting the situation and character of lands for sale—but no individual amongst them should have a preference over all others, solely on the ground that he has taken more trouble than others to find out a spot exactly to his own taste, and best suited to his own interests and convenience.

Mr. Saunders makes a statement of much importance, to the effect that the waste lands offered for sale are at the absolute disposal of Government, simply because there are no claimants for them, either from their never having been in the occupancy or possession of any other landholder than the Government, from their having lapsed to Government in default of a legitimate heir, or been attached under attainder, or else in possession of Government by right of conquest. "There can, therefore," he says, "be no claimants to the soil itself, and but few, if any, to the occupancy; for no lands are available for purchase that have not lain waste over five years." If this be the case—and we really know not positively whether it be so or not—Sir Charles Wood's anxious consideration for native proprietors is, of course, perfectly needless. But it is clear that both the home and the local Government seem to proceed on a very different supposition. They admit that there may be original proprietors, who will start up some day or other from their long obscurity; and it is agreed that a certain period shall be fixed during which the claims of such original proprietors shall be considered, and that special Courts shall be appointed to adjudicate their claims.

If, as it is said Sir Charles Wood argues, that as the European element increases in India the expenditure for police and civil government

will increase too, and the advantages of immigration are more apparent than real, we quite agree with Mr. Saunders in his denial of the probability of this result;—that is to say, the increase of the Government expenditure would by no means be proportioned to the additional revenue which would be derived, more or less directly, from the industry and capital of the settlers—not to mention the moral advantage, of an example to the natives of order and enterprise, and honourable dealing, and the additional support which they would afford to the Government in cases of sedition and rebellion, and the money that might be saved in the military department;—for if we had a large population of English settlers in the country, not only would its natural resources be made the most of, but there would be very much less occasion for so large a body of European troops as is now deemed necessary to overawe the people. Mr. Saunders is very successful in his exposure of the great mistake of those who suppose that the interests of natives and Europeans are antagonistical, and we agree with him that if in the cotton and indigo trade we can put down native fraud we shall do good to all parties, and not to European traders exclusively.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 20.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

THE BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

Mr. ANGERSTEIN wished to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the law officers of the Crown had been consulted and had pronounced their opinion on the subject of the Banda and Kirwee booty, and whether there was any objection to communicate their opinion to the House; whether it was the intention of the Government to recommend the distribution of this prize money according to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown; and if the preferential right of the actual captors had been established, whether there was any other cause for delay in distributing this prize money.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government were not yet able to come to any decision on the subject. He had received counter statements from some of the parties concerned in answer to the statements made adverse to their claims. Until the Government had considered those statements—and they should be well considered—it was impossible to come to any decision. He might state, in explanation, that the matter was not one that turned on a question of law, as there was no law ruling the case. The decision rested entirely in the discretion of the Crown, and that discretion must be governed according to the principles of justice and equity as depending on and governed by the circumstances of the case.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 22.

SIAM.

Sir J. HAY asked the Secretary to the Admiralty if he would lay upon the table of the House the report of the attack upon Tringany by her Majesty's ship *Scout*, on the 11th of November, 1862; the Secretary of State for India if he would lay upon the table of the House any correspondence from the Governor of Singapore or the Government of India on this subject; and the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would lay before the House the papers containing a correspondence from the Government of Siam and Sir R. Schomburgk on the same subject?

Sir C. WOOD said the answer he was about to give would answer for the other two Secretaries of State referred to. There would be no objection to lay on the table of the House the reports when completed. When Government had received the whole of the papers referred to, he should have no objection to furnish them to the House.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

Mr. P. WYNDHAM asked the Secretary of State for India if it was true that the Indian Government intended to defray the expenses of Sir James Outram's funeral; and if the sergeants of the 78th Highlanders, who volunteered to attend at their own cost from Folkestone, and did so, would not have their expenses allowed to them by the Government?

Sir C. WOOD: On the part of the Government, and with the entire concurrence of the Indian Government, I may say that we thought it only a tribute due to one of the bravest and most gallant officers that ever entered into any service, and who was distinguished alike in his military and civil capacity, that the expenses of his funeral should be defrayed out of the public treasury. With regard to the sergeants of the 78th Highlanders, it was a most touching tribute of respect to their late commanding officer that they should have ventured to come to bear him to his grave, and it certainly ought not to be allowed that they should bear the expenses of their journey, and those expenses also would be defrayed by the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW K.C.B.—Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, whom her Majesty has just been pleased to advance to the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Bath, is an officer remarkable for having been wounded, perhaps, more frequently than any other of his years and standing in the service. He is the second son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart. (who was for some years Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in Brazil), and was born at Rio, January 10, 1820. He was appointed to the Indian army in 1836, and reached India in 1837. He served, while still a subaltern, with much distinction in Afghanistan and Scinde, and was wounded at Candahar and at Ghuznee. In 1842 he was attached to the Governor-general's Body Guards, and in the following year was appointed Deputy-assistant Quartermaster general to the Army of Exercise. In 1848 he was nominated by Lord Dalhousie one of his A.D.C.s, and commanded the 8th Irregular Cavalry attached to the army in the Punjab. In 1855, having already discharged some important civil duties as military secretary to the Chief Commissioner (Sir John Lawrence), he was placed in command of a force of irregular troops, which he retained until the breaking out of the Indian mutiny. On the death of Colonel Chester, before Delhi, Colonel Chamberlain (then brigadier-general) succeeded to the post of Adjutant-general of the Bengal Army, and was severely wounded in the sortie of July 18. He was nominated a C.B. in 1857, and in reward of his services in the mutiny, was appointed an A.D.C. to her Majesty.

LOAN FOR CEYLON.—The agents-general for Crown colonies invite tenders, to be opened on the 6th of May, for Ceylon Government Six per Cent. Debentures, to the extent of £250,000, being the first instalment of a loan of £1,000,000, authorised by the Colonial Legislature to be raised for the construction of a railway from Colombo to Kandy. It is pointed out that the public revenue of Ceylon has, for many years past, exceeded the expenditure, and up to the present date the colony has contracted no public debt, with the exception of a small loan of £100,000, which was borrowed in 1861 to pay off the shareholders of the late Ceylon Railway Company.

SINGAPORE GAS COMPANY.—At the first ordinary general meeting on the 21st inst. of this company, the directors' report was agreed to. The manager at Singapore reports very favourably with regard to the prospects of the undertaking. The total number of shares issued up to December last was 5,054.

COTTON FROM CHINA.—On Friday, the 24th inst., there arrived in the Mersey two ships laden with cotton from China. These two vessels are only the pioneers of a large fleet now at sea laden with "Celestial" cotton for Liverpool. The names of the two arrivals are the *Genii* from Hong Kong on December 20; and the *Juanpore* on January 8.

THE "ALABAMA."—The *Punjab*, Miller, just arrived in the Thames from Calcutta, reports:—At 11 P.M. on the 14th of March, in lat. 8.40 N., long. 81.30 W., while under full sail, saw a ship lying right in her track. She hailed her, and passed right alongside, when they lost sight of her. At daylight they saw a ship bearing down upon them, which, by the aid of a glass, they discovered to be a steamer under sail only. They at once concluded this to be the vessel they had passed. She, however, soon overtook the *Punjab*, and fired a shot to bring her to. She proved to be the Confederate steamer *Alabama*. Captain Semmes gave directions for Captain Miller to go on board, when he was told that either he must give a ransom bond or the ship would be burnt. A bond was given for 55,000 dols., and the *Punjab* was allowed to proceed, taking on board prisoners (crew of the American ship *John A. Parks*, which had been previously burnt). The *Morning Star*, also arrived in the Thames from Calcutta, reports:—At 11 A.M., on the 23rd of March, in lat. 23 N., long. 26 W., saw a vessel bearing down upon her under steam. In a short time she overtook her, and received orders to heave to. She was then found to be the *Alabama*, and Captain Semmes, after ordering the captain on board, compelled him to give a bond for 61,750 dols., or he would burn the ship. The captain having signed the bond the ship was allowed to proceed.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—A massive monumental cross has just been erected on the grand parade, Portsmouth, in honour of the officers and men who were slain and died of disease during the Indian mutiny. In front of this elegant memorial are four illustrative bas-reliefs, artistically designed and executed. The cross is composed of Sicilian marble; the plinth of Red Mansfield stone, serpentine and green marbles; and the sub-plinth, of granite. The following is the inscription:—"This cross commemorates the services and death of 243 officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers, lost by the 8th (the King's) Regiment, while engaged in suppressing the Sepoy mutiny of 1857-8. Some died in battle, some of wounds, some of disease: all in devoted performance of duty."

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF THE MAURITIUS.—The will of his Excellency Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Island of Mauritius, was proved in London on the 4th inst., by his cousin, the Rev. F. B. Zincke, B.A., one of the executors; the other executors appointed being Lady Stevenson, the relict, William Stevenson, Esq., his son, and F. A. Marinden, Esq., his son-in-law. The personal property in England was sworn under £20,000. Sir William was appointed Governor in 1857, the income then being £6,000, which was afterwards increased to £7,000. To his relict he has bequeathed, beyond her settlement on marriage of £8,000, a further sum of £8,000 for her life. This amount, on her decease, he leaves to his children. Sir William has also bequeathed to his relict and issue other legacies. To his eldest surviving son £4,000, and to a daughter £2,000, leaving the residue of his property to be equally divided amongst all his children. Legacies are bequeathed to his brother, Colonel Stevenson, and to his sisters.—*Illustrated London News*.

NEW COTTON COMPANY.—The Anglo-Indian Cotton Company is announced, with a capital of £500,000, in shares of £5 each; but the first issue is limited to only one-fifth of the amount. The object is to promote the cultivation of the superior qualities of cotton (New Orleans and Egyptian, &c.) in certain eligible districts in India possessing direct railway communication with Bombay, by purchasing the raw material from the ryots, and aiding them also with approved gins, hydraulic presses, and the best machinery for cleaning cotton.

A MEETING was held, on the 24th inst., of the creditors of Messrs. Saunders, Ouley, and Co., publishers, and East India army agents, when the liabilities were stated at about £17,000, with assets estimated to produce 10s. or 11s. in the pound. A committee was appointed to investigate the estate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 30. Robert Pulsford, Howison, Calcutta; Gothenburg, Bjork, Maulmain.—21. Volunteer, Hunt, Calcutta; Ralston, Davis, Tutuoreen; Gosforth, Shaw, Bombay; James Smith, —, Bombay; Queen of the West, —, Bombay; Etheldren, Winsborough, Bursley.—22. Punjab, Miller, Calcutta; Howden, Verrill, Knight Errant, Guine, Bombay; Morning Star, Foster, Calcutta; Lord Haddo, Brotherston, Mauritius.—23. Napoleon III., Dobbie, Shanghai; Monsoon, Turnbull, Mauritius.—24. Ino, —, Azuline, Manson, Victoria, Gibbs, Bombay; The Duke, Hawkins, Tutuoreen; Jaupore, King, Shanghai; Genii, Murray, Hong Kong; Tamerlane, Logan, Calcutta; Tres Hermanos, Caldero, Mauritius.—25. Troas, Desborough, Madras; Skylark, Bursley, War Hawk, —, Manila; Hermione, —, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, April 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Crichton, Mr. H. Scannell, Lieut. E. G. Sturt, Mr. J. Macpherson, Maj. T. L. and Mrs. Mayne.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

PRINSEP, the wife of C. Campbell, of a son, at 36, St. George's-road, Ecclestone-square, April 21.

MARRIAGES.

BRYCE, Lieut. Robert M., H.M.'s 10th regt. N.I., to Blanche, daughter of the late Hon. Phillip W. Le Geyt, of the Bengal Legislative Council, at South-bersted Church, near Bognor, Sussex, April 15.
JACKSON, Lieut. Col. James, H.E.I. Co.'s Madras service, to Ellen, daughter of the Rev. Percival B. Weldon, rector of Fethard, at Fethard, County Wexford, April 21.
LARKINS, Walter F., son of the late John P., of the Bengal C.S., to Mary E., daughter of Thomas Thomson, Esq., M.D., at the parish church, Leamington, April 22.
MACKINNON, Charles, to Annie, daughter of the late Archibald Inglis, Esq., of Bombay, at St. Columba's Chapel, Edinburgh, April 21.
MORLEY, Robert G., to Alice J., daughter of Lieut. Col. W. Bisset, late H.M.'s Madras Army, at St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, April 22.
BUXTON, Arthur A., Bengal Staff Corps, to Anne, daughter of the late Richard Torin, Esq., at the British Embassy, Turin, April 16.
STUBBS, Robert, late Surgeon H.E.I.C.S. Bengal Establishment, at 21, St. Peter's-square, Hammer-smith, aged 81, April 24.

DEATHS.

CARTHEW, Jemima, wife of Maj. gen. Morden, H.M.'s Madras army, at 64, Baker-street, London, aged 52, April 19.
FAGAN, Col. James, Bengal Army, at St. Servan's, near St. Malo, France, aged 75, April 16.
LUMLEY, Grace M., relict of the late Capt. John R., R.N., at Fareham, Hants, April 17.
MOXON, George, late of the H.E.I. Co.'s Bengal Marine Service, at his residence, Stockport, near Manchester, aged 55, April 20.
SEPPINGS, John M., late of the H.E.I.C.S., eldest son of the late Sir Robert, Surveyor of the Navy, at his residence, Torquay, aged 65, April 17.

India Office,

April 26, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. A. Lambert, late 1st Eur. regt.; Maj. St. G. Brownlow, Staff Corps; Ens. J. G. Shaw, Inf.; Capt. C. S. Ogilvie, Staff Corps; Maj. G. B. Cookson, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. N. Hunter, Engrs.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. Atkinson, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. J. Baly, Asst Chaplain, 3 mo. m.c., from Sept. 23.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. P. H. Wynter, 3rd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. H. T. Oldfield, Staff Corps, 5 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. G. Maitland, 29th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. W. H. White, 49th N.I., 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, 1st N.I., 5 mo.; Lieut. Col. C. P. Rigby, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. St. G. Tucker, Med. Estab.
Madras Estab.—Capt. W. Serres, 51st N.I.; Capt. H. E. Dyneley, 1st L.C.; Capt. R. C. Stewart, 8th L.C.; Lieut. H. Cracroft, Cav. (unposted).
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. S. Hawthorn, 24th N.I.; Asst. surg. C. J. McDowell, Med. Est.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. R. Cowper, Staff Corps.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	2s. 0d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	9 p.p.	3 0½ pm.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Share.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock		327 229
	India 5 per cent.		109½
	India Enfaced Paper 4 pr. ct.		99
	India 5 p. ct. Enfaced Paper		107½ ½
	India Stock, Enf. Paper, 5½ per cent.		116
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		95½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		105½
	" " " 1863		100½
	" " " 1864		100½
	" " " 1864 or 1866		101½
	India 5 per cent. for account....		108½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104½
	India Bonds (£1,000)		18s. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000)		21s. to 17s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	108 to 109
20	New	5	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto E Shares	5	½ to 1½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	107½ to 108½
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	East Indian	all	109 to 110
20	Ditto G. Extension	5	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto H. Extension	5	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	109 to 110
20	Ditto New ditto	13	1 to 2 pm.
20	Ditto an. 1862	6	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	106 to 107
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	97 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	100 to 102
20	5th Extension	22	... to ...
20	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	11½
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	108 to 109
Stock	Ditto Ludus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. c.	all	106½ to 107½
20	Ditto	2	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	106½ to 107½
20	Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	1½ to 1½ pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agria and United Service lim.	50	98 to 100
40	Australasia	all	71 to 73
95	Bank of Egypt	all	20 to 30
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	25½ to 26½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	48 to 50
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	2 to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	54 to 55
20	Ottoman Bank	all	44 to 46
20	Do. New	2	4 to 8½ pm
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	½ dis to par.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	2	½ dis ½ pm
20	Ceylon Company	1	½ dis ½ pm
10	E. I. and London Shipping B	a½	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	½ dis to par
20	East India Irr. & Can.	2	½ to ½ dis
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	3	3 to 4
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	½ to 1½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	a½	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	2	½ to ½
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	5½ to 6
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	76 to 78
20	Ditto New	30	16 to 18 pm.
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	...
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to ½
1	Ditto Registered	all	...
10	Ditto	all	...
2	Telegraph to India	1	½ to ½ dis.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren., July 1, 1867	5	105½ to 106½	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	103 to 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	4½	103 to 105	—
Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
*Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	104½ to 105½	—
*Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	104½ to 105½	—
Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860	5	...	—
Ditto ditto, April 1, 1866	5	107 to 108	—
*Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866	5	104½ to 105½	104½
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ to 105½	—
Ditto Jan. 1, 1870	4½	100½ to ...	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	103 to 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	101 to 103	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	104 to 106	—
*Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	104½ to 105½	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103½ to 104½	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic ... £40
Daily Boarders ... 20
Daily Pupils ... 14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each ... 4
Do. do. do. by a Master, each ... 8
German and Italian, each ... 8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each ... 4
Laundress, Four Pounds.
Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.
A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.
The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.
Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

FURNISHED RESIDENCES

AT CLAPHAM.

SEASON 1863.

Rentals from 5 to 15 Guineas per Week.

Parties seeking temporary accommodation in the above locality, can select from a number of ELIGIBLE RESIDENCES.

Gentlemen desirous of Letting during their Summer Excursions, should forward particulars at earliest opportunity to
MR. JAMES STEVENS,
AGENT,
CLAPHAM COMMON, S.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s BEDSTEADS, in Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. Full size Iron Bedsteads, 6s. 6d.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

The Paragon Couch ... 31 guineas.
The Prince of Wales Couch ... 31 guineas.
The Prince's Easy Chair ... 30s.
The Emma Easy Chair ... 25s.
The Vienna Easy Chair ... 35s.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Prices of every article required for completely furnishing a House of any class, post free. This is the largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World.—145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. M A P L E and C O.
for CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Good Stout Brussels, at 2s. 4½d. per yard.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS

CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Cabinet Manufacturers, Upholsters, Carpet Warehousemen, and General House Furnishers, beg very respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Public in general, that they have recently made very extensive ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their spacious SHOW ROOMS and MANUFACTURING PREMISES, which has enabled them very materially to increase their hitherto extensive stock, and rendered it practicable for the more prompt execution of the numerous orders consequent on their large and increasing business, and they take this opportunity of most respectfully soliciting a continuance of past favours, and kind recommendation of those to whom the house is favourably known, calling special attention to the very important fact that, regardless of distance, all goods are delivered

CARRIAGE FREE.

R. L. and Co. invite all parties intending to furnish to supply themselves with their "Illustrated Furnishing Guide," containing about two hundred and fifty well-executed designs, which will be forwarded on application postage free.
January, 1863.

INDIA AND CHINA OUTFITS.

WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand, and 64, Charing-cross (Established Thirty-five Years), continue to supply every requisite in best quality at wholesale prices, and are exclusive makers of the following articles for India:—

WHITELOCK'S ORIENTAL SHIRTS.
WHITELOCK'S INDIA GUSE VESTS.
WHITELOCK'S INDIA TWEED SUITS.
Detailed Price Lists sent by post on application.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,250,000.
Fully subscribed by upwards of 700 Shareholders, whose individual responsibility is unlimited.)
Invested Funds, over £600,000.

HEAD OFFICES.
Aberdeen 3, King-street.
Dundee 14, St. Andrew-place.
Edinburgh 20, St. Andrew-square.
Glasgow 19, St. Vincent-place.
London 1, Moorgate-street.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—WILLIAM MILLER, Esq., M.P. (James Miller and Sons, Leith; and William Miller and Co., St. Petersburg).
George G. Anderson, Esq. (G. and A. Anderson).
Charles Bell, Esq. (Thomson, Blom, and Co.).
Thomas Newman Parquhar, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. (Kay, Finlay, and Co.).
Sir Charles R. McGregor, Bart. (C. R. and W. McGregor).
William Muir Ross, Esq.
SECRETARY—A. P. Fletcher
VICE-SECRETARY—Edward Fuchs.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company now stands, in point of revenue, seventh on the list of fire offices in the United Kingdom.
Insurances granted against fire at home, in the colonies, and most foreign countries.

FOREIGN RISKS.—The Directors, having devoted great attention to this branch of insurance, are enabled to offer unusual advantages as regards rates of premium and conditions, and a discount is allowed to merchants and others effecting their own and correspondents' insurances.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

(REDUCED RATES FOR THE EAST INDIES AND CHINA.)

The Directors have recently adopted a new system of Rates for the East Indies and China, by which the insured, instead of being subjected to a heavy extra premium during the years of his residence within the Tropics, has the option of throwing the same over the whole currency of his insurance, by paying an unchanging rate, which it will be seen is very little higher than that now given for residence in Europe.

The following are specimens of the new Rates for civilians:

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.

ANNUAL PREMIUM (INCLUDING EXTRA) FOR THE INSURANCE OF £100.

(Payable during the entire currency of the Policy.)

Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
18 ... 2 3 3 ... 2 8 9 ... 33 ... 3 2 0 ... 3 9 11				
21 ... 2 5 11 ... 2 11 11 ... 36 ... 3 7 9 ... 3 16 6				
24 ... 2 9 8 ... 2 15 6 ... 39 ... 3 14 5 ... 4 3 11				
27 ... 2 12 11 ... 2 19 9 ... 42 ... 4 1 11 ... 4 12 5				
30 ... 2 17 2 ... 3 4 6 ... 45 ... 4 10 3 ... 5 1 10				

No extra charge for voyages.

Prospectuses and full tables of rates will be furnished on application.

AGENCIES.—The Directors are prepared to receive applications for agencies from persons in a position to introduce fire or life business.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the **COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £130,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.
Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C., and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.

DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.

GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS.—Have all your BOTTLED ALES, WINES, &c., PACKED in SEYMEN'S REFRIGERANT STRAW ENVELOPES, which entirely prevent Heating, Fermentation, and Breakage; will use repeatedly as Wine Coolers, prevent all litter on board ship or in quarters, and save 20 per cent. in space and freight. Supplied by all Wine Merchants at 9d. per dozen, and wholesale by THOMAS WHITEHEAD, 37, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.
Commanding Capital, £500,000.
Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.
Registered in May, 1854.

The following are duty-paid prices—
Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 55s.
Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 48s., 54s., and upwards.

Champagnes—Epernay, 39s.; Imperial Sillery, 46s. and 54s.; E. Chiquot's, 50s.; Moot's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.

Clarets—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s.
Clarets—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.

All other French or German Wines in proportion.
For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES.
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.

TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a basin of water being alone necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.

WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON AND SON,

Merchants and Drysalers,

10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BUSH-LANE, LONDON.

N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.

Retail of Chemists.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Mordan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.
23, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

TENDER & DECAYED TEETH STOPPED with ANODYNE CEMENT, which instantly allays the most violent pain, and fills up cavities, however large, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed. Prepared only by Mr. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.H. the Prince's Augusta and Duchess of Gloucester, the late Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France, 64, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. At home from 11 till 4. No connection with any person practising in the same profession.

TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—

Messrs. LEWIN MOSELEY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, &c., specially commended at the International Exhibition—Class XVII. No. 3556. Single Teeth, from 5s.; Sets, from Five Guineas.—For the successful result and efficacy of their system, vide "Lancet."

THE OCCHIOMBRA, or TRANSPARENT VENTILATING EYE AND SUN SHADE, excludes wind and dust, and modifies the light, keeping the eye perfectly cool; it can be worn over spectacles, and is easily removed when required.

Patentee, J. CALKIN, Sole Agent. Wholesale and Retail, JOHN WEISS and SON, 62, Strand, London. Price, in case, 5s. 6d.; post free, 6s. 6d.

Just ready, in 1 vol., post 8vo.,

THE HOUSE OF SCINDEA: A Sketch. By JOHN HOPE, late Superintendent Surgeon of Scindea's Contingent, and Surgeon to the Court of Gwalior.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, and Co., 14, Ludgate-hill.

In 8vo., cloth lettered, price 10s. 6d.,

THE HORSES of the SAHARA; and, the Manners of the Desert. By E. DAUMAS, General of Division, commanding at Bordeaux. With Commentaries by the Emir Abd el-Kader. Translated from the French by James Hutton. (The only authorised translation.)

London: W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.,

GRAMMAR of the BENGALI LANGUAGE. To which is added a Selection of Easy Phrases and Useful Dialogues. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

THE COURT CIRCULAR—the Leading Fashionable Journal—is published, price Fivepence, every Saturday Morning, by JOSEPH BARTON, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE COURT CIRCULAR contains the Fullset and most Authentic Particulars respecting all Court News and the latest movements in the *bona monde*.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, though a Class Paper, varies its contents with Politics, Literature, Public Amusements, Tales, Essays, and Reviews of Books.

Books for Review to be sent early in the week.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, since it has come under the New Management, has more than QUADRUPLED ITS SUBSCRIPTION LIST, which is rapidly increasing with every new number. It is, therefore, an excellent medium for Advertisements intended for the upper classes.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.,

THE BENGALI READER: consisting of Easy Selections from the best Authors: With a Translation and Vocabulary of all the Words occurring in the Text. A New Edition, thoroughly Revised and Corrected. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLEN'S

MAPS OF INDIA & CHINA.

MAP of INDIA; showing the British

Territories subdivided into Collectories, and the position and boundary of each Native State; chiefly compiled from Trigonometrical Surveys, executed by order of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 6 in. high; 5 ft. 8 in. wide. £2; or, on cloth, in a case, £2. 12s. 6d.; or, with rollers and varnished, £3. 3s.

The object kept in view in compiling this map has been to render it available to the greatest possible extent for popular use. For this purpose the names of all stations, civil and military, are inserted, as well as those of all towns and places of note likely to be looked for. To make clear the subdivisions of the whole of the country, both British and native, the limits of the various districts and collectories, with their names, are distinctly indicated. The railways and telegraphs are laid down, and the trunk roads conspicuously coloured. The newly-acquired district in Burmah is included. To avoid, however, the confusion consequent upon over-crowding, and make the map clear and easy for reference, the names of many small villages, and places of no present importance, have been omitted, and thus a very wide measure of comprehensiveness has been attained, while needless diffusiveness has been avoided.

A GENERAL MAP of INDIA; compiled chiefly from Surveys executed by order of the Honourable East India Company, with the railways and telegraphs. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 3 in. wide; 5 ft. 4 in. high. £2; or, on cloth, in a case, £2. 12s. 6d.; or, with rollers and varnished, £3. 3s.

MAP of the ROUTES in INDIA; with Tables of Distances between the principal Towns and Military Stations. On one sheet—Size 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 9s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

In this map are given the whole of the military and civil stations, together with the principal towns, the villages being omitted, so as to make the stations more prominent. The colouring defines the boundaries of the three Presidencies and shows also the railways and telegraphs.

MAP of INDIA and CHINA, BURMAH, SIAM, the MALAY PENINSULA, and the EMPIRE of ANAM. On two sheets—Size, 4 ft. 8 in. wide; 3 ft. 4 in. high. 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

MAP of AFGHANISTAN, and the ADJACENT COUNTRIES. On one sheet—Size 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 9s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

MAP of CHINA, from the most Authentic Sources of Information. One large sheet—Size, 2 ft. 7 in. wide; 2 ft. 2 in. high. 8s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 11s.

A MAP of the WESTERN PROVINCES of HINDUSTAN, the PUNJAB, CAROOL, SINDE, BHAULPORE, &c., including all the States between Candahar and Allahabad. On four sheets—Size, 4 ft. 4 in. wide; 4 ft. 3 in. high. 30s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £2; rollers, and varnished, £2. 10s.

MAP of ARABIA, from all the most recent Authorities, by order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. Size, 3 ft. 3 in. high; 4 ft. 3 in. wide. On cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

HAND-BOOK to the MAPS of INDIA, giving the Latitude and Longitude of all places of note. By Major H. V. STEPHEN, late of Bengal Army Revenue Survey Department. In 18mo, bound, price 6s.

MAP of INDIA; from the most recent Authorities, showing the railways and telegraphs. On two sheets—Size, 2 ft. 10 in. wide; 3 ft. 3 in. high. 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

MAP of the STEAM COMMUNICATION and OVERLAND ROUTES between ENGLAND, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA. In a case, 14s.; on rollers, and varnished, 18s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

PASSAGES and OUTFITS to INDIA.—Plans and prices of accommodation of all Ships sailing for INDIA may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., and Passages, Overland and via the Cape, negotiated without charge for Commission.

CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c.—Every article of OUTFIT, Camp, and Cabin Furniture supplied on the shortest notice, at the Outfit and Supply Branches. Complete Lists, showing the total expense of military and personal equipment in all branches of the Service, may be obtained, with every information relative to India of

GRINDLAY and Co.,

EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENTS,

55, Parliament-street, S.W.

Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—OVERLAND ROUTE.—Officers and Civilians returning from furlough, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY and Co.'s (late Waggon) West-end Office, 23, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurance effected. Files of the latest news in the reading-room.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month, and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales. On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messrs. Alexan-ria, Aden, Port de Galie (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORN, 1, Moorgate-street, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belonging to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).

The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steamship LADY JOCELYN, 2,242 tons, 30-horse power, ROBERT W. KER, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 18th of JUNE, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 20th of JUNE, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent Ship, built expressly for the Indian trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, and a Stewardess.

The average passage of this Company's steamers last season was seventy days to Madras; the *Calcutta* having performed the voyage in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.

The line will be continued on the 20th of each succeeding month, with the strictest punctuality, by one of the Company's magnificent fleet of auxiliary screw steamships.

For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Broker, ALFRED BRETT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.
East India and London Shipping Company (Limited),
9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

CONVEYANCE of PARCELS to or from INDIA.—The ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited) undertakes to CONVEY PARCELS between ENGLAND and the principal places in the INTERIOR of INDIA. The Company's vessels ply on the Ganges, between Calcutta and Allahabad; and on the Indus and Sutlej, between Kurrachee, Multan, and Feroz-pore; taking goods also for the Upper Indus, in correspondence with the new line of the Punjab Government. The Company carries at through rates, by road and railway, as well as by river. For tariff of charges apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Office, 9, Billiter-street London.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER. UNRIVALLED in EXTERMINATING Mosquitoes, Flies, Bugs, Fleas, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA.

Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Calipash and Calipee, 10s. 6d. per pound. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

J. McCALL and Co.,

PROVISION STORES, 137, HOUNDSDITCH, N.E.

Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking whereby freshness and flavour is retained.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S

CURRY OR MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm disorders in Children and Adults has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to three given once or twice a week will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and sold in Tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

CORYZINE.—This invaluable, non-sternutative POWDER, employed like Snuff, affords instantaneous relief in incipient cases of cold, Influenza or Coryza, the sense of suffocation with excessive secretion supervening, being in both cases effectually removed. To those subject to this distressing complaint it is confidently recommended as a sure remedy.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.; post free, 1s. 3d. and 3s. 1d. in stamps, by MARSHALL and MELLIN, English and Foreign Chemists, 16, Tichborne-street, opposite the County Fire Office, Regent-street.

THE BEAUTIES of the EAST.—All that

can preserve and enhance the charms of woman, youth, and beauty.—Madame RACHEL begs leave to inform the nobility, aristocracy, and her lady patronesses that she has just received a costly consignment of ARABIAN PREPARATIONS, which render the hair, teeth, and complexion beautiful beyond comparison; and the choicest Arabian perfumes—face smile of which was presented in golden vases by the ladies of Paris to the Empress Eugenie, and have gained for her the patronage of royalty.—Can be selected at, or forwarded from, her Drawing-room Saloon, 47a, New Bond-street.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite restraining power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the TRUSS (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 8d.

An Umbilical Truss—42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE,

Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c., &c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

KEEP AWAY THE DOCTOR is an old saying. People follow the advice, and ensure a good state of health by the simple and cheap process of taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which may be used with confidence in all cases of sick headache, indigestion, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints, habitual constiveness, nervous affections, &c. In most cases the sensation of illness vanishes after two or three Pills have been taken. May be obtained of any medicine vendor, in boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets 11s. each.

CHUTNIES and INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

PAYNE and Co., BELATEE BUNGALOW, CALCUTTA, beg to inform their Indian constituents and the public that their

FAMOUS INDIAN CONDIMENTS

Can be obtained in London in the same perfection as at their Establishment at Calcutta, which branch of the business has been successfully carried on for forty years, and stands pre-eminent for INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND DELICACIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

They may be obtained from Payne and Co., Regent-street, London; C. Stenbridge, Oriental Warehouse, Leicester-square, London; Crosse and Blackwell, London; A. Cobbett, Pall Mall, London; and most Italian Warehousemen and Grocers in the City, and West End. The following Condiments are much appreciated in Europe:—

Bengal Club Chutney.
Lucknow ditto.
Pineapple ditto.
Cashmere ditto.
Tamarind ditto.
Pickled Mangoes.
Curry Powder.
Curry Paste.
Cayenne Pepper.
Pickled Limes.

Chilli Vinegar.
Essence of Chillies.
Tapp Sauce.
Morossil Sauce.
Bamboo Pickle.
Gnava Jelly.
Mangoe Jelly.
Pine Apple Preserve.
Preserved Mangoes.
Mulligatawny Paste.

Agents for the sale of their Condiments required in the large provincial towns of England and Scotland, and the Australian Colonies. Priced Lists sent free on application.

PAYNE and Co., Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta; Established in 1821.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its Purity, and marked superiority, daily prescribed by the Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, Affections of the Liver, Constitutional Debility, Attenuation of Body, as an Alternative Medicine at the Changes of the Seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of Mercury.

In India and the Colonies it is extensively used to prevent taking complaints incidental to Tropical Climates, and as a renovator of the system after Sickness invulnerable.

"A superior preparation, that may always be relied on."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

"Latterly, in consequence of much debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used 'Bridge's Sarsaparilla' myself, with complete benefit and success."—J. Poett, F.R.C.S.

Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter pints. One pint is equal to eight pints of the ordinary preparations.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against cheap preparations of Sarsaparilla, which, instead of being what they profess, are nothing but a decoction of common herbs, sweetened with molasses, and flavoured with American Winter Green. The genuine has "Thos. Wilkinson (late Bridge and Co.), 270, Regent-street, London," engraved on each bottle.

AGREEABLE SEIDLITZ POWDER in one bottle, protected by a case with measure and spoon included. This preparation is highly recommended, not only as a Mild Aperient, but to allay Fever, Thirst, &c.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINIDINE for the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria. No person exposed to the influence of or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria. Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS

stand unequalled for restoring vigour to weak and relaxed constitutions, and have been proved to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. To those who are suffering from languor and exhaustion occasioned by a residence in hot climates, these Pills will be found particularly beneficial. They give energy to the muscles and nerves, strength to the stomach, and completely renovate the system, so that the patient is astonished at the effects produced.

Prepared by W. PRICHARD, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—

Indisputable remedies for bad legs, old wounds, sores and ulcers. If used according to directions given with them, there is no wound, bad leg, ulcerous sore, or bad breasts, however obstinate or long standing, but will yield to their healing and curative properties. Numbers of persons who have been patients in several of the large hospitals, and under the care of eminent surgeons, without deriving the slightest benefit have been thoroughly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy, and diseases of the skin, there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect. In fact, in the worst forms of disease, dependent upon the condition of the blood, these medicines are irresistible.

In two vols. 8vo, with Chromo-Lithographic Illustrations, price 26s.,

THE POLISH CAPTIVITY:

An Account of the present Position and Prospects of the Poles in the Kingdom of Poland, and in the Polish Provinces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Author of "Russians at Home."

"A portion of this book on Poland by Mr. Sutherland Edwards has already appeared in our columns, though apparently such a small portion that it is substantially a new as well as a highly opportune production."—The Times, April 9, 1863.

"Mr. Sutherland Edwards not only understands his subject, but what is far more important and uncommon, his readers. He tells his audience precisely the facts which they are desirous to know. The 'Polish Captivity' is full of light but suggestive sketches, *pieces justificatives* of historic value, national songs and stories, descriptions of Polish towns, Polish notabilities, and Polish women, and is, besides, a book an English lady might read with twice the ease of Mr. Trollope's latest novel."—Spectator, March 28, 1863.

"The book in which Mr. Sutherland Edwards has depicted the 'Polish Captivity' would have been valuable at any time, but the opportuneness of its arrival so enhances its merits, that it is certain to command a greater than ordinary success. It is a subject which few writers are competent to deal with, but Mr. Edwards possesses special qualifications for the task. Personal experience has made him well acquainted with Poland and the Poles; the interest he takes in their fortunes has led him to study the question of their wrongs with zeal and assiduity, and his acquaintance with Slavonic languages

enables him to make use of stores of information which are unobtainable to the ordinary student. Consequently, he is entitled to speak with authority, and his opinions on the condition, feelings, and prospects of the various nations which he describes deserve a very different hearing from that which he should give to the crude theories formed by a careless traveller passing hastily through an unfamiliar land."—London Review, March 28, 1863.

"Mr. Sutherland Edwards visited Poland in the interval between the Warsaw massacre and the breaking out of the insurrection. What he saw he has described simply, but forcibly. Few English writers are so likely as he to form a correct judgment on any matter connected with Russia or Poland. His acquaintance with each of these countries, its people, its language, and its literature, gives him advantages which few other travellers possess. In wandering with him about the streets of Warsaw, we feel that we are in the hands of a trustworthy guide, one who can tell us what the people are trusting about, and who can explain the written mysteries which, under the veil of an unknown tongue, elude our baffled eyes. Mr. Edwards's book will be read with deep interest. It is well written, and the narratives are well constructed."—Athenaeum, March 21, 1863.

London: W. H. ALLEN and CO., No. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo, cloth lettered, price £1. 12s.,

THE NATIONALITIES OF EUROPE.

By DR. R. G. LATHAM.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY CHANDELIERS,

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,

WALL LAMPS, & LUSTRES, FOR GAS & CANDLES, TABLE GLASS, &c.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £2.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.

Established 1807.

WATERPROOFS FOR INDIA, THE COLONIES, AND HOME.

EDMISTON AND SON,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY WATERPROOF CLOTHING GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

THE POCKET SIPHONIA, twelve ounces, 40s., to 50s. This coat can be carried in the pocket. Stout Siphonias, 35s. Shooting Boots and every requisite for the Sportsman. Portable Folding Baths, Air Beds, Water Beds for Invalids, Pillows, &c. Portable India Rubber Boats, designed expressly for the Indian Rivers, to carry one or more persons, weighing from 10 lbs. to 40 lbs. Price £10. 10s. to £21. 10s., folding in a compass of three feet.

THE SIPHONIA DEPOT, 5, Charing-cross (late 69, Strand), London.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

FOR "EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP" HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

TOULMIN AND GALE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING AND TOILET BAGS,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANCIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

AT THE MANUFACTORY, SISE LANE, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE,

AND 7, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1735.—Illustrated Catalogues Free.

AGENTS.—I. HIGGINBOTHAM, MADRAS, AND CROSSLEY AND CO., BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.

Class VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND

78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 1/4, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, Corner of Spring-gardens.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMEN-TARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas; also single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammers, all the recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.

Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. TENNANT, at 149, Strand, W.C.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the PUNKAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 22s. 2s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

H. & J. GARDNER,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS

(Four Doors from Trafalgar-square).

ESTABLISHED 1759.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 580.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	377
BENGAL:—	
The Native Army	378
The British Soldier	379
Burmah and the Cambodia	379
The Reverse at Taitan	380
Egypt the Sole Military Highway to India	380
Miscellaneous	381
Shipping and Commercial	384
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	385
BOMBAY:—	
Living at Bombay	385
Miscellaneous	385
Shipping and Commercial	387
CEYLON	387
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	388
DOMESTIC	391
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The Calcutta Municipal Bill	392
Sir Mordaunt Wells	392
Statutes of Lord Dalhousie and Mr. Wilson	392
Rural Reformation in the Punjab	392
BOOKS	393
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT	394
HOME:—	
Charge of Forgery	394
Miscellaneous	394
Shipping and Domestic	395
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	396

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	April 4	Burmah (Rangoon)	March 14
Madras	" 6	Bombay	April 13
Agra	" 7	Ceylon	" 10
China (Hong Kong)	March 15.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 1 oz. 6s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 1 lb. 3s. 6d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 6d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 3d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 1 oz. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters: 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 2 ozs. 4s. 6d. | 3 ozs. 6s. 6d.

Via Marseilles. 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 1 oz. 3s. 6d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Viceroy reached Simla on the 2nd of April, and the Commander-in-Chief six days later. They will thus at last enjoy a little rest and refreshment after the heat, and dust, and fatigue, and worry attendant upon Indian travel. The Viceroy must have had enough of state ceremonies under canvas and interviews with sable princes. A correspondent of a Calcutta paper states that the Governor-general and the Commander are apparently on the best terms of personal friendship, and that the latter seems inclined to inoculate the former with a love of social gaiety, and even the old proverb is hinted at that "evil communications corrupt good morals."

Lady Frere left Bombay by the present mail for England. Her ladyship gave a farewell "at home" on the 8th of April, at Government-house, which was very numerously attended.

Sir Charles Trevelyan is still hard at work, and, though communicative enough on some points, is peculiarly reserved on the subject of the Income tax. It is suspected that he is waiting for authority from home before he ventures on his own responsibility to attempt so important a measure as the abolition of the Income-tax in India. His experience at Madras has taught him to move with some caution over dangerous ground.

Lord Cranworth is nominated president of the commission appointed to examine into the supposed grievances of the officers of the Indian army, vice Lord Dalhousie, resigned.

The question whether it is expedient to despatch the troops to India by the overland route, instead of, as heretofore, round the Cape, is still under the consideration of the authorities at the India Office. It is important that this question should be decided on an early day, for if the troops are to go by the long sea route, preparations should now be made for their departure. It is understood that about twelve thousand troops will be sent out this season. Such of our readers as have rounded the Cape of Good Hope will understand the great sanitary advantage to the men of the long voyage. Of course, in all emergencies the overland route must still have the preference.

The *Friend of India* tried hard to persuade Lord Elgin to nominate Dr. Duff Vice Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, but his lordship, it seems, preferred offering the appointment to the Hon. Mr. Maine. The Governor-General may have thought that the natives would have objected to a Christian missionary being raised to so important and

influential a post in the Educational Department. The old regulations of the education service, from a respect for native fears and prejudices, excluded all clerical persons, even from the humblest appointments in that department.

A photographic portrait of the man arrested in the Bombay Presidency as Feroze Shah, when forwarded to Delhi, was there pronounced to have no resemblance to the real Feroze Shah, grandson of the late King.

We learn that the Commander-in-chief has granted furlough to the Bengal Native Army, with the exception of those regiments which are employed on the eastern frontier. When practicable, ten per cent. of the effective strength of each corps will be allowed this indulgence, to commence from the 1st April, and terminating at the end of October.

A despatch from Sir C. Wood has been received in India which revises the whole of the rules relating to furloughs and leave of absence for Judges of the High Court of Judicature for Bengal. A copy of the revised rules will be found in our Bengal Official Gazette.

The establishment for a heavy field battery of artillery to be organised at Mhow has been arranged. The command allowance is Rs. 250 per mensem; each officer to have horse allowance, as in light field batteries.

The Hon. William Grey has returned to India, and on the 30th or 1st March was re-appointed to his seat in the Council of the Governor-general of India. He took the oaths as ordinary member of the Council under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

The proposition for a new building for the telegraph and post-offices of Calcutta, at a cost of nine lakhs, has been abandoned by the Government as too costly an affair.

The Government have determined to afford every facility for coffee and cotton cultivation at Sedashegur, and agriculturists are invited to settle in the district. Five plots of waste lands within an easy distance of Sedashegur have been already surveyed, and are about to be offered for sale.

Major Chesney's draft rules for the introduction of the banking system by the Public Works Department into the Punjab have been adopted with slight modifications.

A company called the Indian Tea Company of Cachar has been raised in London, founded on, and purposing to extend, the operations of the Equitable Tea Company, established in 1857, in the district of Cachar, in Eastern Bengal, one of the most successful of the companies existing in India. The conditions will be found in our advertising columns. The capital will be £100,000, raised by shares of

£10 each. The directors state that they will not require more than £80,000 for carrying out their present plan of operations, the period of the issue of the reserved shares to be limited to eighteen months. A dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid up capital for two years from the time of allotment is guaranteed.

India is said to be at this time in a state of profound tranquillity, even the disturbances on the extreme frontiers, to the north-west and north-east, having at last died out.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* is of opinion that tea-plantations are, for the present, the most popular investments in the Indian market for superfluous capital.

The same paper states that there is a steady influx of Europeans into Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar, and says that it will soon be necessary to amalgamate those provinces into a chief commissionership, with its capital at Shillong, recently selected as a sanitarium for European troops.

The Committee of the British Indian Association object to the new Municipal Bill for Calcutta, on the ground that the natives are unwilling to be taxed for the drainage of the town and the supply of more water. The natives say they are willing to leave the proposed advantages and expenses exclusively to the European inhabitants. They wish the native quarter of the town to remain as it is. Every one who has visited Calcutta will admit that he has never before met with such an accumulation of horrid filth, such a variety of strong perfumes from stagnant drains as are found in the Chitpore Road, the greatest native thoroughfare of the City of Palaces. The "Oriental scrupulosity," in respect to the bath to which Dr. Johnson alludes in his *Life of Collins*, does not seem inconsistent in the eyes of natives with the most abominable amount of dirt in their streets and houses. Under the very windows of vast mansions, tenanted by Hindu millionaires, are collections of liquid filth which a European might go a mile out of his way to avoid the sight and smell of. We suppose that the local Government will now insist upon the removal of such abominations as these, even though obliged to make the native residents pay their share of the expense.

About three hundred mud huts and sixty brick houses have been destroyed by fire at Bowanipore, or Kallyghat, the village which is supposed to have given the name to the capital of British India. Thirteen lives were lost in the fire.

It has been ruled by the Horse Guards, with regard to claims for unattached promotion without purchase, that no officer of the newly-constituted regiments of the line shall be eligible for such promotion until after the decease of three officers of those regiments who shall have been placed on half pay.

There is about to be established at Paris a sort of international commercial association, to be called the "Société Générale" for the promotion of definite undertakings of a public and commercial character. Amongst the parties connected with it in France are Mr. Schneider, Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly, and Mr. Talabot. Mr. Laing, the late Indian Finance Minister, is to be at the head of the association in London.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council has ordered the immediate issue of a first distribution of the Dhar prize money at

the rate of Rs. 400 each share. The Government order states that instructions for the preparation and submission of claims for Delhi prize money, published in Government General Order No. 8, dated the 6th of January, 1862, will apply equally well to claims on account of Dhar prize money.

Certain officers of the Bengal army en route to England, who served at the siege and capture of Delhi, intend to lay before the Home Government the claim of the Delhi army to a year's service to count as service, as was accorded to those who so gallantly defended themselves in Lucknow during the mutinies.

The Government of India is confident of the pacification of the north-eastern districts. Captain Morton has been ordered to realise all arrears of revenue due by the rebels.

News have been received from Cabul, to the 12th of March, to the effect that the Herat business would probably be settled about the Persian Nouroze (new year). All sorts of supplies were abundant in the Ameer's camp, but money was scarce. The Heratees were badly off for supplies of all kinds.

The troops of the Rajahs of Puttiala and Jheend, who joined the British Army before Delhi in 1857, and took part in the siege and capture of the city; and also the men of the Nubha Contingent, who were engaged with the Jullundhur mutineers at Lodiana, have, through their chiefs, petitioned the Government to grant them the Indian medal. The Government has decided that they are entitled to the decoration, and has ordered the requisite medal rolls to be sent in.

OUTWARD CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS OF 20TH AND 26TH APRIL.

The *Poonah* arrived at Malta on the 30th April, and continued her voyage to Alexandria the same day. All well. The *Massilia* left Malta for Alexandria at noon on the 2nd inst.

OUTWARD BOMBAY MAIL OF 27TH APRIL.

The new steamship *Carnatic* arrived at Gibraltar at four P.M. on the 1st inst., ninety-seven hours from Southampton. She continued her voyage at eight P.M.

PENSIONS.—Some of our readers may not be aware that the allowances to the Kandyan State prisoners take their date from 24th January, 1816, the day when the ex-King of Kandy and his family embarked in the ship *Cornwallis* for Madras. The King died at Vellore on the 30th January, 1832, sixteen years after his exile. The King had four Queens and several other relatives when he died; those now on the list form quite a different generation, receiving the same allowance as their predecessors. If the Royal family continue to multiply at this rate, the pensions will, doubtless, increase in proportion, without any prospect of diminution or cessation.—*Colombo Observer*.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. McPherson, Mr. Wright, Mrs. Muir, Maj. Adams, Mrs. Babington and two children, Mr. Vesey, Mrs. Gray, Capt. Handcock, Mr. Reynard, Col. Gibbard, Capt. Carleton, Mr. Andehert, Mr. Macdonald, Gen. Van Courtlandt and child, Mr. Evans, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Collum and child, Mr. Dasabhooy Franjer, Messrs. C. B., C. P. and N. D. Cama, Mr. Bullen, Mrs. Wilkins and child, Mr. Hathaway, Lieut. Brassim, Mr. Ellis. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Houston, Capt. Leathe. From MALTA.—Col. Halliwell, Mrs. Tristram.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Delta, May 10th.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Heath and three children, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Dallas and four children, Lieut. Col. Barrow, Maj. Taylor, Capt. Baker, Mrs. Koug and inf., Miss Cherry, Col. and Mrs. Wynham, Mr. Gair, Mrs. Aitchison and four children, Capt. Griffith, Mr. Rhodes, Lieut. Codrington, Maj. Scott, Lieut. Jennings, two Misses Young, Mr. Stewart, Capt. Budgen, Lieut. Doveton, Mr. Dupont, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Leggatt. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Moon, Mrs. Parry and inf., Capt. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Vacher, Mr. Jones.

BENGAL.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

The present position of the officers of the native army is a fine illustration of the vanity of human wishes. Not ten years ago they were hourly importuning Heaven that they might be amalgamated with the Royal army. They prayed to be delivered from all the exclusive privileges they enjoyed, and were only anxious that their brothers-in-arms should have a fair share of the good things pertaining to service in India. They asked for the abolition of all invidious distinctions, and were willing to resign all substantial advantages if only they might be admitted into the military clubs at home. Their prayers were heard in part, and part was "whistled down the wind." As if in compliance with their request, the *dii faciles* upset the whole system, and now they have full leisure to repent of their too successful exertions, and the too easy accomplishment of their vows. All are now alike in India. The Royal officers are not only eligible for the "fattest" appointments open to military men, but have no reason to complain of too much favour being shown to their comrades of the native army. A general staff corps receives the ambitious of both services into its capacious maw, and may be added to the four things which, according to Solomon, say not; "It is enough." Of what, then, do the Indian officers complain, now that they have obtained all they asked for? True, the military clubs are as hermetically sealed as ever, but that can scarcely be one of the grievances that are ranking in their manly bosoms. That such an entire revolution could be effected without some loss and disappointment, in individual cases, was not to be expected; but private interests must always give way to the public weal, and we imagine that few will contest the ultimately beneficial result of having only one imperial army with its bead-roll of officers anxious to undertake other than mere regimental duties. The recent debate in the House of Lords clearly showed that the Home Government was sincerely anxious to deal fairly and even liberally with the officers of the defunct Service. And considering the manifold difficulties in the way of an universally equitable adjustment of diverse and even antagonistic claims, it must be conceded, that there is comparatively little fault to be found with its general settlement of the different questions that arose. It was unfortunate, perhaps, that a task which required so much tact and courtesy should have devolved upon Sir Charles Wood, a Minister so totally deficient in those two essential qualities. A soft answer, we all know, turneth away wrath, while no gentleman possessed of a spark of self-respect will submit to be snubbed, or put off with a rude and curt reply. Instead of soothing the natural susceptibilities of brave and chivalrous men, galled to the quick by the peculiar circumstances attending the Bengal mutiny, Sir Charles Wood seemed almost to take an impish delight in protracting their period of anxiety, in tantalising them with delusive hopes, in goading them on to throw up the service, and in making them feel their helpless and dependent position. By exhibiting a little more suavity, and by a semblance of that sympathy which every generous heart felt, and above all, by pushing forward without a moment's delay the final organization of the new system, Sir Charles would have escaped much of the ill feeling entertained towards him by officers of the distinct service, while they would have escaped much of the seeming injustice and positive hardship by which their lives have been so long and so unnecessarily embittered. A sense of slight is ever more keenly felt than a sense of wrong. A wrong may be both forgiven and forgotten, but the memory of a slight can never be quite effaced. It is thus Sir Charles Wood has contrived to array against himself a large majority of the officers of the late Indian army, and has acquired the character of being false, unjust and tyrannical, whereas he is in truth only a slave to forms, and in his excessive anxiety to do everything *en règle* loses sight of the pain, the misery, the sinking at the heart, caused by hope deferred,

and the disappointment of an honourable ambition. Lord Ellenborough may be supposed to have done all that lay in his power on behalf of his unfortunate clients. He is not the man to observe any reticence where he thinks a wrong has been done, neither would he spare any trouble in making his case as complete as possible. And yet it must in candour be admitted that he entirely failed to bring any very serious charges against the Government, and in fact did little more than adduce a few exceptional instances in which the new system worked unfavourably for the pecuniary interests of the late Company's officers. It was therefore an easy matter for the Duke of Argyll to cap every case he quoted with one in which the advantage was all on the side of those officers, and the House of Lords, though ever ready to listen to a tale of genuine woe, declined to condemn the Government for not being superhuman, and satisfying all alike.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, March 25.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

Of all the subjects which press themselves upon the attention of the military authorities, both here and at home, that of the condition of the British soldier in India is paramount in importance, and has, we believe, more consideration than any other. Sir Hugh Rose's efforts to ameliorate the evils to which the British soldier is exposed in this country, form one of the brightest features in his career, and will serve, in a great measure, to cast into the shade those indiscretions which we trust will now be suffered to pass into oblivion. Sir Robert Napier is known and appreciated as the friend of the soldier; and it is equally patent that Sir Hope Grant in Madras, and Sir William Mansfield in Bombay, have been ever ready to give the fullest consideration to every measure calculated to promote the real welfare of the ranks. In ventilating the subject of soldiers' clubs, therefore, we are satisfied that we are discussing a subject which will be taken up with interest by almost any man who has ever given a thought to the status of the British soldier under an Indian sun.

The cantonment at Secunderabad is perhaps one of the largest in India, and three or four thousand British soldiers, more or less, are always posted there. Accordingly, some of the officers, amongst whom Colonel John Adaye, of the Royal Artillery, seems to have taken the most active part, started the idea of a soldiers' club. The idea was not a new one; but upon this point we cannot do better than make the following extracts from a little pamphlet on the subject recently circulated by Colonel Adaye:—

"Within the last few years institutions have arisen at various stations of the British army, both at home and abroad, intended for the benefit and amusement of soldiers. They are indifferently entitled 'Homes,' 'Institutes,' or 'Clubs,' but their object and general arrangements appear to be essentially the same.

"At Chatham an 'Institute' has lately been opened, at a cost of £4,000, the half of which was subscribed by Government. At Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight, there is another. At Gibraltar several 'Homes' have been established, which are much frequented by the men, and which have received considerable support, both from Government and from private subscriptions. At Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, the Indian Government in 1860 purchased the mess-house of the late Bengal artillery, and it is now called 'The Outram Institute,' after that distinguished soldier, Sir James Outram, and is a club for soldiers. There are various other establishments of the same kind either lately opened or in progress.

"The general object of these clubs, as already stated, is the same. In all garrisons, but more especially, perhaps, in India, there are many hours in the day when a soldier is off duty, and when he may therefore spend his time much as he chooses; but the means of healthy amusement, or places for quiet reading, &c., often do not exist. Consequently the soldier is sometimes led to drinking and to crime, more, perhaps, for want of accommodation than from deliberate intention.

"In India, owing to the heat of the climate, the soldiers are unable to enjoy themselves much in out-door exercises and games; the native bazaars possess no attractions, and the barracks being ill-lighted, the men, more especially of an evening, are reduced to wandering about listlessly, without occupation or amusement. It is the intention of these clubs partially to meet these wants and to provide recreation and an agreeable place of meeting for the

soldiers, and the idea of a club at Secunderabad was started with these views in March, 1862.

"The European garrison consists of rather more than 3,000 men, as follows:—

17th Lancers	...	...	580
4 Batteries Royal Artillery	...	...	575
The Royal Regiment	...	...	946
18th Royal Irish	...	...	930
Total	...	...	3,031 men.

"The barracks in the cantonment are so scattered that it was not possible to establish a club at any spot sufficiently central to allow of all the men of the different regiments participating in its advantages, but the Government building, which the brigadier commanding the Hyderabad Sub-idiary Force allowed to be appropriated for the purpose, is as centrally placed as the above-named circumstances would admit, and is within easy reach of about two-thirds of the soldiers at the station.

"The first step taken by the committee was to invite subscriptions from officers towards the preliminary expenses, and their appeal was liberally responded to, the total amount of donations amounting to about 2,660 Hailie sicca rupees—about £233 sterling. With such liberal encouragement, the committee lost no time by painting, decorating, and furnishing, to prepare the club for the reception of the members. The building is well adapted for the purpose, and will hold about 500 men comfortably. It consists principally of three large and lofty rooms. Of these the principal one was plainly but comfortably furnished as a reading-room. The second was fitted up as a coffee-room, the contract for which was given to a respectable Parsee merchant, who undertook to supply articles such as tea, coffee, ginger-beer, cigars, tobacco, cold meat, biscuits, fruit, &c., all at very reasonable rates; and who also engaged to keep a certain number of native servants, so that the men could be supplied with what they required without leaving the occupation or amusement in which they might be engaged. Members of the club and their wives can also purchase other articles out of the coffee-room at cheap rates, such as knives, forks, spoons, paper, pens, envelopes, thread, needles, &c., and oilman's stores. It is necessary to state that no beer or spirits of any kind are allowed in the club, but smoking is permitted at all times. The third room is intended as a library, and books are gradually being collected from various sources, and many officers have contributed in this way; but many more works of an amusing kind are required, so as to form a lending library, the soldiers constantly applying for them to take to their barrack-rooms.

"In the various corridors, and in the verandah which extends quite round the club, a great number of small detached tables and forms have been placed, and each table is supplied with a game, such as dominoes, draughts, solitaire, backgammon, &c., so that the men can associate in small groups for any amusement to which they may feel disposed. The whole of the rooms, the corridors, and verandahs have been hung with lamps (about 115 in number), and every evening at sunset the club is well lighted up until roll call.

"In order to add to the attractions, a platform was built at the end of the largest room, and about once a week concerts given by a corps of the garrison take place of an evening, and are largely attended. The rooms are also decorated with a portrait of her Majesty the Queen, with a few other pictures, shields showing the battles, mottoes, and badges of the regiments in garrison, prints from the *Illustrated London News*, clocks, &c.

"In front of the club a small garden has been laid out, surrounded by an ornamental wall, and as many ladies and others interested have contributed flowers and seeds, it will shortly prove a great ornament to the institution.

"A skittle alley has been built close to the club, and quoits are provided for those who wish to play. When funds will allow a bagatelle table and a piano will be purchased.

"The above description will probably afford a general idea of the arrangements of the institution, and of the attractions which it offers to the soldiers of the garrison.

"The number of subscribers has somewhat fluctuated, but has always been large, and in the month of June stood as follows:—

Non-commissioned officers	...	...	117
Private soldiers	...	...	804
			921

"The monthly subscriptions of members is as follows:—

Sergeants	...	...	8 annas—1 shilling.
Corporals	...	...	6 annas—9 pence.
Privates	...	...	4 annas—6 pence.

"As regards attendance of members on ordinary nights the numbers average from 250 to 350; and on concert nights it varies from 700 to nearly 1,000.

"The Club opens daily at 6 A.M., and shuts at roll call. Books are given out each morning to men applying for them.

"Except that the members are invited by notice

to come in clean dress to the Club (which is attended to), and also to take care of the property, it has not been found necessary to issue any rules or regulations. The men at all times behave in a perfectly orderly soldier-like manner, and no dispute or irregularity of any kind has occurred since the opening."

Such, then, is the Soldiers' Club which has been established with signal success at Secunderabad.—*Englishman*.

BURMAH AND THE CAMBODIA.

There are questions involved in the recent Treaty of Commerce with Burmah Proper which do not appear on the surface, but which, nevertheless, exist. They are questions, moreover, which England should be prepared to answer when the time arrives for a prompt response—questions, indeed, which bid fair once more to bring the Tricolour of France and the Ensign of England into antagonism in the East. When the two were last unfurled they were given to the fiery winds of the Carnatic, where Duplex and Clive met to contest the supremacy of the East, and where the latter proved to the soldiers of the first Napoleon that there was no dominion for them on the vast continent of India, and that the British would admit of no rivalry in the land. Since then the subjects of France have dwelt in India either by sufferance of the British or under their flag. Until recently the Gaul has been content to accept the alternative given him by Clive—either to live under British protection in India, or to abandon its soil altogether. The East has, in fact, from the days of Duplex and of Raymond, been a blank in the history of France. It has afforded no field for the acquisition even of *la gloire*, that chimera which beckons on the armies of France to achievements which to more soberly constituted temperaments are void of any material object; and for the advancement of French commerce it has done no more than for every other nation at peace with England and in the pursuit of commercial enterprise.

The continent of India has, then, afforded no field on which even the present astute ruler of France could perceive a chance of successful rivalry with England. Determined, however, to be no longer without colonial possessions in the East, Louis Napoleon turned his attention to China; there, also, he found the presence of the English a bar to the fulfilment of his ambition. In Cochin China, however, the field was clear; there the Saxon had not thought it worth while to plant his foot, and there Louis Napoleon, failing to recognise the cause of the Anglo-Saxon's absence, determined to plant his peculiar species of the tree of liberty. At much cost of men and money, he has succeeded, but not in the way in which success would have been a triumph to the less imaginative, more practical Briton. Louis Napoleon has created a military colony, not a commercial one. It is a drain upon the revenues of France rather than an addition to them, but it serves the purpose of the French Emperor: it gives him an opportunity of eulogising the French army and dwelling upon the advancement of French civilisation and French commercial progress in the Far East. Again, then, has France placed her foot upon eastern soil—in this latter instance, to all appearance, in a quarter in which rivalry with England must be out of the question. Any clashing with the interests of England until now certainly did appear remote; but the treaty of commerce entered into between the British Government and the King of Burmah brings this contingency much nearer to us than we are at all prepared for.

Of course England can have no wish whatever to dispute with France her possession of Saigon, Hue, or Touran, with their vast area of rich cultivation, malaria, fever, and ague. But ere many years are past, free navigation of the Cambodia will be essential to the commerce, which will arise in the states bordering on the British possessions in Burmah. It is true that though the King has signed this treaty, the war party in his capital are opposed to it, and will not fail to put every obstacle in the way of its fulfilment. But such opposition but makes the more certain the eventual progress of commerce and civilisation, not alone in Burmah Proper, but in Yunnan and

thence to the southern boundary of China itself. Opposition to the will of the British when that will is supported by the Burmese ruler will but cause, first, the downfall of the "war party" through British instrumentality; next, the adoption of measures to insure a strict observance of every provision of the treaty. That this will lead to the eventual absorption of the whole of Burmah into the British possessions, no sane man conversant with Indian history will question. This brings us at once into direct communication, not through an independent and neutral State, but on our own borders, with Yunnan, and Quang-tse, and through Jaos and the old empire of Annam to the lower waters of the Cambodia river. The trade that cannot fail to spring up from our commercial connection with these provinces will need some other and more immediate highway than the Irrawaddy, and that the Cambodia will supply. It has, moreover, a great advantage over the Irrawaddy, inasmuch as its navigation is much easier, offering far fewer impediments. At the town of Kiammung, over a thousand miles from the sea, this magnificent stream has a width of five hundred feet, and a depth of sixteen feet. The possession of this river, the command of its navigation, will become essential to the progress of our commercial relations with these provinces, rich as they are in agricultural, vegetable, and mineral products, and with the Southern States of China. We cannot submit to any curtailment of our commercial enterprises through the denial to us of a route offering so many advantages; nor can we permit its free navigation to remain dependent on the will of a foreign, albeit a friendly, power. Hence, then, will complications arise, which should command our earnest attention while they are yet undeveloped. In a case such as here presents itself, it is not sufficient to argue that "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof;" for it is not so. It cannot be so when neglect of wise, because preventive, precautions to-day can but entail disaster and loss on our posterity.

It may not be in our time, but that, without such pre-vision, the bayonets of the British and French will cross on the banks of the Cambodia, as they formerly did on those of the Cannery, is nevertheless certain. The navigation of the Cambodia may yet be rendered free to all the world. It is not yet in the undisputed possession of France, and it is within our power to prevent its ever becoming so. If we do not do so, and do not enter into arrangements at once for effecting this wise consummation, we shall undoubtedly, when too late, rue the supineness now shown. There is a vast field of enterprise opening out to the British through Burmah, and if we fail to secure it to ourselves, we may chance to see it glide from our grasp and fall into the lap of our rival, who already has the advantage of us in the position he occupies on the Cambodia.—*Englishman*, March 10.

THE REVERSE AT TAITSAN.

It has invariably been a subject of remark that the current of success seldom attains its hoped-for destination, without falling in with some unforeseen check or obstacle to the smoothness of its passage. In fact, a long course of uninterrupted success would almost appear to be a sure precursor of some bitter disappointment, and a series of victories not unfrequently culminates in a humiliating and disastrous defeat. Take the case of a couple of chess-players of unequal skill. Many games take place with unvarying results in favour of the more skillful player; but after a time, the disparity commences to grow less and less in proportion, as the inferior player improves, till at last his antagonist is astonished to find himself one day beaten by means of the very knowledge which he has himself imparted. As with individuals, so it is with nations. They require reverses to enable them to eventually rise superior to them, and defeats are a sort of moral seasoning, which only tend to sweeten the fruits of victory.

We have been induced to indulge in the preceding remarks by a consideration of the causes which gave rise to the severe repulse lately sus-

tained by the combined troops of Ward's force, under English officers and the Imperialists, from the walls of Taitan. No doubt the long course of easy successes and cheap victories over the rebels in the neighbourhood of Shanghai and other places had engendered a feeling of contempt for the Taiping soldiery, which could only be dispelled from some such rough handling from them as occurred the other day. Twenty casualties among the Europeans, including four captains killed and twelve officers wounded, is an unusual exhibition of Taiping valour. Doubtless this heavy loss in officers has been in consequence of the unwillingness of the Chinese troops to advance, and the necessity of the officers exposing themselves, in order to stir up the latent courage of their men. It is not the first time that such a course has been necessitated by the backwardness of the native troops to expose their precious persons to the guns of the Taipings. The practice of acting in concert with the Imperialists appears to us to be a most pernicious practice. They are doubtless dead hands at looting, skilful in the mysteries of throat-cutting, and committing all kinds of atrocities upon a defeated enemy and defenceless townspeople; but as regards actual fighting, they would appear from all accounts to be the most arrant cowards in existence. The co-operation of such an ill-organised and worse disciplined rabble as form the greater part of the Imperialist troops is worse than useless, and their presence cannot fail to have a most injurious effect upon the morale of any disciplined native troops who may be serving in conjunction with them. It has been over and over again urged by writers on the subject, that the miserably effete Government of China is utterly unable to cope with, much less subdue, the power of the Taipings, without very material foreign assistance. The Imperialists are almost greater cowards than the rebels themselves; and a Bombay officer, in a letter published in the *Times of India*, sarcastically describes the battles between them as consisting in waiting to see which side will take the lead in running away. Such a state of things might continue for ever, and yet neither party gain any considerable advantage. Much, however, is to be hoped for, from the operations of the naval force which has been organised by Captain Osborne, which will, doubtless, succeed in clearing the rivers, though it cannot be expected to effect very much towards the pacification of the interior. This can only be accomplished by the co-operation of a well-organised force, under skilled European officers. The late Proclamation by her Majesty, permitting military officers to enter the Chinese service, caused, we believe, some excitement in the breasts of the "great unemployed" of the staff corps. It appears, however, that the Proclamation was only made with a view of legalising the employment by the Chinese Government of certain officers now attached to Ward's force, so visions of Taiping loot and Imperial decorations have alike faded away before the mind's eye of Indian officers. We trust, however, that the time may yet come when the Chinese Government will see the necessity of the entire substitution of skilled English officers, in the place of the motley crew who now form the greater portion of the officers of Ward's force. The idea has been suggested, of raising a contingent in this country for service against the Taipings, but it does not appear that there is any intention of carrying it into effect. In the Mantchoos an excellent material is to be found for the production of good soldiers, when not spoiled by the inefficiency and incompetency of the Mandarins. Officers who have been employed with Ward's force, speak in very good terms of its discipline and efficiency. The expediency, however, of forming a large Chinese force of artillery would appear to us to be somewhat doubtful. It is scarcely to be hoped for that our present peaceful relations with the Chinese empire will last for ever, and consequently it is not improbable that the troops which we are now so busily employed in training and disciplining may at some future period be employed against ourselves. In the case of the infantry, who, when deprived of their leaders, would probably soon

lose their organisation, this would be a matter of comparatively small importance. As regards artillery, however, the case would be far different. The mutinies in this country have proved to us the folly of admitting natives into that branch of the service, and with a wise policy, the total abolition of native artillery, and the substitution of Europeans in their place, has been determined upon. Any army, however formidable in other respects, ceases to be adapted for the purposes of modern warfare when deprived of its artillery. The artillery is to an army as the right arm is to the individual man. Lop off the limb, and the body remains shorn of half its strength. From these considerations we feel strongly inclined to deprecate a too free extension among the Chinese soldiery of our scientific knowledge of that branch of warfare. In case of another Chinese war, we shall probably have bitter reason to regret our inconsiderate precipitancy in lending our officers to instruct the Imperial troops in the duties of gunnery. It would, we think, be far better for us in the end were we to assist them with our own men. Several batteries of *ci-devant* Golundauzes of the old Company's service might without difficulty be raised in India. There are still four companies of Golundauze in this presidency undergoing Sir Charles Wood's pet process of dying out. Why should not these be induced to volunteer temporarily for the service of the Emperor of China? With a proper regard paid to their rights in the matter of pay and pension they would doubtless be glad of any opportunity which could be afforded them of preventing their total extinction. At present they are perfectly useless, and are merely an incubus to Government, while they themselves are disgusted with the stoppage of their promotion, and discontented with the policy which has condemned their corps to extinction, through no fault of their own. Such a body of men would be invaluable in China, where not a few of them have seen service before. Two companies served not without distinction during the campaign of 1860, and there are many old sepoys still serving in the corps who took part in the war of 1842. Such a force of well-trained and veteran gunners could not fail to take an important part in any operations in conjunction with the drilled Chinese against the Taiping strongholds.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

EGYPT THE SOLE MILITARY HIGHWAY TO INDIA.

The near approach to the completion of our system of trunk railways next cold season renders it necessary at once to come to a decision on many important military questions. The most patent results of that completion will be, economy of military expenditure, increase of the health of the army, and the consequent greater stability of our rule. We shall be able to hold India with a smaller number of men than 73,000, and the smaller number will be in a higher state of health from the facilities for visiting sanatoria. But a question more immediately pressing than these is, the best mode of transport for our reliefs and invalids to and from India. The present system of transport in sailing ships by the Cape of Good Hope is barbarous on every ground, political, financial and military. If nothing else could convince us of this, the example of our French allies ought to be sufficient to do so. They use Egypt and the Overland Route alone as their great highway to India, Anam, and China. They have organised a system of transports by which, in a few weeks, a force of many thousand men could be landed on our eastern coasts from Aden to Shanghai. We are within the truth when we say that at any moment a force of from three to six thousand men will be found at or near to Alexandria. On the outbreak of a European war they, united with the large staff of the Suez Canal, and supported by the defensive works of the late Pacha, such as the Barrage Fort, could shut the English out of Egypt, and could cut India off from Europe. We do not blame our allies, but we cannot but condemn our own folly, which sees a system so evidently valuable in itself and so powerful for purposes of aggression without attempting to check or imitate it. We have reason to believe that

the eyes of both the Indian and English authorities are open to the fact. Years ago Dr. Gordon, c.s., urged it. The friendliness of the new Pacha, so much of whose revenue is derived from the transit through Egypt, and his known dislike to French intrigue, render the present time especially favourable for coming to a decision on this all-important point—how India shall cease to be threatened with being cut off from the base of its operations and the source of its supplies. We might well liken our empire to the human body. England is the brain, India the great trunk, and the overland route the thin silver cord of spinal marrow which it is so easy to destroy, so impossible to restore.

Let us state the case. Taking our Indian army at 73,000 men, the number who must pass to and from India every year is 20,000. Annually at least five corps of infantry, 950 strong, and one of cavalry, 450 strong, with ten per cent. of women and children, must be sent to India. Adding to these the recruits to fill up gaps in the corps in the country, the best authorities reckon on the total annual supply of English soldiers to India at 12,000. At present it costs £19 to send each of these out by the Cape. Returning from India to England, there is an annual number of 8,000, each one of whom costs for passage £25. As a rule, these men, going and coming, spend 120 days, which to the young recruit and new corps is a time of military, and sometimes moral, degeneracy. The men are idle and get into difficulties, while the less that is said of the few families the better. Moreover, these 20,000 men for four months every year are lost to the empire. They are away on a tedious and distant voyage, beyond the power of recall by letter or telegraph should their services be required in such an emergency as 1857. Their pay is lost to the nation; adding that military financiers estimate the total cost of sending men to India at £25. 15s., and of those returning at £31. 15s. On the other hand, if these 20,000 men were sent by the overland route from Malta to Bombay or Kurrachee the distance is reduced from 14,000 to 4,000 miles, the time from one hundred and twenty to twenty days, and the political advantage of such large bodies of men passing through Egypt and down the Red Sea is not to be estimated. They could do so all the year round, certainly for nine out of the twelve months, and as to cost a special steam service would take them at £25 per head from England to Bombay, in addition to the £1. 10s. charged for the Egyptian transit. The same service would take officers at half the Peninsular and Oriental Company's rates. Or our naval transport ships, such as the *Himalaya*, might be employed advantageously in the duty. The advantages, military, sanitary, political, and economical, do not admit of a moment's discussion. At Kurrachee, Bombay, and Beyrout troops could be landed for all the Presidencies, those for Bengal being sent by railway to Jubbulpore, and three years hence to any station from Calcutta to Delhi and Multan, if the railway break from Kotree to Multan were an objection. At Ceylon, or elsewhere, all the invalids of our force in the East might be periodically collected, and despatched to the Mediterranean from time to time, a course which would save many valuable lives, representing so much money, to the army.

Our Eastern Empire will always be subject to the risk of great emergencies like that of 1857, as well as to the chances of a European war which threatens more and more to gather round the Porte and the Eastern question. In 1857 the court of directors implored the cabinet, but in vain, till it was too late, to send out troops by Egypt. When finally the 57th regiment did sail from Malta to Alexandria the men passed through Egypt in plain clothes, with all their arms, accoutrements and kits packed in cases. The Pacha laughed at our scrupulousness, and told us they might march through with their arms, as the French have always done. India was familiar with the overland route as a pathway for troops to Europe before 1857. When, in the summer of 1854, the 10th and 12th Dragoons, consisting of 1,400 horses and 1,600 men, went from India to the Crimea,

they passed through Egypt in the hottest months, and were so healthy and efficient in the campaign that Lord Dalhousie directed this route to be strictly adhered to in the event of any further transit. And who has forgotten Sir David Baird's expedition in 1801? Landing at Kosseir in May and June, he crossed the desert to Kherie on the Nile in nine days, sailed down the river and garrisoned Alexandria. Next year, in the month of June, several regiments returned to India through Egypt. No less than 5,000 men, with cavalry, artillery, and treasure marched across the desert, from the Lake of Pilgrims, near Cairo, to Suez, in four days with the greatest ease.

Whether internal troubles lead us to ask help from England; or whether, as is more probable, England will draw upon India to help her against the third as she did against the first Bonaparte in a European war, or to take part in the troubles that will attend on the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, Egypt must be our great, our sole, military highway. It must never be said of India as it was of England in her war with the United States, that she failed because of the distance over which reinforcements had to be sent. Yet that distance was only three thousand miles; at present ours is fourteen thousand, measured by four long demoralising months.—*Friend of India*, April 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. KERR AND THE BENGAL COMMISSARIAT.—If Mr. C. H. Kerr was the writer, as is alleged, of the scandalous letters concerning the officers of the Bengal Commissariat, printed in London and widely-circulated in India, Government has done quite right in dismissing him summarily from his appointment of assistant to the commissary-general on Rs. 700 per mensem.—*Mofussilite*.

THE RAJAH OF KUPPOORTHALLA.—It is with great pleasure that we learn that the Viceroy has acceded to a request of the Rajah of Kuppoorthalla, and has conferred upon him the title of "Dowl-i-Inglesia." The modest request in itself on the part of the Rajah, who rendered such enormous service to the British Government, in its direst difficulty, must have been very gratifying to Lord Elgin. The Rajah never asked for the order of the Star of India, though few can deny he had a valid claim to the distinction. He risked for us not only all that he possessed and possesses, but his own life, and the lives of the members of his family. Lord Canning very imprudently slighted the Rajah of Kuppoorthalla. Lord Elgin has very prudently and graciously exercised his prerogative, and has honoured him. The request, which the Viceroy has graciously granted, is simply this (when properly translated):—"Consider me always at the service of the Crown;" and a man of Lord Elgin's capacity must have been touched by the delicate manner in which the act of true homage was paid to the sovereign (whom his lordship represents in his country), by the sturdy and powerful Sikh chieftain. The *Englishman* very aptly remarks, when noticing Lord Elgin's concessions, that "the Rajah of Kuppoorthalla must, in future, be looked upon as the special property of the Crown."—*Mofussilite*, March 24.

FINANCIAL.—The old question of sending out the junior assistants to the financial secretary to inspect the accounts of the several presidencies subordinate to the Government of India has lately been raised, but Sir Charles Trevelyan is said to be of opinion that as those assistants have been employed in the financial department but for a short period, a further time should be given to them to initiate themselves in the business of the department, and to learn more of accounts before they are allowed to proceed on their inspectional tours.

ESTATE ALAN DEFFELL AND Co.—The fifth dividend at 3 per cent. is now payable at the office of the official assignee, Calcutta.

MR. T. H. COWIE.—We are informed that Mr. T. H. Cowie, advocate-general, has obtained six months' leave of absence, and proceeds to England by the next steamer. Mr. Joseph Graham, standing counsel, will act as his *locum tenens*.—*Hurkaru*, April 3.

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.—The announcement that the Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India have welcomed the Lieutenant-Governor's very excellent suggestion, that an Agricultural Show should be held in January next on the grounds of Belvidere, though it cannot surprise any one, will gratify very many. Perhaps the greatest benefit likely to arise from periodical exhibitions of this kind will be in the improvement of implements, especially if the committee will take the trouble to show, by actual experiments on the grounds, the superiority of European tools and machinery. It is generally admitted that the original native stocks of sheep and cattle require nothing but proper management in rearing calves and lambs, to render them equal to any in the world. The cruel and short-sighted system, however, of giving the smallest possible amount of nutriment to the young animal cannot fail to stunt its growth and prevent its full development. But with regard to the tools employed in the culture of the soil and in the various kinds of manufacture, nothing can be more awkward, wasteful, and barbarous than those now in use. At the International Exhibition of last year, the specimens that were displayed in the Indian Court were the subject of unmitigated contempt and merriment to the thousands of British labourers and mechanics, who could hardly be induced to believe that any sort of remunerative result could be obtained with such rude contrivances. The comparative perfection to which manufactures and agriculture have attained in England is largely attributable to the excellence and superior finish of the mechanical instruments now in general use. The first step, indeed, towards progress in the economical arts implies the improvement of the means by which that progress has to be made, and now that the fallacy of the popular delusion as to the superabundant population of India is exploded, the necessity of having recourse to mechanical aid is becoming daily more apparent. But no sensible or permanent good can be expected from these shows, unless the native zemindars will set the example of taking an enlightened interest in their success. Nor will they hesitate to extend their hearty patronage to whatever tends to facilitate the labour of their tenants, if they rightly understand what is to their own true advantage. Instead of squandering their time, health, wealth, and reputation in extravagant and unnecessary ostentation or debauchery, they will derive a far higher gratification from imitating the late Prince Consort, and the most illustrious landowners in Great Britain, in their efforts to increase the produce of their estates and ameliorate the condition of their tenants. It is a very true, if trite, remark that whoso causes two blades of corn to grow on the spot that only produced one before, deserves to be enrolled among the benefactors of the human race. The native gentry are not supposed to be deficient in that laudable vanity which impels men to strive after the good opinion of their fellows, and assuredly future generations, as well as the present one, will gratefully acknowledge the true and beneficent labours of those among them who shall strive, each according to his opportunities, to raise the moral, social, and material status of the lower and industrious classes. Their dignity will suffer nothing by following the example of the highest noblemen of England, or by furthering the movement so liberally started by the Lieut.-governor of Bengal.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, March 23.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY (Extract from the Vice Chancellor's late speech).—Our past as a University is indeed but of yesterday. We are still in our infancy; a season rather of quiet growth than of any great achievements. But growth there certainly has been; as indicated not merely by the admission of students to-day to the highest degrees which we have to confer; but also in other ways. No one for instance now doubts—as some but a year or two ago appeared to doubt—that universities have established themselves as a permanent part of our system in this country; or that there is a growing approximation of views as to the conditions under which they must progress; and, which is of greater

importance still, the idea of a university, of its office and houses, has become familiar to the minds of many of the natives of this country, especially of those who reside in the neighbourhood of the greater cities. This is no inconsiderable gain. For, after all, only nine years have elapsed since the system was elaborated under the administration of Lord Dalhousie; only six years since the universities came into being under the administration of Lord Canning. They arose, as has been often noted, in that year of convulsion, which did much to unsettle men's minds, and to consume resources that might have been devoted to progress and learning. With the return of better times we may look for a further expansion especially of these institutions, which were in their origin a legacy of that great corporation the history of which is such a remarkable feature in the recent history of England; which in their early guardianship have been among the first-fruits of an Imperial rule in this country, and which will yet, let us hope, as they tend to maturity, do much to encourage a freer development of public spirit and literary life in India. The six years which have just passed prove that the establishment of this University was not premature, by proving that agencies were at work capable of training a considerable number of candidates, of whom a fair proportion would be successful according to the standards adopted by the University. This is clear from facts already before us, of which a precis has been kindly furnished to me. It appears that since the opening of the University 2,225 young men have been admitted as undergraduates; of whom, during the last two years, nearly 200 have passed their first Examination in Arts; while, from the first, 89 have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and, during the present year, thanks to the energy and industry of those who have been admitted to this honour to-day, 6 have graduated as Masters of Arts. Turning to the Professional Faculties,—20 have passed as Licentiates in Engineering, 21 have passed as Licentiates in Medicine, 4 have taken Honours in Medicine, and one has just been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine; in Law, 27 have passed (at the last three examinations) as Licentiates, and from the first 54 have passed as Bachelors. Meanwhile, the number of affiliated Institutions has risen to 25; of which, 6—including St. Xavier's College in Calcutta, Joy Narain's College in Benares, and St. John's College in Agra—were affiliated during the past year. If we inquire who are chiefly entering on University careers, we find that the Mussulmans are the most backward, and that the Hindoos are pressing on most of all. Only 4 Christian candidates have as yet graduated as Bachelors of Arts; only 3 have passed as Bachelors of Law; only 2 as Licentiates of Medicine; only 1 as Licentiate of Engineering. One Mussulman candidate only has graduated as a Bachelor of Arts, and not one has passed even as Licentiate, in any of the Professional Faculties. If—viewing it in another light—we confine our attention to the Entrance Examinations in the Faculty of Arts during the present year, we find that 1,114 were admitted to the Entrance Examination, of whom 1,043 were from Bengal, 43 were from the North Western Provinces, 19 from the Punjab, and 9 from Ceylon. Of 477 who passed the Entrance Examination, 445 were from Bengal, 16 were from the North-Western Provinces, 9 were from the Punjab, and 7 from Ceylon. Only 62, therefore, out of 1,114 who were admitted to that Examination, and only 32 out of 477 who passed that Examination, were from territories beyond Bengal. As the Entrance Examinations are not held in Bengal alone, these results seem to suggest some interesting inquiries. While, however, the schools send up in one year more than 1,100 candidates for Entrance, of whom more than three-sevenths succeed; and 220 candidates for the first Examination in Arts, of whom nearly 100 succeed; and 35 candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, of whom 25 succeed; and 7 candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, of whom 6 succeed, it must be admitted that there is important work for the University to do, in all its various grades.

THE DINAPORE SCANDAL.—We hear from Dinapore that Colonel and Mrs. Willis and Drs. Wall and Wright have been summoned to Calcutta as witnesses in the Burney case, and that the two former have arrived in Calcutta. We are also given to understand that overtures of a compromise have been made by the defendant, but which have been peremptorily rejected by Colonel Burney, who, now that matters have come to such a pass, is determined that the truth shall come out, and the real delinquent punished. Justice is his cry, and, at whatever cost, he has resolutely made up his mind to have it.—*Oudh Gazette*, March 21.

ABOLITION OF THE EUROPEAN DEPOT AT CAWNPORE.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has, in anticipation of the approval of Government, directed the immediate abolition of the European depot at Cawnpore. In future parties of European soldiers passing through, and having to remain any time at Cawnpore, will, under local arrangements, be attached temporarily to the regiment or battery located at the station, according to the arm of the service to which they may respectively belong.—*Hurkaru*.

THE CINCHONA PLANT.—A supplement of the *Gazette* is devoted to Mr. McIvor's Report on the number, distribution, and condition of the Cinchona Plants on the Neilgherries, during the month of February. There were in all 135,730 plants, of which 61,012 were of the species *C. Condaminea*,—the "Select Crown Bark" of commerce—and 48,989 of *C. Succirubra*, or "Red Bark." The number of plants permanently planted out is 35,000, all of which are doing well. The increase by propagation during the month was only 8,068, or 3,500 under the average of the preceding six months—the falling off being attributed to want of space. The tallest plant is now "7 feet 2 inches, with branches from 3 to 5½ feet in length. The stem, measured half a foot from the ground, is 5 and 4-5ths. of an inch in circumference."

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—There is no public society in India so successful, and few are so useful as the agricultural society, founded more than half a century ago by Dr. Carey. During the past year it numbered 882 members, of whom 104 joined it during the year. The society distributed Rs. 1,125 as prizes to native gardeners at their various shows, and the result of this, coupled with an ever increasing demand, is that the suburbs of Calcutta are almost one vast kitchen garden. The value of seeds distributed among the members was Rs. 10,055. Those obtained from America were successful, but not so those sent by a London house. No less than 8,523 plants were distributed from the society's nursery garden. In co-operation with the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, the society have done no little good by their distribution of seed and information. We want this or a similar society, with the assistance of the State, to devote some attention to stock, and especially cows and bullocks.

THE LATE MR. HARRIS—HIS DEATH FROM A TIGER.—We very much regret to learn that Mr. Harris, whose adventure with a tiger was mentioned in our issue of Saturday last, died at Roorkee, from the effects of the encounter, on Sunday, the 29th ult. We have been favoured with the following letter, furnishing particulars:—"I am sorry to say it was Charley Harris, and no other, who came to such an untimely end. On Thursday, the 26th, he went out with Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of Meerut, and Captain Ross, after a tiger that was said to be in the neighbourhood of Kheree. They were all on an elephant; but when they came to the place near which the natives said the tigress was lurking, Harris got impatient, slipped off the elephant, and proceeded on foot among the brushwood. The tigress being disturbed, broke cover, and was coming in the very direction H— was going. He fired and struck, but she still came on; he fired and again struck her, when they came to close quarters, Harris tried to force the barrel of his gun down her throat; but she made light of this, and pawed him. When down she commenced crunching his ankle and

leg, and, it is said, actually chewed it into mince-meat. She finally endeavoured to carry him off, but her wounds began to take effect, and, dying, she pawed, and did as much mischief as she could. Search being made for Harris the track of blood brought the searchers to him who found him insensible; after a time he was conveyed to Roorkee, and on the 28th his leg was amputated, and he seemed to bear up well for twenty-four hours (and he himself is the author of the story). After this he began to fail, and finally died on Sunday morning last. Everybody is at a loss to know what his comrades were doing all this time, as no mention is made of assistance from them, and I believe Harris never alluded to them, poor fellow. Next to being victorious he would rather die fighting with a tiger than any other death; he had seen this very tigress some days before, but under circumstances that he durst not molest her. I sincerely hope Mr. Williams will do something for his family by getting up a subscription, for we all know that Harris was not provident, everybody who knew him will regret his untimely end." Mr. Harris was a keen sportsman, and a courageous man. He had many friends to whom his untimely death will be a source of great regret. He was during the mutiny attached to the Agra Volunteer Horse, and did good service; we are afraid to say how many rebels were made to bite the dust by his unerring aim—at least a score.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 7.

THE COTTON SCREW PRESS INTRODUCED INTO THE PUNJAB.—By invitation of his Honour the Lieut.-Governor, a very large company of European and native gentlemen interested in the cotton trade assembled near the Lahore Gate of the city, to witness the first working of a screw-press recently imported from Surat on behalf of Government, with the object of showing the native merchants the great utility of the machine, and also, we presume, that it might serve as a *namoona*, or sample, after which they may easily construct others on the spot. The total cost of the instrument was, we understand, only Rs. 600. It consists of three sets of sides of boxes (i.e., without tops or bottoms) on hinges, each about 4 feet by 2.6. These are set one above the other, and filled with about five maunds of loose cotton. Two screws (made of Sissoo wood, we believe) about 10 feet long, and 6 feet apart, are then made to revolve by half a dozen coolies with hand-bars (which, however, have to be withdrawn after each two-thirds revolution of the screws) and this action has the effect of forcing a wooden block downwards on the top of the cotton, ultimately compressing it into the lower box, which is then (as the others had been previously) removed, when the cotton is sewn in gunny, and lashed with ropes. The screw is now lifted, the bale removed, and the operation concluded. The period occupied from first to last was forty-five minutes, while the dimensions of the cotton were reduced in the proportion of one to three, the size of the bale being the same as that of the lower case or box. "The spectators (several of whom were from Umritsur) were much interested in the operation, and, we doubt not, an imitation of the screw will be generally adopted. The simplicity of its construction, the ease with which it can be repaired if it gets out of order—an unlikely contingency—and, above all, its cheapness, are great recommendations in its favour, rendering it preferable for practical purposes to the more perfect, powerful, and expensive instruments used in Bombay and Calcutta, although these latter can compress cotton into one-fifth instead of one-third of the original bulk."—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has appointed Brevet Major the Hon. Robert Baillie, of H.M.'s 44th Foot, to be an aide-de-camp on his Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 15th of February last.

AUDIT OFFICE.—It is rumoured that Mr. Taylor, of the Audit Office, is likely to be appointed first assistant to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of Bengal, in the place of Mr. T. W. Biss, proceeding to the Central Provinces.—*Hurkaru*, April 2.

THE RAILWAY BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND BENARES.—A good many years ago, in the consulship of Plancus, the inimitable John Leach sketched a pleasant road-side episode in "Ould Ireland," which the *Delhi Punch* subsequently plagiarised without so much as a "By y'r leave," or a "Thank ye." Two boys, two ponies, and two leather bags, constituted the *drumatis persone* and the making up, while a wide-spreading beech tree did duty for scenery. "Who are you?" demand the uglier and cleverer of the two. "I'm the 'spress," replies the other, with proud sheepishness. "So am I," quoth the former, "let's play at pitch and toss." The story, though old, is ever applicable in India, where nothing is ever done as it would be done elsewhere—except, perhaps, in Spain. It so happens, notwithstanding a thousand reasons for the contrary, that railway communication is actually open between Calcutta and Benares, and that, consequently, the distance from one city to the other may be performed in six and twenty hours. This is certainly a great improvement on the old state of things, and is especially beneficial as accelerating the arrival in Calcutta of news from England by way of Bombay. At least it would be so if the mail bags would always contrive to reach Benares before the despatch of the train to the Presidency Town, which starts at six A.M., with tolerable punctuality, or of the one which is to start at three P.M. But let these same bags be detained only one hour on the road, they will have to remain lying *perdu* at the Benares post-office until the following morning. The thing is incredible, but it is nevertheless a fact. True, the detention is only for nine hours, and of what use are nine hours, either to merchants or rulers? Who could write a letter in nine hours? Or if one could do so, what good end could be achieved? At the worst, if an outgoing mail be missed there will be another one in a fortnight, and in so short a space of time it is impossible for any material change to have taken place in the markets either here or at home. Besides, one cannot always be thinking of money-making. The French railway authorities, indeed, have become so corrupted by their constant intercourse with the nation of shopkeepers, that they actually give themselves the trouble to start a special train from Marseilles to convey the Overland mail to Lyons, and even further, in order to overtake the ordinary train. And then if the mail arrives at St. Martin's-le-Grand so late as five or six in the afternoon, extra hands are put on and the bulk of the letters delivered that same night. We are, of course, fully aware that news from India is of far greater importance to London, than news from Europe can be to Calcutta. We can also understand that the Viceroy is never in any particular haste to receive his snubbings from Sir Charles Wood. We can likewise appreciate the sense of shame exhibited by Government in not publishing the telegram which reported the departure of the last mail from Mirzapore, or its arrival and twenty-two hours detention at Benares. But we are not aware that it was to produce such negative results that such a grand net work of railways has been devised and partly constructed. Nor are we quite certain that the Viceroy is the best judge of the requirements of Calcutta commerce. And we certainly do not feel disposed to submit without remonstrance—here and at home—to the blunderings of the telegraph department, or to the still greater slowness and stupidity of the Post-office.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, March 27.

TIGER HUNT.—SAHARUNPORE, 18th March.—I have seen no notice in your paper of an accident that occurred here some days ago, and which may afford a warning and example to sportsmen. Three officers being in camp near Kulsia (close to the head of the Eastern Jumna Canal, in the north of this district), heard of a tiger being in their neighbourhood. They sallied forth on foot to attack him (mistake No. 1), and on hearing his roar separated to approach it by different paths (mistake No. 2). He was driven from or left the jungle in which he had been concealed, and was fired at (four barrels) by two of the officers within a few minutes. At last he charged

one of them, his gun being empty; when the tiger rose to clutch him (he made a spring) he struck at the mouth of the brute with his fist. The tiger seized the hand and chewed it as if it had been the end of a cheerot, but finding it did not give him a satisfactory hold of his assailant, dropped it, and seizing the right knee of the latter, shook him as a cat does a rat. Meantime the third officer had fired at the tiger, but without effect; and now the second, finding his companion in such danger, rushed in at the tiger and gave him a buffet on the side of the head with the butt of his rifle. The brute dropped his intended victim and went off. The wounded man was brought in here and is doing pretty well, although the injuries are severe. He unquestionably owes his life to the pluck of his companion. A reward of Rs. 25 offered to the villagers discovered the tiger, whose body was brought in some days afterwards. He was not very large—I think about nine feet from tip to tip, and had his lower incisors and right upper canine carried away by one bullet, which accounts for the comparatively slight injuries he inflicted, as well as part of the right side of his skull smashed by a second, which accounts for the blow he got from the rifle having such good effect.—*Delhi Gazette*, March 24.

TEA IN LOWER ASSAM.—There is no news from Assam of any political import. It has for a long while been a disputed point as to whether Lower Assam might be made as profitable in the tea-producing way as the upper section of the Assam valley. The problem would appear now to have been satisfactorily settled. An English gentleman, who has long been resident in the province, undertook the establishment of a tea-garden in the neighbourhood of Gowhatti. This garden, which has had three or four years of moderate tending, is now a valuable concern, and is owned by a Calcutta firm. Its success demonstrates the fact that the soil of the southern valley, though not exposed to such a degree to the fogs of the Berhampooter as the upper section, is, nevertheless, quite equal to the production of tea of the first quality. We have no doubt that the settlement of this question will bring numerous speculators to the country round about Gowhatti.—*Hurkaru*.

THE LAST BREAKDOWN OF THE FRENCH STEAMERS.—That misfortunes come in troops must be a truth with which the French Marine, both Imperial and mercantile, is tolerably familiar by this time. The last breakdown is that of the Imperial screw steamer *Japon*, while conveying about a thousand French soldiers from Suez to Saigon. Luckily she was at no great distance from Galle when the accident occurred, so that no time was lost in telegraphing news of the disaster to the French Consul at this port. That gentleman at once chartered the P. and O. Company's steamer *Nubia* on behalf of the French Government, paying Rs. 65,000 for the trip, in addition to the sum of Rs. 14,000 as compensation for the removal of the cabin partitions and other necessary alterations. Clearly it is not to our "lively allies" that Fortune has assigned the empire of the ocean, *sævumque tridentem*.—*Hurkaru*.

FURLOUGH RULES.—The following rules, based on the Furlough Rules of 1854, have been laid down by the authorities. An officer must have served ten years in India to entitle him to return to England on private affairs for six months, retaining his appointment and drawing furlough pay. An officer who has taken the furlough to Europe for two years, after ten years' service, must show a service in India from date of return of ten years to entitle him to return to Europe on private affairs for six months, retaining his appointment and drawing furlough pay. An officer having taken shorter leaves of absence as a staff officer (six months on private affairs, fifteen or twenty months on sick certificate), with retention of appointment, may take a second leave of absence, retaining his appointment on sick certificate after he has been three years, or on private affairs after he has been six years, in the discharge of the duties of his appointment, from the date of last return to it. This decision does not interfere with the practice which has been followed under

the Regulations of 1864, and those in force previously, for permitting officers in certain cases of emergency to return to this country on private affairs for short periods without pay. A Staff Corps officer permitted to return to Europe under such circumstances will be allowed to hold his appointment for a period not exceeding six months. Staff officers not members of the Staff Corps will be allowed a similar indulgence under like circumstances.—*Friend of India*.

COTTON IN ABUNDANCE.—The Raja of Joput, under the Bheel Agency, and the Rajas of Nursingurh and Muxoodnugur, and the Nawabs of Mahomedghur and Barowda under the Bhopal Agency, have abolished all transit duties on cotton within their estates. We hear from Central India that the quantity of cotton which is to be seen wending its way westward is astonishing, and that by routes, and from places where in former years no one even saw the material. The excitement in the cotton trade seems to have had the effect of sending it in all possible directions. We heard the other day of its being transported in large quantities to Nepal, and we have been surprised ourselves at seeing it going along roads which certainly could by no possibility lead to any sea port. A friend of ours met an immense quantity the other day *en route* to Lucknow. Will India ever start manufactures and work up her own material? Why not?—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.—The whole British army, exclusive of native troops in India, amounts to 221,000 men, or 7,000 less than last year. Of these India pays for 72,676, and 9,349 in the depots, or 3,223 less in India and 1,725 more in the depots than last year. That is, India assists Mr. Gladstone's Budget to the extent of paying for 1,725 men, for there is no reason why the depots should be larger than last year. Or, as the ministerial paper honestly puts it, though there is a reduction in the English army out of India of 7,000 men, the net reduction, thanks to the Indian depots, is only 5,275 men. In these days we should be thankful to Lord Palmerston's Ministry for its moderation, and should not forget to be grateful to Colonel Balfour and Mr. Laing, to whose dogged pugnacity it is owing. Taking the militia at 124,000, the yeomanry at 14,000, and the volunteers at 150,000, England guards herself and holds her vast empire with half-a-million of soldiers and 73,000 sailors, at a cost to herself of less than twenty millions and to India of about eight millions sterling. The total naval and military expenditure of England and India, including a sepoy army of 150,000 men and a local Marine, is hardly thirty eight millions sterling, or less than the revenue of India alone. The United Kingdom, India, and our forty colonies could hardly be defended more cheaply, while our influence in Europe remains unequalled, if the offer of the Manchester party were accepted—to do it by contract.—*Friend of India*.

NO MORE SWEARING ON THE KORAN.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has introduced into his province Act V. of 1840. This Act provides for the consciences of our sable brethren by substituting a solemn affirmation in place of the old oath on the Koran for Mahometans and the Ganges Water for the Hindoos, and, we suppose, the Grunth for Sikhs. The preamble states that "whereas obstructions to justice and other inconveniences have arisen in consequence of persons of the Hindoo and Mahomedan persuasion being compelled to swear by the water of the Ganges, or upon the Koran, or according to other forms which are repugnant to their consciences or feelings," &c. We never understood this. Why should an oath, administered in accordance with the rites of a certain religion, be repugnant to a man's conscience? A lie may be repugnant to conscience, but not an oath sworn to the truth. The introduction of the Act into the Punjab has attracted attention to a regulation so long in practice in these provinces as to escape observation.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE BENGAL CLUB.—At the annual general meeting of the Bengal Club, held on Saturday, April 28, Sir Mordaunt Lawson Wells was chosen President, and Mr. C. Steer, B.C.S., Vice-President of the Club.

FRENCH COTTON SPINNERS.—The French cotton spinners are proposing to establish agencies for purchasing cotton in India by making contracts with the growers in the coming season. French manufacturers, as a body, are disposed to look hopefully towards India, as they have not that prejudice against working its cotton which is entertained in Manchester. It remains to be seen if their experience will be better than that of the Bombay houses which have failed for want of a just contract law. During the past year the Spanish spinners have taken a much larger proportion of East Indian cotton than usual, and are importing improved machinery for the purpose of working it. Russia has not imported more than 25,000 bales via Europe, against 200,000 bales in previous years; but she has received about 80,000 bales from Khiva and Bokhara, a small portion of which was re-exported to England. "It is a good-looking cotton," says Messrs. Stollerfoht, "something like that from Smyrna, but with rather more fibre and substance." Messrs. Barber, Nephew, and Co. placed the value of Bokhara cotton at 15d. per lb. on the 3rd January 1863, or about the same as middling Comptah and Western Madras.

DACOITY.—We have of late received many complaints against the native station masters on the East India railways for insolence, incapacity, and neglect of their duties; and a little incident has occurred within the last day or two which may, in some measure, account for their neglect of their lawful duties. We are informed that a dacoity was committed on the night of the 23rd ultimo, in the garden-house of a Baboo situated in Boro-Boherra Thannah Chundutolla, within the jurisdiction of the assistant magistrate of Serampore, and the darogah of the above thannah, as well as the station-master of Connaghur, a "native gentleman" of the name of Keddarnauth Bannerjee, have been arrested as the chief instigators of the crime. To find a Mofussil darogah mixed up in a dacoity is not certainly a very uncommon occurrence, and it now seems that the profession has charms for station-masters, who, neglecting their duties on the "rail" take a turn on the road by way of a change.—*Englishman*.

INDIGO IN THE PUNJAB.—The cultivation of indigo in the Punjab increases. Though manufactured in a rude state, the staple finds a ready market with the Affghan and Bombay dealers, prices varying according to quality, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 65 per maund. The "Punjab Indigo Company," with a subscribed capital of Rs. 50,000, was established with the view of manufacturing indigo on the Bengal plan. A site for the factory has been secured, by the purchase of land within the Shoojabad Tehseeldaree of the Mooltan district, at a place called "Futhaypoor." The company having been able to make favourable arrangements with the zemindars for a supply of the plant, its operations will, for the present, be confined to the manufacture of indigo from Ryotee cultivation. Advances are being made to cultivators, without any charge for interest, and every support is given them, in order to free them from the hands of the "Kurrars," who have great power over them, and by this means to induce cultivators to look to the factory for a living. A large stock farm, for the English troops and community, is to be established at the factory. Mr. James Cosserat is manager.

JUDGES' FURLONGS.—Revised rules have been issued relative to furloughs and leave of absence for judges of the High Courts. A furlough for one year, with an allowance of £1,000, shall be allowed to the Chief Justice and to each Puisne Judge, after seven years' actual service. This furlough is not calculated as service. Judges belonging to the Civil Service taking this furlough will have the time and pay adjusted with reference to their own rules. Judges not of the Civil Service may take leave under medical certificate, once during the term of service, either for six months on half salary, or for fifteen months on £1,000 per annum. Absence for more than fifteen months will vacate the office. Six months of this leave will count as service. Short leave on private affairs may be granted as to Civil Servants.

LOCUSTS.—A private letter from the Punjab, read at the meeting of the Agricultural Society, says:—"We are busy destroying locusts. I really think our Deputy Commissioner has finished off a whole flight, and a reward is bringing in maunds of eggs, thanks to Dr. Cleghorn's suggestions." The Punjab Government are collecting the fullest details regarding the recent swarm of locusts, with a view to publication.

SILK IN THE PUNJAB.—At the last meeting of the Punjab Agricultural Society the efforts to restore to the Peshawur valley its former capacity for producing silk were described. The Sikhs largely destroyed the mulberry trees, which were thickly spread over portions of the valley; chiefly, because they afforded shelter to marauders. A native superintendent is to be appointed, and rewards to be offered to the Zemindars for the cultivation of the mulberry. In no other part of the Punjab is there at present so near a prospect of silk becoming an article of export as in this. Both Lieut. Powlett and Mr. Scarlett, Deputy Commissioners, have taken great interest in the question.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.—It is not, as has been supposed, the three new Hussar regiments that are to be diminished by one troop per corps; but every regiment of H.M.'s British Cavalry in India has been ordered to undergo a similar diminution, the only difference being that in the three new corps the captain whose troop is absorbed will be retained as a supernumerary with the regiment till a vacancy shall occur; whilst in the older corps the vacancy will be a positive one by death, or removal, or going on half-pay. In connection with this diminution a curious occurrence has just taken place in one of the new Hussar regiments. These are not, as is known, what are called purchase regiments; but the officers have, in our opinion, very wisely revived the old bonus system of the Company's armies, and are prepared to purchase out their seniors. Some time ago Major J. H. Brooks, of the 19th Hussars, was offered, and accepted, a bonus to retire, and sent in his papers to do so. In the meantime out comes the diminution order, which, as will be understood, deprived the lieutenants of the regiment of any advantage whatever from Major Brooks' retirement, as no officer of that rank is promoted, the vacant captaincy lapsing in compliance with the said order. Under these circumstances, for which Major Brooks is in no way responsible, Major Brooks has, in the most honourable manner, written to the regiment to say, that if the lieutenants of the 19th, whose interests have been prejudiced by the diminution order, object to carry out their contract with him, he will cancel it, recal his papers, and return to his corps. We cannot see how he is in any way called upon to adopt this course; but we none the less admire, on that account, the sensitive feeling of honour that has impelled him to act as he has done.

AGRA BRIGADE COMMAND.—Brigadier P. Harris, commanding at Barrackpore, has, we understand, requested to be permitted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to decline the Agra Brigade command, which was offered to him by telegraph. We suppose that Colonel Tombs will now succeed Brigadier Troup at Agra; and as Colonel Reid, who is, we think, fifteen years Colonel Troup's senior and in the same branch of the service, is at present stationed at Agra, we conclude it is intended to give that officer the appointment he has applied for in the Clothing Department to be vacated by Col. C. Mackenzie.

WELL MERITED PUNISHMENT.—We see in a Bombay paper that a Khatmutgar has been sentenced in Oudh to seven years' hard labour, for entering the bedroom of a lady when her husband, an officer, was absent. The scoundrel threatened to kill her if she made a noise, and attempted to stop her mouth with his hand. She shrieked the more, so as to rouse the inmates of the neighbouring rooms, and they secured the man before he could make his escape.

MR. J. H. ROSTAN, Head Assistant in the Accountant General's Office, is to be the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General in British Burmah.

GANGES CANAL.—We trust the *Englishman's* statement is correct, that several Manchester capitalists wish to buy the Ganges Canal, and that Mr. Purdon, the engineer of the Eastern Bengal Railway, has inspected the works on their behalf. The canal can be worked at a profit if the capital be less than that expended by the State. The difficulty of water rates with a permanent settlement can be got over as in the case of the East India Irrigation Company.

MR. T. MORAN.—Mr. Justice Morgan, presiding in the Calcutta High Court of original jurisdiction, has given a Mr. T. Moran Rs. 300 damages against Mr. J. B. Roberts, who, when Deputy Commissioner of Police, caused him to be illegally arrested. Moran annoyed a Miss Bartlett and her father by his attentions. He was so "deeply in love" with the lady that he always prowled about the house, and the father summoned the police to his aid. Moran, when selling bottles, as he asserts, for he conducted his own case, was arrested, taken before the Commissioner of Police after a night's imprisonment, told to give bail, but was unable to do so, was treated as a lunatic, and finally, after being sentenced to six months' imprisonment, was released. Certainly no evidence was adduced to justify such treatment. The lady's dislike to the would-be lover seems to have been sufficient for Messrs. Wauchope and Roberts, and Moran deserved his damages none the less that he did not get the lady too.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—We hear rumours from England to the effect that a new Royal Warrant is likely to be issued for the amalgamated medical services, and that so long as the local service of India exists there will be a local inspector-general. The want of Indian surgeons is now so great, no new appointments having been made for years, that of twelve Queen's Assistant-surgeons just appointed, nine are to be made over to the local service. In a recent despatch, Sir Charles Wood declares that the 12 new line regiments are not to be supplied from the Queen's service with surgeons, since the number of medical officers now borne on the Indian establishment is sufficient to meet their wants. "Whatever may be the arrangement determined upon in connection with the amalgamation of the medical service, a subject now under consideration, I am of opinion that so long as there are medical officers of the Indian service available for the number of brigades and regiments lately transferred to the British service, they should be employed to that extent with brigades of artillery and regiments of cavalry and infantry serving in that country."

DR. J. W. MOUNTJOY.—The 40th Regiment N.I., at present stationed at Alipore, have reason to congratulate themselves on their good fortune. Dr. J. W. Mountjoy, lately returned from England, has been appointed to that corps. As civil surgeon at Akyab Dr. Mountjoy won golden opinions from all classes of society, being presented on his departure with a handsome service of plate, and subsequently at Gwalior he "put down" cholera by "treating it with contempt."

LIEUT. R. S. ROBERTSON.—Our contemporary announces that Lieut. R. S. Robertson, of the late 6th European Regiment, adjutant of the 21st Regiment N.I., who was wounded in the attack on a rebel stockade at Sursiung, in the Jynteah country, has been appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to be second in command of the 31st Regiment N.I.

CAPTAIN PAGET JONES.—It is rumoured, says the *Allahabad Gazette*, that the more serious charges against Captain Paget Jones, of the Royal Artillery, will not be brought home to him.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 22. Glenice, Stephen, Liverpool; Gwyn, Williams, Liverpool.—23. Moulmein, Coomb, Madras; Iskendershab, Page, Kurracher; Jeh, Young, Liverpool; Hou, omont, Flammank, Gravesend; Schah Jehan, Stoba, Singapore.—24. Earl of Clare, Wilson, Bombay; Arracon, Barrow, Galle.—25. Lepanto, Martin, Galle; Continental, Johnson, Liverpool.—26. Alicia Bland, Brown, —.—27. Tellus, Harisen, Liverpool; Egmont, Morgan, Mauritius; Glendower, Hughes, Liverpool.—29. James Chest-n, Bryan, Liverpool; Iron Crown, Rogers, Newcastle; Nordkov, Hensen, Memel.—30. Lightning, Taylor, Hong Kong.—31. Good Success, McGregor, Bombay;

City of Pekin, Reed, Glasgow; Racehants, Scallan, Liverpool.
April 1. Royal George, Bell, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Schah Jehan.—Dr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Bremner.
Per Moulmein. Sir Arthur Cotton, Lieut. Williams, Mr. Tassendia, A. Well, Esq., Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Jones, Mr. Thomas.
Per Hongkong.—Rev. W. Parry, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Saunders and three children, Dr. Taylor, J. Pearle, Esq., Mr. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.
Per Arracan.—Louis Denison Vincent, W. Graham, Mrs. Raynor and three infants, Mr. Cestar, Mr. Allan, Col. De Saumarez, Maj. S. Lee.
Per Continental.—Mrs. Johnson and child.
Per Egunot.—Mrs. Morgan and two children, Dr. J. Wilson.
Per City of Pekin.—Dr. Hannah, Mr. Coung.
Per Good Success.—Mrs. McGregor, Miss Gurat.

DEPARTURES.

March 31 Gertrude, Spedding, Mauritius; Allom Ghier, Henderson, Bombay; Gem of the Ocean, Williams, Bombay.
—22. Cayaur, Tayley, China; Astronomer, Thomas, Liverpool; Nuss-r Musjed, Mathews, Mauritius; Glen Isla, Pointz, Mauritius; Alice Maud, Gibbs, Bombay.—23. La Foi, Hennequin, Havre; Reiver, Crockett, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—24. Empress, Lecraw, London; Hanover, Pienning, Hamburg; Bengal, Henry, Suex.—25. Goldfinder, McWhinnie, Mauritius.—26. Jessamin, Haeou, Shanghai.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Erymanthe.—To MARSHFIELD.—Mr. and Mrs. Garben and two children, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Verner and child, L. Olive, Esq., Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Brecks, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and child, F. Gould-bury, Esq., Capt. Thibaud, Lieut. and Mrs. Aylesbury, Miss Antram, Mr. Parcel, Mons. Givélet, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mons. Jacquemin, Mrs. Stuart and child, C. B. Denison, Esq., Capt. C. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Harbin, Mr. J. Knott. To Suex.—Mr. and Mrs. Bradford, M. Tregi, Esq. To GALLS.—Mrs. Drex and inf.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINCHONA.—The Madras Government intend to plant 150 acres annually with the chinchona for at least ten years, so that there may be an ample supply of bark at the end of that period when bark ought to be ready. The cultivation is to be introduced into Coorg, Mysore, and Madura, and all the hill ranges of the south. One of the two companies lately established to cultivate the plants in the Neilgherries and Wynnad has already bespoken 10,000 out of the 20,000 plants Government intend to sell this year. Several cases of plants have already been supplied to private capitalists in Northern India. Meanwhile, the experiment at Darjeeling goes on favourably, and if the Cossyah war would only end, the plants would be introduced there. No planter in the Himalayas should be without a few as an experiment.

MR. YULE.—The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* mentions the regret of the natives and the English community at the rumour of the appointment of Mr. Yule, the new Resident, to Council. There is no foundation for the rumour, and the day that sees Mr. Yule in Council will deprive the provinces of one who is far better fitted to be an administrator than a political resident or adviser. Only Mr. Harington's ill-health may cause a vacancy in Council, and Mr. Yule is not the provisional member. The writer says Mr. Yule's conciliatory manners and upright principles of action have gained for him the good opinion of all the native gentry. "I wish I could say as much in favour of his predecessor. It is to be sincerely hoped that no member of the old clique will be appointed to the important post of Resident, or even be permitted to continue here in any capacity."

BOMBAY.

LIVING AT BOMBAY.

A writer in the local *Saturday Review* has a number of good and pleasant, and even sentimental things to say, on this, apparently, most unpoetical of topics. He tells us:—"Let them (the bills) sleep in a pigeon-hole for a few years, and the cruel mathematical hardness of the figures will have softened down and faded away, while the halo of memory will grow bright about the dates and details of the items. That bill for the coffee and muffins of youth will bring back to its middle-aged possessor the evening to which they were a conventional accompaniment, spent in

subtle and enthusiastic discussion of politics or philosophy, interchanged with sparkles of happy waggish wit, or bursts of light-hearted frolic, such as middle-life seldom effervesces in. This dirty stableman's paper recalls the last ride with our friend A., who won a Victoria Cross in the Crimea, and was killed in the Indian mutiny. That supper-bill calls up the night when X., who is now a decorous young bishop, acted that extempore charade, which nearly killed all his friends with laughing." And so on for a page or two more in the same style.

Far be it from us to dispute the reality of these interesting pictures, or to hint, even for an instant, that the imagination of our contemporary may possibly, in the opinion of some sober-minded persons, be just a little lively. But we must confess for ourselves, that, albeit we live in the gorgeous and romantic East, the contemplation of our "old bills" inspires us with thoughts and feelings of a far more prosaic character. Comparisons, odious comparisons, comparisons which make us, or would make us if we did not pride ourselves on our good temper, to tear our hair and gnash our teeth, fill our minds as we gaze at our "old bills," of ten or twelve, or even two or three years ago, and then turn to the accounts which our relentless butler now every month presents to us. We have heard it said, that there is nothing quite certain "but death and taxes." To these we venture to add bills,—monthly bills for bread and milk and meat and such necessities of life. The regularity with which these follow in the wake of pay day is a phenomenon, the explanation of which we leave to the discernment of Lord Dundreary.

Seriously, however, we think no one can look at the immense rise in the price of all the necessities of life within the last few years in this presidency, without some anxiety and alarm, especially if he is, as so many in India are, a Government servant, the pay of whose appointment, be it large or small, is not likely to be increased in these days of retrenchment and economy. There is not an article of daily consumption we can mention; gram, grass, milk, bread, rice, wood, which has not at least doubled its price within the last few years, as any one may prove by looking back at his "old bills." Take one instance, wood. A few years ago, our "old bills" tell us of wood at Rs. 2½ or Rs. 3 the cart-load. All last year, it was from 7 to 8 Rs. a cart-load, now it is 9 Rs. And when we ventured to remonstrate on the subject, our servant coolly informed us with a smile (meant we feel certain to provoke us), that it was the sircar's order to cut no wood, and that it would be Rs. 15 before long. House rent again, which though not exactly an article of daily consumption, may at least be classed as one of the necessities of life, has risen enormously all over the presidency and in Bombay itself. We all know what a pass things have come to in this respect, and how impossible it is for any but the very wealthy to get respectably lodged in any healthy locality.

We know that in the main these high prices are a good thing, that they show the prosperity of the country, and are a direct consequence of the influx of wealth into it. To the mass of the population, to all those, whether Europeans or natives, who derive an uncertain and fluctuating income from their various pursuits of trade and agriculture, high prices mean large profits, ease in the money market, and increasing prosperity. But there is one class in this country, upon whom high prices come only as an extra burden, without any kind of compensation. We speak of course of the very large number both of natives and Europeans, who are either the civil or military servants of Government. Of these, but very few have any real stake or interest in the prosperity of the country. By far the greater number of Europeans, at any rate, have nothing beyond their pay, which remains the same whatever prices may be; and upon this exceptional class the present high prices press severely. Low down in the scale indeed, among Peons and the lowest paid Karkoons, the evil has, to a certain extent, cured itself. Government has been obliged to raise its rate of wages, in order to compete with the railways and

other great employers of labour; but there are many reasons why this equalising process should be very slow in reaching the higher classes of Government servants. Official employment has a certainty and stability, and also a respectability, about it, very charming to the native mind, while Englishmen come out in the various services very much influenced by the old traditions of former halcyon days, and it will be many years, perhaps, before these traditions quite cease to operate favourably for the popularity of Indian Government service.

Meanwhile, the fact is plain, that every year renders the recompense of Government service less valuable, and every increase of general riches and prosperity makes the purely official salaried class poorer. There must be a limit to this state of things somewhere, and as soon as that limit is reached the services will cease to attract servants; and Government must lower the standard of its requirements, or raise the pay. A friend of ours was once speaking to a wealthy and intelligent man on the subject of house property, and its constantly increasing value. "Yes," said the native, "and its value will increase and rents will rise in proportion. Europeans will not long be able to live in Bombay, their salaries will not pay their rents." "Well," said our friend, who was slightly nettled at the coolness of this assertion, "in that case Government will be obliged to interfere either to enforce lower rents by legislation, or to resume the land and build official residences." "No, no, no," said the other, "Government cannot interfere except to raise your pay; that is all that Government can do." Our friend thanked him for his suggestion, and quitted the subject, not exactly relishing this familiar allusion to his pay.

We are glad to know that the grievance of house rents, in Bombay at least, is in the way of being partially remedied. Other new bills we suppose must be endured and paid philosophically, until natural causes have time to operate in equalizing more fairly the relative positions of buyers and sellers. One thing we notice about present prices is, that though they constantly increase, and often from very temporary causes, they very rarely return to the old level. We cannot help thinking, however, that a partial remedy for our sorrows might be found in well-organised competition, if Europeans could only be induced to enter the field. Natives seldom compete; they combine and play into each other's hands, so that they are perfectly indifferent as to whether you give them your custom or not. If you do not get the article you require of one man, you must of some other of the same caste, with whom it is a point of honour that the first man shall not suffer for your dislike. We sometimes hear rumours of model farms and other excellent schemes, but nothing has ever yet come of them. We do not despair however of seeing some day a healthy competition established, which besides its more immediate effects in bringing down prices, will prove in some respects a more effective engine of practical native education, than all the colleges in India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADULTERATION OF COTTON.—An important case has just been decided in the Appellate branch of the High Court at Bombay, which possesses peculiar interest at this particular time, when efforts are being made to put down the systematic rascality so extensively practiced in the cotton trade. The facts may be very shortly stated. A cotton broker was charged before a magistrate at Broach with having sold in October last thirty-one bales of adulterated cotton, which is an offence made punishable under an Act dating as far back as 1829. The principal witness was the purchaser, who deposed that, previous to completing the purchase, he had taken samples from ten or fifteen of the thirty-one bales, and found seeds mixed with the cotton, "it being customary to mix the cotton and cotton seeds together, as a part of the trade." The price paid by the purchaser was Rs. 324 per candy,—the market price at that particular time for the best Broach cotton being

Rs. 420. In due course these bales found their way to Bombay, and by some unexplained means were brought under the notice of the commission then sitting to inquire into the cotton frauds, and by them handed over to the police, with a view to a prosecution being instituted. Avoiding unnecessary details, we may state the defence made by the prisoner was that he was merely an agent in the transaction. He denied having attempted to commit a fraud, and alleged that the condition of the cotton was well known prior to the purchase. He was convicted, however, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. As usual, an appeal was lodged against this decision, but only to be rejected. On the 18th Feb. the case was brought before the high court by petition from the prisoner, and the legal gentleman, who on that occasion represented him, urged that "the charge, as framed, constituted no offence against the regulation, inasmuch as it did not allege that the sale was fraudulent;" and that the regulation "aimed against the suppression of fraud only, as was apparent from its title, preamble, and every section in it." It was further contended that the whole transaction was fair and above board. The cotton was known to be adulterated by the purchaser, and in consequence a lower price was paid for it. The Court, after perusing the papers, "found that the magistrate had made a clear error in law, quashed the conviction and sentence, and ordered the prisoner to be discharged." This case forcibly illustrates the inadequacy of any existing law to deal with this class of fraud, and shows the urgent necessity for the passing of the Bill lately introduced into the Bombay Legislature by Mr. Scott. The prisoner on his release, doubtless, hastened to resume his former trade, and felt doubly secure in prosecuting it, seeing that the law had been appealed to, but had proved a dead letter. The provisions of Mr. Scott's Bill will, it is anticipated, put an effectual check on the systematic frauds so long practised with impunity.—*Hurkaru*, April 2.

THE MISSING LINK.—We are glad to observe that the project for securing a complete railway and steamboat communication between the Mediterranean and India, by way of the Euphrates valley, the Persian Gulf, and Scinde, is now to be fully realised. A concession, as regards the Euphrates valley, has recently been conceded, and as that was the missing link in the route, we may now look for its completion at no distant date. The Scinde Railway may be said to be not only complete, but in successful working, as the traffic has increased fully 200 per cent. since March last. The traffic-manager of the line says, in his report:—"It will be interesting to know that we are now receiving machine-pressed bales of cotton and hemp from up-river. Yesterday a consignment of 400 bales of cotton, and 330 bales of hemp, was received here from Ferozepore for shipment to England. This is the first consignment of pressed bales that has ever come down the Indus, and I fancy is amongst the first exportations of the kind from the interior of India. It will be a great matter for Indian railway companies when the cotton and similar traffic they now convey is all pressed. At present, with every care and attention, we can only load from twelve to seventeen loose bales on a truck averaging, say two and a half to three tons, or about half the weight which the waggon is intended to carry; besides, there is a great obstruction which waggons, laden with loose cotton or wool, present to the progress of a train, the tear and wear of tarpaulins and ropes, and, above all, the great risk of fire; all of which, in the case of waggons laden with pressed bales, must necessarily be very much decreased." There has been a gradual increase in the quantity of cotton carried down the line from Kotree to Kurrachee during 1862.

A NEW SANITARIUM.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says Panchgunny has been recognised as a Sanitarium, its climate being pronounced by Government to be "more congenial as a continued residence to Europeans who have been long in India, and to their children, than any other Bombay station." A station fund is to be formed for Panchgunny, to which an annual sum of Rs. 2,000 will be contributed by the State,

for the construction of roads. A superintendent has also been appointed, vested with the authority of a subordinate magistrate, in the person of the founder and principal landholder of the station. The writer says:—"Panchgunny furnishes another notable instance of what Anglo-Saxon energy and resources can do for India when favoured by climate; a few short years ago it had scarcely a recognised name. Its hamlet has now expanded to a thriving village. Its various eminences are studded with comfortable English homesteads, surrounded by gardens, and the sights and sounds of peaceful industry gave life and animation to the scene. Panchgunny is 14 miles east of Mahabaleshwar, has an annual rainfall of 50 inches, is 4,000 feet high and well-watered."

CHANGES IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—There is a probability, says a Bombay contemporary, of several changes being made in the Legislative Council of that Presidency. Mr. W. B. Tristram is about to leave for England, and Mr. Scott intends to retire as soon as the Cotton Fraud Bill is carried. The cause of this secession is attributed to the fact that the power of the Council is now so very limited, that there is nothing in the position of a "non-official member to reward a merchant whose hands are full enough of his own business, for giving up all his leisure time to the business of legislation."

THE "VICTORIA."—We are informed that, though the *Victoria* left Bombay on the 18th March with a mail for Aden to meet the Calcutta steamer on the 9th, this was not the first of the new contract line of steamers intended to give Bombay a weekly mail. The contract has not yet been concluded. No company except the Peninsular and Oriental could tender for what is virtually a part of their route—from Bombay to Aden, and that company wanted so enormous a subsidy for the line, that they have been asked to reconsider their tender. The sum was not under £67,000, and that for two mails a month to Aden, to meet the Calcutta steamer—a distance of only 1,600 miles. If Government are forced to accept this tender, they threaten to double the rates of postage to Marseilles. There is no doubt that this is in contemplation, and we trust all the Chambers of Commerce in and out of India interested in the matter, as well as the whole English public, will protest. We pay enough to swell the profits of the great Peninsular and Oriental monopoly as it is.—*Friend of India*.

SEDASHEGUR.—HONORE, March 27.—Since writing my last letter to you, I have again visited Sedashegur, where I found that considerable progress has lately been made in the public works, especially as regards the road leading from Ankola, which joins the Arbye ghaut. It is already passable, though with some difficulty, in a few parts, but there is not the slightest doubt that it will be fully opened up to traffic before the setting in of the monsoon. A carriage might even now be driven with great comfort over the greater part of the road. The late commodore of the Indian station inspected the harbour works just before my arrival, and, I believe, expressed an opinion regarding the sea wall similar to that which I had already laid before you. It seems, however, that the present sea face is only intended to serve as a temporary one, and that a permanent wall, of dove-tailed masonry, with properly sloping face, and firmly secured, is to be built some ten feet more seaward, which in the fine weather will form, even in its most exposed parts, a fine wharf for the loading and unloading of cargo boats of large tonnage. Iron houses are, I hear, in course of construction in Bombay for the Government officials now residing at Beiteul and Sedashegur, and they are expected to be ready before the setting in of the monsoon. This is a wise measure, as it would be highly improbable that Government officers could keep their health and maintain their efficiency, during the heavy rains, in chuppar houses and tents which they at present occupy. Preparations are also being made for securely hutting in the prisoners and labourers during the monsoon. It might possibly be advantageous if all the public buildings at Sedashegur were, for the

present, made of iron, as it would save the withdrawal of labour from the other works, and the materials might always be made use of afterwards, or might be sold for a good price, when there is leisure for erecting proper permanent buildings.

PROSPECTS OF CULTIVATORS AT SEDASHEGUR.—I had the pleasure of seeing, when at Sedashegur, a specimen of the cotton grown on the Kadara estate under the able management of Mr. Klein-knecht. The fibre was very beautiful and long in the staple, and has been valued, I believe, at three shillings per pound. This fully establishes the capability of the district as a cotton growing country. A gentleman has, I believe, started an indigo plantation about twenty-five miles up the Kala Nuddee. Although several species of *indigofera* grow wild in the district, and among them here and there specimens of the true *indigofera tinctoria*, I fear the cultivation of the plant for its dye will not be so remunerative as the cultivation of many other kinds of produce in the district, as the heavy rain-fall which promotes the luxuriant growth of the plant is apt, if great care be not taken, to wash out much of the valuable colouring matter. This disadvantage may, however, be overcome if care be taken to plant and reap at proper seasons. I pointed out some time ago the profitable nature of tobacco cultivation at the present crisis. A South-American planter, it is known, has obtained the grant of a very large tract of land close to Supah talook, from the Goanese authorities, for the purpose of cultivating tobacco, coffee, cotton, and other produce, I can certainly recommend tobacco cultivation as likely to be a most profitable undertaking for many years to come, and believe that no land is better adapted to it than parts of the Supah talook of North Canara. Although great present advantages have been offered to settlers by the Goanese Government, I question whether it will not be found much more profitable and satisfactory in the end to occupy land under our own Government. I am surprised that none of your wealthy native Bombay capitalists have yet set up building establishments in Sedashegur and Beiteul.

THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY is about to lose the services of the hon. Mr. Justice Hebbert who retires in May next. Mr. Warden, Sessions Judge of Surat, Mr. Chief Secretary Anderson, and Mr. Henry Tucker, are each named as his probable successor.

STEALING PLANTS.—The *Bombay Saturday Review* contains the narrative of a most disgraceful transaction, in which "a highly-connected and respectable Parsee, boasting of his position as a gentleman, and of his father having been one of the wealthiest of the wealthy merchants of Bombay, the equal of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and a J. P.," to boot, was brought before a police-court, charged with having instigated a servant-boy to steal for him a valuable plant from the Victoria Gardens. He denied the charge, of course, but it was clearly brought home to him, and a fine of fifty rupees imposed; which punishment strikes us as singularly inadequate to the offence; and if, as the Bombay reviewer alleges, the magistrate who inflicted it accompanied his sentence "with the remark that but for his position the charge would have been so framed that he must have been condemned to imprisonment, or sent up to the High Court," we can only say that his worship took a mistaken view of the case and of his duty. The wealth and position of the culprit aggravated tenfold the cowardly dishonesty of which he had been guilty in employing a child to thief for him, and his punishment should have been both severe and degrading, as a warning to any others of his race and class disposed to imitate his example.

COTTON CROPS.—We are sorry to learn from the *Times of India* of the 13th March that the prospects of the ensuing cotton crops on the western coast are very far from satisfactory. That journal says:—"The Bombay cotton crop of the present season is, we fear, likely, after all, to disappoint home expectation. From the Oomrawuttee, Akote, and Hingun Ghaut districts [Berah] there are concurrent reports of a deficient

outturn, and the crop has been estimated at not more than one-half its usual extent. Unseasonable rains are said to have done this mischief, and so consistent are the advices from parties variously interested in the result that we may reasonably fear the predictions upon the subject are but too well founded. At Bhowanuggur, again, (the head quarters of the Dholera districts), a falling off is now seriously apprehended, and it is difficult to contract for any cotton of this growth for forward delivery. From the Guzerat districts, and especially from Broach, we have similar complaints! and after duly allowing for the interested representations of dealers, we doubt if any excess upon last year's crop can be looked for, in spite of the increased breadth of land which was put under seed during last sowings. The heavy rains of November and December have not only destroyed the hope of a large outturn, but have seriously damaged the colour of the staple, which is likely, we are told, to come forward with a good deal of stain upon it. The report of injury to the crops by worm is doubtful, though possibly some slight damage has been sustained from this cause. From Verawul and Mangrore we have news very like the above. From Compta, however, no such disparaging advices have come to hand, and speaking generally, this variety will probably show the most satisfactory outturn. On the whole it is doubtful whether the supply of cotton from this side of India in the current year will not even fall short of that of 1862. We regret to learn that the dealers are systematically adulterating the Oomrawuttee, Akote, Vingoria and even Dollera cotton with the short-stapled growths of Scinde and also Bengal. It is stated that native dealers, experienced in the trade, have this season established agencies at Kurrachee and other places, for the express purpose of bringing cotton thence to mix with 'Surats.' A Calcutta circular notices the fact, that some 7,000 or 8,000 bales of Bengal cotton have been shipped for this port for a similar purpose. This is only partially the case, however, as a visit to the local screws would show Bengal cotton being screwed by itself, in a fair and legitimate manner. It is, we believe, impossible at present to tell what the extent of our crop will be, but we fear that too sanguine expectations are entertained of it at home. It is from Nagpore alone that we have any account that we can fully rely upon. A late official report from this province states, 'that notwithstanding the season having been partly unfavourable, the area under cotton cultivation has increased from 4,96,171 acres in 1861, to 5,86,650 acres in 1862, and the production from 34,523,558 lbs. in 1861 to 47,344,914 lbs. in 1862, showing an increase of 18 per cent. in area and of 37 per cent. in produce, which increase is attributable in part, but not entirely, to the enhanced rate of prices.' This increase however, is almost too unimportant to notice, consisting of only 32,000 bales."

SALE OF INDIAN NAVY VESSELS.—The Bombay Government are offering for sale the whole of their fleet of sea-going steamers. An advertisement announces that contracts will be received at the Indian navy storekeeper's office until the 20th of July next, for the purchase of the ship *Ajdaha* and steamers *Semiramis* and *Berenice*, as they at present lie in Bombay harbour. The *Ajdaha* is a vessel of 1,440 tons burthen, and was built in England 1846. The paddle-steamer *Berenice* is a teak ship, rebuilt in Bombay in 1849, of 664 tons burthen and 230 nominal horse-power. The paddle-steamer *Semiramis* is also teak-built, of 960 tons and 300 horse-power.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 26. Duke of Wellington, Auld, Glasgow—27. str. Bombay, Methven, Suez; Celestias, Engstrom, Stockholm.—28. Ann, Lemon, Calcutta; Fattel Shih Alumi, Michael, Calcutta.—29. Marguard Family, Jones, Calcutta.—30. str. Pioneer, Taunton, Kurrachee; Wellington, Ditchburn, London.—April 1. str. John Bright, Betham, Hong Kong.—2. Castilian, Kelburn, London; Otage, Masterton, London.—4. Pauling, Harrison, Singapore; Crescent, Eulish, Liverpool; str. Ewen, Remondson, Hong Kong; str. Governor Hodgkinson, Collier, Colombo; Gallant Noll, Bevis, Madras.—5. Henry Fernie, Brown, Melbourne; Sirocco, Berriman, Galle.—6. Gensalva, Muir, Aden.—9. North, Brown, Aden; Salsette, King, Suez.—10. str. United Service, Gaine, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ann.—Mrs. Lamon, Mr. M. S. Jesson, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Jacob.

Per Wellington.—Mr. H. Martin, Mrs. Westhall, Mrs. Ditchburn.
Per Castilian.—Mr. F. Ryan.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Emen.—From Hong Kong.—Mr. Overbeck, Mr. Bigson, Mr. Houston, Capt. Wortham, Mrs. Imperatore, Mr. Wiggins. From PANAMA.—Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Roddy. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Erskine, Mr. Agnew, Mr. South, Mr. Guichet. From GALLE.—Mr. Ellis.
Per str. Governor Higginson.—Mr. Scott, Mr. Clements, Mr. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Swanson, Capt. Robinson, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Weidie, Mr. Esperance, Mr. and two Misses Santos, Mr. and Mrs. Toules, Mr. Bolt, Mr. Dulpatram, Mr. Rogard, Capt. Maillany, Asst. surg. W. Creagh, Apothecary Chalk.

Per C. M. S. N. Co's str. United Service.—Mrs. Gaine, Mr. J. G. White, Mr. H. Rustonjee.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Bombay.—From ADEN.—Capt. Gibbard. From MARSKEILLES.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Marriott, Miss Frere, Lieut. col. Kennedy, Maj. Baugh, Mr. Porter, Mr. Thorburn, Mr. Stephen, Mr. Corden. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Stuke and brother, Mrs. Blackwell and infant, Mr. G. C. Craig, Miss Reiden, Mrs. Johns, Miss Skottowe and infant, Messrs. Ellis, Dainby, Cockraie, Moore, Wray, Watt, Perry, Arnot, Higginson, and Harris, Dr. McKerr, Mrs. Ironmonger, Messrs. Wilkinson, Thompson, Walker, Ken, Beckett, sergoia, Pallett, Bagg, Cakebreut, and Innes.
Per P. and O. str. Salsette.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Robson and two children, Mrs. Humble, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Dennis, Miss Crawford, Messrs. Crawford, Macreath, Williams, Stewart, James, Howkes, Adam, Little, Fraser, McKenacher, Pope, Halgood, Kyle, Lewis. From MARSKEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Peniston, Capt. Williams, Mr. Knoop, Mr. Farnham. From SUEZ.—Mr. Moncrieff.

DEPARTURES.

March 27. Puttay Sallam, Davies, Calcutta, &c.—28. Coringa str. Blackmore, Kurrachee; Rebecca Shepherd, Somers, Mulbain; China str., Sparks, Suez.—29. Greyhound, Jackson, Liverpool; Giscours, Laine, Havre; Columbian str., Basley, China, &c.—30. Whampon, Pritchard, Calcutta.—April 1. Mahard str., Kidder, Calcutta; Brunelle, Orkney, Liverpool; Puttay Allum, Arthur, Calcutta; Helena, Dr. Batavia.—2. Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster, Liverpool; Jessore, Gahet, Pordaux; Witch of the Wave, Bramhall, St. Thomas.—3. Gaduator, Young, Ceylon; Harkway, Johnson, London via Coast; Queen of the Seas, Peters, Liverpool; Trio, Goreh, Ceylon.—8. Gallant Neil, Bevis, Kurrachee.—9. Arundel, Broadfoot, Liverpool.—10. Maria Gray, Jones, Judda and Hoodooda.—13. P. and O. str. Benares, Wrigat, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Giscours.—To MAURITIUS.—Mr. A. Pendlebury, Mr. A. Locher.
Per str. Columbian.—For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Charman, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. W. MacKenzie. For SYDNEY.—Capt. Golfe. For PANAMA.—Mr. A. H. Heycock. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Passmore and infant, Mr. Arebueh.
Per P. and O. Co's str. China.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Young and child, Mr. S. C. Gant, Lieut. C. W. Hill. For MARSKEILLES.—Lieut. Forbes, 19th regt., Capt. Fraser.
Per P. and O. Co's str. Benares.—For ADEN.—Mrs. Col. Woodcombe, Capt. and Mrs. Naber, Mrs. Bell. For SUZ.—Capt. Anderson and Leathers, Rev. Mr. Allen, Messrs. Gilchrist, Ford, Gur, Baker, and Achar. For ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Daniel, Overbeck, Higson, and Houston. For MALTA.—Mr. Norris. For MARSKEILLES.—Mr. Scott, Capt. Maccock, Lieut. Bassery, Lieut. and Mrs. Twyford, Messrs. Audbert, Regnaud, Macdonald, Stone, and Vesey, Mrs. Wilkins and child, Mrs. Gray, Dossahoy Frangee, Pochagee Bismarje Camu, Nussurwanjee Dossahoy Camu, Kaikharoo Pestojee Camu. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. col. Barrow, Maj. Taylor, Capts. Griffiths, Budzen, Baker, Elliott, and Wortham, Lieuts. Jennings, Daveton, and Codrington, Messrs. Dupon and Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Leggett and four children, Mrs. Babbage and infant, Mrs. King and infant, Miss Cherry.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, April 13, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. —	
4 ditto Loan.....	1832-33 Rs. 103	100 Sa.
4 ditto ditto.....	1835-36 Rs. 99	100 Co.
4 ditto ditto.....	1812-43 Rs. 99	100 do.
4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	1854-55 Rs. 99	100 do.
5 ditto Loan (New).....	Rs. 104	
5 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	115	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	130 pm.	
Orion Bank (Rs. 250) 270 paid up.....	125	
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....	31 1/2 pm.	
Central Bank of Western India.....	17 pm.	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....	100	
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	96 pm.	
Apoll Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd up.....	Rs. 25,000	
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China.....	200 1/2 pm.	
Chart. Merc. Bank of India, London, & China.....	215 93	
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000).....	7,000 ditto	6,000 prem.
Hydraulic P. Company.....	4,000 ditto	200 dis. Nom.
Cotton Spinning Company.....	4,000 ditto	
Colaba L. Company.....	10,000 ditto	25,000
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway.....	1,000 ditto	par. Nom.
Bombay S.N. Company.....	500 ditto	— per share
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....	5,000	par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....	150	1,700
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,100	400 dis.
Throstle Mill Company.....	4,000	300 dis.
Manockjee Potty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....	550	200 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	260 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,500	400 dis.
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3; paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England).....		par
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share—Rs.		par.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 0 1/2d. 7-16 for Doc. Bills.	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 0 1/2d. 9-16 for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	95 1/2
Ditto at 30 ditto.....	99
Ditto at sight.....	99 1/2
On Madras, at 30 days'.....	99 1/2
Ditto at sight.....	nom.
On China, at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 221 per 100 doles.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10 5
Bank of England Notes.....	10 3
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs. 210
Republic Dollars.....	ditto 213 1/2
German Crowns.....	ditto 213
Sycee Silver.....	105

FREIGHTS.

To London—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Seeds, £5.	
To Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 7s. 6d. to £3. 12s. 6d.; Seeds, £3. 10s.	

CEYLON.

Colombo, March 23.—The published Customs returns for February show an increase of £87,000 in the value of imports, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Exports, also, have largely improved. The season at the Government Pearl Fisheries is progressing satisfactorily in regard to the returns. It is expected that the yield from this prolific but uncertain source of revenue will reach £50,000 for the season. A lengthy correspondence has taken place between the Government and the Planters' Association, respecting the condition of internal communication. The Association suggest that a Commission of Inquiry into the state of the roads throughout the island should be appointed. Six field-officers have been telegraphed for from Madras, to hold a court-martial on Colonel Haddon, B.C. Rumour speaks of the charge against this officer as being "a trifling one, but involving serious consequences." Captain Donnan has been appointed Master Attendant at Colombo. The Government has issued a circular to the judges of the Courts of Original Jurisdiction, referring to certain malpractices existing in these Courts. The income of interpreters and clerks is said to have exceeded for years past that of the magistrates. The weather, up to the middle of last month, had been very favourable for coffee cultivation, and a bumper crop was anticipated.

THE MIRAGE.—We observe from the *Madras Times* that a correspondent of the *Phoenix* at Cawnpore writes of the above phenomenon at that place as follows:—"This station is singularly subject to whirlwinds of all sizes and shapes, which are to be seen at all hours of the day floating and fleeing about. Also for the 'mirage'-like appearance that is observable on a large plain between the Echelon-barracks and the railway. It at times so nearly resembles a sheet of water, that it is hard to persuade strangers the contrary." We have often been struck with this "mirage-like appearance" in driving along Gallo Face; in dry, sunny weather, about ten A.M., the apparent sheet of water across the road by the sea-side, seen at five to six hundred yards distance, is quite enough to deceive any casual observer—more particularly when, as is often the case, the illusion is rendered perfect by the reflection of a human figure, or passing carriage, seen perfectly depicted in this curious scene. Our thoughts naturally recur to Egypt, the sandy plains of which may be termed the "home of the mirage." These plains are often interrupted by small eminences, upon which the inhabitants have built their villages to escape the inundations of the Nile; and we see it stated that in the morning and evening objects are seen in their natural form and position, but "when the surface of the sandy ground is heated by the sun," the land seems terminated at a particular distance by a general inundation! the interspersed villages seem like so many islands, and between each we have its inverted image appearing in the supposed water! The production of double images of objects is readily understood now by that power of refraction in optics, which enables us to see "round a corner," and to the same influence we must ascribe the appearances of sheets of water on plains or sandy deserts.—*Colombo Observer.*



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, March 27.—No. 2,040.
—Appt.—H. E. the Viceroy is pleased to appoint the Hon. H. S. Maine to be vice-chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to the Hon. C. J. Erskine.

Foreign Dept.—No. 82.—Military.—Lieut. col. J. F. D. E. W. Hall, comdt. of the Erinpoorah irreg. force and political superint. of Serohi, made over charge of his office to Major G. A. Black on the 19th inst.

No. 527.—General.—Capt. E. St. George received charge of the office of agent gen. with the King of Oudh, and superint. of the Mysore princes, from Maj. C. Herbert on the 21st inst.

No. 528.—Major G. Faithfull, dep. comr. 2nd class, Akyab, resumed charge of his district on the 19th ult., and of the treasury on the foll. day, from Maj. F. W. Ripley.

No. 84.—Military.—Asst. surg. W. Eddowes, received med. charge of the Erinpoorah irreg. force on the 18th ult. from Asst. surg. J. C. Dickinson, who officiated from Dec. 18 last.

No. 85.—Lieut. G. F. Blowers, adjt., Malwa Bheel corps, has obtained prep. leave of absence, on m.c., for 6 weeks, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a medical board at that place.

*Financial Dept. March 25.—No. 1,171.—Appts.—*Mr. J. Ede, dep. auditor and accountant-gen. central provinces, to be 2nd asst. auditor and accountant-gen., Madras.

Mr. T. W. Biss, chief asst., deputy auditor and acct. gen.'s office, Bengal, to be dep. auditor and acct. gen., central provs.

Pub. Works Dept., Camp Saharunpore, March 21.—No. 8.—Appointment.—Capt. G. Sim, R.E., having returned from leave to Europe, H. E. the Gov.-Gen. has been pleased to re-app. him to be consulting eng. and under-sec. to the Govt. of the Punjab in the railway dept.

Fort William, March 27.—No. 51.—Lieut. C. A. Sim, R.E., probationary asst. eng., central provinces, is posted to the Nagpoor div. with effect from the 15th Dec., 1862.

[Vide Notification No. 186, dated 11th Nov., 1862.]

Mr. H. Bell, probationary asst. eng., central provinces, is posted to the 2nd div., Northern-road, with effect from the 14th Jan., 1863.

[Vide Notification No. 213, dated 16th Dec., 1862.]

Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, probationary asst. eng., central provinces, is posted to the 3rd div., Northern-road, with effect from the 14th Jan., 1863, the date of his arrival at Nagpoor.

[Vide Notification No. 213, dated 16th Dec., 1862.]

Camp Saharunpore, March 21.—No. 15a.—The following orders issued by the resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

Feb. 26.—No. 37.—Lieut.-Col. H. D. Abbott, c.b., commdt., 4th cavalry, Hyderabad contingent, is granted 3 mo. leave of absence from the 18th March, 1863, or date of quitting Aurungabad, with permia. to proceed to Bombay and the Mahabeshwar Hills, the first 2 mos. of which leave to be considered as privilege leave.

March 5.—No. 42.—Asst. Surg. A. Sanderson, a.m. and m.b., 1st cavalry, Hyderabad contingent, is granted 3 mo. leave of absence on m.c., from the date of quitting Bolarum, with perm. to proceed to the Mahabeshwar Hills and the Western Coast.

Fort William, March 27.—No. 230.—The undermnd. officers are perind. to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on s.c.:—

Lieut.-Col. Colin Mackenzie, of the Madras staff corps, supt. of army clothing, for 20 mo.

Capt. William Ruffles Tucker, of the R.E., exec. eng., dept. pub. works, Bengal, offic. garrison eng., Fort William, for 15 mo., under the new regulations.

Home Dept., March 30.—No. 2,067.—The Hon. W. Grey having returned to India, and been re-appointed to a seat in the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, has this day taken the oaths and his seat as an ordinary member of the Council under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

*Foreign Dept., March 31.—No. 87.—Military.—*Maj. R. M. S. Annesley, comdg. Meywar Bheel Corps, and 1st asst., political agent, Meywar, and supt. Hilly Tracts, availed himself, on the 3rd inst., of the prep. leave granted to him in G.O. dated Dec. 24 last, No. 405.

The following arrangements are sanctioned by the President in Council as a temp. measure:—

Capt. F. L. Mackeson to officiate for Maj. Annesley. Lieut. and adjt. W. Battye to officiate as 2nd in com., and 2nd asst. political agent, Meywar, in add. to his other duties.

No. 542.—General.—Lieut. H. C. E. Ward, supt. of Dhar, has leave of absence, on m.c., for 1 mo., from the date on which he may avail himself of it, for the purpose of appearing before the Medical Board at Bombay.

No. 544.—Lieut. C. C. Taylor, asst. to the Resident at Nipal, assumed charge of his appointment and the command of the Residency escort on the 19th inst.

Public Works Dept., Camp Chuppar, March 25.—No. 10.—The underment. person attached to the General Office of Account, Hyderabad, is brought on to the strength of the dept. of principal subordinate accountant in the grade noted below, with effect from this date:—

*Asst. Accountant, Second Class.—Mr. J. Francis. Fort William, March 31.—No. 52.—Notification.—*Mr. J. T. MacLagan, deputy controller and examiner of public works accounts, in Oude, having availed himself of the priv. leave granted to him on Dec. 23 last, from Jan. 2 to 10, the unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled [vide notification No. 219, dated Dec. 23, 1862].

No. 232.—Capt. H. Michell, vet. estab., dep. commissary of ordnance, having been declared to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the pension estab. on the pension of his rank, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

This cancels G.O. No. 44, of Jan. 16 last.

No. 233.—The following proms. are made from the dates specified:—

Ordinance Commissariat Department.

To be Sub Conductors.

Offic. sub cond. J. Cargin, Nov. 15, 1860.

Offic. sub cond. C. Grossmith, Nov. 15, 1860.

Offic. sub cond. J. Halliday, Nov. 15, 1860.

Offic. sub cond. J. Brown, Nov. 15, 1860.

Offic. sub cond. C. Eason, Nov. 15, 1860.

Offic. sub cond. J. Callow, Nov. 15, 1860.

Offic. sub cond. T. Geddings, Nov. 15, 1860.

Offic. sub cond. G. Kirby, June 29, 1861.

No. 235.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. on private affairs:—

Captain F. R. Pollock, of the Bengal staff corps, dep. commsr., Punjab, and offic. commsr., Lahore div., for 6 mos., embarking at Bombay.

No. 236.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 824 of Sept. 17, 1861, the following alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut. col. W. Richardson, from March 25, 1861; Major W. D. Morgan, from Feb. 25, 1861; Major H. Mills, from Oct. 19, 1861; Major B. Parrott, from July 27, 1861; Capt. J. C. Millar, from May 9, 1861; Capt. T. A. Corbett, from Jan. 16, 1862; and Capt. C. A. McDougall, from Feb. 2, 1862.

The proms. of Capt. J. Smith and Lieut. J. H. Moore, of the Bengal staff corps, to the rank of major and capt., respectively announced in G.G.O. No. 736 of Aug. 20, 1861, and No. 575 of July 1, 1861, are cancl., those officers not having completed the prescribed period of staff service.

REVISED RULES RELATING TO FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

1. A furlough for the period of one year, with an allowance of £1,000, payable by quarterly payment, shall be allowed to the chief justice and to each puisne judge of the High Court after seven years' actual service as chief justice, or chief justice and judge, or judge of the said court.

2. The furlough granted under these rules to a judge selected from the covenanted civil service shall be exclusive of the furlough to which such judge is entitled under the rules applicable to furloughs allowed to members of such service.

3. If a judge of the high court, selected from the covenanted civil service, who has not taken his furlough under the rules applicable to his branch of the service, before his appointment to the high court, shall take such furlough within one year after the expiration of his furlough under these rules, the furlough taken by him as judge of the high court shall be reckoned as so much time of his furlough under the rules applicable to the covenanted service, and the amount drawn by him shall be adjusted, with reference to such rules, by deductions from the allowances payable to him as a civil servant on furlough.

4. A chief justice, or puisne judge, during his absence on furlough, shall retain his office, but such furlough shall not be reckoned as actual service in calculating the period of service entitling the chief justice, or puisne judge, to a pension.

5. Leave may be granted by the Gov. gen. in Council to the chief justice, or any puisne judge of the High Court who may not be a member of the covenanted C.S., under medical certificate, once during the term of his service, either for a period of six months on half salary, payable on return and resumption of his duties, or for a period of fifteen

months on an allowance of £1,000 per annum. Such chief justice or puisne judge, during his absence, shall retain his office, but if his absence shall, under any circumstances, exceed fifteen months, his office shall be vacated.

6. If any judge of the High Court, who has taken leave of absence under the foregoing rule for a period of six months, shall desire to extend his absence beyond such period, he shall be permitted to do so, under due medical certificate, his allowance for the entire period of absence being calculated at the rate of £1,000 per annum.

7. Leave of absence, under medical certificate, to judges of the High Court who are members of the covenanted civil service, will be regulated by the rules "for sick leave" applicable to the civil service generally.

8. No more than six months of the leave granted under medical certificate shall be reckoned as actual service in calculating the period of service entitling the chief justice or puisne judge to a pension.

9. Short leave on private affairs may be granted to the judges of the High Court under the rules applicable to covenanted civil servants.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

March 14.—No. 245a.—Priv. leave for 8 mo., under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, is granted to Capt. R. Cadell, dist. supt. of police in the Furruckabad district, from April 8.

Lieut. N. M. T. Horsford, asst. insp. gen. of police in the Agra div., is app. to officiate as dist. supt. of police in the Furruckabad district, during the absence on leave of Capt. Cadell.

*Gen. Dept., Allahabad, March 10.—No. 1,007a.—*Priv. leave for 8 mo. is granted to Mr. F. M. Bird, offic. mag. and coll. of Allypurr, from March 10, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,008a.—Mr. H. B. Webster, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade at Allypurr, will officiate for Mr. F. M. Bird, during his absence.

*No. 1,012a.—Mr. C. Pearson, M.A., principal of the Govt. College at Agra, was a passenger on board the *Candia*, which was left at sea by the pilot on the 24th Feb. last.*

March 13.—No. 1,068a.—Mr. R. Simson, offic. mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, is app. to officiate as sec. to the Govt. of the N.W.P.

Mr. G. W. Colledge, jt. mag. and dep. coll. 1st grade at Boolundshuhur, is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district until further orders.

No. 1,067a.—Capt. A. T. Armstrong is app. A.D.C. to the Hon. the Lieut. gov., with effect from March 8.
No. 1,070a.—Mr. J. H. Morris, coll. and mag. of Allahabad, is temp. placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the commsr. of the Allahabad division from the date on which he may receive charge of the same from Mr. C. B. Thornhill.

March 14.—No. 1,074a.—Leave for 6 mo. is granted to Mr. W. R. N. James, extra asst. commsr. 1st cl. at Jhansie, from March 15, or from subsequent date on which he may avail himself of same.

Public Works Dept., Allahabad, March 10.—No. 1,396.—Promotion.—Lieut. J. Birney, roy. engrs., asst. engr. 2nd cl., attached to the Bareilly div., public works, is prom. to grade of asst. eng. 1st cl., v. Lieut. Eckford, prom.

No. 1,416.—Leave.—The priv. leave for 1 mo. to Sub eng. conductor D. McLeod, attached to the Benares div., public works, in notification No. 1,193, Nov. 21 last, from Dec. 15, 1862, is extended to Jan. 20, 1863.

March 16.—No. 1,557.—Leave.—Maj. F. Alexander, exec. eng., Meerut div., public works, is allowed leave for 6 weeks from date on which he may avail himself of it, to enable him to appear before the medical board at Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe, m.c.

*Police Dept., Allahabad, March 18.—No. 265a.—*Leave of absence for 8 weeks, under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, to proceed to the presidency, prepar. to applying for leave to England, on m.c., is granted to Maj. W. Davis, dep. insp. gen. of police in the Jhansie div., with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

No. 266a.—Maj. M. Thomson, offic. dep. insp. gen. of police in the Allahabad div., is transferred in the same capacity to Jhansie.

Capt. Vandergucht, dist. supt. of the 1st grade at Ghazepore, is app. to offic. a dep. insp. gen. of police in the Allahabad div. during the absence on leave of Capt. T. Dennehy, or until further orders.

Lieut. C. R. Matthews, asst. insp. gen. of police in the Benares div., is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police at Ghazepore.

Lieut. G. F. J. Graham is app. to offic. as asst. insp. gen. of police in the Benares div.

Capt. J. T. Watson, dist. supt. of the 2nd grade, will offic. as dist. supt. of 1st grade.

Capt. W. Carnell, dist. supt. of the 3rd grade, will offic. as dist. supt. of the 2nd grade.

Lieut. H. N. Noble, dist. supt. of the 4th grade, will offic. as dist. supt. of the 3rd grade.

Lieut. P. C. Dalmahey, dist. supt. of the 5th grade, will offic. as dist. supt. of the 4th grade.

Revenue Dept., Allahabad, March 17.—No. 370a.—Mr. C. Grant, asst. in the settlement dept. of the 3rd grade in the district of Moozuffernugger, is transf. to the Meerut district in the same capacity.

General Dept., Allahabad, March 16.—No. 1,098a.—Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., in appd. to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Shahjehanpore, during the abs. on leave of Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer, or until further orders.

March 17.—No. 1,108a.—ERRATUM.—In the notification No. 3,426a, dated Dec. 81 last, appg. Asst. surg. A. Fitzgerald to be civil asst. surg. of Moradabad, for the words "from Dec. 25, 1862, the date on which the appt. was vacated by Asst. surg. Hadow," read "with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties from Dr. Hilson."

No. 1,110a.—The usual prep. leave of absence, to enable him to proceed to the pres., prep. to applying for leave to Eur. on m.c., is granted to Dr. S. Clark, insp. gen. of prisons from the 1st prox., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

March 19.—No. 1,143a.—One mo. leave of absence under the rule contained in the orders of the Govt. of India, dated Oct. 7, 1862, is granted to Asst. surg. J. Duncan, civil asst. surg. of Eath, to enable him to proceed to the Presy., prep. to applying for leave to Europe on m.c., from Feb. 10, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,151f.—The undermend. civil servants, reported qualified for the public service, and who have been attached to the N.W.P., the Punjab and Oude are posted, as asst. to the divs. specified opposite their names, and are invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, and with those of an asst. to the coll.:

Mr. J. H. Carter to the Agra div.

Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale to the Meerut div.

No. 1,151i.—The undermend. gentlemen are appd. to be comrs. for putting Act XXVI. of 1850 in force in the civil settlement of Allahabad including the old and new civil stations for the ensuing year, and are hereby authorised to prepare rules for more effectually accomplishing the purposes for which they are appointed:

The magistrate, joint magistrate, deputy inspector gen. of police, secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, N.W.P., civil paymaster, N.W.P., civil surgeon, ex-officio.

Messrs. R. Carr, T. Moss, and A. Anthony.

Firm of Messrs. Smith and Co., firm of Messrs. Lazarus and Co., one vote each.

The traffic manager East Indian Railway Company, in the event of his becoming a ratepayer.

The manager of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Allahabad branch.

March 20.—No. 1,152a.—The notific. of this Govt., No. 719a., dated Feb. 23 last, granting 15 mo. leave, on m.c., to Dr. B. W. Switzer, civil asst. surg. of Shahjehanpore, is hereby cancl.

Judicial (Civil) Dept., March 24.—No. 105a.—Asst. surg. J. C. Annesley, civil surg. at Jhansie, is app. to be registrar of deeds in that district, during Mr. W. R. N. James's absence on leave.

Police Dept., March 23.—No. 283a.—Lieut. D. M. Strong is app. to be an asst. insp. gen. of police in Jhansie div., with effect from Nov. 19, 1862.

Revenue Dept., March 25.—No. 389a.—Mr. F. Curwen is app. to be an extra dep. coll. in charge of the estates of the Rajah of Kuntit, in the district of Mirzapore.

March 27.—No. 401a.—That part of notification No. 192a, of Feb. 5, by which Capt. Corbett, asst. commr. at Lullupore, was transferred to Orai, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. P. J. White, settlement dep. coll. at Goruckpore, is app. to officiate as asst. commr. of Orai during absence of Mr. J. Alone.

No. 1,186a.—The services of Rev. A. Horsburgh, M.A., asst. chapl. at Gwalior, are replaced at disp. of Govt. of the Punjab.

March 27.—No. 1,204a.—The hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following appts.:

Mr. F. M. Lind, civ. and sess. judge of Furruckabad, to offic. as comr. of the Allahabad div. during the absence on leave of Mr. C. B. Thornhill, or until further orders.

Mr. M. E. Thornhill, civil and sess. judge of Jounpore, to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Furruckabad.

Mr. H. B. Henderson, offic. mag. and coll. of Cawnore, to offic. as judge of Jounpore.

Mr. H. Monckton to offic. as mag. and coll. of Cawnore, and also to be a marriage registrar under Act 5 of 1852 in that dist.

No. 1,207a.—The following appointments are made by the hon. the Lieut. gov. of the N.W.P.:

Asst. surg. W. Walker, M.D., superint. of the Govt. press, N.W.P., and curator of Govt. books, is app. to offic. as inspector gen. of prisons, N.W.P., during the abs. on leave of Asst. surg. S. Clark, or till further orders.

Asst. surg. J. M. Cunningham, M.D., superint. of the Central Prison at Meerut, is app. to officiate as superint. of the Govt. Press and curator of Govt. books, in the place of Dr. Walker.

Public Works Dept., Allahabad, March 26.—No. 1,790.—Postings.—Lieuts. C. W. J. Harrison and R. P. Tickell, roy. engrs., app. probat. asst. engrs., public works dept., N.W.P. [see Govt. of India notification No. 7, 17th inst.], are posted to the irrigation dept., N.W.P.

March 27.—No. 1,821.—Leave.—Leave for 2 mo., m.c., is granted to Mr. F. A. Walker, overseer, public works dept., attached to the Bareilly div., public works, from 6th inst.

With reference to the notification No. 6, March 17, Lieut. C. H. Luard, R.E., is app. asst. principal of the Thomason College.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Judicial Dept., March 12.—No. 194.—In continuation of No. 22, dated Jan. 14 last, the hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to vest the underment. officers with the powers described in section 1 of Act XV. of 1862:

Mr. W. Blyth, dep. comr. of Jhung.

Capt. J. R. G. Shortt, offic. dep. comr. of Kohat.

March 18.—No. 202.—Appt.—Asst. surg. A. M. Dallas, superint. Lahore central jail, to offic. as insp. gen. of prisons, Punjab.

Police Dept., March 12.—No. 183.—Leave.—Lieut. J. C. Baillie, dist. superint. of police, has obtained leave of abs. for 8 weeks, with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same, prep. to applying for 6 mo. leave to Eur.

General Dept.—No. 561.—Leave.—Mr. G. Knox, asst. comr., has obtained priv. leave for 3 mo., with effect from May 15 next, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

March 18.—No. 565.—Mr. T. C. Vaughan, extra asst. comr., embarked for Eur. in the ship *Blenheim*, which was left by the pilot at sea on Feb. 17.

No. 567.—Appts.:

Maj. O. J. McL. Farrington, dep. comr., to offic. as comr. of the Umritsur div.

No. 568.—Maj. T. W. Mercer, asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Umritsur.

March 14.—No. 569.—Appt.—Asst. surg. H. Thom, M.D., to the civil med. charge of Dallahouse.

Police Dept., March 14.—No. 188.—Transfers:—Capt. A. LeGallais, dist. superint. of police, at present on furl., from Sealkote to Delhi.

Capt. A. H. Millet, offic. dist. superint. of police from Sealkote to Delhi, and to continue to offic. for Capt. LeGallais.

Lieut. J. G. Baillie, dist. superint., from Delhi to Sealkote.

Capt. R. S. Mosley, offic. dist. superint. of police, from Hissar to Kurnaul.

Lieut. R. J. Wimberly, offic. dist. superint., from Kurnaul to Hissar.

Capt. A. Tulloch, dist. superint., now on furl., from Goojrat to Sirsa.

Mr. J. Herdon, asst. dist. superint., from Umritsur to Jhelum.

Mr. T. L. Edwardes, asst. dist. superint., from Loodiana to Umritsur.

Lieut. T. H. Scott, asst. dist. superint., (at present offic. dist. superint. at Goojrat), from Jhelum to Loodiana.

No. 169.—Appts.:

Capt. R. S. Mosley, offic. dist. superint. of police, to be a dist. superint. of the 3rd grade, v. Lieut. Wall prom. to the 2nd grade.

Lieut. C. McNeile, asst. dist. superint. at Jullundur, to offic. as dist. superint. at Sealkote, during the absence on leave of Lieut. Baillie.

Mr. J. Herdon, asst. dist. superint., to proceed to Sirsa and offic. as dist. superint. during the absence of Capt. Tulloch.

Lieut. T. H. Scott, to offic. as dist. superint. of police at Shahpore, in the room of Lieut. Gibbon, about to proceed on med. leave to Eur.

Revenue Dept., March 18.—No. 229.—Mr. B. Browne, supt. of wood and grass preserves, Punjab, assumed charge of his office on the 16th inst.

General Dept., March 16.—No. 590.—The Rev. C. W. Cahusac, chaplain, embark for Europe in the steamer *Arracan*, which was left by the pilot at sea on the 4th March 1863.

No. 591.—Appointment.—Mr. O. Wood, asst. comr., to offic. as judge of the small cause court, Delhi.

March 18.—No. 607.—Mr. R. H. Davies, B.C.S., embarked for Europe on board the *Arracan*, which was left by the pilot at sea on the 4th March 1863.

Military Dept., March 17.—No. 54.—The Dera Ismail Khan station order, dated 19th ult., by Lieut. Col. G. W. G. Green, C.B., comdg., appg. Lieut. L. Gustavinski, adjt. 2nd Punjab infantry, to act as station staff officer, is confirmed.

No. 55.—Lieut. W. S. Brooke, doing duty officer of the corps of guides, is perm. to resign his appt., with effect from the 20th Dec. last, the date of his appt. to the commission of the central provinces. That officer's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, foreign dept.

No. 56.—The regtl. order, dated 19th ult., by Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green, C.B., comdg. the 2nd Punjab inf., apptg. Lieut. and adjt. L. Gustavinski to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties consequent on the departure of Lieut. P. C. Rynd, is confirmed as a temp. arrangement.

No. 57.—The regtl. order dated 18th ult., by Lieut. col. A. Wilde, C.B., comdg. the corps of guides, making the foll. arrangements in the corps, consequent on the departure on leave of Capt. T. G. Kennedy, 2nd in command, is confirmed, as a temp. arrangement:

Lieut. C. W. Hawes, comdt. of cav., to act as 2nd in command.

Lieut. E. E. B. Bond, adjt., to act as comdt. of cav.

Lieut. W. Forlong, doing duty officer, to act as adjt.

No. 58.—The foll. temp. appoints. and transfers of officers of the Punjab irreg. force are directed:—5th or Huzara Goorkha Battalion.

Maj. J. P. W. Campbell, comdt. 1st Sikh inf., to act as comdt. during the absence on furl. of Maj. O. E. Rotheby.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Capt. T. Quin, 2nd in command of the 6th Punjab inf., to act as comdt. in room of Major Campbell.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Lieut. S. J. Browne, adjt., to act as 2nd in comd., in room of Capt. Quin removed temp. to the 1st Sikh inf.

Lieut. C. R. Mackinnon, doing duty officer 3rd Punjab inf., to act as adjt., v. Lieut. Browne.

Public Works Dept., March 12.—No. 7,653.—Mr. D. Kirwan, superint. Indus canals, is allowed 6 mo. leave, on m.c., from April 16 next, or such date as he may avail himself of it, under Sec. 5 of the uncovenanted service leave rules.

March 13.—No. 7,686.—With ref. to Punjab Gazette order No. 6,333, dated Jan. 30, Capt. C. W. Hutchinson, superint. engr., 2nd circle, availed himself on Feb. 12 of the priv. leave granted to him, and returned on 28th idem.

March 17.—No. 7,783.—Mr. H. Garbett is appd. to offic. as exec. engr. of the 8th div. Grand Trunk Road, v. Mr. Anderson, who, on his departure, will make over ch. of his div. to Mr. L. F. Byrne, as a temp. arrangement, till Mr. Garbett's arrival.

With ref. to Punjab Gazette order No. 6,168, of Jan. 23, the Upper and Lower Sutlej canals, will, from the date of Mr. Adam's departure on leave, form one div. under Mr. O'Brien, exec. engr., Lower Sutlej canals.

With ref. to Punjab Gazette order No. 7,653, of March 12, Mr. G. H. Dupuis, asst. engr., 2nd div. Baree Doab canal, will take ch. of the Indus canals during Mr. Kirwan's absence.

Mr. V. Rigny, asst. engr., 2nd class, is transf. from the 1st div., Lahore and Peshawur road, to the Sutlej canals.

Mr. E. L. Asher, asst. engr., 2nd cl., is transf. from the Lower Sirhind div. to the 2nd div. Baree Doab canal.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, March 31.—Leave of absence:—Lieut. A. Balmer, superint. of police, Madura district, for 3 mo., under the provisions of G.O.G., April 24, 1855, and note to para. 64, page 13, of Pay Code.

Public Dept.—Appoints.—Assist. surg. C. Smith, M.D., to be med. officer at Coonoor, with the charge of Kotaherry, v. Leslie.

Educational Dept.—Mr. E. Thompson, M.A., prof. of logic and moral philosophy in the Presidency College, to act as prof. of English literature during the absence of Mr. Bowers, on leave, or until further orders.

Rev. A. R. Symonds, M.A., to act as prof. of logic and moral philosophy during the employment of Mr. Thompson on other duty, or until further orders.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. J. C. Hannington to be special asst. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar, but to continue to act as head asst. during the employ. of Mr. Plumer on other duty. This appt. will take effect from the date of Mr. McGregor's embarkation for Europe.

Judicial Dept.—Capt. W. O. Swanston, superint. of police in South Arcot, to act as dep. insp. gen. of police, southern range, during the absence in Europe, on m.c., of Capt. G. Hearn.

Marine Dept.—Mr. J. B. Crowther, who was provisionally appd. to offic. as 1st asst. master attendant at Madras, in G.O. under date Dec. 5 last, has been confirmed in the office by the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, in his despatch to this Govt., dated Feb. 25, No. 2.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. E. W. Bird, civil and sess. judge of Tanjore, assu. ch. of the court from Mr. Swinton on March 25.

Mr. R. B. Swinton, actg. civil and sess. judge of Negapatam, received ch. of the court from the principal sudder ameen on March 26.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. G. Vans Agnew, sub-coll. and joint mag. of Tinnevely, has rep. his return to the presidency, by the steamer *Orissa*, on 27th inst.

Central Office of P.W., Chepauk, March 30.—Lieut. J. Makgill, actg. 1st asst. dist. engr., Tanjore, is granted 2 mo. priv. leave of absence from date of leaving his range.

The Comay. gen. has granted Lieut. J. D. W.

Sewell, staff corps, sub-asst. coms. gen., 8 days' priv. leave, in ext. of that published in the Fort St. George Gazette of March 17, p. 425.

March 31.—No. 109.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. proms., subject to H.M.'s approval:—

3rd Regt. L.I.—Sen. capt. (brev. maj.) R. Jones to be major, and Senior lieut. (brev. capt.) S. C. Montgomery to be capt., v. Keating, dec.; date of commissions, March 23.

Infantry General List.—Sen. Ens. R. Hunter to be lieut., in success to Montgomery, 3rd regt. L.I., prom.; date of commission, March 23.

The undermen. officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Major C. Pulley, late 50th regt. N.I.; Lieut. F. D. Gordon, 26th regt. N.I.; Lieut. C. S. Blair, 18th regt. N.I.—arrived at Madras, March 27.

The undermen. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Asst. surg. H. E. Busted, on m.c. for 20 mos. No. 112.—The following extracts from G.O. by the Govt. of India are republished:—

Camp Dourala, March 10.—No. 12a.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 17.—No. 26.—Subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India, Lieut. A. A. Johnson, 2nd in com., 3rd cav., Hyderabad cont., is app. to act as 2nd in com. of 4th cav., Hyderabad cont., as a temp. measure, during the abs. of Major Dowker, offic. comdt., 3rd cav., Hyderabad cont.

No. 219.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Cunningham, 28th regt. Madras N.I., for 2 years, under old regulations.

No. 113.—The following extracts from notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are re-published in G.O.:—

Home Dept., Fort William, March 17.—No. 1718.—Lieut. W. G. Grove, supt. of police in British Burmah, has obtained 1 month's privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Foreign Dept., Camp Furreedabad, General, Feb. 28.—No. 47.—Capt. Hastings Fraser, 2nd asst. resident, Hyderabad, has obtained the usual preparatory leave, from the 16th inst., to proceed to Bombay with the view of obtaining sick leave to Europe for 20 months.

No. 386.—Maj. C. M. Shakespear, depy. com. of Chindwarra central provinces, has obtained 6 weeks' preparatory leave of absence, on m.c. from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Bombay for m.c. to Europe.

Camp Meerut, Polit., March 9.—No. 102.—Notification.—Dr. C. Williams, 68th L.I., to be agent to the chief com. of British Burmah at Manalaly.

No. 71.—Lieut. W. Tweedie, adjt. 1st Hyderabad cavalry, is app. to offic. as 2nd asst. to the resident at Hyderabad, during absence on leave of Capt. Fraser.

Camp Deorala, Revenue, March 10.—No. 45.—Notification.—H. E. the Gov.-General is pleased to make the following appointments in the central provinces:—

Capt. C. V. Gordon, asst. com., to be temp. in charge of the current duties of the office of the depy. com. of Dumoh, during the employment of the depy. com. on settlement duty.

Capt. J. J. Fulton, asst. com., to be temp. in charge of the current duties of the office of the depy. com. of Seouee, during the employment of the depy. com. on settlement duty.

March 20.—No. 473.—The leave of absence granted to Capt. W. P. Harrison, dep. com. of Mergui, in G.O. dated 12th Sept. last, No. 1783, is extended to the 5th of that month, on which date he returned to his duty.

No. 481.—Maj. R. D. Ardagh, dep. com. of Rangoon, British Burmah, returned to his duty on the 23rd ult.

No. 483.—Maj. R. Ranken, asst. gen. superint. for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee, returned to his duty on 28th ult. from the leave granted to him in G.O. dated Jan. 20 last, No. 122.

No. 494.—Capt. H. Fraser, 2nd asst. resident at Hyderabad, having obtained 20 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c., from the Bombay Govt., reported his departure from Bombay on the 28th ult., on the steamer *Salsette*.

Orders by the Lient. gov., N.W.P.

Police Dept., Allahabad, Feb. 27, 1862.—No. 187a.—Lieut. H. M. S. Clarke, officiating dist. superint. of police at Bareilly, is transferred in the same capacity to Boolundshuhur dist.

Fort St. George, April 4.—Promotions in the Madras Volunteer Guards:—

Ens. W. W. Biddulph to be lieut., and Mr. J. H. S. Branson to be ens., v. J. Miller, prom.

Ens. J. Campbell to be lieut., and Mr. J. H. A. Branson to be ens., v. Dalairns, res.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to permit Lieut. D. Shaw, No. 8 comp., to retire from the Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 115.—Capt. D. J. P. Campbell, staff corps,

special asst. engr. in the public works dept., Mysore, is granted gen. leave from 15th inst., to date of dep. from Madras of the first P. and O. Co.'s str. to Suez in May, 1863, prep. to his proceeding to Europe on the furl. granted to him in G.O. No. 39, dated Feb. 10 last.

Capt. H. E. Motett, staff corps, sub asst. commsy. gen., on probation, has passed the exam. required by G.O.G. Dec. 26, 1851, No. 245.

Ens. D. C. Budd, inf. gen. list, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on m.c., for 18 mo., under the furl. regs. of 1854; to embark from Madras.

2nd class Asst. surg. A. H. Beaman, m.d., who arrived at Madras on March 27, has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt. without prejudice to his rank.

No. 116.—The following extract from G.O.s by Bombay Govt. is republished:—

Bombay Castle, March 24.—No. 169.—Capt. W. Sinclair, Madras staff corps, has a furl. to Europe for 20 mo., m.c.

Madras, April 4.—The undermd. officers, now doing duty with H.M.'s 66th regt. of foot, having been reported qualified to com. a comp. at battalion exercise, are app. to do duty as mentioned against their names:—

Ens. A. Lloyd with 22nd regt. N.I.; to join.

Ens. F. G. Faber with 40th regt. N.I.; to join on arrival of the regt. at Madras.

Ens. F. E. Shepherd with 5th regt. N.I.; to proceed to Madras for passage to join.

Ens. W. Hamilton with 5th regt. N.I.; to proceed to Madras for passage to join.

Ens. F. T. Powis with 11th regt. N.I.; to proceed to Madras for passage to join.

Ens. D. Heming with 5th regt. N.I.; to proceed to Madras for passage to join.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. C. H. Dale, 102nd Royal Madras fusiliers, in continuation, till May 13, to Madras, pending his retirement from the service.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Referring to G.O., dated March 3, 1863, the med. board therein ordered will re-assemble at Bangalore for the purpose of again examining and reporting upon the state of health of Lieut. col. Cadell, No. 1 battery, 23rd brig. R.A.

The foll. removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) D. Babington, from cadre of late 1st Madras fus., to 7th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. D. Brown, from cadre of late 45th regt. N.I., to 21st regt. N.I.

Head Qrs., Madras, March 31.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal the C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—

Lieut. col. H. H. Greer, 68th regt., from April 15 to May 15, previous to proceeding to rejoin his regt.

Brev. lieut. col. the Hon. C. D. Plunkett, 1st batt. 1st foot, from Dec. 26, 1862, to Oct. 1, 1863, on m.c.

Capt. A. H. Dunbar, 66th regt., from Jan. 29, until his retirement from the service.

Cornet H. S. J. Dick, 17th lancers, from Jan. 31 to July 30, on m.c.

The foll. removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. Marshall, staff, from 18th regt. N.I., to 33rd regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. W. Bayley, from 21st regt. N.I., to 18th regt. N.I.

Maj. G. A. Fulton, of the late 2nd Eur. L.I., is app. to do duty with and to command 21st regt. N.I.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. gen. Sir G. C. Whitlock, m.c.b., comdg. northern div., pres., s.c., to obtain a final m.c. to proc. to Europe.

Maj. J. E. Mayne, dep. judge advocate gen. centre div., from April 15, for 60 days' priv. leave.

The undermd. officer has been examined in the Hindoostance language:—Lieut. E. Villiers, H.M.'s 43rd foot, Madras, creditable progress.

With the sanction of Govt., under date March 30, Ens. R. G. Newbolt, 105th Madras L.I., is permitted to proceed to England on m.c., via the Cape, under the furl. regs. of 1854, reporting his arrival to the Adjt. gen. Horse Guards.

This officer is reported unfit to do duty with troops on the voyage.

With reference to the G.O. issued to H.M.'s British forces, dated Madras Feb. 17, Asst. surg. J. F. Fitzpatrick, H.M.'s 1st batt. Royals, is to be considered as having continued to do duty with the 1st drag. gds., until March 9, the date of his relief by Staff asst. surg. Morgan.

April 2.—Capt. J. Dormer, principal insp. of musketry in this presy., has permission to reside on the Neilgherry Hills during the months of April, May, June and July, no additional expense to Govt. is to be incurred thereby.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, April 1.—No. 21.—Capt. J. W. Young, c.b., retired list, I.N., will continue to officiate as asst. superint. and dock master until further orders.

Political Dept.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. James Sigg as Italian consul at Bombay.

Judicial Dept.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment, by the hon. the chief justice of the High Court, of Mr. Richard A. Dallas to succeed Mr. Faithfull in the office of attorney for paupers from the 1st inst.

Mr. J. King, 3rd asst. of Ahmedabad, is vested with the full powers of a magistrate.

Capt. Law, asst. to political agent in Kattywar, is invested with the powers of a magistrate in Bhow-nuggur.

General Dept., March 31.—Asst. surg. W. Peach, m.d., received charge from Asst. surg. J. Gilbert of the civil medical duties of Dharwar on the 24th March.

Public Works Dept., March 26.—Capt. C. W. Wabab, H.M.'s 14th regt. N.I., is app. temp. an asst. engr. for employment under the exec. engr., Poona collectorate.

March 30.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Lieuts. W. M. Ducat and H. H. Lee, roy. engns., asst. engns. 2nd cl., to be asst. engns. 1st cl.

The leave for 6 mos. to Europe to Mr. T. Bosanquet, act. 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Rutnagerry, on March 11, is cancelled, at his own request.

Lieut. G. Coussmaker, supernu. asst. to the superint., rev. survey and assessment, Southern Maharashtra country, has been promoted to grade of asst. superint. from March 1.

Mr. G. Blackwell, act. asst. comnr. of customs, salt and opium, has 10 days' leave, for the purpose of examination at Presidency in Guzerath.

Military Dept., March 26.—No. 178.—The words "via the Cape of Good Hope," in G.O. No. 114, dated Feb. 27, granting Lieut. Hill furl. to Europe, are cancelled.

No. 179.—Staff Salary.—The Govt. of India has ruled that when a staff officer officiates in another staff appt. than his own (without also continuing to perform the duties of the latter), and receives the full staff salary of the offic. appt., he shall draw that salary only. If, however, he receives only half the staff salary of the offic. appt. he shall draw also half the staff salary of his permanent appt., the officer acting for him in the latter (if any one be appt. to act) drawing the other half.

No. 180.—Major gen. R. W. Honner, c.b. is appt. to the gen. staff of the army, in succ. to, and on the departure for Europe of, Major gen. Farrell.

March 30.—No. 181.—Lieut. col. Marriott, having ret. from furl., has resu. his appt. as sec. to Govt. in the milty., marine, and ecclesiastical departs. from 28th inst.

DHAR PRIZE MONEY.

No. 183.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to authorize the immediate issue of the first distribution of the Dhar prize money, at the rate of Rs. 400 each share.

Bills in duplicate for the amount of the shares are to be sent to the examiner prize accounts, Bombay, by whom they will be passed for payment by the divisional paymasters.

When the bills shall have been discharged and paid, comdg. officers of corps and others will be careful that the prescribed acquittance rolls are duly forwarded to the examiner prize accounts.

The examiner prize accounts will prepare, so soon as practicable, statements showing the names of the European officers and soldiers entitled to share who have left India, and the amount payable to each, for transmission to H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, in order that the sums due to persons in England may be passed to them at the earliest possible date.

The instructions for the preparation and submission of claims for Delhi prize money, published in G.O. No. 8, dated Jan. 6, 1862, will apply equally to claims on account of Dhar prize money.

March 31.—No. 184.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated March 5.—By Major gen. Smith, c.b., appg. Capt. James, 10th regt. N.I., to act as pension paymaster Poona div. of the army, v. Reynolds.

No. 185.—The foll. orders, dated March 3, by Maj. gen. F. T. Farrell, com. Mhow div. of the army, are confirmed:—

Directing Brig. Pelly, while retaining the com. of the Neemuch brig., to assu. com. of the Mhow div. of the army on the departure of the Major gen. to Bombay, or until further orders.

Directing Lieut. col. Payn, c.b., H.M.'s 72nd highlanders, to assu. com. at Mhow during such time as Brig. Pelly may be in com. of the Mhow div. of the army.

April 2.—No. 186.—The servs. of Asst. surg. T. H. Smith are placed at the disp. of the Resident at Hyderabad.

April 7.—No. 187.—Surg. maj. W. Colhum, assay master, Bombay, is all. a furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 188.—Lieut. col. C. M. Barrow, staff corps, is all. furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 189.—Lieut. A. Jennings, Bengal cav., is all. furl. to Europe for 18 mos., on m.c.

No. 190.—Lieut. H. Doveton, roy. engra., is all furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.
 No. 191.—Major R. R. Adams, Bengal staff corps, is all furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.
 No. 192.—Major G. F. Taylor, staff corps, is all furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.
 No. 193.—The following station order, by Lieut.-col. Powell, comdg. at Kolapoor, dated Dec. 20 last, is confirmed:—

Lieut. F. J. Ferguson, H.M.'s 26th regt. N.I., is app. to act as staff officer and superin. of bazaars, v. Lieut. Blowers, 10th regt. N.I., subject to the usual confirmation.

THE ARTILLERY ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 195.—The establishment for the heavy field battery to be organised at Mhow will be as follows:—
 The battery with its stores, establishments, draft equipments, and cattle will in like manner as with light field batteries, be under the officer commanding, who will be responsible for its complete condition for immediate service.

No contract or contingent allowances for the guns, carriages, carts, saddlery, or harness will be issued for this battery; but all repairs will be effected either by the artificers attached to it, or in the station arsenal.

The following allowances are sanctioned:—
 To the commanding officer, command allowance Rs. 250 per mensem.

To each officer attached to the battery, horse allowance as in light field batteries.

The Mahouts, coolies, and battery drivers will be enlisted as fighting men, and placed on the same footing as native drivers of light field batteries.

H.E. the C. in C. is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for completing the organisation of the battery.

ABOLITION OF THE SUDDER BAZAAR, KURRACHEE.

No. 196.—Consequent on the revision of the limits of the military cantonment at Kurrachee, the site of the sudder bazaar, and the duties and responsibilities connected therewith, are transferred to the civil authorities; and from the date on which this order may be promulgated at Kurrachee, the authority of the cantonment mag. will cease.

While the military rights are maintained on the houses in military limits according to cantonment regulation, the civil jurisdiction is established throughout the entire town and cantonment of Kurrachee.

No. 197.—Lieut. G. H. F. Codrington, staff corps, 2nd Sind Horse, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mo., on m.c.

Judicial Dept., April 8.—Capt. W. Widdicombe, judge and sessions judge of Hyderabad, is allowed leave of absence for 2 mo., under sec. XII. of the civil absentee rules.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. T. C. Hope has been appd. to dep. comr. of customs, salt, and opium for the northern div., from March 9.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniel, C.S., has been appd. to act as 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Sholapore from the date on which Mr. Moore made over charge to the date on which Mr. Phillips may resume charge of the appointment of 1st asst. coll.

Capt. C. J. Griffith, asst. rev. comr., southern div. is allowed leave of absence in India for 6 mo., and permitted to resign his appt. from the date of his departure on leave.

Financial Dept.—Appointments:—

Mr. J. Christie, offic. 1st asst. dep. auditor and accountant gen., Bombay, to be 1st asst. dep. auditor and accountant gen. at that presidency, v. Mr. L. C. Probyn.

Baboo Gobin Chunder Dutt to be 2nd asst. dep. auditor and accountant gen., Bombay, v. Mr. J. Christie.

General Dept., April 2.—Asst. surg. C. F. Ogilvie, civil surg., Sholapore, has leave of absence for 1 mo. from 16th inst., to Bombay, to appear before the examination committee, his duties during his absence being performed by Surg. Harris, 25th regt. N.I.

April 8.—Mr. J. W. Young has passed an exam. in the Marathi language.
 Asst. surg. J. F. Elliott to act as civil surg. at Shikarpoor.

Public Works Dept., April 4.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has app. the Hon. A. K. Forbes to be a member of the executive committee for the removal of the western ramparts of the fort, v. Mr. W. Cassels, proceeded to Europe.

April 8.—Lieut. H. Doveton, R.E., proba. asst. eng., and Sergt. overseer G. Ferrell, have each 2 mo. leave on m.c.

Ecclesiastical Dept., April 4.—The Rev. W. H. Cummins, chaplain at Aden, is allowed a furl. to Europe, on private affairs, for 18 mo., from the date on which he may leave his station.

Promotions:—

The Rev. G. L. Fenton, B.A., to be chaplain, from Oct. 7, 1862, v. Goldstein, dec.

The Rev. T. Watson, B.A., to be chaplain, from Dec. 9, 1862, v. Badger, ret.

The Ven. Archdeacon M. J. T. Boys, M.A., to be chaplain, from Jan. 27, v. Cotes, ret.

April 7.—The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to the Rev. C. Laing on Jan. 20 last is cancelled from March 14, the date of his return to his station.

Railway Dept., April 6.—Capt. H. E. Hancock, R.E., received charge of the duties of dep. consult. eng. for railway at Bombay on March 13, the date of Maj. Malcolm's departure for England.

BIRTHS.

ANNESLEY, the wife of Civil asst. surg. J. C., son, at Jhansi, March 13.

BETHAM, the wife of B. G., daughter, at Bombay, March 29.

BIRDWOOD, the wife of Lieut. G. F., Staff Corps, son, at Malligaum, March 28.

CARTER, the wife of H., son, at Calcutta, March 25.

CHAMANETTE, the wife of G. A., son, at Hyderabad, Deccan, March 31.

CHATTERJEE, the wife of K. C., son, at Jullunder, March 23.

COCKBURN, the wife of F. J., daughter, at Calcutta, March 20.

DORAN, the wife of H., son, at Howrah, March 26.

DYER, the wife of W. A., daughter, at Calcutta, April 2.

ELLIS, the wife of Rev. R. J., daughter, at Seury, Beerbhoom, March 20.

FAULKNER, the wife of Capt. H. D., son, at Masulipatam, March 20.

FORBES, the wife of K., daughter, at Malabar Hill, April 10.

GOMESS, the wife of A. D. B., son, at Calcutta, March 20.

HAYES, the wife of J. B., son, at Surat, March 28.

HOXAR, the wife of C. F. F. de, daughter, at Zameena, Ghazeeport, March 14.

JANSEN, the wife of J., son, survived only a few hours, at Calcutta, March 28.

KAY, the widow of the late Thomas, son, at Calcutta, March 30.

MACKENZIE, the wife of Capt. J. M., Bengal Staff Corps, son, at Murree, March 18.

MAUDE, the wife of Major, 109th foot, daughter, at Kurrachee, March 21.

MCALUM, the wife of Asst. surg. D. C., son, at Secunderabad, March 26.

MOISE, the wife of J. A., daughter, at Mahim, March 31.

NAGOS, the wife of J., son, at Umballah, March 23.

PUNNETT, the wife of T. J. F., son, at Calicut, March 29.

RICHARDSON, the wife of H., son, still-born, at Campoolie, April 5.

SCOT, the wife of Dr. T. G., 79th highlanders, son, at Peshawur, March 16.

SCHON, the wife of E. S., son, at Calcutta, March 21.

SIBTHORPE, the wife of Lieut. L. H., 9th Bombay N.I., twin sons, at Mhow, March 30.

STRANGWAYS, the wife of Major, son, at Dinapore, March 23.

TAYLOR, the wife of John, daughter, at Umballah, March 13.

THOMSON, the wife of C., E. I. Railway, daughter, at Beerbhoom, March 27.

TERRY, the wife of H., son, at Calcutta, March 10.

TOD, the wife of Lieut.-col. N., Madras Staff Corps, son, at Akola, East Berar, March 7.

TOTTENHAM, the wife of L. R., Bengal C.S., twin sons, of whom the second did not survive his birth, at Furreedpore, March 20.

WHYTE, the wife of A., daughter, at Howrah, March 25.

WILLIAMSON, the wife of G. H., son, at Calcutta, March 26.

WRIGHT, the wife of Major J. H., Madras Staff Corps, son, at Dacca, March 25.

MARRIAGES.

BRUCE, A. N., to Marian K., daughter of J. Murray, at Agra, March 28.

COXE, A., to Miss Mary A. E. Rehden, at Byculla, March 30.

DUNCAN, Lieut. J., to Emily A. C., daughter of the late Lieut. H. C. Cardew, at Bangalore, March 10.

EYRE, F. V., to Mary E., daughter of J. Goodeve, at Calcutta, March 28.

FENNER, J. G., to Miss J. C. Ferrault, at Akyab, March 21.

FLOOD, Maj. F. R. S., to Constance E., daughter of the Hon. W. E. Frere, at Byculla, April 7.

HOLLOWAY, F. H., to Pauline A., daughter of the late Capt. P. J. Orr, at Calcutta, April 2.

JONES, Capt. F., to Elizabeth M., daughter of J. Barry, at Bangalore, March 16.

LIDDELL, W. B., to Jane, daughter of A. Maclure, at Madras, March 24.

LEWELLIN, F. S., to Miss Bidelia Worman, at Byculla, April 7.

MILLS, Rev. M. E., to Mary T., daughter of J. M. de Verrieme, at Bhaugulpore, March 26.

SMITH, Capt. O. L., to Mary H. M., daughter of Col. V. Eyre, at Barrackpore, March 19.

DEATHS.

BELLEW, Francis D., at Calcutta, aged 76, March 14.

CARVALHO, F. A. de, at Calcutta, aged 72, April 5.

CLEMENTS, infant son of H. W., at Dharwar, March 14.

COLLINS, Harriett, wife of J. S., at Goosery, March 23.

GARRETT, Edward, at Bhuddruch, March 23.

HEINSON, Mary, infant daughter of J. S., April 10.

HYRAPET, H. S., at Umritsur, March 20.

JORDAN, Thomas S., at Ahmedabad, March 24.

KAY, Caroline, widow of the late T., at Calcutta, March 30.

LUCAS, Henry, at Lower Colaba, aged 55, March 26.

MCDONALD, Francis, at Calcutta, March 29.

PHILLIPS, Aileen, infant daughter of F. G., at Calcutta, March 27.

PYE, George, at Calcutta, March 14.

REILY, Francis R. D., infant son of H. M., at Commercolly.

RENAUX, Arthur H. G., at Calcutta, March 15.

SIBTHORPE, Reginald G., son of Lieut. L. H., at Mhow, March 31.

SULLIVAN, infant son of W., Gyah, March 28.

THOMPSON, Arthur W., at Umballa, March 16.

WEST, James, at Rajpore, aged 51, March 21.

WHITWELL, Charles E., infant son of H., at Calcutta, March 13.

WRIGHT, Charlotte A., infant daughter of T., at Calcutta, March 30.

WRIGHT, infant son of Major J. H., at Dacca, March 26.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 28.

60th Foot.—Lieut. gen. Viscount Melville, K.C.B., from 32nd foot, to be colonel commandant, v. Lieut. gen. Paterson, dec.

1st Drag. Gds.—C. Gandy, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. C. T. Hatfield, prom.

20th Hussars.—Capt. Warner, on appointment from late 2nd Bengal European cav., should have been described as capt. and brev. major A. C. Warner, in Gazette of Sept. 30, 1862.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. G. Hossack to be lieut. col., v. Hatch, removed to supernumerary list; Capt. and Brev. major R. H. Keatings to be lieut. col., v. Hossack, ret. on full pay; 2nd Capt. T. M. Harris to be capt., v. Hossack; 2nd Capt. G. Napier to be capt., v. Brev. major Keatings; 2nd Capt. and Brev. major T. J. MacLachlan to be capt., v. Bayley, removed to supernumerary list; Lieut. J. Tasker to be 2nd capt., v. Harris; Lieut. P. H. Harcourt to be 2nd capt., v. Napier; Lieut. H. C. B. Tanner to be 2nd capt., v. Brev. major MacLachlan. To be Lieutenants:—Gent. Cadet W. Whately, v. Tasker; Gent. Cadet H. F. Smyth, v. M'Farlan, prom.; Gent. Cadet H. D. Richmond, v. Harcourt; Gent. Cadet E. W. Buller, v. Tanner. To be Adjutants: 2nd Capt. J. S. Baird, G. F. Blair, H. W. Lumsden, and D. D. Anderson.

71st Foot.—Ensign S. A. Rothwell, from 21st foot, to be ensign, v. J. Norton, transferred to 2nd life guards.

94th Foot.—Lieut. H. V. Cullinan, from 86th foot, to be lieut., v. Blake, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. S. C. Glyn to be capt., by purch., v. J. Singer, who retires; Ensign the Hon. E. Lawless to be lieut., by purch., v. Glyn; A. H. Drummond, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. the Hon. E. Lawless.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Statement of the affairs of the Bank on March 28, 1863:—

Liabilities.	Rupess.
Proprietors' capital	52,25,000
Public deposits	50,87,544
Other deposits	1,44,68,068
Bank's notes and bills outstanding	4,99,753
Rest	6,39,768
	2,59,20,133

Assets.	Rupess.
Loans on deposit of Government	
Securities	21,56,072
Credit accounts on ditto	6,72,359
Bills discounted	79,48,699
Dead stock	4,88,689
Balances with branches and agents	40,96,341
Government reserve, cash	10,87,544
Cash and currency notes	94,70,429
	2,59,20,133

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN MUSSOORIE AND MEERUT.

—From the 1st of April telegraphic communication will be completed between Mussoorie and Meerut. The wire has been laid for nearly a year to within a short distance of the latter station, so that the delay which has arisen in completing the work is unaccountable.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1863.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE citizens of the metropolis of British India are sometimes strangely apathetic, and at other times as strangely excitable. At present they are in the apathetic mood, for though a measure of very great importance to the interests of Calcutta—Mr. Eden's Municipal Bill—is now under the consideration of the Legislative Council, and it is well understood that information and suggestions from without would be peculiarly acceptable, the members of the Council are obliged to issue a formal notification to that effect. Mr. Eden informed his brother councillors that no communication of any kind had been received from any of the ratepayers of the town, although every opportunity had been given for the expression of public opinion. Perhaps the intense heat of the weather had made the good citizens indolent and indifferent for the time. In this Municipal Bill a number of new and somewhat heavy taxes are proposed, and we have a strong illustration of the ill effects of tropical heat when we find our countrymen in Calcutta in a state of languid and drowsy quietude just as the hand of Government, after due warning, is about to be thrust into their pockets. Perhaps a change in the atmosphere—the refreshing influence of a few north-westerns—will cause the British inhabitants to pass from their present *sooty* (or sleepy) condition to a state of sudden excitement, as if roused up from a dream; and thus, perhaps, when the Bill has passed, the Council, as Mr. Eden seems to anticipate, "will be flooded with suggestions and objections." These alternations of apathy and excitement and excitement and apathy are very characteristic of British-Indian society; but we have observed that the apathetic condition is of much the longest continuance.

SIR MORDAUNT WELLS.

THIS gentleman is a little too impulsive and impetuous for the Bench of any Court of Justice. He is always making violent remarks and coming to sweeping conclusions affecting large classes of the community. He enraged the Natives of India not long ago by the utterance of such a severe and indiscriminating censure of their national character as we only expect to hear from an inexperienced, hot-headed young "griff," who regards all "black fellows" or "niggers" with contempt; and now the learned Judge, on taking his leave

of the Insolvent Court, and making way for Mr. Justice Levinge, has enlisted amongst his numerous enemies all the tradespeople of Calcutta, by asserting from the Bench of the Insolvent Court that when they come to grief from over-trading and reckless speculation, they are much addicted to putting down fabulous assets in their schedules. "In other words," observes the *Bengal Hurkaru*, "they are charged with fraudulently cooking their accounts, and with knowingly submitting to their creditors a false statement of their affairs, with the express view to mislead and deceive them." Sir Mordaunt Wells stated from the Bench that during the first half-year 158 cases had been tried before the Insolvent Court, involving liabilities to the extent of thirty-six lakhs of rupees against only two lakhs of assets. This is a sad fact, it must be admitted; but before we consent to ground a general accusation of fraud against the tradesmen of Calcutta on this circumstance we ought to inquire into details a little, and see what proportion of insolvent traders have acted rashly or dishonestly. We are not to take for granted that all insolvents are like Mr. William Palmer, who, trading without a pice of capital, raised loans on I.O.U.'s to the amount of Rs. 28,000, and who continued his trading when his liabilities were a lakh, and his assets Rs. 800. Mr. Palmer had put down in his schedule Rs. 50,000 as the amount of his good debts, and not a pice of it was recoverable. Sir Mordaunt Wells should have stated how many of the 158 insolvents had acted with similar dishonesty. They could not all have been of the Palmer caste.

STATUES OF LORD DALHOUSIE AND MR. WILSON.

THE statue of the late Marquis of Dalhousie is now on its way to Calcutta. The statue of the late Mr. James Wilson, the financier, is also considerably advanced in marble. The latter is to be erected in the Dalhousie Institute of Calcutta, though the proposed grand new edifice for that institution is, we believe, not even yet begun. About two years ago the engineers of India were invited to send in designs for the building, but we have heard nothing of the result. The sculptor, Mr. John Steell, by these two admirable statues, will make himself as well known in the City of Palaces on the banks of the Ganges as he now is in the modern Athens, where his admired sitting statue of the Great Scottish Novelist first brought him into notice. The statue of Lord Dalhousie is the first piece of native sculpture of any magnitude that has been sent from Scotland to a foreign country. The *Edinburgh Evening Courant* thus speaks of the statue of the Governor-general:—

"The graceful elegance of the face and figure, so distinctly marking the perfect gentleman—the calm, yet resolute decision which is expressed in the countenance of the statesman, as he points with his finger on a half-opened plan to the names of 'Punjab,' 'Oude,' and a line of railway and canal, and seems to say, with the confidence of one who has well calculated every step, and in mind overcome every difficulty, 'it must be done'—the artistic advantage taken of the drapery of a military cloak, thrown back, and hanging lightly from the shoulders—all combine to render this work of Mr. Steell's, in our estimation, the finest that he has yet executed. The subject was a good one, and the artist had the great advantage of the personal sittings of the original, who, until a very short period before his death, took the deepest interest in the work, and the

result is certainly most satisfactory. We almost grudge this beautiful specimen of art leaving our country. The late Marquis of Dalhousie was one of ourselves. Elmhurst's claimed him as one of her most distinguished sons; and though the ten-pound voters could at one time see nothing in him worthy of their suffrages because he was a consistent Conservative, yet we believe that there are none now who would not gladly see his statue adorning our city, and point it out to the rising generation as that of one who performed faithfully whatever duty he undertook."

Mr. Steell had been often invited by Chantrey to leave his native town for our great metropolis, but it appears that he wished to connect his fame as much as possible with his own country. He has lately been employed upon a colossal statue of Allan Ramsay, now nearly completed, and has commenced upon one of the late Professor Wilson, the poet, editor, and lecturer.

RURAL REFORMATION IN THE PUNJAB.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, when Prime Minister, said that Ireland was his difficulty. But it was not his difficulty alone. Many before and after him have had the same obstacles to encounter. There are no problems that are difficult of solution to one student only. The great question of—"What are we to do with our criminals?" has puzzled Prime Ministers far more than even the Irish question; and legislators, and moralists, and philanthropists have all been at loggerheads upon the subject, and have all set up unsound theories and made unsatisfactory experiments upon it. Our Ticket-of-leave system lately ended in terrible results in the heart and outskirts of the metropolis of the most civilised and humane of European nations. We wonder what Thomas Carlyle thinks and says of it—he whose blood boils so at all gentle consideration for the criminal—who deems it criminal to love the criminal—who has no remedy but the knout and the gallows for "the Devil's Regiments of the Line." "Beautiful Black Peasantry," he exclaims, "who have fallen idle and have got the devil at your elbow; interesting White Felonry, who are not idle, but have enlisted into the Devil's Regiments of the Line,—know that my benevolence for you is comparatively trifling! What I have of that divine feeling is due to others, not to you. A 'Universal Sluggard-and-Scoundrel-Protection-Society' is not one I mean to institute in these times, where so much wants protection, and is sinking to sad issues for want of it. The scoundrel needs no protection. The scoundrel that will hasten to the gallows, *why not clear the way for him?*" And again: "You, ye diabolic canaille, what has a Governor to do with you? Have we no work to do but to be drilling Devil's Regiments of the Line?"

This, in our opinion, is neither true Christianity nor true philosophy; and one of our British rulers in the East has lately acted very successfully in a very different spirit. He has not asked one of the Devil's Regiments, "What has a Governor to do with them?" He has drilled them into discipline and made them good subjects.

Probably Carlyle has never heard—indeed, very few people in England have yet heard—of the Rural Reformatories in the Punjab. That they are unheard of in London is not strange, for it was but the other day that some account of them was published for the first time in the British metropolis of

India. The Punjab is one of our best governed provinces in the East. The administration of that province has been peculiarly careful, conscientious, and successful. Lord Dalhousie had the merit so much lauded in Queen Elizabeth. He knew how to choose wise councillors and able agents. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist on the question of Annexation, there can be but one opinion as to how the Punjab has been governed since we took possession of it.

The Government of India has done well and wisely, not only in encouraging the Reformatory system in the Punjab, but in letting the world know of the results. A very interesting statement on the subject is published amongst the Records of Government in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and but for its great length we should have transferred it in *extenso* to our own columns. We can afford to make room for only a few leading details.

In Sealkote and its neighbourhood there are several wild tribes whom Carlyle, in "his hearty hatred for scoundrels," had he been governor of the Punjab, would speedily have got rid of for ever. Death is the shortest and cheapest of punishments, and he would have thought it politic to exterminate every man of them—to hang them by scores at a time upon the boughs of forest trees, or to blow them from the cannon's mouth. Our British authorities in India took a different course. The most remarkable of these "scoundrel" tribes are the Sansees and the Puckewars. They were professed thieves. Roguery was their only mark of civilization. In every other respect they were mere jungle men—mere human wild beasts—Adamic gorillas. They have no history to interest them in the past, they recognise no God to guide and guard them in the present. They have no glimpses of a world beyond the grave! They eat theraw flesh of cats and jackals, and have no fixed habitat. They sometimes burn and sometimes bury their dead. These once homeless savages used to come suddenly upon a quiet and flourishing neighbourhood like a flight of locusts. They were a widely-dreaded scourge. They are now converted into harmless, quiet, and orderly subjects of Queen Victoria, Empress of Hindoostan.

Mr. Prinsep, Commissioner of Sealkote, has the merit of having first suggested to the Government a system of reformatories for the settlement and reclamation of these wild and wicked tribes. Mr. Macnabb, the Deputy Commissioner, has worked out the project. All penal plans had been tried in vain. Such slippery dogs were hunted by the police to no purpose, for they rapidly separated, and escaped, and as rapidly re-united, and appeared again suddenly in places where they were least expected. The villagers, dreading their revenge, very readily sheltered and concealed them until pursuit was over. It is true that some of them were occasionally apprehended and thrown into prison. Above one hundred of them were always to be found there, and these prisoners cost the Government annually about thirty-five rupees a head. There are now six reformatories for these people in the Punjab, well tenanted. Waste lands have been placed at their disposal, and for five years to come they are to reap all the advantages of their cultivation of them. At present they have no rent to pay for

house or land. They have already cultivated 1,500 acres. These Indian Bedouins are now peaceful settlers and industrious agriculturists. Schools have been established for their children. The people are not, indeed, yet models of virtue, but all sorts of crime amongst them has marvellously diminished, and this amount of political and moral good has been effected at an incredibly low cost to the Government. Some four or five hundred pounds covered the expense, and even that amount will come back again into the Treasury by savings in jails and police establishments. What will our friend Thomas Carlyle say to all this? Will he still maintain that it is idle and foolish to drill Devil's Regiments of the Line, and that we ought to clear the way for such rogues to the gallows? "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war;" and we confess it is more pleasant to us to hear of this bloodless civil conquest of thousands of our fellow-creatures, now "annexed" to civilised life, than of some hard-won military triumph which has strewn the fields with thousands of the dead.

BOOKS.

THE COTTON QUESTION AGAIN.

A Letter to Thomas Bazley, Esq., M.P. for Manchester, on the Cotton Question. By Major Charles L. Showers, of the Bengal Army, late Officiating Agent for the State of Meywar, Rajpootana, Central India. Calcutta Military Orphan Press, 1863.

Major Charles L. Showers is a man of intellect who can take a lively interest in a diversity of subjects. He is at once a soldier, a politician, and a theoretical agriculturist. He has found time amidst his heavy and various official duties in India to study not only the character of its people, but the nature of its soil and climate. Major Showers was a welcome contributor to the "Cotton Supply Reporter," a class periodical, under the editorship or control of Mr. Bazley, the gentleman to whom the present publication is very appropriately dedicated. The author fancies he has hit upon a discovery of no slight practical importance—namely, the identity in species between the indigenous cotton plant of India and the varieties cultivated in America. He thinks that by scientific culture the cotton of India may be made quite equal to the best cotton yet produced in any quarter of the world. He maintains that there is in reality but one species of cotton, though there are many varieties, and that the Indian cotton may be improved into a *long stapled* variety. When Sterne, in his "Sentimental Journey," told the French Minister that if the French people had a fault it was that they were too serious; the latter replied, "that if that were his opinion he must defend it with all his might, for he would have all the world against him." If Major Showers has not all the world against him, he has a whole army of botanists to contend with, and will have more than enough work, single-handed, to fortify and defend his cause. If scientific and careful cultivation can lengthen the staple of Indian cotton, and the new law to punish fraud in the packing of the bales be effective, our manufacturers will readily avail themselves of the Indian market, and soon make us thoroughly independent of the political vicissitudes of America—a consummation most devoutly to be wished. One thing in favour of the author's arguments and expectations is the fact that the native cotton-growers, in spite of the absurd supposition that old experience has made them sage, and that they have arrived

as nearly at practical perfection in the cultivation of cotton as their soil and climate will permit, are quite as backward in all sorts of agriculture as in many of those arts and sciences which have made such vast progress in a few years amongst the energetic Anglo-Saxons. The natives of India hate innovation, and always prefer to go exactly in the track of their forefathers; and thus in two thousand years they have probably not introduced one single change or improvement in the cultivation of their cotton. No one can truly contradict the observation of Dr. Royle, that cultivated plants of all sorts afford numerous instances of the effects of soil, climate, and culture in modifying their habits and characters, and we see no reason therefore why the cotton plant of India, under the influence of European science, might not be so improved as to bear the aspect of a different and superior species, which would compete successfully with the cotton of any market in the world. Already Indian cotton exhibits, it is said, when properly picked, a strength and silkiness of fibre and rich creaminess of colour equal to any short-stapled cotton in the world, and can be converted into admirable cloth, though the process involves more cost and labour than the same process in respect to a long-stapled variety. In the spinning the short staple frequently breaks, and necessitates the delay and trouble of reuniting it; so that, according to Mr. Cheetham, as quoted by Major Showers, the spinners pray to be "delivered from the devil and Surats." We earnestly hope that Major Showers may find that he is right in his opinion that the short staples may be turned into long ones; and if by his eloquence and zeal he should entice British experimentalists into the cotton-fields of India and bring about this great and happy change, he will deserve to be honoured as a national benefactor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Although, ever since "Amalgamation" was broached, there has constantly been some imaginary bonus and retiring scheme afloat, yet at this present time there seems such a universal expectation, in all three Presidencies, of the near approach of a real scheme, that there must surely be some foundation for such a general feeling. Some of the Overland papers, too, have hinted at such a measure being in contemplation.

I do not purpose entering on the propriety of offering a bonus to sweep off the surplus unemployed officers of that clumsy, ill-digested scheme, the Staff Corps—a measure, perhaps, not unadvisable nevertheless—but I wish to say a few words regarding a scheme for the Invalid Establishment, about which there can be no doubt.

Every retirement from this body is a saving, as the vacancy is not filled up by the promotion of a junior, as in the effectives. Yet, although the annihilation or reduction of this establishment was recommended to the Home authorities by the Supreme Government three years ago, nothing has ever been done in the matter.

The case of these officers is plain enough; there is no complication of interests to be taken into consideration, as in the staff corps and line. By the terms of the Queen's proclamation their retirement could not be compulsory, but I am sure many would retire if a liberal inducement were held out to them.

It must be borne in mind that this body of officers, with one exception, consists entirely of lieutenants, captains, and majors, to the number of 120, whose reduced invalid pay does not admit of laying by much, or anything, and whose pensions, alone, would be insufficient to maintain them and their families in Britain.

I would propose, therefore, to offer a liberal bonus to those who have completed their period of service; and to those who have not served out their time, of whom there are several, to grant the full pension of their regimental rank, together

with a certain amount to pay their passage home—say, to an officer alone, Rs. 1,500; with a family, Rs. 2,500. I think the addition of these sums for passage and outfit necessary, for many would otherwise not have the means of returning to England, and, consequently, would not accept the bonus or pension. This should be given to all alike, without reference to rank.

The following table shows the difference between Indian and English pay per annum. Major of invalids in India, £500; in England, £292:—

	In India.	In England.
Captain	£360	£191
Lieutenant	210	118

The bonus I propose is, to offer each officer the pension of the immediately superior grade, or the option of receiving, in lieu of increased pension, Rs. 20,000 in the cases of majors and captains, and Rs. 15,000 of lieutenant. Thus—

	Present Pension.	Increased Pension.	Rupees.
Major	£292	£360	... or £292 + 20,000
Captain	191	292	... or 191 + 20,000
Lieutenant	118	191	... or 118 + 15,000

It will be clear from the above figures that, even with the proposed additional pension or bonus, there would be a considerable saving by adopting this suggestion.

If there be no intention of interfering with the present state of the invalid establishment, at least let it be at once understood that such is the case. The state of suspense in which all are kept is a great loss to several of them; for, till they know definitely what is to be their fate, they are naturally reluctant to commence any undertaking to try and better their condition, and, at the same time, benefit the country by laying out what little means they have at their disposal.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

ECONOMY AND JUSTICE.

Ootacamund, March, 1863.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 28.

A petition was presented by Mr. MURRAY, from Mr. Charles Edward Beddome, lately a mate and acting lieutenant in her Majesty's Indian Navy, detailing his services for eight years in India, that he cannot get employment in her Majesty's Navy, or under the Act of Parliament transferring the Indian Naval Service to her Majesty, and that the compensation given him is wholly inadequate for his services.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. BAZLEY asked the Secretary of State for India when the medical officers of her Majesty's Indian army would be placed upon a perfect footing of equality with the medical officers of her Majesty's British army, and the reason why the important paragraphs in the Royal warrant of October, 1858, which regulated the substantive pay of British army surgeons, and ensured to them all the advantages and precedence attaching to their rank, and regulated quarters, rates of lodging money, forage, sick and retiring allowances, and many other substantial advantages, had been omitted in the Indian Army Medical Warrant.

Sir C. Wood said it was never contemplated by the warrant of 1860 to make the two services perfectly identical. The whole case of the medical service in India was under consideration at the present moment. A proposal with respect to it had been received from the Indian Government, and had received the approval of the Indian Council and the medical commission in this country; but the scheme was subject to the decision of the Secretary for War, and until that decision was arrived at no steps could be taken in the matter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 5.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN CHINA.

Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary to the Admiralty if any and what measures were to be adopted consequent upon Capt. R. Dew, of her Majesty's ship *Encounter*, employing part of the naval force under his command in an unsuccessful attack upon the city of Shon-hing, in which

Lieutenant Tinling, of the *Encounter*, was killed, Shon-hing being many miles beyond the thirty-mile radius from a treaty port.

Lord C. PAGER replied that the Admiralty had received no official intelligence of the unfortunate event referred to, but that they had given orders that the naval force was not to be employed beyond the radius of thirty miles.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

A well-dressed man of thirty-one, who gave the feigned name "Herbert Dawson Slade," and described himself as an officer in the army, and as residing in Norfolk-street, Strand, was placed at the bar in custody of Sergeant Padiman, a detective police-officer, before Mr. Alderman Abbiss, at the Mansion-house Police-court, on Monday, the 27th April, charged with forging and uttering the endorsement to a bill of exchange for 3,000 rupees, with intent to defraud the directors of the Bank of Hindostan.

Mr. Argles, solicitor, of Mincing-lane, conducted the examination; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Wontner, of Bucklersbury.

Mr. John Ouseley, general manager of the Bank of Hindostan, China, and Japan, 16, Cornhill, said about the early part of the week before last, the prisoner, who was a stranger to him, called at the bank, and, representing himself to be Major Slade, of her Majesty's army, at home on leave, and that he had lately arrived in England, said he wanted to know whether witness would negotiate a bill of his on Pennington and Co., of Calcutta, who, he said, had, or would have before the bill became due, funds of his from the sale of horses, carriages, and other things which he had left there. He added that Mr. Rose, a member of that firm, was a friend of his. Witness explained that the bank could not negotiate his draft without the endorsement of some well-known parties, or without the deposit of some sort of security. The prisoner said he held Indian Government 8 per Cent. Paper to the amount of £5,000 or £6,000, and that he had no objection to deposit that as security. He asked witness to make inquiries as to its value in the market, or to send it out to the agents of the bank in India to be sold. He then left, and on Saturday, April 18, witness received a letter from him, applying for some official quotations, which the secretary of the bank answered. On Tuesday, April 21, he called again on witness at the bank, and said that he was the brother of Sir Frederick Slade, who had an interest in the Indian Government Paper to which he had referred on his first visit, and that his brother would not like the paper to be deposited with the bank, but would probably endorse his bill, if that would be sufficient. He said he wished to draw for 3,000 rupees, and he left some letters purporting to be addressed to him by Mr. Cowie, a barrister at Calcutta, and showing the satisfactory state of his affairs there, resulting from the sale of his carriages, horses, and furniture. On Thursday, April 23, he called a third time at the bank, and, telling witness that Sir Frederick Slade would endorse his draught, he took away some bills that had been drawn out for him for signature. Upon that witness agreed to advance the 3,000 rupees, equivalent to rather more than £290 according to the rate of exchange. The prisoner then wrote in the signature-book of the bank the name "H. D. Slade," describing himself as an officer in the 1st Dragoon Guards, and giving an address in Warwick-street, Pimlico. The bills produced were drawn out in triplicate, each being for 3,000 rupees, by direction of witness. The prisoner did not sign them in the bank. Witness explained how they should be signed and endorsed, and the prisoner took them away for that purpose. He was to sign them himself, and, having got the endorsement of Sir Frederick Slade, to bring them to the bank, when the money would be passed to his credit, and he would be furnished with a cheque-book to enable him to draw. On Saturday, April 25, witness received a letter from the prisoner, dated from St. James's-square, and enclosing a cheque for £30, and also the bills in question drawn on Messrs. Pennington of Calcutta, purporting to be signed by Major Slade and endorsed by Sir Frederick Slade. The letter was brought

by a commissionaire, and witness instructed the cashier, in reply, to send three £10 notes to the prisoner, according to his request.

Sir Frederick Slade, Q.C., was called as a witness. On being shown the three bills in question, he said the signature to the endorsement purporting to be his was not written by him nor by his authority. The name "H. D. Slade," the supposed drawer, was not his brother's handwriting. Witness said he has a brother, Major Slade, who is now serving in India with his regiment, the 1st Dragoon Guards. The prisoner, he added, is not his brother; he never saw him before in his life.

At this point, on the application of the solicitor for the prosecution, Alderman Abbiss adjourned the examination until Saturday, May 2, and the prisoner was removed. The prisoner was again brought up on Saturday, when, after some further evidence had been adduced, he was again remanded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT TINLING, R.N.—This young officer, the intelligence of whose death at Ningpo, from a wound received at the second attack on Shaou-hing, was brought by the last China mail, and published by us on the 27th of April, was the son of the Rev. Edward Tinling, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools. For so young an officer he had very favourably distinguished himself by his services in China, more particularly at the capture of Ningpo, his gallant conduct being honourably mentioned in the official despatches. He was subsequently in command of the gunboat *Flamer*, and was present at the second attack of Fung-wha, when he volunteered and brought up a ladder, which he planted, and mounted the wall held by the Taipings. Some inquiry, it is presumed, will soon be made about our officers aiding the Imperialists beyond the thirty miles' radius. In the present instance it has cost the country the life of one whose past deeds gave every promise of a brave and meritorious career.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—The report of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, which is to be presented at the annual meeting on the 19th inst., has been issued. The net profit for the year is stated to amount to £94,328. 1s. 1d., or, including a small previous balance, £94,269. 9s. 2d. Out of this sum £50,000 has been paid in two half-yearly dividends, making together 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital. A further sum of £40,000 has been added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to £100,000, of which £60,000 is invested in Indian Securities; and the court of directors propose to invest the balance, £40,000, in public securities, as opportunities offer.

ORIENTAL TEA COMPANY.—Another joint-stock association, bearing the title of the Oriental Tea Company, has been added to the list of those undertakings, the object of which is to conduct tea-planting in India. The capital of the company is limited to £250,000, which it is proposed to raise by shares of £20 each. 2,200 of these shares are reserved for part payment of the estates.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The directors state in their report that the opened portion of the railway was increased to 495 miles on the 6th of October, 1862, by the opening for public traffic on that day of the section of 57½ miles from Chalesgaum to Julgaum, on the north-east division of the Deccan line. The average number of miles worked during the half-year was 464. In the half-year the company earned upon the opened railway £205,938, or about £144 per mile. They had, however, to pay out of this sum for carriage traffic at the gaps in the railway system, at the Bhoire and Thull Ghat, and at the Goolbum Ravine, £52,715, or £114 per railway mile, which left £153,223, or £330 per railway mile, as gross receipts. The working expenses of the half-year, exclusive of the £52,715, amounted to £95,030, or 61.99 per cent. of the receipts brought into the revenue account, leaving a balance of £58,263, or £125 per railway mile, carried to the credit of net revenue, in reduction of the Government advances on account of the interest. The number of pas-

sengers conveyed during the half-year was 1,379,081, of which 1,289,689 were of the third and fourth class, 76,378 second-class, and 13,014 first-class passengers. The total receipts for the half-year ending the 31st of December amounted, as stated, to £150,283, or 6s. 4½d. per train mile, against £112,115, or 5s. 10d. per train mile, showing an increase of £41,168, and of 6½d. per train mile, as compared with the corresponding half of 1861. The Bhoire Ghat incline, upon the south-east division of the line, was expected to be completed by the end of March, in which event it was contemplated to open it for goods traffic about the middle of April, but not to run passenger trains over it until after the close of the approaching rainy season, in order to give time for the consolidation of the works. The directors congratulated the proprietors upon the completion of this very heavy and important section of the railway. The Thull Ghat incline, upon the north-east division, was being pushed forward with all the expedition possible. The portion of the line which would be next ready for opening extended 46 miles from Julgaum, the present terminus of the north-east division *via* Bhoasawul to Mulkapoor, in Berar. The opening of this section, which was expected to take place about the end of the month, was chiefly important as bringing the railway within the circle of the important cotton districts of Berar, through which it would ultimately run as far as Nagpore. The capital account showed that £10,436,712 had been received to the 31st of December last, and £9,193,481 expended, leaving a balance of £1,241,231. The interest account with the Government of India showed that the sum of £2,039,565 was paid and payable to the 31st of December last, and that £471,465 was repaid and repayable out of the company's net revenue, leaving £1,568,100 chargeable against half the surplus profits over 5 per cent.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The report of the directors of this company states that the line from Jumalpoore to Dinapore-road, 113½ miles, was opened on the 19th of November last; and between that date and the 22nd of December the distance between Dinapore-road and the river Kurrunnassa, 74 miles, was completed; and by the 1st of January last the Singarron branch, 8½ miles in length, was also opened; so that the total length of new line on the Bengal division of the works opened during the half-year was 196 miles. In the North West Provinces the line from the river Kurrunnassa to Benares, 56½ miles, was opened on the 22nd of December, thus completing a continuous length of the main line from Calcutta to Benares of 539 miles. The company had to work on the 31st of December 609 miles in Bengal, and 279½ miles in the North-West Provinces, making together 888½ miles of railway. A further length from Shekoabad to Allyghur, 84½ miles, was opened on the 1st of March. With the exception of the Barrakur extension and some of the station works, the whole of the Bengal division may be said to be practically finished. The remainder of the works in the North-West Provinces are also in a forward condition. The great bridges over the Tonse and the Jumna at Allahabad are progressing as fast as the difficult nature of the works will permit. The capital account shows that £10,769,834 had been received, and £19,190,969 expended, leaving a balance of £578,865. The interest on capital paid and payable by the Government of India to the 31st of December last amounts to £4,552,638, and the sums repaid from revenue, being net earnings to the same date, amount to £1,122,426, leaving the balance, £3,430,212.

LOSS OF AN EAST INDIANMAN.—The ship *Sarah Palmer*, Captain Reid, which was stated to have been lost on Tuskar Rock, sailed from Calcutta on the 21st of January, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo valued at £120,000, and consisting of 1,770 maunds of saltpetre, 19,553 maunds of rice, 2,926 maunds of seeds, 2,036 bales of jute, 2,147 bales of cotton, a quantity of indigo, and other produce. The *Vesta*, which has arrived in Liverpool, reports that at eight p.m. on Tuesday, April 29, she saw the ill-fated ship on Tuskar Rock. A boat, in charge of the second officer, and contain-

ing eight men and the captain's wife, boarded the *Vesta*, and stated that they did not intend to leave the ship. The latter vessel then proceeded with the captain's wife only. The *Sarah Palmer* went on the rock shortly before the *Vesta* bore in sight. A boat, containing several of the crew, is missing, and there is no probability of any portion of her cargo being saved till the gale moderates. The Liverpool steam-tug *Rattler* was in attendance at the scene of the disaster in order to render assistance. The *City of New York*, which reached Liverpool on April 30, passed the wreck of the *Sarah Palmer* at 8.45 p.m. on the previous day, one mile west of Tuskar, with numerous bales of cotton floating about. The following telegram, received in Liverpool May 1, shows that this vessel had broken up: "Wexford, April 30. A heavy sea is breaking over the iron ship *Sarah Palmer* (bound from Calcutta to Liverpool), ashore about a mile south of the Tuskar Light-house. The vessel will be a total wreck, as she has parted in two amidships, and the cargo is washing out." Another telegram says that the coast in the vicinity of the wreck was strewn with large quantities of the cargo of the ill-fated *Sarah Palmer*.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—The eighth annual report of the Civil Service Commissioners was issued on Saturday, April 25. The nominations notified to them last year show a large increase, the number being 3,649. On the greater number of the occasions for making appointments to clerkships, &c., competition has not been employed. The standard of examinations in non-competitive examinations has necessarily become a low one, inasmuch as the examinations for clerkships of the higher class, such as those in metropolitan offices and in the provincial establishments of the Customs' department, are now competitive. In fact, for a great number of appointments the ability to read and write, and to add a few figures is sufficient, and for others still less is required. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise that in non-competitive examinations the ratio of rejections to certificates is very much smaller than it originally was. The appointments last year in the Civil Service for India announced for competition were 80 in number, and the commissioners have been officially informed that 60 at least will be assigned in July next, if a sufficient number of competent candidates should present themselves. The number of candidates was in 1856 only 56, and gradually rose to 171 in 1861, at which it remained in 1862. Of the candidates of 1862, 24 came from the University of Oxford, 20 from Cambridge, 16 from Scottish Universities, 23 from Trinity College, Dublin, and 8 from the Queen's University in Ireland.

A STRANGE ELOPEMENT.—An Englishman, formerly holding a commission as captain in the English army, having lately returned from India, and lately residing with his wife at Ostend, made the acquaintance of a Belgian gentleman named Jayhere, residing at the same place, and carrying on the business of a shipbuilder, of whom he a short time back ordered a yacht to be built specially for him, and during the interval which was occupied in building the vessel the captain became a daily visitor at the house of the shipbuilder, where he was received on terms of intimacy. M. Jayhere had a daughter, an interesting brunette, sixteen years of age, and of prepossessing appearance, with whom the captain became acquainted in the course of his visits. The yacht being at last finished, it was subjected to the inspection of the captain, who professed to be highly pleased with it. He signified his intention of taking a trip in her to try her qualities, and shortly after he had started Miss Jayhere was found to be absent. Search was immediately made, and inquiries instituted, and it was ascertained that the captain had carried her off. The matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Pellaky, of 14, George-street, Mansion-house, who immediately set about making inquiries, and traced the yacht to Calais, where, having been identified, it was seized by the authorities. The young lady, however, up to the present time has not been traced beyond Calais.

APPOINTMENT.—*India Office, May 4.*—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Robert Monsey, Baron Cranworth, to be one of her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into and examine whether any departure from the assurances held out by Acts of Parliament has taken place by reason of measures lately adopted for the amalgamation of her Majesty's Indian forces with her Majesty's general army, in the room of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 25. Skylark, Bursley, Manila.—27. Ukko, Haoniven, Calcutta; Menicus, Williamson, Nipopo; Clamenden, —, Calcutta; Wm. Fairburn, Allan, Shanghai; Cariboo, —, Manila; Shaftesbury, —, Manila.—28. St. Lawrence, Toynebee, Calcutta; Isles of the South, Harvey, Whampoa; Express, Bell, Palmerston, Seagrave, Shanghai; Zingara, Gould, Foo-chow; Sovereign, Thom, Maulmain.—29. Heroes of Alma, —, Shanghai; Windsor Castle, Pryce, Bombay; Talbot, Spencer, Rangoon; Isabella, Howes, Shannon, Daniel, Calcutta; Indemnity, Jenkins, Ceylon; James Livesay, Broad, Bombay; Aphrodite, Fitzsimons, Calcutta.—30. Conflict, Kelso, Calcutta; Magdalena, —, Manila; Star of India, Morris, Bombay; Reveley, Phinias, Singapore.—May 1. Lloyds, Harris, Maulmain.—2. Belgravia, Robt, Calcutta; Spanker, McLachlan, Singapore.—4. Shaud, Mocrope, Manila; Ethel, Hall, Calcutta; Annot Lyle, Shaw, Bombay; Louisa, Tillman, Ceylon; Fort George, Orr, Calcutta; Preston, —, Foo-chow; Emma, Haeslop, Hong Kong.—5. Barbata, Turcan, Mauritius; Anna Catharina, —, Manila.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, May 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Ellis, Mrs. Gill, Mr. Alexander Grigor, Mr. Mackenzie and friend, Mr. E. Barnham, Lieut. Col. Thompson, Mr. H. P. Le Mcnamer, Capt. Farquhar, Mr. Mitchell. For MADRAS.—Capt. H. E. and Mrs. Dyncley, Mrs. A. D. Parsons and inf., Miss Fitzgerald. For Ceylon.—Miss Tait. For Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Mr. C. A. Roetzschke, Mr. Wyburgh, Governor Amaral and lady, Mr. Dring, Staff surg. Clapp, Mr. Dalziel, Mr. T. Sedgwick, Capt. Smalley, Mr. E. M. Finnis. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. De Wind, Mr. Kelso. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Albert, Dr. Barclay. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. R. C. Stewart.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.) May 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Playne and two children, Mrs. Dnizell and inf., Mr. Galway, Mrs. Plumtree, Capt. Trevor, Mrs. Gill. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. B. C. Thomas, Miss Foster. May 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. H. Baillie, Mr. Wilcox. For MADRAS.—Rev. Dr. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. John Shaw, Mr. G. Wray, Mr. Harding, Mr. T. E. Johnson, Capt. R. C. Stewart, Mrs. G. A. Harris and child. For Hong Kong.—Mr. G. Wallis, Mr. W. Parigot, Mr. F. W. Kitching, Mr. J. Moul, jun., Mr. J. B. Allen, Mr. R. H. Grant. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. K. R. B. Robertson. May 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. J. and Mrs. Woodcock, Capt. and Mrs. Hawthorn.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

FOULERTON, the wife of Capt. Alexander, I.N., of son, at Southernhay, Exeter, April 22.
FRASER, the wife of Lieut.-col. R. W., late Bengal Army, of a son, who survived his birth only a few hours, at 11, Brighton-crescent, Portobello, near Edinburgh, April 25.
MELVILLE, the Hon. Mrs. A. S. Leslie, of a daughter, at Braunston Rectory, Lincolnshire, April 30.

MARRIAGES.

ACWORTH, George B., to Charlotte E., daughter of the late Maj.-gen. Leggett, Madras Army, at the parish church of Bidborough, April 23.
BOWRING, John C., of Larkbeare, South Devon, eldest son of Sir John, to Isabella, younger daughter of Calvert Toulmin, Esq., of Inverness-terrace, Kensington-gardens, at Christ Church, Baywater, April 28.
BROADFOOT, Alexander, to Hannah K., daughter of the late John Richardson, Esq., of the H.E.I. Co.'s C.S., at Brighton, April 29.
HILL, Rev. C. G., of Henbury, Gloucestershire, to Emma J., widow of the late Henry C. Curtis, Esq., and eldest daughter of W. T. Binny, Esq., of 37, Brynston-square, at St. George's, Hanover-square, April 28.
HILTON, Thomas W., late captain in H.M.'s Indian Army, to Anna Maria, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Cronyn, Ologh Gleebe, county Kilkenny, Ireland, at St. Luke's, Cheltenham, April 28.
LAVINE, Octavius B., of H.M.'s Madras C.S., to Marianne E., daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Archibald Irvine, c.n., Bengal Engrs., at Bathampton, April 28.

DEATHS.

BRUCE, Isabel M., infant daughter of Capt. M. R., H.M.'s 23rd Regt., Bombay N.L.I., at Beccles, aged 7 months and 4 days, May 2.
BUDD, Maj.-gen. W. H., late of the Madras Army, at 1, Orange-street, Leicester-square, aged 63, April 30.

ENGLEHART, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-col. Geo. of the Bengal Army, at Bedford, Middlesex, April 26.

GARSTIN, Lieut.-col., late of the Madras Cavalry, at Pisa, Italy, April 19.

HORNIDOR, Wallace, fourth son of Marmaduke, at Barnea, aged 14 years and 10 months, April 30.

MATTLAND, John Gorham, F.R.S., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, and Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, at 51, Rutland-gate, April 27.

MAYNE, Eliza G., eldest daughter of Major Robert Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, at the Vicarage, Midsummer Norton, near Bath, aged 7, April 27.

WAUD, Christopher, of Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, and late of the H.E.I.C.S., at Mead-lodge, Hunsdon, Herts., aged 73, April 30.

India Office,

May 5, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj.-gen. T. F. Fleming, Inf.; Surg.-major C. M. Henderson, Med. Est.; Major W. McNeill, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. B. Lockwood, late 4th Eur. Cav.; Asst. surg. J. Reid, Med. Est.; Lieut. J. C. Miller, Staff Corps; Major J. S. Dunbar, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. Radcliffe, 7th L.C.; Capt. J. W. Sinclair, Staff Corps; Major C. M. Shakespear, Staff Corps; Major T. Peyton, Staff Corps; Capt. W. Ramsay, 10th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Ens. L. F. Heaton, Inf. (Unposted); Capt. C. H. Clay, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. F. Danvers, Staff Corps; Capt. G. Farquharson, 20th N.I.; Maj.-gen. F. T. Farrell, Inf.; Lieut. G. Bannister, 10th N.I.; Lieut. D. C. Bell, 17th N.I.; Lieut. C. W. Hill, 1st L.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. C. W. Miles, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Lieut. R. M. Thomas, 10th N.I., 4 mo.; Asst. surg. J. E. Tuson, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Surg. St. G. Tucker, Med. Est., 4 mo.; Lieut. F. Hibbert, 35th N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. Coningham, 29th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. D. Carey, 2nd L.C., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. E. McCallum, 39th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Stonhouse, 5th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. Donaldson, Med. Est., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—Rev. E. N. Dickenson, Asst. Chapl.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. Briggs, Staff Corps; Surg. H. Baillie, Med. Estab.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. Oliver, Inv. Est.; Asst. surg. H. Day, Med. Est.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-maj. J. Sanderson, Med. Est.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. R. De C. Peele, Med. Est.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.
Romby	1s. 11½d.	2s. 0d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	9 p	2 ½ p			

DENTAL SURGERY, 9, GROSVENOR-STREET.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, AND PALATES, on an INDIA-RUBBER BASE, are secured by Letters Patent, dated December, 1852, whereby the continual outlay of new teeth is avoided, alterations from the absorption of the gums, or any other cause, being easily remedied, and the first outlay no greater than for ordinary kinds. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted as under:—It consists of one continuous piece of Prepared India-rubber. The Artificial Teeth present an uniformly even surface to the action of the tongue, preventing lodgment of food and all secretions, so much complained of in the present system. No gold or any other metal being required, all springs, wires, and fastenings are wholly unnecessary; sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of action is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the prepared india-rubber; and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE INDIAN TEA COMPANY OF CACHAR (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863, whereby the liability of the members is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.
First issue 8,000 shares, or £80,000.
Deposit of 20s. per share to be paid on application, and 30s. on allotment.
No call to exceed £3 10s. per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than three months.
A minimum dividend of 8 per cent. per annum is guaranteed on all paid-up capital for two years from allotment or shares.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Young, Esq., late Chief Secretary, Bombay Government; Director of Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited).
Major Ross, Svdendam-hill, Sydenham.
W. H. Smith, Esq. (W. H. Smith, Barry, and Co.), 180, Leadenhall-street, and Calcutta.
Major F. Dumas, H. M. Madras Engineers, Croydon.
Robert Hesketh, Esq., Southampton.
R. W. Hickman, Esq., Woodlands, near Havant.
J. C. Waugh, Esq., Mickleham, Dorking.
W. T. Makins, Esq., 10, Chepstow-villas, Bayswater.

BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London.

SHARE BROKERS.

Messrs. Heseltine and Powell, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

SOLICITOR.

W. F. Farmer, Esq., 17a, Sise-lane, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).

J. T. Sueli, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

85, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street.

The Equitable Tea Company, established in India in the year 1857, in the district of Cachar, in Eastern Bengal, is one of the most successful of the companies existing in India for the cultivation and manufacture of tea. The province of Cachar (an appendage of the Bengal Presidency) lies immediately to the east of Sylhet, and has direct water communication with Calcutta; and the proposed terminus of the railway at Itacca will bring Cachar within an easy journey of Calcutta. The tea gardens of the Equitable Company consist of 480 acres of land, well filled in with plant yielding tea, of which 320 acres are of four, 80 of two, and 80 of one year's growth—200 acres of land cleared ready for planting; and about 5,700 acres of uncleared land in lay and character equal to any in Cachar.

The above lands are held under grants from Government, subject to the old rules in regard to the sale of waste lands in Bengal, and are duly registered in the superintendent's office of the province, and may be put into fee simple on a Government survey taking place.

The nurseries contain a large quantity of seedlings ready for planting out, and the bungalows, tea factories, offices, and Coolie lines are not surpassed by any other in Cachar, and about £1,500 have been recently spent to make the whole as complete as possible. There are 577 Coolies employed upon the said estates.

The Report of Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson, of Mincing-lane, the brokers of the Equitable Tea Company, to the proprietors, dated 15th March, 1863, in reference to the teas, the produce of the above gardens, for the past year, viz., 1862, is as follows:—

1. These teas rank decidedly above the average of Indian teas.
2. Having from time to time ventured to give you suggestions in respect of manufacture, packing, &c., we have noted gradual improvement, in consequence, until now; the make is almost entirely satisfactory, and the teas arrive invariably in good and high condition. The leaf of some of the medium grades is still a little too "dull black," but this alteration is the only one we can at present suggest.

3. The prices lately obtained (as compared with others) fully bear out the above remarks, and we doubt not the invoice about to be sold at auction, on the 17th inst., will also confirm the fact of these teas being much appreciated by the dealers.

4. All that is now to be wished is that the same care and attention which has lately been paid to the cultivation and manufacture of these teas, may be continued unabated, and there will be no doubt, we think, of their finding a ready market at satisfactory prices.

The teas of the Company sold by Messrs. Thompson and Co., on the 17th instant, and referred to by them in their report, formed a portion of 600 chests, the produce of the season 1862, and consisted of 152 chests, which yielded on an average 27 per chest of 80 lbs. The average price of the season for the Company's teas has been upwards of 28 per chest; and some of the Company's teas of the present season have realised as high as £11 10s. per chest, and the present Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the estates of the Equitable Tea Company, as above described, including all the teas of the present season, estimated to yield about 80,000 lbs., and to be of the value of £8,000, and the tea seed of the value of £1,500, and all the stock and implements on and about the estates. The price for the whole is £60,000, one-half in shares, and the remainder in cash payable by three equal instalments of £10,000 in shares, and £10,000 in cash, at 6, 12, and 18 months from the 1st of April, 1863.

The property comprises the following particulars:—

480 acres of cleared land, filled in with plant as above described.
200 acres of cleared land, ready for planting.
5,700 acres of uncleared land of good lay and character.
The bungalows, tea factories, out-offices, Coolie lines, cattle, and other live stock, and implements.
Nurseries and seedling plants.
The teas of the present season, 1863, estimated to yield 80,000 lbs., or 1,000 chests.
The tea seed of the present season, 1863, estimated at 150 mounds.

The teas of 1864 to be produced from such parts of the estates as are already under cultivation are estimated at 1,250 chests of the value of £10,000, and the tea seed for the same year at £3,000; and the teas of 1865 at 1,500 chests, of the value of £12,000, and the tea seed at £4,000. The 200 acres cleared and ready for planting can be rapidly filled with young tea plants from the nurseries; and the tea-chals, or hills, for hundreds of acres upon the estates, are strung together, and,

with capital at command, a thousand acres of unbroken garden can be easily opened out.

The Directors will not require more than £80,000 for the purpose of carrying out their present plan of operations, and in no event will the reserved shares be issued in less than eighteen months.

The vendors guarantee a minimum dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital for two years from the time of allotment, but the profits from the estates during the present year will, it is fully expected, enable the Directors to declare a dividend of at least 10 per cent. per annum upon the first year's working of the Company, and a progressive increase of dividend up to 20 per cent. per annum may be confidently anticipated within the next six years.

The Company have made an arrangement for Mr. Julius Sandeman, the present superintendent of the estates, to continue in the management for two years from the 1st of April, 1863.

The prominent advantages to be enjoyed by the Company comprise—forward cultivation of the garden, excellent quality attained in manufacture and consequent high price, immediate productiveness, comparative proximity to port of shipment and water navigation within a few yards of tea factories, and compactness of estate, requiring only one responsible superintendent.

A large number of shares having been already applied for, an early day will be named for the allotment of the shares; and upon all applications in respect of which no allotments are made the deposits will be immediately returned.

Prospectuses may be obtained of the sharebrokers, and at the temporary offices of the Company, where every information will be given.

Application for shares must be made on the form annexed to the prospectus; but no application will be considered unless a deposit of £1 for each share applied for shall have been previously made with the bankers of the Company.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic £10
Daily Boarders 20
Daily Pupils 14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each ... 4
Do. do. by a Master, each ... 8
German and Italian, each 8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each 4
Laundress, Four Pounds.

Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.

A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The Rev.

CHARLES J. HUGHES, M.A. (Wrangler, Cambridge, 1852), Rector of Perrivale (population 32), begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED from the Finchley-road to his Residence (built expressly for him), CASTLEBAR-COURT, EALING, W., where he receives both Senior and Junior Pupils to prepare for the Army, Military Colleges, and the Civil Service.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EDUCATION.—

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, resident at Brighton, RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS, between the ages of Twelve and Fifteen, who may be destined for the Military and Naval Professions. With a view to this ultimate object, the entire course of Study, from the outset, is regulated expressly in conformity with the requirements of the Examinations at Addiscombe, Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Portsmouth; and every care is taken to direct special attention to those subjects likely to prove professionally useful in the future career of the Naval or Military officer. The Pupils are examined periodically in Mathematics by Professor J. R. YOUNG, formerly of Balliol College, and Author of "A Course of Mathematics, Pure and Mixed, for the Use of Candidates for the Military and Civil Service Examinations," &c.; and also in Classics and Modern Languages by Scholars of repute. Prospectuses may be had of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

A CLERGYMAN, having the Son of an Officer

of rank in India under his Charge to Educate with his own Children, is desirous of RECEIVING TWO more LITTLE BOYS, between the ages of Six and Nine preferred. Residence near a favourite watering place on the South Coast. Terms moderate.

Address Rev. M. A., care of Mr. J. W. VICKERS, 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MALVERN PROPRIETARY COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR:
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

HEAD MASTER:
THE REV. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

Arrangements have been made for commencing the College Buildings, so that they may be Opened for the Reception of Pupils during the Summer of 1864.

For Prospectus and Shares apply to the Honorary Secretary from whom any further information can be obtained.

L. STUMMES, M.D., Malvern, Hon. Sec.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, will be held within the Banking-house, No. 52, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, City, at One o'clock precisely, on TUESDAY, 19th Current, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Settlement.

By Order of the Directors.

D. T. ROBERTSON, Chief Manager.

London, 1st May, 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.

Commanding Capital, £500,000.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices. Registered in May, 1854.

The following are duty-paid prices:—

Sherries at 21s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 58s. Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 48s., 54s., and upwards.

Champagnes—Epernay, 39s.; Imperial Sillery, 48s. and 54s. E. Cluquet's, 58s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.

Clarets.—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s. Claret.—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards. All other French or German Wines in proportion.

For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

EAST-INDIA WINE COMPANY, 55, Parliament-street, London, S.W.—The following choice WINES delivered CARRIAGE FREE to every railway station in the Kingdom, and to all parts of London and its environs:—

Per Doz.

SHERRY Good 36s.
Superior Pale 42s. and 48s.
Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold, 46s. and 44s.

Very Choice, Pale or Gold 54s.
PORT Fine Crusted 42s., 44s., and 46s.
Superior Old Crusted 48s. and 54s.
Very Fine Beeving ditto 60s.

Ditto ditto, in pints 33s.

CIARET St. Julien, Liriose, Second and Third Growth 35s. to 54s.

Chateau Lafite, Margaux and Latour, First Growth 78s.

MADEIRA East India 63s. to 72s.

West India 42s. to 60s.

Direct 36s. to 54s.

MARSALA Finest quality 30s.

BUCELLAS Superior 36s. to 42s.

VIDONIA Finest 32s.

CHAMPAGNE Fine Sparkling 42s. to 54s.

Finest quality 72s.

Ditto pints 36s.

MOSELE Finest Sparkling 78s.

HOCK Ditto ditto 78s.

OTHER GERMAN AND FRENCH WINES.

Bottles charged 2s., and Hampers or Cases 1s. per dozen, and allowed for if returned.

WINE IN WOOD SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM THE DOCKS, OR FOR EXPORTATION.

Orders and Communications to be addressed to

CHARLES JAY, Manager,

East India Wine Company,

55, Parliament-street, S.W.

The above Wines may be ordered through Messrs GRINDLAY and Co., East India Army Agents, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

GENTLEMEN WITH TENDER FEET.

J. CHAPPELL, 338, Strand, W.C., Boot-maker, and Professor of Fitting, begs to call the attention of such to his method of measuring, by which he guarantees, at the first trial, to produce a fit unprecedented for comfort, yet combined with the most fashionable shape. These gentlemen on whom boot-makers have practised unsuccessfully are particularly solicited by J. C., who will undertake to fit them at once, however difficult. Established 1825. Inventor of the "Pulvinar" or Cushion Boots. Ladies' show rooms first floor.

THE FAMILY BOOT-MAKER.—

BURCHETT, 71, OXFORD-STREET, nearly opposite the Pantheon, London, and 89, HIGH-STREET, NOTTINGHAM. The best assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes in the Kingdom.

EXCELLENCE—ELEGANCE—ECONOMY.

FURNISHED RESIDENCES

AT CLAPHAM.

SEASON 1863.

Rentals from 5 to 15 Guineas per Week.

Parties seeking temporary accommodation in the above locality, can select from a number of ELIGIBLE RESIDENCES.

Gentlemen desirous of Letting during their Summer Excursions, should forward particulars at earliest opportunity to

M. R. JAMES STEVENS,

AGENT,

CLAPHAM-COMMON, S.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 1/2, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS,

Corner of Spring-gardens.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Sold at 20, Hutton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co. (formerly PRICE and GOSNELL) invite attention to the following fashionable articles of PERFUMERY.

Patronised by Royalty.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FSS. BOUQUET—Rondeletia, Verbena, Opera Bouquets, Wood Violet, Frangipanni, &c. JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s WARDROBE SCENT BAGS. JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE PERFUME. JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE SOAP. JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE POMADE. JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, or Ball-Room Companion, emitting on pressure a jet of delicious and refreshing perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any tooth powder—gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON, or newly-invented HAIR BRUSH, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accomplishes the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.

Manufactory—12, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s BEDSTEDS, in Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. Full size Iron Bedsteads, 6s. 6d.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

The Paragon Couch 31 guineas.

The Prince of Wales Couch 31 guineas.

The Prince's Easy Chair 30s.

The Eu. ene Easy Chair 25s.

The Vienna Easy Chair 35s.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Prices of every article required for completely furnishing a House of any class, post free. This is the largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World.—145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.

for CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Good Stout Brussels, at 2s. 4½d. per yard.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.

Class VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND

78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas; also single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammers, all the recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.

Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. TENNANT, at 149, Strand, W.C.

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES. 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE. TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a basin of water being alone necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.

WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON AND SON,

Merchants and Drysalers,

10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BUSH-LANE, LONDON.

N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.

Retail of Chemists.

Published on the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th of each month.

THE HOME NEWS.

PRICE 6d.,

A JOURNAL SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO INDIAN TOPICS AND THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

The HOME NEWS contains a Summary of the Principal Events of the Week—Parliamentary Intelligence, with Full Reports of all Indian Debates—East-India House Reports—Foreign Intelligence—Opinions of the Press—Literature—Law and Police Courts—Political, Clerical, and Miscellaneous News—Arrivals and Departures of Ships from and to the East—List of Passengers Outwards and Homage—Army and Navy Promotions and Changes—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Commercial, &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year 21 4s. 0d.

Postage on 48 Numbers 0 4 0

HOME NEWS OFFICES, 55, Parliament-street; and

124, Bishopsgate-street.

Subscribers to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Agency, 24s. per annum in England, are entitled to receive the HOME NEWS free of cost, except for postage, in addition to the use of their Reading Rooms, &c.

Just published, in 1 vol., post 8vo., price 6s., cloth,

THE HOUSE OF SCINDEA: a Sketch.

By JOHN HOPK, late Superintendent Surgeon of Scindea's Contingent, and Surgeon to the Court of Gwalior.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, and Co., 14, Ludgate-hill.

Now ready, Second Edition, price One Shilling,

LETTER to the Most Noble the Marquis of CLANRICARDE on the SALE of WASTE LANDS and LAW of CONTRACT for INDIA. By JOHN O'BRIEN SAUNDERS, Correspondent and late Editor of the Calcutta Englishman Newspaper.

WILLIAM RIDGWAY, 109, Piccadilly, and all Booksellers.

LETTERS ON INDIA FROM A COM PETITION WALLAH.

No. I.—SINKINS'S INTRODUCTORY LETTER BROUGHT ON TO SINKINS, with a Poetical Postscript, appears in "MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE" for MAY, 1863, and will be continued occasionally.

Price One Shilling, and may be had of all Booksellers and Libraries at home and abroad.

MACMILLAN and Co., London and Cambridge.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

THE COURT CIRCULAR—the Leading Fashionable Journal—is published, price Fivepence, every Saturday Morning, by JOSEPH BAUTON, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE COURT CIRCULAR contains the Full and most Authentic Particulars respecting all Court News and the latest movements in the beau monde.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, though a Class Paper, varies its contents with Politics, Literature, Public Amusements, Tales, Essays, and Reviews of Books.

Books for Review to be sent early in the week.

Digitized by Google

VIRTUE BROTHERS & CO.,

1, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row.

NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS.**HISTORY OF ENGLAND DURING THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD.** By JOHN GEORGE PHILLIMORE. *[In preparation.]***SHAKESPEARE'S HOME at NEW PLACE,** Stratford-upon-Avon. A History of New Place, from its Original Erection by Sir Hugh Clopton, 1490, to its Destruction in 1759, together with an Account of the "Great Garden," accompanied with Illustrations, Copies of Fines, Indentures, &c. Pedigrees of the Shakespeare and Clopton Families, a Ground Plan of the Estates at New Place, and Plans of Excavations lately made. By Rev. J. C. M. BELLEW.**PATIE DURANT; a Tale of 1662.** By CYCILA, Author of "Aunt Dorothy's Will," "Passing Clouds," &c.**NAOMI; or, the Last Days of Jerusalem.** By Mrs. J. B. WEBB. New Edition, with Designs by Gilbert, and View and Plan of Jerusalem.**THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID;** or, Three Years in the Holy City. Edited by the Rev. Professor J. H. INGRAHAM, Rector of St. John's Church, Mobile. Illustrated with Engravings.**WALKS ABOUT JERUSALEM** and its ENVIRONS. Illustrated by 24 Engravings on Steel, two Maps, and many superior Woodcuts.

19th edition, 800 pp. 8vo., cloth, strongly bound, 21s.; or in calf, 26s.

TABLES of SIMPLE INTEREST for every Day in the Year, at 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 per cent. per annum, from £1 to £100, &c. By JAMES LAURIE. "In the great requisites of simplicity of arrangement and comprehensiveness, we have none better adapted for general use."—*McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary.*Third Edition, 8vo., cloth, 7s., **HIGH RATE TABLES,** at 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 9½ per cent. per annum, from 1 day to 100 days. By JAMES LAURIE.**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.** The Prize Medal was awarded to Messrs. VIRTUE "for the publication of **WEALE'S Series.**"—See Jurors' Reports, Class 29.**WEALE'S RUDIMENTARY SERIES.** In 1 vol., limp cloth, price 5s. 6d., **A MANUAL of the MOLLUSCA; or, a Rudimentary Treatise on Recent and Fossil Shells.** By S. P. WOODWARD, Associate of the Linnean Society, &c. Illustrated by A. N. Waterhouse and J. W. Lowry. Forming Vols. LXXII. to LXXV.* of Weale's Rudimentary Series.Fifth edition, in 12mo, limp cloth, pp. 170, price 1s., **A TREATISE ON MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.** By J. F. HEATHER, M.A., of the Royal Academy, Woolwich, being Vol. XXXII. of Weale's Rudimentary Series.**WEALE'S EDUCATIONAL SERIES.** 12mo, cloth limp, 3s. 6d., cloth boards, 4s. 6d., half morocco 5s. **DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**—A new Dictionary of the English Tongue, as spoken and written; above 100,000 words, or 50,000 more than in any existing work, by the same, 3 vols. in 1. By HYDE CLARKE, D.C.L.Second edition, in 1 vol. 12mo, limp cloth, pp. 600, **OUTLINES of the HISTORY of ENGLAND;** a Text-book for the use of Colleges and the Higher Classes in Schools. By W. DOUGLAS HAMILTON, of H.M.'s State Paper-office. Being Vols. I. to IV. of Weale's Educational Series.Second edition, in 1 vol. 12mo., limp cloth, price 2s. 6d., **OUTLINES of the HISTORY of GREECE.** By W. D. HAMILTON and E. LEVIAN, M.A., Forming Vols. V. and VI. of Weale's Educational Series.In 1 vol. 12mo., limp cloth, price 2s. 6d., **OUTLINES of the HISTORY of ROME.** By EDWARD LEVIAN, M.A. Forming Vols. VII. and VIII. of Weale's Educational Series.**WEALE'S CLASSICAL SERIES.** **ARISTOPHANES: A New Edition.** Edited by C. B. D. TOWNSEND, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.12mo. boards, price 2s., **CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES on the GALLIC WAR;** with Grammatical and Explanatory Notes in English, and a Geographical Index.12mo. boards, price 1s., **A NEW LATIN DELECTUS,** Extracts from Classical Authors, with Vocabularies and Explanatory Notes.

VIRTUE BROTHERS, & CO., 1, AMEN CORNER.

In 8vo, cloth lettered, price 10s. 6d.,

THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA;

AND, THE MANNERS OF THE DESERT.

By E. DAUMAS, General of Division Commanding at Bordeaux.

With Commentaries by the EMIR ABD-EL-KADER. Translated from the French by JAMES HUTTON. (The only authorised translation.)

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Two Volumes, Octavo, with a Portrait of LADY MORGAN, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also a Portrait of SIR CHARLES MORGAN. Price £1. 10s.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, DIARIES, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY MORGAN'S CORRESPONDENCE INCLUDES, AMONG MANY OTHERS, LETTERS FROM

King Jerome,
Madame Patterson Bonaparte,
The Duke of Devonshire,
Duchess of Devonshire,
Duke of Leinster,
Marquis Wellesley,
Marquis of Anglesey,
Marquis of Abercorn,
The Earl of Aberdeen,
The Earl of Carlisle,Lord Melbourne,
Lady Caroline Lamb,
Lord Cloncurry,
Lady Stanley,
Lord Darnley,
The Countess of Cork and Orrery,
Lady Leitrim,
Lord Duncannon,
Lord Macaulay,
Lord Erskine,
Joseph Hume,
Daniel O'Connell,Sherril,
E. Jenner,
Lafayette,
Byron,
Countess Guiccioli,
Moore,
Douglas Jerrold,
Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,
Thomas Campbell,
Mrs. Hemans,
Rev. Sidney Smith.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO.,**BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS**

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY CHANDELIERS,

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Porcelain, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.**OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,****WALL LIGHTS, & LUSTRES, FOR GAS & CANDLES, TABLE GLASS, &c.**

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £2.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.**BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.**

Established 1807.

CHRISTIAN AND RATHBONE,**EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS,**

11, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS and OUTFITS for Ladies, Officers, Cadets, and Civilians, of the best quality, at the lowest prices for cash. Estimates will be forwarded on application, showing the entire cost of OUTFIT and PASSAGE via the CAPE, or OVERLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1792. 11, WIGMORE-STREET.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

AT

DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.

DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.

DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.

DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.

DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.

DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's and other patent improvements.

DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.

DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.

DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three light glass from 63s.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.

DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.

DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.

DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.

DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns, French and English.

DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.

DEANE'S—Tannery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong, and serviceable.

DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.

DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manufactured on their own premises, and of the very best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE AND CO. (Opening to the Monument), **LONDON-BRIDGE.**

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 35, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent. Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 35, Parliament-street, S.W. Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AND GENERAL STEAM AGENCY, AND GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, and MERCHANDISE forwarded, and **PASSAGES** engaged to all parts of the world. Baggage collected and shipped. Insurances effected, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, and ADEN—Overland, 4th and 20th of every month. **BOMBAY and ADEN**—Overland, 12th and 27th. **CHINA, SINGAPORE, and EASTERN SEAS**—Overland, 4th and 20th.

AUSTRALIA and MAURITIUS—Overland, 20th. **INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA**—Via Cape of Good Hope, per Clipper Ships, weekly.

Prospectuses, with through rate to 500 places, free on application.

G. W. WHEATLEY and Co. (late Waghorn), 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; CHAPLIN'S, Regent-circus, W., and 23, Regent-street, S.W.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Port de Galé (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORN, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 33, Regent's-circus, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belonging to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).

The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steamship LADY JOCELYN, 2,242 tons, 300-horse power, ROBERT W. KER, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 18th of JUNE, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 20th of JUNE, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent ship, built expressly for the Indian trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess.

The average passage of this Company's steamers last season was seventy days to Madras; the *Calcutta* having performed the voyage in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.

The line will be continued on the 20th of each succeeding month, with the strictest punctuality, by one of the Company's magnificent fleet of auxiliary screw steamships.

For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Brokers, ALFRED BREIT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary. East India and London Shipping Company (Limited), 9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS to or from INDIA.—The ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited) undertakes to CONVEY PARCELS between ENGLAND and the principal places in the INTERIOR of INDIA. The Company's vessels ply on the Ganges, between Calcutta and Allahabad; and on the Indus and Sutlej, between Kurrahee, Multan, and Ferozepore; taking goods also for the Upper Indus, in correspondence with the new line of the Punjab Government. The Company carries at through rates, by road and railway, as well as by river.—For tariff of charges apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Office, 9, Billiter-street London.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The greatest and most useful invention of the day, AQUA AMARELLA.—Messrs JOHN GOSNELL and Co., Three King-court, Lombard-street, Perfumers to her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Aqua Amarella has none of the properties of dye; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. Price one guinea per bottle.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CHURCH and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CORALIUM SILEX, an entirely new substance for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which will neither discolour nor decay, remaining firm in the mouth, from one to a complete set, without springs, wires, or any visible attachment. It gives the greatest support to all loose or tender teeth, and answers most perfectly the purposes of mastication and articulation. No painful operation required. Prepared only by Mr. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.H. the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Gloucester, the late Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France, &c. At home from eleven till four. No connection with any person in the same profession.—No. 64, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Messrs. LEVIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, &c., specially commended at the International Exhibition—Class XVII., No. 3,556. Single Teeth, from 5s.; Sets, from Five Guineas.—For the successful result and efficacy of their system, vide "Lancet."

CORYZINE.—This invaluable, non-sternutative POWDER, employed like Snuff, affords instantaneous relief in incipient cases of cold, Influenza or Coryza, the sense of suffocation with excessive secretion supervening, being in both cases effectually removed. To those subject to this distressing complaint it is confidently recommended as a sure remedy.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; post free, 1s. 3d. and 3s. 1d. in stamps, by MARSHALL and MELLIN, English and Foreign Chemists, 18, Tichborne-street, opposite the County Fire Office, Regent-street.

EVERY MAN WHO IS "WIDE-AWAKE"

will instantly make use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, when he finds that he ought to do something to improve the state of his health. Persons who are suffering from headache or indigestion, arising from constitutional inaction, bilious derangement, or over indulgence at the table, are particularly recommended to try Parr's Pills. They have never been known to fail in affording immediate relief. May be obtained of any medicine vendor, in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d.; and in family packets, 11s. each.

"INDIAN BAEL" for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, &c.

Imported by J. G. GOULD, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 194, Oxford-street, corner of Orchard-street, Piccadilly-square, W.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

MR. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 8d.

An Umbilical Truss—12s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.—&c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Morlan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.

23, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER

is unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities. In bottles, 3s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. each. Curry and Mulligatawny Paste, in jars, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. each. Royal Combination Pickle in Bottles 2s. each.

LIST OF CONDIMENTS, &c., Prepared by PAYNE, and Co., at the Belatze Bungalow, Calcutta.

Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
Pindaree Chutnee 1s. 6d. & 3s.	Tamarind Fish ... 2s. 6d. & 5s.	
Bengal Club ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Balachow ... 1s. 6d.	
Green Mango ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Genuine Cayenne 1s. and 2s.	
Cashmere ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Nepaul Pepper ... 1s.	
Lucknow (sweet) ... 1s. 6d.	Guava Jelly ... 2s. 6d. 5s.	
Curry Sauce ... 1s. 6d.	Preserved Mangos 2s. 2s. 6d.	
Tap ... 1s. 6d.	Do. Jamaica	
Pickled Limes ... 1s. 6d.	Ginger ... from 3s. 6d.	
Pickled Mangoes 2s. 6d. & 5s.	Do. Chinese	
Essence of Chillies 1s. 9d.	Ginger ... Jar 5s. and 10s.	

Genuine Arrowroot, 1 lb. tins, 2s.; 7 lb. tins, 10s. 6d. each.

PAYNE and Co., Foreign Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, and Importers of Indian Delicacies, 338, Regent-street, and 40, Mortimer-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic.

Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger and Camomile.

GINGER has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine, and, combined with camomile, it is the most efficient stomachic tonic known, for while the ginger relieves the stomach from distension and flatulency, arising from impaired digestion, the camomile strengthens the coats of the stomach, and by that means gives it a healthy and invigorating tone. So highly concentrated is this preparation, it is unimpaired by age or climate, and well adapted for exportation. In Gout, Spasms, Dysentery, Cholera, or those complaints incidental to tropical climates, it is invaluable, 2s. in numerous cases a dose or two has checked and frequently cured most alarming attacks. No family should be without it. Sold in half-pints, quarter-pints, and one-eighth pints.

Agreeable Seidlitz Powder, in one bottle, protected by a case, with measure and spoon included. The advantage of this preparation is the perfect combination of the solid ingredients of the Seidlitz Spring in one compound powder.

It is very cooling and refreshing, well adapted for exportation, or travellers by land or sea.

Aromatic Tincture of Quinine.—For the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria.

No person exposed to the influence or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria.—Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

PRITCHARD'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS.

This peculiar preparation of Dandelion acts particularly on the liver, thus avoiding the use of mercurials, and will be found invaluable to parties suffering from a sluggish state of that organ, or who have resided in India or other hot climates; whilst the well known stomachic efficacy of camomile, rhubarb, and ginger, renders these pills the most happy combination possible; and as many are at a loss for a safe remedy they will find this medicine a great convenience, which may be resorted to by all persons at any age, under any circumstances, and without the least inconvenience.

Prepared by W. Pritchard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London, in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNE-SIA

has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its Astringent qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

It is prepared (in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength) by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

NO MORE ERUPTIONS on the SKIN.

MOLLARD'S PERFUMED TOILET SULPHUR SOAP and CREAM, entirely free from any unpleasant smell, and are sovereign remedies against fever, local or chronic cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, pains in the joints, &c. The Cream possesses all the properties of the renowned Haréque Waters for baths. Recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prospectus and testimonials sent on application.

Sold wholesale and retail by F. Newberry and Sons, 45, St. Paul's-churchyard; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; G. Jozan, 49, Haymarket; T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard; P. A. Gerard, 390, Strand; Bambridge and Pound, 60, Lenthall-lane, and at the Central Depot, 2, Rupert-street, Coventry-street, W.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—EVER USEFUL.

This fine purifying medicine has called forth the wonder and gratitude of thousands of invalids, who felt disease and debility pitilessly creeping upon them, till a course of these Pills checked their downward progress, and restored purity of blood, regularity of function, and vivacity of spirits. At the change of seasons in hot climates or insalubrious situations, Holloway's Pills will be found the best means of staying off or curing the maladies then or there prevailing. They repel impurities and accumulations, improve digestion, and fundamentally strengthen the system. No emigrant should depart for a future home without a provision of these Pills, with which they can correct the first faulty symptom before the constitution becomes permanently injured.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN COTTON COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1862," whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

Capital £500,000, in 100,000 Shares of £5 each.
First issue, 20,000 Shares.

Five Shillings per Share to be paid on Application, and 15s. per Share on Allotment. The holders of such first Shares to have the preference, pro rata, in all future issues. No call to exceed 20s. per Share, nor to be made except at intervals of three months, without the consent of a majority of the Shareholders present at a General Meeting. 25 per cent. of capital not to be called up, but to remain as a reserve fund for eventual exigencies. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all capital paid in anticipation of calls, and shareholders may anticipate calls by prepaying to not more than 75 per cent. on the shares they subscribe for. Arrangements will be made for the payment of dividends and the transfer of Shares in India as well as in England. The deposit will be returned in full on all Shares not allotted.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Cooke, Esq. (Henry Cooke and Co., Cotton Spinners), Manchester.
W. H. Hornby, Esq., M.P., Cotton Spinner, Manchester and Blackburn, No. 3, Spring-gardens, London, and Shrenbridge-hall, Nantwich.
Robert Hopwood Hutchinson, Esq., Mayor of Blackburn, Cotton Spinner, Manchester and Blackburn.
Colonel R. Raynsford Jackson (Jackson and Brother, Cotton Spinners), Blackburn.
John William Maclure, Esq., Manchester.
Major F. Mason, Madras Service, retired, Willesden-house, Middlesex.
Robert McLure, Esq., Mayor of Stockport, Cotton Spinner, Stockport and Manchester.
James Pearce Peachey, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and 3, Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, N.W.
B. J. Tetley, Esq. (Bowman, Tetley, and Co., Merchants), Liverpool.
John Wood, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Glossop and Manchester.

(With power to add.)

GENERAL MANAGER.

H. B. Richardson, Esq., C.E.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

John William Maclure, Esq.

AUDITORS.

To be elected by the Shareholders at the first Annual Meeting.

BANKERS.

In London, the Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, E.C.; in Liverpool, Union Bank of Liverpool; in Manchester, the Manchester and County Bank (Limited), Manchester, Blackburn, Preston, and Bacup; in India, the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited), Bombay, 27, Cannon-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Peachey, 17, Salisbury-square, London, E.C.
Messrs. Earle, Sons, Hoppes, and Orford, Manchester.

BROKERS.

London—Samuel Brown, Esq., 48, Threadneedle-street.
Liverpool—Messrs. Horsfall and Addison, Dale-street.
Manchester—Thomas Warner, Esq., Cross-street.

LONDON OFFICE.

26, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

MANCHESTER OFFICE.

2, Bond-street, Manchester.

This Company is formed, 1st—For promoting the growth of superior qualities of Cotton, from New Orleans, Egyptian, and other acclimated seed, in Khandesh and similar eligible localities in India, where the great depth of rich, light, alluvial soil renders it peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of Cotton, and from which lines of railway now open up direct communication with Bombay. 2nd—For purchasing Cotton direct from the ryots by an arrangement which gives the security of a law of contract, guarantees the payment of the Government tax, provides the ryot with means for the cultivation of his land, and while freeing him from the extortionate exactions of the numerous class of middlemen, at the same time thoroughly secures the crop to the Company. 3rd—For erecting store-houses and factories, providing the ryots with seed of approved quality, establishing gins, churks, hydraulic presses, and the most approved machinery for cleaning Cotton expeditiously. With steam power in the interior of the country, in proximity to a railway, the expense of half-pressing and temporarily baling will be saved, and a good clean cotton forwarded without the risk of adulteration. The establishment of telegraphic communication will enable the Company to store Cotton when baled at the factory, until favourable opportunities for shipment are telegraphed from Bombay. Besides these advantages, the Company will effect a very large saving of the many intermediate charges between the grower and the English market.

There is no other country in the world that can with justice be said to offer such unquestionable advantages for the cultivation of Cotton as the western and central provinces of India. They contain most fertile land—possessing the qualities peculiarly adapted to the growth of the Cotton Plant, and afford tree, cheap, and abundant labour.

Press Companies in Bombay pay 15 per cent. per annum dividends on their Shares, besides having twice increased them by way of bonus.

The advantages of this undertaking are—

1. That from India, Cotton equaling New Orleans mid-lands, may be obtained to any amount.

2. That by purchasing direct from the Ryots, large profits may be obtained by the saving of all the intermediate charges of middlemen.

3. By cleaning, pressing, and baling in the interior of the country, the cost of temporary or half-pressing and baling is saved.

4. Profits on machinery for cleaning, baling, &c., as shown by extract in Prospectus.

5. By sending clean (instead of dirty and adulterated) Cotton to England there will be a saving of at least 30 per cent. in freight, &c., besides the additional profit on the Cotton.

This Company is the only one of a large number presented to the leading manufacturers which has met with their entire approval, and which, under any circumstances, they believe will return a large remunerative profit. The shares have been largely applied for in Manchester and the other cotton districts, where manufacturers of high position have promised

their co-operation and support; the remainder of the Shares will be allotted pro rata to the applicants.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be obtained at the several Offices of the Company, and of the Managers, Bankers, and Brokers.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,250,760.

Fully subscribed by upwards of 700 Shareholders, whose individual responsibility is unlimited.)
Invested Funds, over £600,000.

HEAD OFFICES.

Aberdeen 8, King-street.
Dundee 14, St. Andrew-place.
Edinburgh 30, St. Andrew-square.
Glasgow 19, St. Vincent-place.
London 1, Moorgate-street.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—WILLIAM MILLER, Esq., M.P. (James Miller and Sons, Leith; and William Miller and Co., St. Petersburg).
George G. Anderson, Esq. (G. and A. Anderson).
Charles Bell, Esq. (Thomson, Bonar, and Co.).
Thomas Newman Farquhar, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. (Kay, Finlay, and Co.).
Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bart.
William Munro Ross, Esq.

SECRETARY—A. P. Fletcher.

VIC-SECRETARY—Edward Fuchs.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company now stands, in point of revenue, seventh on the list of fire offices in the United Kingdom.

Insurances granted against fire at home, in the colonies, and most foreign countries.

FOREIGN RISKS.—The Directors, having devoted great attention to this branch of insurance, are enabled to offer unusual advantages as regards rates of premium and conditions, and a discount is allowed to merchants and others effecting their own and correspondents' insurances.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

(REDUCED RATES FOR THE EAST INDIES AND CHINA.)

The Directors have recently adopted a new system of Rates for the East Indies and China, by which the insured, instead of being subjected to a heavy extra premium during the years of his residence within the Tropics, has the option of throwing the same over the whole currency of his insurance, by paying an unchanging rate, which it will be seen is very little higher than that charged for residence in Europe.

The following are specimens of the new Rates for civilians:

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.

ANNUAL PREMIUM (INCLUDING EXTRA) FOR THE

INSURANCE OF £100.

(Payable during the entire currency of the Policy.)

Without		With		Without		With	
Profits.	Age.	Profits.	Age.	Profits.	Age.	Profits.	Age.
18 ... 2 3 3	...	2 8 9	...	33 ... 3 2 0	...	3 9 11	...
31 ... 2 5 11	...	2 11 11	...	36 ... 3 7 9	...	3 16 6	...
24 ... 2 9 3	...	2 15 6	...	39 ... 3 14 5	...	4 3 11	...
27 ... 3 13 11	...	2 19 9	...	42 ... 4 1 11	...	4 12 5	...
30 ... 2 17 2	...	3 4 6	...	45 ... 4 10 3	...	5 1 10	...

No extra charge for voyages.

Prospectuses and full tables of rates will be furnished on application.

AGENCIES.—The Directors are prepared to receive applications for agencies from persons in a position to introduce fire or life business.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 11, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.

DIRECTORS.

Sir MINTO FARQUHAR, Bart., M.P., Chairman.
CHARLES WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Henry Hulce Berens, Esq.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.
Chas. F. Devan, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bt.
James Goodson, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.
John G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
John Labouchere, Esq.
G. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
Abraham John Roberts, Esq.
James Tulloch, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Lewis Lloyd, Esq., Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq.
Cornelius Paine, jun., Esq., Noel Whiting, Esq.
Thos. Tallmarch, Esq., Sec., Samuel Brown, Esq., Actuary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the Provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to new Insurers Eighty per Cent of the Profits at Quinquennial Divisions, or a Low Rate of Premium without Participation of Profits.

Since the establishment of the Company in 1821, the Amount of Profits allotted to the Assured has exceeded in Cash value £660,000, which represents equivalent Reversionary Bonuses of £1,038,000.

After the Division of Profits at Christmas, 1859, the Life Assurances in force, with existing Bonuses thereon, amounted to upwards of £4,730,000, the Income from the Life Branch £207,000 per annum, and the Life Assurance Fund, independent of the Capital, exceeded £1,613,000.

LOCAL MILITIA and VOLUNTEER CORPS.—No Extra Premium is required for service therein.

LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their value, if such value be not less than £50.

ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received and registered.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Company, and no charge for Policy Stamp.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are effected upon every description of property at Moderate Rates.

Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCES.

ALBERT MEDICAL and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

Head Office—7, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

This Company's extensive and completely organised system of branches in the East Indies, conducted by professional secretaries, enables it to offer facilities to Indian insurers not afforded by any other institution.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated Assets exceed... £700,000
The Subscribed Capital ... 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds 250,000
The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £25,000 per annum.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds ... £70,000
The Claims paid on Indian Assurances exceed... 530,000
The New Business in India is progressing at the rate of upwards of £16,000 per annum.

INDIAN MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.

COMMITTEE.

Lieut.-col. J. Croudace. G. G. Kirby, Esq.
D. M. Gordon, Esq. P. M. Tait, Esq.

DIRECTOR OF INDIAN BUSINESS.

P. M. Tait, Esq., late of Calcutta.

MANAGEMENT IN INDIA.

Calcutta—W. F. Fergusson, Esq., Manager.
W. B. Waile, Esq., Acting Manager.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co., Secretaries to Branch Board.

Madras—Messrs. Line and Co., Agents.
C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Branch Board.

Bombay—Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., Agents.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., Secretary to Branch Board.

Ceylon—Messrs. Geo. Wall and Co., Agents.
James Swan, Esq., Secretary to Branch Board.

With about Fifty Agencies at Up-country Stations in India.

The Company transacts the business of the Agra and United Service, Simla, and other Indian Banks. Rates of premium for India, with forms for proposal, may be obtained from the Secretary, at the Chief Office in Pall-mall, or at any of the branches or agencies in this country or in India.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS.

To secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals must be lodged at the London Office, 81, Lombard-street, or with one of the Agents, on or before 25th May next.

TWO YEARS' BONUS will be allocated at the Division of Profits in 1864 to Policies opened before the close of the Books for the Present Year.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £130,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C.,
and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.

DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.

GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the

PUNKAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 2s. 6d. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

H. & J. GARDNER,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS

(Four Doors from Trafalgar-square).

ESTABLISHED 1752.

LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES FRANK ALLEN, 13, Waterloo place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.
—May 6, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 581.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	401
BENGAL:—	
Rundell & Co. the Secretary of State for India	402
The Bengal Council	403
The late Sir James Outram and his Minute on the Army Amalgamation	403
Miscellaneous	404
Shipping and Commercial	407
MADRAS:—	
The Mysore Rajah	407
Miscellaneous	408
Shipping and Commercial	408
BOMBAY:—	
Rascality Rampant—The Scoundrel of Jinjira	408
Miscellaneous	409
CYLON	409
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	410
DOMESTIC	416
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Sale of Waste Lands and Redemption of the Land-tax in India	417
Japan	417
Calcutta Theatre Company	417
Removal of a British Agent at Muscat	417
Hackney Coach Regulations in India	417
Tea and Cotton Cultivation in India	418
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT	419
ROME:—	
Madras Railway Company	419
Miscellaneous	419
Shipping and Domestic	420
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	421
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	421

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta papers received by the present Mail furnish us with few materials for a Summary. This is a good sign for the public interests, though it is inconvenient for editors, when there is no story to tell. No news is good news, for it at least indicates public quietude and order.

The Viceroy and the Commander-in-chief are supposed to have reached Simla.

The frontier disturbances are subsiding fast. There is no intelligence of importance from Central India.

We are glad to find that the annual report of the Sudder Board of Revenue for the year 1861-62 is decidedly satisfactory. The sum of thirteen lakhs of rupees of "outstanding balances" was collected, as against ten lakhs in 1860-61. The chief source of increase was in the Meerut and Rohilkund divisions, on account of arrears suspended during the year of famine. The aggregate outstanding arrears have been reduced from sixty-three to fifty-six and a half lakhs. The Bareilly division remains still the heaviest in arrears, but the district officers are using every means to reduce the amount. The entire income derived from land for the year amounted to Rs. 4,01,41,43. The increase over the previous year in the number of cases instituted under Act X. of 1859 was 4,933.

The reduction of the establishment of Dragoon regiments in the Bengal Presidency has been resolved on, and the General Order appears in its place in our Official Gazette (Bengal).

We have frequently adverted to the increase in the European population of Calcutta, and the great rise of house-rent. European residents of limited income now find in the increased cost of living a very serious drawback from the advantages, real or supposed, of an Indian locality. But it is an ill wind that blows no one any good, and the increase of the European population and the rise of house-rent and servants' wages have contributed to advance the interest of hotels and lodging-houses. Many who once kept up expensive establishments of their own are now glad to sell off all their furniture, give up housekeeping and a long list of servants, and take a few apartments at an hotel, where they live very comfortably and respectably at less than half the cost of a separate and independent home. They are thus saved a great deal of trouble and expense, and the worry of a daily dispute with their consummation on the subject of "bills of charges," and they can calculate their current monthly expenditure to a rupee. All this, though it may affect the repute or cha-

racter of Calcutta society with respect to its once unbounded hospitality to friends and strangers, and contribute to lessen the number of evening parties, and increase the general dulness, will make the fortunes of hotel-keepers. So great, for instance, has been the success of the Great Eastern Hotel Company of Calcutta, a limited liability company (founded on David Wilson's large and well-known Auckland Hotel), that the shares of £25 each have changed hands at £47, and there appears to be every reason for supposing that they will soon be quoted at even double their original cost.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army notifies that from the 1st of January, 1863, mess allowance at the rate of Rs. 20 per company will be granted to all regiments of British Infantry in India when divided into wings, each wing to keep up a separate mess. The Government of India have ruled that when the services of an interpreter are absolutely necessary with a regiment, and no qualified interpreter is available, an officer who has only passed the staff test may be appointed to act on half the staff salary appertaining to the situation.

Sir Charles Trevelyan still keeps his own secrets to the astonishment of everybody familiar with his character for frank communicativeness. It is now supposed that several millions of the cash balances will be appropriated by him to the paying off debentures shortly falling due. The native community, speculating in Government paper, have run up the Four per Centa. to par.

The Commander-in-Chief is doing his best to encourage the cultivation of soldiers' gardens. Annual prizes are to be awarded to soldiers for the best flowers and vegetables. The occasion of the distribution of prizes is to be regarded as a fete for the regiment.

In the absence of events of more importance, there has been a pretty little quarrel between the two leading papers of Calcutta, the *Englishman* and the *Bengal Hurkaru*, on the subject of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's selection of a trader or tradesman's clerk for a seat in Council. A Mr. Jennings has the honour to be the subject of this angry discussion. Two vacancies in the Bengal Council were created by the retirement of Messrs. Bullen and Moran. One of the seats fell to Mr. Claude Brown, of the firm of Jardine, Skinner, and Co., to whose appointment no one offers an objection. But the *Bengal Hurkaru* condemns the selection of Mr. Jennings, on the ground that Mr. Jennings is only the managing clerk in Osler and Co.'s glass and china shop. The *Hurkaru* is, thereupon, accused by the *Englishman* of a snobbish contempt for trade; but the point of this accusa-

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	April 9	Burmah (Rangoon)	March 28
Madras	" 14	Bombay	April 13
Agra	" 7	Ceylon	" 17
	China (Hong Kong)		April 1.

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 13th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1/2 oz. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 1/2 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 4s. 8d.; under 2 1/2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1/2 oz. 6d.	1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

1/2 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	2 oz. 4s. 0d.	3 oz. 6s. 0d.
1/2 oz. 1s. 3d.	1 oz. 1s. 6d.	2 oz. 3s. 9d.	1 oz. 3s. 0d.

tion is blunted by an extremely well put explanation on the part of the *Hurkaru*, which repudiates indignantly anything like a want of respect for men who, by honesty, and industry, and talent, have raised themselves from obscurity, and have won the praise of having been the architects of their own fortune. The entire question is, whether Mr. Jennings has won or is now holding such a position as justifies his claim to be regarded as a representative man—as entitled to a preference to the distinction conferred on him by the Lieut.-governor over all other traders in Calcutta. The *Englishman* contends that Mr. Jennings is fairly entitled to that distinction. The *Hurkaru* contends that he is not. The former paper states that Mr. Jennings was for three years master of the Trade Association of Calcutta. The *Hurkaru* accuses Mr. Cecil Beadon of a "weak and womanish love of popularity," which led him into the "ludicrous blunder" of attempting to please the tradespeople of Calcutta by nominating to a seat in Council "a troublesome member" of that "intelligent and influential body." "Acting upon this ridiculous misconception," says the *Hurkaru*, "Mr. Beadon invited this individual to become a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, and to-morrow's *Gazette* will announce to the world that an ill-educated clerk in a china shop is one of the councillors of the land, charged with framing laws for thirty-five millions of Bengalees, of whose customs, language, and peculiarities he knows very much less than does a Cheap-side shopman of the true history of Hungary and Poland." Mr. Beadon is a very acute and sagacious man—a more acute and sagacious man is, perhaps, not to be met with in all India. We shall be surprised, indeed, if he has really fallen, as the *Hurkaru* states, into a ridiculous blunder on this occasion. We do not, however, maintain that Mr. Beadon is infallible. No man, says the Latin proverb, is wise at all hours, and we are all made familiar with the

"Fears of the brave and follies of the wise."

There is said to be a good deal of sickness amongst the native population, especially in the form of cholera.

Lord Elgin has offered Mr. Peterson, the barrister, the post of Advocate-General, about to be vacated by Mr. T. Cowie, who intends to return to England. Mr. Peterson has declined the honour, having resolved to retire from his profession, and the post has been conferred on Mr. Graham, Q.C.

On the 11th of April the Bengal Council were to meet again, to discuss the provisions of the Municipal Bill.

The Government of India intends to confer on Jummoo Maharajah a piece of land called the *Talook Byenat*, which runs on his territory, in lieu of the five lakhs of rupees lent by him to the British Government on their day of trial in 1857.

The Indian Government has at last given up the manufacture of salt, resigning the trade to individual speculators.

We learn from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 31st of March that the first train has passed over the Bore Ghat incline of the G. I. P. Railway.

There have been public meetings at Madras, at which addresses were drawn up to be presented to her Majesty the Queen of England and the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the late happy Royal marriage. Sir William and Lady Denison issued cards for a grand ball on the same occasion.

The Military Male Orphan Asylum is to be removed from Madras, and annexed to the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

The Secretary of State for War has fixed the following rates of passage money for officers of the British army, returning to England, under circumstances rendering the Imperial Government liable to the expense of their conveyance. When returning by steamer,

from Bombay, £90; from Madras, £94; from Calcutta, £98. When returning by sailing vessel, from Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, £87.

We have before us the fifteenth report of the directors of the Bombay Baroda and Central Indian Railway, dated 22nd May, 1863. From this report we gather that the mileage of line open and producing traffic during the half-year ending the 31st December last was as follows:—From 1st July to 2nd September, Bulsar to Dolia, 132½ miles; from 3rd September to 31st December, Bulsar to Mehmoodabad, 167½ miles. On the 20th January last the line was opened to Ahmedabad (its present Northern Terminus), a further distance of 17½ miles, thus increasing the total length of railway open for traffic to 185½ miles. The net amount received from the working of the line to the 30th June, 1862, was £28,648. 18s. 4d. (calculated at 1s. 10d. to the rupee), being 41.77 per cent. of the gross receipts, and this sum has been paid over to the Government in India, in reduction of the guaranteed interest.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

BOMBAY, April 28.

The Bore Ghat incline of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has been successfully opened.

A cousin of Nana Sahib, who was recently arrested, has been tried and sentenced to transportation for life.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, April 28.

Grey shirtings and mule twist firm. Cotton dull. Malwa opium, 1,630r. Exchange on London: Six months' first-class credits, 2s. 0½d. Government Securities: Four per Cents., 100; Five per Cents., 108½; Five and a Half per Cents., 118½. Freights quiet.

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Shirtings and mule twist dull. Exchange on London: First-class credits, 2s. 0½d. Government securities: Four per Cents., 101; Five per Cents., 109 to 109½; Five and a Half per Cents., 118½ to 118½.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ALEXANDRIA, May 13.

The *Valetta* and *Carnatic*, with the above mails, left Alexandria at five P.M. yesterday (the 12th).

The former vessel may be expected at Marseilles about the 18th, and the latter at Southampton on the 25th inst.

The *Salsette* brought the mail to Suez, arriving there on the 11th inst. (one day early).

OUTWARD INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL OF 20-27TH APRIL.

The *Mooltan*, with the above mails, left Suez on the 9th inst.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Mal G. Smith, 2nd Scinde Horse, at Clifton, May 5. Lieut. T. Darling, aged 66 years, at Coonoor, 27th March. Capt. E. F. Smallpage, late com. 5th battery 25th brigade R.A., at Agra, April 1.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Malyheim, Mr. J. Melany, Maj. and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. J. Jamieson, Mr. G. Rogers, Col. C. Campbell, Maj. Davis, Mr. W. Venables, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Mr. J. Knott, Mr. Beasley, Mr. and Mrs. T. Cowie and inf.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Poonah, May 22.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Gill, Col. Knatchbull, Miss Anley, Mrs. Piotrowski and inf., Capt. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Hallett and family, Mr. Mason, Col. and Mrs. Le Mesurier, Maj. Heneage, Mr. A. Stokes, Jr. and Mrs. Balfour and family, Dr. Sutherland's two children, Mr. H. T. Barker and family, Mrs. Hallett, Capt. and Mrs. Shaw and family, Capt. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burwell and infant, Mr. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. C. Molu and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Molu.

BENGAL.

RUNDELL v. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

A very important case came before the High Court on the 1st inst., and one that concerns all European residents in this country. This was the cause set down as "*Rundell v. the Secretary of State for India*," but at its very opening the Advocate-general on behalf of the defendant objected to the jurisdiction of the Court in suits, the cause of action in which arose beyond the limits of the city of Calcutta. The point thus raised was argued, *pro* and *con*, on the following day before Sir Mordaunt Wells. The action arose out of an alleged breach of contract by the defendant through his subordinate, or agent, at Darjeeling. The plaintiff, it appeared, had purchased from Government a certain tract of waste land in that district, at a price fixed by Government under the rules promulgated by Lord Canning in conformity with a minute written by Lord Stanley, when her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. His lordship's successor, however, the present Secretary of State, as is too well known, set aside those rules and introduced others, which he directed should have retrospective effect. But in the meantime the plaintiff had taken possession of his grant and spent a considerable sum of money in converting the wilderness into a smiling garden. But possession is, after all, only nine points in the ten, and the tenth was fatal to the plaintiff. The Government, without even going through the ceremony of giving him fair warning, disposed of his land by auction to the highest bidder, and thus summarily set at naught the Resolutions of the late Viceroy in Council. The plaintiff, however, was not of a temper to submit without a struggle to an act that savoured so strongly of despotic caprice, and accordingly appealed to the High Court of Calcutta to redress his wrongs. Such are the simple facts; but the pleadings turned entirely upon a point of law. The Advocate-general in support of his objection to the suit being entertained in this court, argued that the civil jurisdiction of the court was confined by its Charter to the limits of the city of Calcutta. The only original jurisdictions of the late Supreme Court which were continued in the High Court, related to Admiralty and Criminal cases. Certain sections of Reg. III. of 1793 empowered the Mofussil Courts to hear and determine suits against the Government, and therefore the plaintiff must seek his remedy in the Court of the District where the alleged wrong was committed and endured. On the other side, Mr. Bell, the plaintiff's counsel, referred to the Charter of the High Court and pointed out that the Mofussil jurisdiction clauses in Reg. III. of 1793 have been formally repealed, and that consequently no action could lie in a Mofussil Court against the Government. He likewise insisted that by the latter clauses of the Charter the High Court was not deprived of all the original civil jurisdictions of the late Supreme Court, but only of such as are specially mentioned and defined in the Charter. There being no special clause by which its jurisdiction in suits like the present one is barred, the plaintiff had clearly a right to be heard in that court. Mr. Bell then threw out as a suggestion that the Mofussil jurisdiction clauses in the old regulations had been accidentally and erroneously expunged from the Indian Statute Book, though, fortunately for his client, the High Court Charter did not close the door upon him in the Presidency Court.

The question at issue is of the greatest moment to the public. If neither the High Court nor the Mofussil Court has the power to entertain suits against the Government, suitors will have to sue in the Courts of Westminster, which would be tantamount to refusal of justice to men of small means, while it would saddle the wealthy with untold expenses. We shall, therefore, look with much anxiety for the judgment of the Court.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, April 6.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

Two vacancies in the Bengal Council having been created by the departure for Europe of Mr. J. N. Bullen and Mr. W. Moran, the somewhat invidious duty of appointing successors to those gentlemen now devolves upon the Lieut.-Governor. It is very currently stated, indeed, that his honour had already made his choice, and that Mr. C. H. Brown has been offered a seat in his Council. Nothing is more probable, nothing more reasonable, than such a selection. But rumour goes yet further, and mentions as his colleague the name of a very worthy individual who will himself be rather amused at the idea of having such greatness thrust upon him. The report is so utterly ridiculous that we shall refrain from naming the very civil and obliging tradesman with whom the idle talk of the town has taken such an unbecoming liberty. Although a member of the Trades Association, he is not, we believe, engaged in any business on his own account, but is simply the paid clerk or manager of a manufacturing firm at Birmingham. It is obvious that however respectable such a person may be, he is not likely to possess any very peculiar qualifications for taking an active part in the government of thirty millions of human beings, with whose language he is as imperfectly acquainted as with his own, and of whose habits, customs, and requirements he knows nothing whatever. Assuming, moreover, that the time has arrived for associating the Trades Association with the Legislative Council of the Presidency, it is clear that the first offer of the vacant seat would be made *ex officio* to the Master for the current year. Then, in the event of any cause or just impediment interfering with that gentleman's acceptance of the proffered compliment, it may be taken for granted that his Honour would next turn his attention to some one of the well-educated, experienced, and moneyed men who are to be found among the members of the association, whose names will suggest themselves to every one, though we should scarcely be justified in dragging them before the public. Had rumour asserted that the very active and pushing individual in question was about to be appointed vice-chairman of the Municipal Corporation we should not have offered the slightest objection, nor do we know that a better choice could be made for the discharge of difficult and ungracious duties. But we protest against such an insult being offered to the other members of the Council—unless the object is to bring that Council into disrepute—to the native and European inhabitants of the Presidency, and to the Trades' Association itself, as the selection for a seat in Council of the managing clerk in a glass and china warehouse. Mr. Beadon may be a very good and wise magician, but we cannot accept even at his hands such a new lamp as this in exchange for our old one. He has mixed too much honey and too little of the soporific drug in the sop he has cast to the trading community, and has, consequently, created a feeling of disgust where he sought to stay both bark and bite. But, in truth, it is easy to trace in this appointment the Italian statecraft of his new Secretary. Fortunately, the idea was too clever by half, and men will henceforth look with most suspicion upon the Government when seemingly in the act of conferring a boon. But, after all, the rumour must be untrue, or the Council will be discredited for the next two years.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, April 6.

Two members of Council have gone home; both able and trustworthy men; their places must be filled up; and as the Council was not nominated by the present Lieut.-Governor, he may think it necessary to bring new blood into it by introducing men possessing practical good sense and unobtrusive habits—such as Mr. Jennings, the gentleman reported to have been nominated, has proved himself. The records of the Trades' Association, the Municipal Inquiry Commission, and the Committee on the Municipal Bill, will bear out his capacity for the transaction of public business. We cannot believe that the two European non-official gentlemen now in

the Council will object to the gentleman named becoming their colleague. They are themselves men of the people, men who, to their honour and credit be it spoken, have raised themselves to their present position by their industry and perseverance. One, at least, is, as regards ourselves, his own biographer; and of the other, his advance in life has been too recent not to be familiar to the public. There are merchant princes in London and elsewhere who began life behind a shopkeeper's counter. There are manufacturing princes who began life as journeymen spinners; there are shipowning princes who began life as shipwrights; and we could name a dozen men now in Parliament who began life in the humblest occupations, and some who went there as genuine unadulterated tradesmen in their own persons. We could name men in Calcutta whose beginnings were humble enough, but are now among the "moneyed men" respected of the *Hurkaru*, and hold up their heads high enough, having gone far above the respectability of keeping a gig. There are also in Calcutta men whose fathers, from dusting counters and running errands, have become by lucky hits, made in sugar, indigo, and even guano, men of substance and influence, and have sent their sons into the ranks of the civil service, of the army, and commerce. Why, then, we would ask, should men of such antecedents swell and roar with indignation because a tradesman who has always borne a high character and evinces no small measure of ability has been asked to take a seat in the Council? Oh, but he is a tradesman! Yes, a tradesman: one of that class who have founded some of the noblest families in Europe. Ask Burke how many of our peerages have been founded by men who were proud to be considered traders. What was the origin of the Barings, the Rothschilds, of Bates, of Peabody, of Peel, of Stephenson, Cubitt, and a host of other worthies of the present century? How much above tradesmen and shopkeepers, or how much even below that social line of demarcation, were they when they commenced life?—*Englishman*.

The Anglo-Indian Press is, in many respects, what the Americans would call "a very remarkable institution." The other day, in the discharge of our ordinary editorial duties, we offered some remarks on Mr. Beadon's absurd selection of a colleague in his Council. Commenting on this, the *Phoenix* coolly assumes that the article in question was "from outside and not written by the editor himself." Are we to infer, then, that such is the custom of the Calcutta Press, or only of our slightly impertinent contemporary? Be this as it may, we wish to state once for all that so long as the present editor is answerable for the conduct of the *Hurkaru*, no articles whatever will be admitted "from outside." He, and he only, will be responsible for whatever may appear in these columns, whether in praise or dispraise of men or measures. No allusion whatever was intended to the gentleman named by the *Phoenix*, nor would such an idea have ever presented itself to any but a narrow and illiberal mind.—*Hurkaru*.

THE LATE SIR JAMES OUTRAM AND HIS MINUTE ON THE ARMY AMALGAMATION.

The tidings of the death of Sir James Outram have fallen upon the Indian public with all the force of a great calamity. All feel that we have lost—that India has lost—the truest of friends, the favourite hero of whom we loved to boast, and whom we fondly hoped, even against hope, to hail amongst us yet once again before he finally closed his earthly career; and it is known that, even to the last, he himself tenaciously clung in spirit to the land of his early adoption, and yearned to don his harness and to be "up and doing" yet once again before he died. But Heaven has ordained otherwise. The last and greatest of the old company's generals has not long survived the rule beneath whose fostering shade he was reared, and under which he lived to reap so rich a harvest of well-merited honours.

His voice, however, still speaks from the tomb. Wisdom is still to be gleaned from the Minute to the preparation of which he devoted the final efforts of his public life, and which may well be held sacred as his last bequest to his country. In that Minute he clearly forewarned the Home Government of the evil consequences he foresaw, and many of which have already come to pass with such calamitous results to hundreds of meritorious old officers, whose grievances, long borne with almost unexampled patience, have at length forced themselves on the notice of the British Parliament. The members of both Houses would do well to peruse, even at this late day, the remarkable document to which we refer. His vehement utterances on behalf of the army he loved so well failed to avert the blow which doomed it to extinction, but some of the arguments he used are still as applicable as they then were to the cases in point. We therefore venture on a quotation:—

"I have stated that the proposed amalgamation would inflict grievous and unmerited injuries on the six thousand gentlemen who now officer the local army, and a little consideration will prove that I am right. These men entered the service on the implied understanding that they would succeed in order of seniority to regimental 'off-reckonings,' in periods ranging, according to individual good or ill-luck, from thirty to forty-five years of service. Will faith be kept with them in this respect? Can faith be kept with them in this respect under the proposed amalgamation plan? They entered the service on an implied guarantee that they should never be superseded in regimental or line promotion, either by the introduction of the purchase system or by irregular promotion based on the principle of selection. Can faith possibly be kept with them in this respect under the proposed amalgamation plan? All in the service have been allowed, authoritatively, to make arrangements for purchasing out their seniors, and these arrangements, and the retiring funds which have been established in consequence, though not actually sanctioned by the law, cannot justly be interfered with. Relying on this understanding, they have regularly subscribed the funds, the object of which is to accelerate promotion by providing bonuses out of the common purse to officers willing to retire before they have earned their off-reckonings. And they have done so in the confident hope that, when ill-health or other considerations should lead to their own retirement, they would, as a matter of course, receive bonuses equal in amount to those paid to their predecessors. Will the regulations and whole machinery of the line be altered to meet the equitable claims of these men? or will their funds be broken up, and all the prospective advantage for which they have montally made pecuniary sacrifices, be absolutely denied them? If in none of these respects faith can be kept with them, who shall say that they will not be grievously wronged? I am told that where the interests of a mighty empire are at stake individuals must suffer for the general weal. I reply that the proposed change, the adoption of which would occasion such grievous individual wrong, far from being in the interests of the Indian empire, is totally opposed to them. And the object of my minute is earnestly to implore that this assertion be calmly and dispassionately argued before some competent tribunal ere a charge is made, which, I feel assured, will be as injurious to the State as it cannot but be to individuals."

Regimental officers are not the only parties who feel themselves aggrieved. Even many officers of the staff corps consider themselves victims. Having entered it in the expectation of being employed in some suitable way not a few of them have been for the last two years moving about the country doing duty, first with one regiment and then with another, until they have begun to lose all hope of attaining the goal of their modest ambition—and perhaps all the while, too, on half batta! This explains why so few line officers have mustered courage to join the staff corps. Nor must we forget the wrong so long endured in indignant silence by the Indian artillery, now become royal, and as such clearly entitled to all the benefits in the way of promotion appertaining to the Royal system. Yet we find their lists of effective regimental colonels still encumbered with sundry major-generals, who, had common justice been done, would long since have been removed to a separate list, their places in the regiment being filled up by the promotion of juniors. All this shows a deplorable absence of honesty in high places which, in the dealings of a great Government with its officers, cannot be too strongly

commented upon. Lord Ellenborough did well to remind his fellow peers of the Duke of Wellington's saying that "in dealing with soldiers you must be not only just, but make them understand that you are just."—*Friend of India*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LITTLE WAR-DRAMA.—The news from Cherrapoonjee is that the stockades being found unable to withstand the impressive eloquence of our Mountain Train Battery have been condemned by the rebels themselves as untenable; and since these strongholds have belied their character, the Jyntias frankly acknowledge that they have no other card to play. The little war-drama has reached the last scene in which hollow-eyed men and shrivelled women leave the jungles to throw themselves on Government clemency. But nothing, apparently, is being done, nor have we the shadow of a hint that anything is to be done with a view to the re-organisation of the internal administration of these hills. The district has, it is true, been favoured with a new body of police, called the Cossya battalion; but this force, for aught we know to the contrary, is intended to be an additional burden on the starved and plundered peasantry. Already, we are informed, the tax-gatherers are out among the people, this time demanding arrears of revenue. The demand may be just from a legal point of view, for it may be argued that to exempt rebels from the payment of their revenue, because they have been engaged in rebellion, is tantamount to rewarding them from their misdeeds; but if all the circumstances of the present case be taken into account, considerations of equity ought, as it seems to us, to have been suffered to hold the legal claim in abeyance. We do not say to the authorities, "Forego your claim to the revenue due for the last two years," although, considering the extortion to which the poor people submitted for years previously, there would really have been nothing very magnanimous in such an abandonment of dues. But we surely are justified in putting the case to them thus:—You know how these wretches have, for the last two years, been skulking about in the jungles—homeless, fieldless, comfortless, and foodless. If they have acted wrongly, as they certainly have unwisely, they have suffered for their folly. They come back to you penitent, but starving. If, when they had their huts, their fields, and a morsel of wholesome food for themselves and their children, they were unable to pay the extortionate demands of your tax collectors, it is not likely that they can pay up arrears of rent and tax, when hungry and utterly destitute. To greet these unhappy people on their return from the jungles, to which our misgovernment drove them, with a bill for rent and taxes due for two years, is not conciliatory, but tyrannical. It looks as though the authorities desired to avenge themselves on the unlucky Jyntias for the anxiety and trouble they had cost them. Why, then, does not the Government look at the matter from a fair, liberal, right-spirited point of view? The people have no innate hostility towards British rule, as such. They revolted simply because the Government left them in the hands of an extortionate police and rapacious taxgatherers. They bore the misrule as long as they were able to do so, and when flesh and blood could bear it no longer, despair urged them into rebellion. Now that they have returned to their allegiance, the surest means of keeping them peaceful would be, not to punish them relentlessly for their former misdeeds, but to make them contented; and this, we submit, can only be accomplished by completely re-organising the administration, as in the case of the Sonthals.—*Hurkaru*, April 8.

THE TELEGRAPH line between Meerut and Mussooree was opened on the 1st April, and has since been successfully worked. Messages occupy, on an average, one hour in transmission.

STANDING COUNCIL.—It is rumoured that Mr. H. Eglinton will be appointed to officiate as Standing Council, *vice* Mr. Joseph Graham, appointed to officiate as Advocate General.

SICKNESS AT LAHORE.—An unusual amount of sickness prevails at present among the European residents of Lahore. It is chiefly confined to children, numbers of whom are suffering from bronchitis and whooping-cough. The weather continues unusually fine for the season of the year—the nights and mornings being still cold, and the temperature in the daytime all that can be desired.

TRIAL FOR LIBEL.—The surface of the stagnant pool of society at Rangoon has been rippled by a libel case. On the 6th March a letter, signed "A Passenger," appeared in the *Rangoon Gazette*, charging Captain Chester, of the ship *Lochnagar*, with treating his deck passengers more "like dogs than human beings," with "disgracing by his acts a vessel which carries the British flag," and with being "inhuman." As soon as he became cognisant of this libellous attack on his character, Captain Chester consulted Mr. Donald Macleod, the Government pleader, as to what course he should pursue to clear himself of these serious imputations. Acting upon Mr. Macleod's advice, and accompanied by his clerk, the captain proceeded to the office of the *Gazette* and demanded the name of his traducer. This the manager very properly refused to give up until he had obtained his correspondent's permission to do so. In the interval Mr. Macleod wrote a peremptory note to the manager, threatening legal proceedings unless the author's name were communicated that same evening. This note was received at 5-30 p.m., and forwarded to the writer of the letter, who seems to have lost no time in accepting the responsibility of his own acts. Through some unaccountable carelessness, however, neither did the manager communicate with Mr. Macleod that same day, nor did his attorney call at the office of the latter until 4 p.m. of the following day, by which time expenses had been incurred to the amount of Rs. 410. The repayment of this sum, and an ample apology for publishing the culminating letter, were then very naturally demanded by Mr. Macleod on behalf of his client, but were refused by the manager of the *Gazette*, apparently under the utterly erroneous impression that, after giving up the name of his correspondent, he had nothing more to do with the matter. Were this the law the editorial responsibility would be reduced within dangerously narrow limits, and every penniless ruffian would be free to blacken the reputation of any man against whom he happened to entertain a grudge. The manager's inexplicable conduct left Captain Chester no alternative but to lay an action for damages against the proprietors of the paper in which the libel appeared. And as no plea of justification was set up, the Judge could not do otherwise than give judgment in favour of the plaintiff, though in consideration of there being no premeditated malice on the part of the manager, he reduced the damages from Rs. 5,000, the amount claimed, to Rs. 500 and costs. What other result could have been anticipated, we are at a loss to understand, but the manager himself and at least three anonymous correspondents appear to think that gross injustice has been done, and the liberty of the press—"the palladium of all the civil, political, and religious rights of all Englishmen"—seriously imperilled. Now, it is because we entirely agree with "Junius" in regarding the liberty of the press as indispensable to the liberty of the subject, that we approve of the conduct of the judge in punishing a wicked and abominable libel. Should the press ever become the channel for the diffusion of personal venom, no man's character will be safe, and a cowardly "rowdism" will become the order of the day. To what a depth of degradation it is possible for the press to sink, we may judge by the example of America; but rather than that a similar disgrace should ever alight upon English journalism, we would cheerfully submit to the establishment of a censorship. Far better to express no ideas at all than to express those of a reckless and irresponsible "rowdy."—*Hurkaru*.

MAJOR PITCHER is likely to be the commandant of the Calcutta volunteer rifle corps, in the place of Major Herbert, who has proceeded to Europe on leave of absence.

PRESENTATION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS TO SOME MEN OF THE QUEEN'S BAYS.—**BENARES, March 31.**—The whole of the troops in this station were assembled this morning on the grand parade ground, to witness the presentation of the Victoria Cross, to the undermentioned men of the Queen's Bays. Trumpeter Thomas Monaghan, orderly trumpeter to Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Seymour, C.B., at the time (8th October, 1858) he was attacked by the mutineers [near Sundeela, and Private Charles Anderson, his mounted orderly. The troops were drawn up so as to form three sides of a square, facing inwards. The Queen's Bays, in close column of squadrons, formed the base, B 2 Royal Horse Brigade wheeling up formed the right flank, 1—20th Regiment and 30th Punjab Infantry, in contiguous close columns formed the left flank. On the arrival of the Major General Commanding the division, (Major General George Campbell) and his Staff, on the parade ground, the two men above mentioned were brought forward, when the following letter (an extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 11th November, 1862) was read:—"The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Trumpeter Thomas Monaghan and Private Charles Anderson, 2nd Dragoon Guards, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them during the mutiny; in saving the life of Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, C.B., Commanding the Regiment, in an attack made on him on the 8th October, 1858, by mutinous sepoys, in a dense jungle of sugar-cane, from which an attempt was made to dislodge them. They suddenly opened fire on Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour and his party at a few yards distance, and immediately afterwards rushed in upon them with drawn swords. Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, after emptying every barrel of his revolver, with deadly effect on the mutineers, was cut down by two sword cuts, when the two men above recommended rushed to his rescue, and the trumpeter shooting a man with his pistol in the act of cutting at him, and both trumpeter and dragoon driving at the enemy with their swords, enabled him to arise and assist in defending himself again, when the whole of the enemy were despatched. The occurrence took place soon after the action fought near Sundeela, Oude, on the 8th October, 1858." Major General Campbell then made a few complimentary remarks relative to the good conduct, discipline, and high state of efficiency of the Queen's Bays, which closed the presentation ceremony, and the troops after marching past in excellent style returned to their barracks.

LANCASHIRE FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS IN INDIA.—First among the dependencies, India has been foremost in the amount and readiness with which she has tendered her aid. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the universality of the subscriptions, and the readiness of all classes to contribute, are a prouder monument of English power than the presence of many armies, and a surer sign of the supremacy of English influence than the suppression of many mutinies, or the pacification of many provinces. Chiefs and subjects, independent princes, and rajahs who are more directly under our own rule, have alike come forward to return the good deeds and the good will England showed for their countrymen in the time of famine. So universal a subscription has never been known over so vast a country, among so many different peoples. High and low, rich and poor, have done what they could, ungrudgingly, unstintedly. The gift has been the more precious that it was given quickly and successfully. Where all have exerted themselves it would be wrong to select individuals for praise. But it is a proud thing for Englishmen to feel that their thanks and that of their countrymen are due to men so widely differing as the tribes of Bengal, the septa of the Suleimans, and the clans of Central India. Rajpoot, Pathan, Wuzerees, Bengali, Mahratta, Mussulman, have all earned our gratitude by the response they have made to the call for help from men who own allegiance to the same sovereign. And if it be a proud thing for an Englishman to

feel that thus has a distinct and loving band of fellow subjects been established between himself and the men of India, it is even a prouder thing for the natives to have deserved his thanks—to have helped England in her need, and to have so gloriously and so generously taken the first step in a national Indian life. The subscription which binds Englishmen to natives can surely not fail to bind natives to each other. And if it accomplish only partially these two objects, it is worth more than a century of victories and successful warfare.—*Calcutta paper.*

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT AT A DAX BUNGALOW.—LUCKNOW, April 1.—“I have to record an event of so heinous a nature as to require the public to be on the *qui vive* against the audacity of a class of ruffians addicted to the pastime of disturbing the equanimity of the more peaceable of her Majesty's subjects. The scene of their adventure was the Government staging bungalow, where any party, from the high-born and well-bred gentleman to the vulgar man of low degree, can claim shelter by the payment of the usual fee. It so happened that some respectable travellers were in occupation of the bungalow, when a couple of Europeans, one a well-known resident of Oude, the other a man of substance, happening also to be putting up there, after indulging in free potations of eau de vie, took the notion of behaving in a manner that would shock the delicate nerves of decent people to describe, to the great alarm and discomfort of some lady travellers. Upon a representation being made the postmaster took prompt measures in securing the aid of the police, but so far from a ready submission, those worthy disciples of Bacchus showed fight, were peremptorily introduced to the presence of the deputy commissioner, whose dealing with the offenders was summary, but not half so effectual as would have been a direct order for their incarceration. They were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each. The man of substance pays his quota and gets off scot-free, the other, a man of straw, of course, is doomed to brood over his misfortunes within the cheerless walls of a prison. This is not equal justice.”

CACHAR.—The planters of Cachar are complaining sadly of the want of rain. The young tea plants have succumbed in thousands to the scorching heat of the sun, and fires have been of frequent occurrence. But the rain has begun to come down, and matters will now mend. We have had three thunder-storms, and the rain has revived the fields and allayed sickness. The people of Sylhet, like ourselves in Dacca, have had their daily fires, which, by the way, ought to have kept both them and us cool, on the homeopathic principle of *similia similibus curantur*.

AN OLD MUTINEER AND MURDERER.—Some time since a man named Ahmed Ali was apprehended at Lucknow at the instigation of Mr. Lightle, who charged him with being one of three who murdered certain members of that gentleman's family during the mutiny. This man was, however, released by the city magistrate, on the ground that his identity was not clearly established. The attention of the Government was directed to the circumstance, and the man was re-arrested, but admitted to bail pending a search being made for his accomplices. We now learn that a second man named Bundoo Beg has been captured, and after being subjected to a close examination by the deputy-commissioner of Lucknow, has been fully committed with Ahmed Ali for trial at the Sessions on a charge of murder.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS IN INDIA.—Our readers will remember how severely Sir Charles Wood has been reflected upon for refusing to allow the waste lands of the country to be given away at five shillings an acre to all who might apply for them. Let them now note the result of the first public sale of these lands at the Neilgherries, as recorded by the *Excelsior*, an excellent little journal lately established at Ootacamund:—“The first sale of waste lands under the new rules took place on Monday last. We understand that the price realised by Government on some forty-five acres was Rs. 1,310, which sum, with the assessment on the description sold (sholah or forest) at Rs. 2 per acre, and the privilege of re-

deeming this tax at twenty-five years' purchase, gives a total of Rs. 80 per acre. But this price is, we are led to believe, exceedingly moderate, when it is borne in mind that, within an easy distance of Ootacamund, say seven or eight miles, the fuel alone, at the moderate average of twelve annas per load, would bring back the entire purchase-money. The cost of a bandy load of firewood in Ooty is from Rs. 2½ to 3. The late collector gave it as his opinion that every acre of forest land in the neighbourhood was worth from Rs. 700 to 800 for fuel and timber. The only fact that would defeat this calculation is the absence of a good road. The purchaser of the present lot is a Mr. Vincent, of Calcutta, who has already embarked in coffee planting, but now intends trying his hand at cinchona and tea. He has, we learn, secured 1,000 cinchona plants from the Government gardens.” We learn privately that the price fetched for the last waste lands sold in Ceylon, suitable for coffee, was close upon £8 per acre.—*Times of India*, April 13.

LOCUSTS AND SILKWORMS.—A PROBLEM IN ENTOMOLOGY.—Six silkworms, when full grown, weigh an ounce. They are calculated to consume each three ounces of food during their brief existence, or three times their weight. The locust is a more voracious insect, but assuming that it consumes the same quantity of food as the worm, given three hundred maunds of eggs as a fair estimate of the masses collected in only two districts of the Punjab, and, knowing that one million and a-half of these weigh a maund, what is the weight of green food the grubs of these 300 maunds would consume when they come to maturity? The answer will be something like 6,278 tons, equal to the food of 11,718 horned cattle for a whole month at twenty seers a-day. That amount of food has been saved to the country by the destruction of the above quantity of locusts' eggs. We shall, probably, be able to give some further estimates soon, showing that not 6,000, but 60,000 tons of green food have been saved by the measures taken in various parts of the Punjab.

CIVILIAN BARRISTERS.—Mr. George Campbell sat on the Crown side of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature on the 13th March, and disposed of two criminal cases, being the first instance in which a member of the Bengal Civil Service has been so employed in a court of this nature, an honour which he doubtless enjoys in consequence of being a barrister-at-law, and as such on a footing with the Chief Justice, Sir B. Peacock, and Justices Wells, Morgan, and Levinge, which the other judges of the court are not. We do not know whether the bar addressed Mr. Justice Campbell as:—“My Lud! May it please your Ludship,” but we see no reason to the contrary. There are four other civilian barristers in the Bengal Presidency, namely, the new Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces, the Secretary of the Government of India in the Home Department, the Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, and the Judge of Behar (Mr. Beaufort). Mr. Campbell's position is peculiar in another respect. Although “a gentleman of the long robe,” we doubt if he has held a brief in his life, and hence he has vaulted to the “Queen's Bench” without ever having practised at the bar, much less worn a silk gown, been a Q.C., or had a warrant of precedence, circumstances unprecedented since the time of his Eminence Cardinal Wolsey, his Grace the Archbishop of York (tempus 1555), and a few other clerks in holy orders.

A MURDER AT DELHI.—We are sorry to learn that a most diabolical murder has been perpetrated in our city. We can scarcely believe the story, but it is said that the father of a child has murdered the little innocent for the sake of its ornaments. We have not been favoured with all the particulars; in fact, these things are always kept secret from the press, and we must, therefore, tell the tale as it was told to us, as follows:—“The child was missed, and a search made for it, but without any result; at length the father of the child gave information that the body was in a certain well, situated in some out of the way place. The well was searched and the child found, but without its ornaments. An inquiry

was instituted, and the suspicion falling on the father, he was taken into custody. A woman with whom he lived gave evidence to the effect that he had sold the ornaments and given her the proceeds of the sale. Of course, the father denies his guilt, and as there is really no trustworthy evidence against him, he will probably get off. The police are busy endeavouring to trace the perpetrator of the murder, and something may yet be brought to light concerning it.” We have heard also that the body of a new-born female child was found concealed in a “ghurra” (earthen pot) near a police-station, a few days ago. The noise of the little founding was heard proceeding from the “ghurra,” and some of the police took the trouble to examine it, when the occupant set up a loud roar, and was soon extricated. It is now in the possession of one of the constables, who has promised to take care of it.—*Delhi Gazette*.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.—Previous to leaving England for this country Sir Charles Trevelyan is understood to have made himself thoroughly master of the system that prevails in the Home Treasury for framing the annual budgets. Several of the rules, practices, and formulæ there in force, have now for the first time been introduced into India, and a printed circular embodying the spirit of the English system has been circulated among the heads of departments for their information and guidance. It was to Mr. Anderson, first assistant in H.M.'s Treasury, that Sir Charles was chiefly indebted for his initiation into the mysteries of an English budget.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES IN INDIA.—A correspondent sends us the following “warning to the public.”—There has been a great commotion in a large station in the Central Provinces. The baboo of the post-office has been detected detaining letters for the sake of the stamps, which he tore off. He absconded somewhere about the 10th instant, but has been apprehended, and the proof being complete he will, it is hoped, be sentenced to transportation for life, “pour encourager les autres.” Numbers of letters were found in his house addressed to people in England, all with the stamps off. Hundreds are supposed to have been destroyed. Many persons have lost drafts, jewellery, &c., and everybody misses letters. We have heard of another case where the native postmaster destroyed two letters of complaint (one registered) against himself. We understand that several cases of fraud in the post-office here have recently been brought to light, and the offenders prosecuted in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, and sentenced to various amounts of punishment. The cases were appealed to the Sessions Judge, and the decision of the court below confirmed. We have since heard that a special appeal will be preferred on some, or all, to the Sudder.—*Delhi Gazette*.

FEROZE SHAH.—A Cabul merchant just arrived in Nepaul is said to have reported to the Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadur that he saw the rebel leader Feroze Shah at Herat, and he further states he was the bearer of several letters to the families of Nana and Bala Rao, which he had lost on the way down.

APPOINTMENTS.—We have been informed that the following officers, who have hitherto been officiating in their respective offices, are to be permanently posted to their appointments, and will shortly appear in the official *Gazette*:—Mr. Wyatt, to be the first assistant to the Auditor and Accountant-general; Mr. Clarke, the second; Mr. Hudson, the third; and Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee to be the fourth assistant. Mr. Tulloh, the officiating assistant civil paymaster, is also to be permanently appointed to that post. Messrs. Clarke and Hudson, however, will continue to officiate as Deputy-auditors and Accountants-general in the Punjab and the Mysore territories respectively, until the further orders of the Government.—*Hurkaru*, April 8.

THE OPIUM SALE.—The following are the particulars of the opium sale held at the Exchange-rooms on April 7th:—

	Chts.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	1,860	1,350	1,460	1,469 5 8	2,732,457
Benares ...	1,440	1,410	1,395	1,396 8 0	2,013,800

THE VICEROYAL TOUR (UMBALLA, March 28).—The Viceroy made his public *entree* yesterday morning; the arrangements were all excellent. That fine regiment, the 7th Dragoon Guards, the 4th Bengal Cavalry, 98th Foot, and 22nd N.I., lined the road from the Governor-general's camp opposite the artillery barracks down to the Sudder bazaar; beyond that, the line was extended for about a mile by those very respectable looking troops of Puttialah, Jheend, and Nabah. For the first two miles his Excellency the Viceroy was received by a succession of salutes, each band, of which there were seven, taking up the National Anthem in succession. Of course, the Governor-general's escort joined in the pageant, Body Guard, 10th Bengal Cavalry, Light's Battery of Artillery, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and a Native Infantry regiment, &c., &c., who were drawn up at different parts of the line which had been appointed them. Half of Cook's Battery was drawn up opposite the centre street of the camp, and the other half was sent to salute his Excellency on reaching the boundary of the cantonment. The police arrangements were very good, and, with the additional aid of two or three European superintendents with long hunting-whips, they managed to keep the line pretty clear, although the concourse of people was enormous. Every shop in the place was shut to enable them to go out and welcome the Viceroy. The long line of elephants, with their silver and gold howdahs, looked very imposing, and added much to the grandeur of the scene. The Viceroy rode in, escorted by a large and brilliant staff, which was much increased when joined by his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, and Lord George Paget, the Major-General commanding the division, with their respective staffs. In fact, everything was A. 1, including the dust. The Viceroy held a levee at 12 o'clock the same day, which was attended by all the civil and military officers in the station. The next morning the several chiefs were received in private durbars, and at 12.30, the public durbar was held, and although not on so grand a scale as the Agra one, it made a very respectable show. Puttialah, Jheend, Nabah, Nuwab of Muttowlee, or some such name, Dojbana, Loharoo, and another chief from your part of the world, Puttowdee, I think, were the principal chiefs; beyond them, extending the whole length of the tent, sat the different sirdars of the Sikh States. On the left of the Viceroy sat His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, Lord George Paget, Sir Herbert Edwardes, and the military and civil officers, according to seniority. The Viceroy addressed the chiefs, pointing out to them their responsibilities as such, and the benefit they would derive by doing their utmost to develop the resources of their different districts, more particularly now that railways and canals were available to convey any surplus produce to other markets. He exhorted them to educate their sons and daughters, by which alone they could ever expect to become a great and happy people, and pointed to England as an example. Of course he said a great deal more, and at the end I was glad to see a Moonshiee step forward and read the translation, which the chiefs appeared to listen to with less of that vague stare they generally put on when listening to a *viva voce* translation from one of us. I defy the best interpreter in the country to do full justice to a speech such as that made by Lord Elgin to the Sikh chiefs and Sirdars *viva voce*. The chief has been keeping the troops here on the alert with parades, &c. There was a grand field-day on Monday last. His Excellency was much pleased with all he saw and did.

DELHI COLLEGE.—DELHI, March 29.—A very interesting ceremonial took place a few days ago in the public distribution of prizes to the students of the Delhi College by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The temporary theatre was completely filled, excellent speeches were delivered, and all went off with great *clat*. To an observant eye it was manifest, from the keen, clean, active, joyous advance of most of the receivers of prizes, that education was not only a pleasure, but the rewards of successful competition an ap-

preciated favour. The majority of the boys must have heard strange words, seen astounding sights, and led to reflect somewhat early and earnestly on the vicissitudes of empires. In 1857 they read a practical commentary on the fruits of social idleness, debauchery, and ignorance in the final extinction of the Mogul Empire. Mr. Holroyd gave an interesting *resume* of the history of the Delhi College, the students of which, including branch institutions, he reports as having nearly doubled the number attained before the mutinies. The speaker adverted to the cause of female education, which had at last taken strong root in Delhi, there being nearly two hundred little girls of all castes and religions in the various schools. The Director of Public Instruction may well congratulate himself on the exertions and influence of his subordinates on this, the most delicate of all branches of their labours. As the Deputy Commissioner remarked in his address, a silent revolution was working under the educational system—the effects of which would be felt to the remotest ages. As soon as the medals, prizes, and scholarships, a goodly number, had been distributed, the leading members of native society seemed to busy themselves in collecting subscriptions. This I learnt to be presentations of fees, by which the donor was enabled, according to the amount presented, to give youths of poor parents the advantages of education *gratis*. The system of adult instruction, which is being inaugurated, was intelligently explained by the inspector of schools to the natives, and it found favour inasmuch that to this end there were found sufficient adults willing to come forward and subscribe for a master. The objection that Government was reducing all the establishments, and that there were less openings than before for educated youths, was well met by the reply that there were plenty of establishments connected with private enterprise, commerce, and the railway system springing into existence which would give full employment to qualified Hindostani youths of good character. They should strive to emulate the Bengalee Baboo in qualifications; and gradually shut those effeminate invaders from their seats at the desk which they have usurped all over India. The Deputy Commissioner rendered a happy and telling allusion to the instance of the elevation of a native to the highest court in India—one of the weightiest appointments that majesty had to bestow in India.

LOSS OF SHIPS IN THE STRAITS.—The astounding number of ships that have been lost during the last few months has induced the authorities at Singapore to inquire into the matter, and, as the first fruits, additional light-houses in the Straits are recommended to be immediately constructed. The wreck of the ship *India*, bound from Singapore to Mecca with pilgrims, has attracted public attention to the class of vessels employed in this trade. The greater portion of the ships so engaged are, from their unseaworthiness, unfit for the transport of merchandise, and have long since been refused insurance. A class of men, generally native Hajis, make it their business to trade in the transport of pilgrims who flock to Singapore from Java and the different islands of the Archipelago. It seems that these men are constantly on the look-out for fresh arrivals of devotees, and obtain from them various sums of money for their passage. As soon, says the *Straits Times*, as four or five hundred pilgrims are secured, these traders look about them for a ship to charter, and invariably engage the cheapest one offering at the time. The case of the *India* is the most recent example of the evil alluded to. This ship embarked 1,000 souls, and a few days after leaving Singapore struck on a sand bank, and, to use the words of her captain, "she fairly fell asunder on the tide leaving her," her planking and timbers being too rotten to support her own weight. From a letter which appears in our correspondence columns it will be seen that this dreadful disregard of human life, in comparison with pelf, prevails also in the city of Calcutta. Our correspondent, who is only too competent to speak to the facts, distinctly accuses certain native speculators of chartering vessels which they know to be unseaworthy, and which they only charter because they are unseaworthy, with the premeditated design of allowing them to perish at sea with every soul on board, while these murderous wretches, sitting at home at ease, quietly pocket the money stained with human blood. The practice is so atrocious, so monstrous, that it almost passes belief; but that it prevails to a frightful extent is, we fear, beyond denial or doubt.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

FLOWER SHOW.—The Flower Show held yesterday forenoon (April 6) in the Town Hall was, upon the whole, very creditable to the chief exhibitors. Some of the Orchids were marvels of quaint beauty. The most remarkable varieties were the *Saccolobium*, the *Phalanopsis*, the *Dendrobium*, and the *Vanda-teres*. Of the other plants and flowers there is little to be said; but the fruits and vegetables were worthy to grace an aldermanic banquet. The odour of the cabbage was, perhaps, a little too strong for sensitive organizations, but as those fragrant esculents were placed between the wind and the visitors' nobility, it may be assumed that it is a popular perfume in Calcutta, a city that rivals Cologne in the variety and intensity of its exhalations. The presence of a military band would have materially added to the attractions of the Floral Show, and, encouraged by the sonorous audacity of the drum, soft voices would have ventured to rise above a whisper, and "the good and the brave," albeit unused to public speaking, would have uttered their comments with no bated breath. As it was, the potatoes—that must have done an Irishman's heart good to behold—had reason to complain of a sad lack of enthusiasm.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

NEW ABSENTEE RULES.—With reference to the New Absentee Rules, it is rumoured that an order has been received in the Financial Department from the State Secretary, and will be promulgated as soon after the closing of the official year as practicable, prohibiting the accumulation of the privilege leave. Agreeably to the above-mentioned rules, an officer has been hitherto entitled to three months' privilege leave after a continued service of three years, but according to the order recently received he must avail himself of a month's leave in the year, instead of the accumulated period of three months after the expiration of as many years' service.—*Hurkaru*.

CANNON OR GLASON.—A curious trial took place in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday. A Mr. Cowan undertook to get up a company for the purchase of some lands in India known as General Cannon's property, and which are famous in the market for producing the best coffees in the peninsula. The defendant represented that he had authority to sell the lands, and in proof of it produced a letter addressed to his son authorising the sale, at the end of which was a scrawl of hieroglyphics, which plaintiff and defendant, with several other persons, read as "Cannon" but which afterwards turned out to be "Glason," and to refer to quite different estates. This put an end to the company, and the plaintiff sued the defendant for the expenses he had been put to in the abortive attempt to get up the association. It appeared, however, there were other difficulties, independent of the blunder in the handwriting, and the jury found for the defendant, but with reserve to the plaintiff to move the court above.—*Hurkaru*, April 8.

DACCA, April 3.—Colonel Dunsford's expeditionary force has done its work, and the troops are coming into Cherra for the rains. Major Thelwall has completed the work of pacification so successfully begun by Lieutenants Collett and Ommaney in the Nongphyllut district, and the dollois of the villages are strong enough to keep their villages from the attacks of the few straggling bands of rebels that still remain. U Bong, the most influential of the rebel leaders since the execution of U Kiang Nongba, has given himself up on condition that he shall not be made to suffer Nongba's fate. Colonel Dunsford will, we suppose, remain with his little army in Cherra, until he sees what the rainy season may bring forth.

BRIGADIER MACPHERSON, C.B., is to succeed to Brigadier Troup in command of the Agra brigade.

DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF MOURBHUNGE.—Letters from Pooree mention the death, a few days ago, of the Rajah of Mourbhunge, one of tributary mehals of Cuttack. The son of the deceased succeeds him in the gudee. The deceased rajah proved himself a loyal vassal of the British Government during the late mutiny, and rendered such meritorious services to the State that the title of maharajah was conferred on him by the Government of India.

Mr. R. Temple, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, "is so seriously ill as to be obliged to leave his office for some little time."

ADDRESS TO COLONEL ABBOTT.—On the occasion of the departure for England of Colonel Abbott, the late Commissioner of Lucknow, the Talookdars of that Division presented him with an Address, together with a purse of Rs 2,250, as a donation to the Lucknow Girls' School, of which Colonel Abbott was the founder.—*Hurkaru*.

BANK IN THE PUNJAB.—The *Lahore Chronicle* is informed that a branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China is to be established in the Punjab. It also hears that instead of a branch of the Bank of Bengal being introduced here to manage the monetary transactions of the Government a branch of the Bank of Bombay will be established. The same paper cannot complain of paucity of banks, but where their business is to come from is more than it can comprehend. The following banking associations will be soon working in opposition to each other in this province:—1, Agra and United Service Bank; 2, Delhi Bank; 3, Simla Bank; 4, Punjab Bank; 5, Bank of Bombay; 6, Bank of Sind, Punjab and Delhi; 7, Bank of India, Australia, and China; 8, People's Bank of India.

COURT MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN DRURY.—Orders have been received at Singapore for Colonel Bond and Captain Cameron, of the Royal Artillery, to proceed immediately to Penang to take part in a Court Martial to be held upon Captain Drury, who is charged with being drunk while upon duty. Colonel Warden, of the 34th N.I., will be President of the Court, and Captain Cameron is appointed to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 6. Ava, Brown, Rangoon; Scoresby, Irwin, Otago; Mayotte, Correl, Adelaide.—6. Louis, Garrard, Dunkirk; Queen of India, Pope, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Orissa.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. Grey, Maj. and Mrs. Delafosse, Col. Gloster, Mr. W. Gannett, Capt. McDougal, Mr. Hync. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Desborough, Maj. Drysdale, Mr. R. S. Hill, Maj. and Mrs. Chamber, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. E. P. Jull, Mrs. W. Russell, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mrs. Brooke, Miss Anson, Mr. Hanks, Mr. West. From SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Polites, Miss Violet, Mr. J. L. Mortimer, Mr. A. J. Gache, From SYDNEY.—Mr. Courtney. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Courtney. From GALLE.—Rev. Mr. Stuart, Mr. Brooke. From MADRAS.—W. M. Carr, Esq., M. Rayner, Esq., General and Mrs. McLeod, Capt. Bower, Lieut. R. T. Foly, M. Land, Esq., W. Howe, Esq., R. Smith, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Falcon, Mr. Jenkins, two Mahomedan ladies, R. Byrie, Esq.

Per Ava.—Mrs. Brown, Rev. Mr. Monks, J. Lewis Mariners.

DEPARTURES.

March 27. Birmen, Boudau, Mauritius; Wallace, White, Liverpool; City of Benares, Sater, London; Saladin, Bailie, London.—28. Futay Salam, Hirsch, Galle; Egria, Pollock, London; B. K. Guilleman, Havre; Batic, McAusland, Madras.—29. Sebastopol, Lowther, Bombay; Jura, Chambers, China; Thomas Bell, Butt, Liverpool; Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Parker, Singapore and Hong Kong; Louisa, Boyle, Mauritius.—31. Fazarabany, Hugon, Mauritius.—April 1. India, Gray, Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moumein.—B. P. and O str. Colombo, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Frymanthe.—C. Barton, Esq., Miss Cooper, P. Givélet, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Garben and two children, L. Olive, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Bradford, Capt. Thiebaut, Col. and Mrs. Vernae, Capt. Young and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Aylesbury, Madame Anterie, Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist and child, F. Goudsbury, Esq., C. S. Major Showers, Miss Willcocks, Capt. Amiel, S. E. Watchers, Esq., Major Steele, Mr. Tregt, Capt. C. B. Denison, Capt. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and child, Mrs. Drew and child, Mr. Percell, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Rebeck, Mr. Frederick, Mons. Jacquemin, Mrs. Anderson and child, J. Tripe, Esq., Capt. Hill.

Per str. Moumein.—For RANGOON.—Mr. W. N. Watson. For MOULMEIN.—Mr. W. Young, Mr. Shaw. For PENANG.—Mr. E. J. Murphy. For SINGAPORE.—Rev. J. C. Ince.

Per str. Colombo.—For MADRAS.—Mr. W. Birks, Dr. Douglas, Maj. and Mrs. C. Herbert and family, Lieut. and Mrs. Wise and infant, Mr. W. C. Graham, Mr. Moir, Mr. R. Ryrie, Mrs. De Monet, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon. For GALLE.—Capt. C. B. Hasden, Mr. Field. For BOMBAY.—Baboo Govindchander Datt and family, Nawrojee Pestonjee Dholia and

two friends. For SYDNEY.—Capt. E. C. Impey, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Donne and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Maclean and family, Mr. Bickerton. For SUZ.—Lieut. Watts, Maj. and Mrs. Malleon, Mr. Schiller, Capt. Kennedy, Col. and Mrs. Colin Mackenzie, Col. and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. M. Phillips, Col. E. P. Johnson, Mr. McCheyne, Col. and Mrs. Eyre, Mr. J. Ralli. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Strachan. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Malheim, Mr. J. W. Melanv, Maj. and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. L. Jamieson, Mr. G. Rogers, Col. C. Campbell, Maj. Davis, Mr. W. Venables, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Mr. J. Knott, Mr. Beazley, Mr. and Mrs. T. Cowie and infant. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Gill, Col. Knatchbull, Miss Anley, Mrs. Piotrowski and infant, Capt. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Halkett and family, Mr. Masson, Col. and Mrs. Le Mesurier, Maj. Henegge, Mr. A. Stokes, Dr. and Mrs. Balfour and family, Dr. Sutherland's two children, Mr. H. T. Barker, Mr. Hallett, Capt. and Mrs. Shaw and family, Capt. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Berkley and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burgett and infant, Mr. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mohr and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mohr.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 8, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent., Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100	93 12 to 99 0
Do. Transfer Stock.	Sa. Rs. 100	Nom.
4 per Cent. Co's Rs.	Co's Rs. 100	99 12 to 100 0
5 per Cent. Co's Rs.	Co's Rs. 100	9 12 to 9 12 pm.
5 1/2 per Cent. Co's Rs.	Co's Rs. 100	12 1/2 to 12 1/2

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2 to 3 1/6
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight	1 1/2
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Ra.
Agra Bank	500	900 to 920
Assam Company	200	490 to 500
Bank of Bengal	4000	9 40 to 9 25
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	1520 to 1550
Do.	1 1/2 sh.	305
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1870 to 1885
Hand Warehouse Association	445	780 to 795
Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	110 to 120
Bengal River Steam Co. (Limited)	1000	780 to 795
Bengal Tea Company (Limited)	100	200 to 205
Cachar Company	273	600
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	970 to 980
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1300
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim.)	100	114 to 112
Delhi Bank Shares	500	605 to 610
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000	1600 to 1610
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	86 to 68
East India Railway Company	218	235 to 240
East India Tea Company (limited)	100	5 prem.
Do.	40	42
Ganges Company	500	475 to 485
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	430 to 460
Hope Town Tea Association	30	30 p.ct. pm.
India General Steam	1000	1275 cum dir.
New Fort Gister Mills Company	600	1500 x.d.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	17 to 17 1/2
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	200	par to 10 pm.
Simla Bank	500	550 to 565
Tukvar Tea Company	100	10 to 15 pm.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre	£3 17 6 to £3 0 0	£2 5 0 to £2 0 0
Sugar	Nominal	Nominal.
Rice	3 7 6 to 0 0 0	3 5 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	4 12 6 to 4 15 0	4 10 0 to 0 0 0

MADRAS.

THE MYSORE RAJAH.

The Province of Mysore has lately attracted more attention than usual from the rumours of its being about to be restored to the Rajah, and, although no panic or fear on that subject now exists, it is worth while to consider what inducements may have been held out to give rise to the belief in such a piece of State folly; and what reasons Sir Charles Wood and H.M.'s Ministers may have had to listen patiently to further proposals from the Rajah on a subject disposed of by the late Governor-general. Every argument based upon the treaty which could operate in favour of the Rajah's claim to regain the sovereignty and administration over Mysore, was placed before Lord Canning, who deliberately told his Highness that the British Government had never committed itself to such a restoration, and was not at all prepared now or hereafter to recognise any claim of the kind. Thus, the highest authority in India settled the question of whether this Indian Prince was entitled to reign supreme once more in his own country or not. The matter was then taken to England; but an additional basis of operations and additional reasons were put forth why the claim should obtain still further consideration from H.M.'s Government. The original claim was founded on

the treaty, and it is founded on it still; but the Rajah also, from the first, intimated his wish to continue to administer his kingdom by means of the British Commission of Officers now ruling in Mysore. Although this would not be feasible by the existing law, yet the proposal carried with it a seeming desire to do well, and it ensured the claim a more favourable hearing. This part of the Rajah's proposals, we may be sure, was not left out when they went to England, but to it was added a still more important and tempting clause—viz., that if permitted to obtain the sovereignty during his lifetime, he would bequeath his country as a legacy to the Queen. This proposal, too, was plausible, and likely enough to meet with acceptance if any right at all had once been established; and, if the great autocrat in London could not be brought to think so great a political error possible, still it had the desired effect of drawing more attention to the claim. The Rajah's supporters and friends were most active, too. They canvassed here and they canvassed there, and after some little time got up enough hope to send out those rumours of a speedy restoration, which, no doubt, delighted the heart of the old Rajah, and frightened considerably the whole batch of local Mysore administrators. It is not to be wondered at that those rumours were accepted for a time, because India and its officials have learnt from painful experience that Sir Charles Wood is ever ready to sacrifice everything and everybody to his own opinion. And who could tell whether that opinion would not be the same in this case as in many others, contrary to the dictates of sound sense, justice, and policy? However, this dose, we believe, was a little too strong even for his invulnerable Maharajahship, and the difficulty and delay about settling the Mysore question have more likely arisen from the differences regarding an efficient compromise, which should at one and the same time appease the Rajah, and effectually close up the last chink of hope on the subject of independent sovereignty. It is not easy to say exactly what form the final resolutions is likely to take; but in consideration of his loyalty of late years, the Rajah of Mysore will, doubtless, be dealt liberally with. He has an income now of fifteen lacs per annum, but it is not enough for him. With an enormous establishment, an immense retinue, crowds of relatives, dependants, and courtiers, and hosts of pensioners on his bounty, his stipend is swallowed up; and his previous character and liberal disposition lead him not only to be profuse in his gifts, but to be swindled largely by all the native merchants and traders who reside at, or travel to Mysore for the purpose. The consequence is, he has a large amount of debt, and, if we consider the large revenue of Mysore, the annual surplus of accumulations, and the ninety odd lacs of rupees already lying in the Treasury, the Government may well take upon itself to pay all the Rajah owes. It may do more. It may make him a present of the accumulated capital, and allow him the felicity of squandering it in any way he likes best. The Government may also allow him to retain the nominal sovereignty for his lifetime, and to continue to receive royal honours on all occasions from the representatives of England. It is just possible that the compromise may even go a step further, and give the Rajah a voice in certain State matters in connection with the Chief Commissioner in Mysore; but beyond a merely nominal power, any further concession would be unwise and impolitic. Her Majesty's Government must see this fact quite as well as we do, and is not likely to be seduced by any wily propositions into establishing a dangerous right which does not at present exist. Moreover, it is curious and remarkable that, after the late Governor-general's decision, after the arrival of Lord Elgin, and after the latter had organised an entirely new system of administration for Mysore, in order to place it more on a footing with our other non-regulation provinces, the supporters of a restoration to native rule should have continued so long to consider such a course possible; and the only way to account for it is in the supposition that the new organisation would

come under the supreme rule of the Rajah. British officers, in the first place, could not serve under a native Prince, except by a special Act to be provided for the purpose; and even if that difficulty could be got over, the anomaly of a large body of English officers serving in a foreign country under a resident with only nominal power, while the functions and absolute authority were in the hands of a native Prince, is such as must have resulted in a very short time in the most complete disorganisation of the whole administration. This Rajah, or any other Rajah, in such a position, would be surrounded with flatterers, courtiers, wily connections, smooth-tongued Brahmins, priests, and *byrages*, every one of whom would have interests separate and inimical to either his own or those of his country. Each of these would make his utmost endeavour to improve the occasion by enriching himself at the expense of his neighbours; and not one among them all that would not prove, in some round-about way, obstructive to the smooth course of honourable and faithful government. The contemplation of such a state of things for five minutes would produce from the Rajah himself a complete refutation of the possibility of any stability in a government of the kind; and we cannot believe that any such compromise as this could even be entertained by English statesmen. The business, however, we understand, is soon to be settled one way or another; and we look for the decision in the belief that Government, while dealing as liberally with the Rajah as he deserves, will not sacrifice true policy and sound judgment to any over-strained ideas of getting out of a difficulty. Meanwhile, Mr. Bowring and his officers are closing the first year of their labours under the new regime; courts and officials have settled down into the study and practice of the criminal and civil law for all India; the Punjab and Northern regulations have been introduced and put in force; and with the present year has commenced that new era in the history of Mysore which we hope is but the prelude to a long and successful administration, such as has been achieved by other non-regulation provinces before.—*Englishman*, March 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. DALRYMPLE.—We understand that Mr. Dalrymple is to act for Mr. Franklin as Superintendent of Marine, on a salary of Rs. 1,600 a month, and that Mr. Crowther is to receive an addition of Rs. 250 per mensem to his present pay, for performing the duties of Master Attendant.

THE 40TH MADRAS N.I. are under orders to proceed to Cannanore, the relieving corps being the 34th M.N.I. H.M.'s ship *Scout*, with a gunboat in tow, has left Singapore under sealed orders for the coast of Sumatra. It is conjectured that the object of this expedition is to "remind the various rajahs of the existence of certain treaties."

MILITARY COMPLAINTS.—We read in a late number of the *Calcutta Englishman* the following account of a somewhat novel but very instructive incident which occurred on the parade ground of a regiment well known at Madras:—"The other evening, when General Showers was carrying on the half-yearly inspection of H.M.'s 43rd L.I., garrisoning Fort William, he asked the men, as is usual at the end of the parade, if they had any complaints to make. Several soldiers stepped forward, and said that they had to complain of not having as yet received their Indian medals for service in the field during the mutinies. Notwithstanding the obvious folly and presumption of expecting that the British Government could decorate its officers and soldiers within so short a time as five years and a half after the services which the medal is to commemorate if it should ever be issued, the general did not reprimand these irrational men, but promised them that their complaint should be inquired into. If the general is going to entertain such complaints as this, he will have plenty of work on his hands, as there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of officers and men, and in some cases whole regiments, by

whom their medals for services performed in 1857 have not yet been received. Perhaps the best plan, as regards this matter, would be to publish an order directing that any officer or man making a complaint of not having received his medal so soon after earning it should be punished. This would stop the clamour."—*Madras Athenaeum*.

AMALGAMATION.—Amalgamation is still the order of the day. The Military Male Orphan Asylum is, we are sorry to say, to be amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum. As we shall discuss the whole matter in a few days, we need not say much here. We think the amalgamation a mistake, and were it not that persons in high authority have striven their best to serve one or two parties, we should not have had to record the event. The children are not to be sent up to the hills at once, but are to be drafted off by degrees. An institution on a small scale is to be kept up in Madras, while a great portion of the funds of the Madras Asylum are to be spent in maintaining boys, at nearly double the cost incurred here, on the Hills. We are glad to know that Sir William Denison is altogether opposed to the scheme, and we trust he will exercise his influence to prevent its ever being carried out.

COLONEL SYKES AND THE EAST INDIANS AT MADRAS.—Colonel Sykes has returned the following answer to the letter which conveyed to him a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of the Madras community, assembled to petition against the denial to her Majesty's East Indian subjects of those rights which belong to them equally with Europeans. We only wish that he had been able to add that Sir Charles Wood and Parliament would "always be found the advocates of the civil rights of British subjects, whatever the colour of their skin, or wherever born." But that seems hopeless:—"47, Albion-square, Hyde-park, 3rd March, 1863, Sir,—I have received your letter dated 13th January, with a printed copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of the Madras community, assembled to petition both Houses of Parliament with respect to the exclusion of her Majesty's Indian born subjects from an equal participation with her European subjects in civil rights, and embodying a vote of thanks from the Madras community to Lord Monteagle and myself, for the simple act of doing our duty. The vote is highly gratifying to me, and I beg you will let it be known to the public, that whether in or out of Parliament, I shall always be found the advocate of the civil rights of British subjects, whatever the colour of their skin, or wherever born.—Your obedient servant, (Signed) W. H. SYKES, Colonel, M.P. J. G. Coleman, Esq., Chairman of a public meeting at Madras. P.S.—I put the letter and paper addressed to Lord Monteagle into his hands."

CHILD MURDERS.—The *Madras Times* states that child murders are becoming common in Madras: "The temptation consists in the valuable jewels, with which the little creatures are loaded upon occasions of ceremony or festivity. The Trivatore feast is one blaze of nose rings, ear jewels, necklaces, anklets, bangles, and other native adornments. In the crowd it is almost inevitable that the younger members of a family get separated. Some wretch then entices them away under the plea of taking them to their parent, giving them sweetmeats, &c. They are then plundered, murdered, and cast into some tank, while the murderer mingles with the crowd to find opportunity for other crimes. When we consider that a child's jewellery will often be worth more than 500 Rs. we may imagine how great is the allurements to evil. We have reason to believe that not one half of the cases of murder are ever reported, and not one-tenth ever discovered."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 22. St. Oswin, Stratton, Point de Galle.—25. Queen of Ava, Ochiltree, London.—27. P. and O. Co.'s str. Bengal, Henry, Calcutta; str. Orissa, Parish, Suez.—28. Amelia, Barton, Bombay.—29. H.M. troop ship Tubal Cain, Duncan, Moulemin; H.M. str. Sydney, Hodge, Moulemin.—April 1. Cornwallis, Pryce, Sydney.—3. str. Golden Fleece, Bird, London.—6. str. Baltic, Crombe, Calcutta; Castle Eden, Man,

Adelaide.—7. Chatham, Thornhill, Mauritius, Vellore, Rachad, Plymouth; H.M. str. Australian, Noblett, Moulemin; H.M.S. Sesostris, Wells, Rangoon; Ann Reddin, Morrison, Kerkel; Alpine, Watt, Calingapatam.—8. Evadne, Constan-dine, Negapatam; Gibraltar, Durham, Glasgow; Volunteer, Ralph, Glasgow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Bengal.—Mr. C. Moran, Mr. Hen ney, Lieut. O. Smart, Mr. G. Howard, Thomas Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Siller and two children, Mr. and Mrs. B. Man-gies and infant, Dr. S. Ewart, Miss Burroughs, Mr. P. Wal-lace.
Per Amelia.—Mrs. Barton and infant.
Per H.M. troop ship Tubal Cain.—Lieut. col. Blake and lady, Asst. surg. Alcock, wife, and two children.
Per H.M. str. Sydney.—Lieut. col. D. Hodson, Lieut. Din-meddie and four children.
Per Cornwallis.—Capt. and Mrs. Campbell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. W. Aspenall, Mrs. C. E. Pryce.
Per Golden Fleece.—From ENGLAND.—Capt. and Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Montgomery, Miss Fitzgerald, Dr. A. F. Churchill, Staff Asst. surg. Nicholson, Milburn, McAdam, and Elliot (died at sea), Mr. Scott, Mr. Pears, Mr. Little, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Clayton, Lieut. Wood, W. Boswell, Esq., Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Orr. From the CAPE.—Mrs. Woolridge, Mr. and Mrs. Cipp and three children, Mr. Lilley.
Per str. Orissa.—From MASSILLIA.—Dr. and Mrs. Brin-gaw, W. S. L. Cotton, G. A. Harris, D. Leman, Lieut. C. Blair, G. Vans Agnew, Maj. Pully. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. F. Gordon, R. F. Morris, Thomas Clark and Mrs. Clark, James Shippard, W. H. Craig, H. Algar, Mr. Beattie.

DEPARTURES.

28. Isabella, Martin, London; Northumberland, Hawkins, London.—29. St. Oswin, Stratton, Melbourne via Bimlipatam.—April 2. H.M.'s str. Sydney, Hodge, in tow of H.M.'s ship Tubal Cain, Duncan, Vizagapatam.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Orissa.—From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Jenkins, W. M. Carr, Esq., M. Rayne, Esq., Gen. and Mrs. McLeod, Capt. Bower, Lieut. R. Y. Foley, Messrs. M. Lowe, W. Howe, and K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Falcon, R. Byrne, Esq.
Per P. and O. str. Mooltan.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—T. L. Strange, Esq., Mrs. Andrews and child, Mr. J. Dawson, Miss E. Daniels, two Masters Huddleston, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Applegate. For MASSILLIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Hearn, Mr. O. G. Cole, J. F. Franklin, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Briggs, Mrs. Mayne, Col. C. C. McCullum, J. Young, Esq. For MALTA.—J. W. Brecks, Esq., Mrs. Brecks, Mrs. and Miss Dalrymple. For ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. H. E. Bastedo. For SUZ.—Syed Mohideen. For SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bog-bie and three children. For POINT DE GALLE.—Lieut. L. Bolden, Gen. Sir G. C. Whitlock, Lady and Miss Whitlock, Capt. G. V. Winson.

BOMBAY.

RASCALITY RAMPANT—THE SEEDIE OF JINJEERA.

Few non-official Europeans in Bombay, probably, are aware of the existence of a little native state, a few miles below the harbour, known as the territory of the Hubshee, or Seedee of Jinjeera. Under ancient Mahomedan rule, the Hubshee was the hereditary grand admiral of the Mogul; and in the time of the monarchy of Beejapoor, Jinjeera, the capital of the Seedee, situated about forty miles down the coast, was the principal depot of the maritime force of that state. The title and territory were held on condition of the Seedee maintaining a fleet for the protection of commerce, and conveying pilgrims to the Red Sea. The overthrow of the Beejapoor monarchy by Aurungzebe, in 1686, followed, upon the death of that prince, by the subversion of the Mogul dominion and the rise of the Mahratta power, rendered our neighbour, the Seedee, an independent prince.

Our own early history on this part of the coast is but a record of wars and alliances between the Mahrattas, the Seedee—better known in those days than now—and ourselves. The little State now owes its existence to the forbearance of the great neighbour whom it used to terrify, as in 1689, when having taken possession of Mazagon, Parell, and Mahim, its troops laid siege to the fort of Bombay itself. The Seedees were little better, however, at any time than pirates, plundering all nations except ourselves, whose proximity in some strength taught them discretion. Although never conquered by the Mahrattas, the Hubshee professed allegiance to the Peishwa; and upon the overthrow of Bajee Rao in 1817, that allegiance became transferred to ourselves. The castle, says Duff, may fall, while the cottage

stands. The little Mahomedan principality of Jinjeera has survived the empire of the Malvattas. The territory extends about forty miles along the coast, from Rehwadunda to the Bankote river. It is but a narrow strip of country, a very few miles wide. There is little intercourse between Bombay and this territory, the ruler being a bigoted Mahomedan, and extremely jealous of all European intercourse.

Now we have casually learned, within the last few days, that the Seedee of Jinjeera has very good reasons indeed for refusing to allow Europeans to settle in his territory. True to the traditions of his very respectable ancestors, he has no objection, it seems, to make a little money by patronising a rascality; and, while European merchants are sedulously excluded from his ports, the Comptah boats, laden with Dharwar Sawginned cotton for the Bombay market, are freely invited to enter them. It is the fact, we are informed, that the most daring of the frauds committed in the way of adulterating this staple are made neither in Comptah nor above the Kygh Ghat. They are made in the Hubshee's ports! The tindals of the cotton craft steer their vessels into Booria, and there unload, at discretion, as much of their cargo as they dare; making up the weight by adulterating the remainder with any rubbish that comes to hand, or watering the bales for the same end.

We learn, moreover, that the same respectable little State carries on a profitable intercourse with the rascality of our own port, by affording facilities to the native merchants of Bombay to swindle the underwriters of risks upon goods shipped from this port to the African coast or Arabian Gulf. The vessel takes out her port clearance at Bombay, say for Zanzibar, and steers a straight course for one of the Hubshee's ports, whence, having landed part of the cargo, the voyage is resumed for Africa. Upon arrival, the tindal and crew, of course, have "narrowly escaped shipwreck," and had to throw the cargo overboard. We are told, finally, that a lucrative, if not very extensive, trade is quietly carried on between this port and the Hubshees in slave girls! It is clear, therefore, that the Hubshee does not want Englishmen in his territories, for very good reasons; but the time has come when he must tolerate them there, whether he like it or not. We are assured that the resort of the Comptah boats to his ports, and the practice of the frauds we have described, do not admit of denial. The Bombay Chamber should represent the matter at once to Government, and the Customs Department be set upon a rigid inquiry into the Hubshee's conduct.

Upon reasonable proof of the practices we have described, a European agent should be fixed in each of the three ports of the territory, which should, moreover, be proclaimed open to all comers. We want neither the Seedee's land, nor his revenue: but it is our prerogative as the Supreme power to put down the rascality of a petty feudatory of his order, with a prompt hand. If delay take place in the investigation, the proof of what we have adduced will be difficult. It will be easily understood that a single successful "voyage" of that order we have described, whether from Comptah to Bombay, or from Bombay to Zanzibar, will make the fortune of a tindal and boat's crew. Dharwar cotton is to-day worth Rs. 530 per candy, and a moderate size craft would carry 150 to 200 candies. By landing only 10 per cent. of such a cargo, say 20 candies, the rascals would get the small sum of Rs. 10,000. The probability is, the tindal would not get Rs. 500; the "bigger rascals" in the transaction, from his Highness the Seedee downwards, carrying off the lion's share. So in the case of a shipment of piece goods for Zanzibar. A fraction of the cargo, successfully landed on the Hubshee's coast, would make a small fortune. The matter should be inquired into forthwith, and agents dispatched instantly to the Hubshee's ports, with instructions to investigate upon the spot, to take an account of all the shipping in his ports at this moment, and of all that may enter them.—*Times of India*, April 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KURRACHEE, *March 22*.—The robbery of the cash-book of the Bank of Kurrachee is still involved in mystery. Further disclosures, however, as to transactions connected with the institution are likely to be made this week, as the liquidator of the affairs of the bank has instituted a suit against Messrs. Giles, McGill, and Co., for the recovery of the amount of a note for Rs. 8,000, which Mr. Giles gave to Mr. Plunkett, the late manager, and which he now says in one of the local prints he had not authorised Mr. Plunkett to use for the purpose to which it has been put.

THE WANT OF A COTTON FRAUD BILL.—An important case has just been decided in the appellate branch of the High Court at Bombay, which possesses peculiar interest at this particular time, when efforts are being made to put down the systematic rascality so extensively practised in the cotton trade. The facts may be very shortly stated: a cotton broker was charged before a magistrate, at Broach, with having sold, in October last, thirty-one bales of adulterated cotton, which is an offence made punishable under an Act dated as far back as 1820. The principal witness was the purchaser, who deposed that, previous to completing the purchase, he had taken samples from ten or fifteen of the thirty-one bales, and found seeds mixed with the cotton, "it being customary to mix the cotton and cotton seeds together, as a part of the trade." The price paid by the purchaser was Rs. 324 per candy, the market price at that particular time for the best broach cotton being Rs. 420. In due course these bales found their way to Bombay, and by some unexplained means were brought under the notice of the Commission, then sitting to inquire into the cotton frauds, and by them handed over to the police with a view to a prosecution being instituted. Avoiding unnecessary details, we may state the defence made by the prisoner was, that he was merely an agent in the transaction. He denied having attempted to commit a fraud, and alleged that the condition of the cotton was well known prior to the purchase. He was convicted, however, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. As usual an appeal was lodged against this decision, but only to be rejected. On the 18th February the case was brought before the High Court by petition from the prisoner, and the legal gentleman, who on that occasion represented him, urged that "the charge, as framed, constituted no offence against the regulation, inasmuch as it did not allege that the sale was fraudulent;" and that the regulation "aimed against the suppression of fraud only, as was apparent from its title, preamble, and every section in it." It was further contended that the whole transaction was fair and above board. The cotton was known to be adulterated by the purchaser, and in consequence a lower price was paid for it. The Court, after perusing the papers, "found that the magistrate had made a clear error in law, quashed the conviction and sentence and ordered the prisoner to be discharged." This case forcibly illustrates the inadequacy of any existing law to deal with this class of fraud, and shows the urgent necessity for the passing of the Bill lately introduced into the Bombay Legislature by Mr. Scott. The prisoner on his release doubtless hastened to resume his former trade, and felt doubly secure in prosecuting it, seeing that the law had been appealed to, but had proved a dead letter. The provisions of Mr. Scott's Bill will, it is anticipated, put an effectual check on the systematic frauds so long practised with impunity.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, April 2.

COTTON FRAUD BILL.—A very singular, and, to our thinking, illogical, memorial has been signed by twenty-six of the most eminent mercantile firms in Bombay to the Governor in Council, objecting to various amendments introduced by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council into Mr. Scott's Bill for the suppression of Cotton Frauds. Their first serious objection is to the prohibition to mix "cotton of good and bad quality," which they say, is susceptible of a greater degree of stringency or laxity than a prohibition to mix "cotton of good and unmerchantable quality." But cot-

ton may be merchantable, and yet very inferior to the variety that is professed to be sold, and it must be to all intents a fraud to describe the cotton as being of a particular description when another kind has been mixed up with it. The memorialists shrink, however, from punishing as fraud "the mixture of different varieties in one bale, and it certainly would be rather hard to punish a man for mixing a superior with inferior quality which he had undertaken to deliver; but this irregularity is not, we think, very likely to occur. But with the same breath with which they declare it to be "oppressive and undesirable" to treat this offence as a fraudulent one, seeing that it is "practised legally in almost every trade," they pronounce the said practice to be pernicious and injurious to the interests of the empire generally." We cannot think that the memorialists are correct in speaking of the adulteration of goods as being lawful, though, no doubt, it is only too often effected with impunity. Neither do we approve of their suggestion that the Government inspectors should be instructed to affix a particular stamp or label upon all bales of unmixed cotton that may be voluntarily submitted to them for that purpose. Theoretically, the recommendation is an excellent one, but practically it would be found very unsafe to trust to such labels, as every device would be attempted to mislead the inspectors in the first instances; and to tamper with the stamped bales afterwards.—*Hurkaru*, April 7.

A NEW BANK is about to be opened at Bombay under the auspices of several European and native firms. The prime movers of the scheme are the Hon. Mr. Scott, Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, Esq., and Premchand Roychand, Esq. There are, it appears, already nine banks in Bombay, but the addition of the tenth is rendered necessary, according to a *Bombay Gazette*, "by the abundance of money and the consequent want of investment for it." No doubt the plethora of money will facilitate the disposal of shares, but we are not certain that it will be found equally beneficial when the time arrives for declaring a dividend. The proposed capital is Rs. 50,00,000, to be divided into twenty thousand shares of Rs. 250.—*Hurkaru*, April 8.

A CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.—At the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay, which terminated on the 9th April, a somewhat remarkable case of conspiracy was tried, in which five Parsees and two Europeans conspired, by means of forgery and perjury, to cheat another Parsee out of the sum of £50. The plot was very skillfully laid, and would have been entirely successful but for one of the conspirators having turned informer. The whole gang were in consequence convicted of the offences charged against them, and sentenced to the following punishments:—Three of the Parsee offenders were transported for seven years, the two Europeans (one of them a female, and both of the lowest class) were each sentenced to four years' penal servitude, and the other two Parsees to three years' penal servitude.

CEYLON.

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

POLICE COURT, COLOMBO.—No. 67,834.

Inspector DE LA HARPE, Complainant, v. CHARLES HENRY MEDLEY, Defendant.

Few of our readers are aware, we believe, of the fact that the individual named Medley, who has been a source of no small annoyance to the public, has at last come to grief. He was charged by Inspector De La Harpe under the Vagrant Ordinance for "that the said defendant did, on February 21, 1863, and on previous occasions, go about as a gatherer of alms or endeavour to procure charitable contributions for himself under false pretences, in breach of the 4th Clause, 3rd Section, of the Ordinance No. 4 of the year 1841."

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The complainant, who was sworn, stated that he met Medley at Borella on the 21st of February last, coming out of a tavern, and thereupon took him into custody. He said he was going to the Rev. Mr. Jayesinhe's, at Wellicadde, to see what

he could get. The inspector asked him why he was going about soliciting charitable contributions. Medley said he was induced to do so, as he had no employment, and had been living in the Royal Hotel in the fort for a few weeks. Papers found in his possession showed that he had been so living. He said he had also been living at the Club House, Kandy, and that he did so to live like a gentleman. [High life below stairs.]

[Two letters, marked A and B, sent down from Galle by the police to the office of the chief superintendent here, were put in evidence. The defendant admitted that these letters had been written and signed by him; and further, that the evidence of the complainant was true in every particular.]

John William Modder, proprietor of the Royal Hotel and Galle Face Boarding House, stated that Medley was a lodger in the Royal Hotel from the 18th to the 27th of October, 1862, and again from the 23rd of December, 1862, till the 13th of January, 1863. From the 18th to the 27th of October he was charged seven shillings and sixpence per diem, the same as any other person. From the 23rd of December to the 13th of January he was charged for what he had, which amounted to sometimes more than 7s. 6d. per day, and sometimes less. He spent from the 18th to the 27th of October on an average five shillings per day in wines and cheroots, and had a carriage occasionally. Captain Tyson, of the *Magnum Bonum*, offered defendant a passage to England for £20, provided he should assist the steward on board. The defendant said he would not assist the steward, and that he would rather pay £40 and go as a passenger. This witness told Medley he ought to look for a cheaper place than an hotel, and thought it very wrong on Medley's part to be living at so expensive a rate, to be drinking so much brandy, and smoking so many cheroots, and, moreover, to be hiring so many carriages, when he was endeavouring to raise money for a passage to England. Medley showed this witness the draft of a letter he was going to send to Mr. Johnstone, of the bank. It was a most offensive and insulting letter, and this witness asked Medley not to send it. It was the letter marked B, and was sent to the person addressed.

[Defendant admitted the correctness of Mr. Modder's statement.]

James Reid was next called, and stated that about September last the defendant went to his house at Colpetty and asked him to get him an employment, which this witness declined to do. Medley then asked for money. This witness said he could not give him any money, as he heard all about him from Captain Bayley at Galle. Defendant then became very violent, frightened Mrs. Reid, and left the house.

[The evidence for the prosecution was here closed, and the following letters marked A and B were put in evidence. We publish these letters *in extenso*, simply with a view to show our readers who Medley is, his real character, and the glorious life he led in Ceylon at others' expense. The letters in question contain the most abominable and insulting language we ever heard of, and as there are certain passages in them unfit for appearance in public print, it will be observed that in inserting them we have studiously omitted those passages, notwithstanding the wide circulation which Medley says he has given them.]

A.
"Colombo, Jan. 11th, 1863.

"My object, to accomplish which I have walked 500 or 600 miles, is now defeated, as a great portion of my intending subscribers have become defaulters in consequence of the aforesaid lying report.

"May the withering curse of ——— fall on the Son of Satan who has brought this about. May — be his portion for ever, and may his nearest and dearest relations become ———!

"Copy sent to Messrs. Mitchell, Duncan, Worms, Brown, Keir Dundas & Co., Wilson, Ritchie, & Co., &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) "C. H. MEDLEY."

B.

"Royal Hotel, Colombo, Jan. 6th, 1863.

"Mr. Johnstone, Oriental Bank, Colombo.

"Sir,—On my applying to you a few minutes ago for the amount (£4) subscribed by four parties

known to you, towards the money I have been raising to pay my passage to England, you declined to pay it, on the plea that from certain reports which had reached you you did not feel justified in now paying it.

"I have been informed by two parties—one of the Mr. Worms (whom I saw in his office yesterday) and Mr. Brown, of Kandy—that one of these reports was, that I have been drinking champagne since my stay in Ceylon. This said report has done me essential injury in the colony. I hereby call my ——— to witness that never on any occasion have I tasted champagne since I have been in this country, and moreover, that I have never partaken of a larger quantity of liquor than I felt necessary when considering the great fatigue I have been undergoing, when travelling great distances on foot, nor have I ever been seen in the least inebriated by any one in Ceylon.

"Under these circumstances, I unhesitatingly and fearlessly denounce the author or authors of the said report as the most dastardly, lying scoundrels on ——— earth, and may they be ———!

"This message you may send to them with my bitterest curses, and I am, moreover, ready and willing to tell them to their faces what I have here written. If it is true that any party or parties saw me drink champagne in Ceylon, it is as true that they saw me ———!

"A copy of this will be extensively circulated by me in Ceylon. (Signed) "C. H. MEDLEY."

[The defendant gave the following list when asked if he had any witnesses to call. He said they were to prove that they had given him money believing his own representation to be true; but he declined to have them examined.]

Messrs. Wilson, Ritchie, and Co., Fort; Messrs. D'Esterre, and Co., Colombo; Messrs. Armitage Brothers, Colombo; Messrs. Keir Dundas, and Co., Kandy; Mr. P. W. Braybrooke, Government Agent, Kandy; Mr. L. H. Daniell, Government Agent, Kandy.

JUDGMENT.

That defendant has endeavoured to procure, and has actually procured charitable contributions for himself is a matter of notoriety, and is fully admitted by himself. The point to be considered is, did the defendant do so on false or fraudulent pretences? for that is the gravamen of the charge. The professed object of the defendant was to raise money to pay for a passage to England. It is in evidence, which defendant admits to be true, that Captain Tyson, of the ship *Magnum Bonum*, offered him a passage for £20, on the condition that he, defendant, should assist the steward of the ship on the passage. This reasonable offer was rejected by defendant. He would not work, but would pay £40, and go as a passenger—that is he was ashamed to work, but not ashamed to beg!

In the meantime he was living expensively at hotels, expending about five shillings per day in wines—using many cheroots, and occasionally hiring carriages—and also behaving rudely to people when they refused to give him money. On defendant's own showing to Mr. Modder, his conduct at Kandy was such as to fully justify people in withholding such sums as they had consented to give him; also, his conduct at the Royal Hotel, Colombo, became known and raised a great prejudice against him. The two papers marked A and B, filed in this case, are in the handwriting of the defendant, and are most disgraceful to the writer, as well as grossly insulting to those alluded to by name, whom defendant states, "copy sent" of the abominable production dated "11th January, 1863." Defendant states that a copy of his note to Mr. Johnstone, of the Bank, "will be extensively circulated." The public have a right to whatever protection the law can give from such base and offensive conduct as that of defendant. The defendant refused a passage offered to him on easy and reasonable terms. Subsequently he went about begging for money to pay for a passage. He lived extravagantly at hotels, and obtained charitable contributions really to enable him to do so, but ostensibly to pay for a passage. It is, therefore, held that defendant endeavoured to procure, and did procure, charitable contributions on false or fraudulent pretences.

The said defendant, Charles Henry Medley, is adjudged to be guilty, and is sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labour for one month.

(Signed) J. DALZIEL, Police Magistrate.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, April 6.—No. 2,274.—The Hon. the President of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut. col. G. P. Whish, late 60th N.I., to be military secretary to the President of the Council. This appointment is to take effect from 19th March last.

April 7.—No. 2,275.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. W. Furrell to resign the civil service from the 1st May last.

No. 2,276.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to reattach to the N.W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. W. M. Low, of the civil service, who reported his return on the 30th ult. from leave, m.c.

No. 2,277.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. 1, published under date Sept. 29, 1854, of parties authorised to send by post without actual payment of postage all letters, packets, or parcels *bona fide* and exclusively despatched on the public service from the office of the surveyor general of India:—

Maj. W. E. Gastrell, temporarily attached to the office above named.

Foreign Dept., Camp Lalroo, March 31.—No. 134.

—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to sanction the following promotions and transfers in the Central Province commission, consequent on the departure on leave to England, m.c., of Maj. Shakespear, dep. coms. 3rd cl., Chindwarrah:—

Capt. Cumberlege, dep. coms. 4th cl., to offic. as dep. coms. 3rd cl. at Chindwarrah.

Capt. C. V. Gordon, asst. coms. 1st cl., to offic. as dep. coms. 4th cl. at Kowtah.

Lieut. C. H. Grace, asst. coms., is transferred to the Dumoh district.

Lieut. T. Wakefield is transferred to the Saugor district.

No. 136.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to grant to Lieut. H. C. E. Ward, superint. of Dhar, leave for 1 mo. from April 15, or from date he may avail himself of same, to visit Bombay, prep. to applying for further leave, on m.c., to England.

No. 138.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Dr. W. F. Goss, in medical charge of Nya Doomka, in the South Pergunnahs, to the medical charge of Sumbulpore, v. Dr. N. Jackson, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Financial Dept., Fort William, April 7.—No. 1,372.—Mr. A. Grote is app. to be president of the Statistical Committee, in succession to the Hon. C. J. Erskine.

Mr. E. H. Lushington to be a member of the same committee, in succession to the Hon. E. Drummond.

No. 581.—Dr. F. Douglas, civil surg. of Lucknow, has obtained prep. leave of abs. from the 1st to the 9th inst., or to the date of sailing of the first str. from this port.

Dr. E. Bonavia received med. ch. from Dr. Douglas of the civil station of Lucknow on the 1st inst., as a temp. arrangement.

No. 589.—Major T. P. Sparks, comr. of Pegu, has obtained 1 mo.'s leave of absence from the 28th ult. to proceed to Madras, prep. to applying for further leave to Europe on m.c.

No. 592.—Mr. H. G. Ross, offic. dep. comr. of Mohomdee, in Oudh, has obtained leave of absence, on m.c., for 15 mo., to proc. to England, with effect from the date on which the pilot may quit the steamer which will leave this port on the 9th inst.

No. 1,372.—Mr. A. Grote is appd. to be president of the statistical committee, in succ. to the Hon. C. J. Erskine.

Mr. E. H. Lushington to be a member of the same committee, in succ. to the Hon. E. Drummond.

No. 1,373.—Mr. W. Bailmain received temp. ch. of the office of civil paymr., Punjab, from Mr. R. Taylor on the afternoon of the 23rd ult.

Mr. R. Taylor received ch. of the office of the civil paymr., N. W. Provs., from Mr. L. C. Probyn on the afternoon of the 28th ult.

Mily. Dept., Camp Umballah, March 30.—No. 20a.—The servs. of Lieut. D. W. Wise, of the Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.

No. 21a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the foll. appts. with temp. rank:—

Medical Department.

Surg. major J. Macintire, of H.M.'s 101st foot, to be dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, v. Dep. inspec. gen. Dr. A. Wilson, proceeding to Europe.

Surg. major D. McRae, offic. med. storekeeper at

Allahabad, to be dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, v. Dep. inspec. gen. J. Balfour, proceeding to Europe.

No. 22a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appt. Capt. B. S. B. Paribby, of the Bengal staff corps, to be fort adjutant at Fort William from Feb. 24, 1863, in succ. to Major M. R. Nightingale, who has been absent upwards of 20 mo. on furl. to Eur.

Camp Chundeeburgh, April 2.—No. 23a.—The servs. of Lieut. J. S. Robinson, late 1st Eur. L.C., do. duty with the Lahore light horse, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Govt.

April 6.—No. 246.—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:

Major (brev. col.) S. A. Abbott, of the late 51st regt. N.I., commr. of the Lucknow div., for 20 mo., under the new regs.

No. 247.—Surg. F. Douglass, m.d., of the med. dept., civil, Lucknow, is permitted to proceed to Europe on private affairs, under the new regs., for a period of 6 mo., being part residue of the furl. on the same account granted to him in G.G.O. No. 203 of Feb. 5, 1857.

April 7.—No. 248.—Asst. surg. L. H. J. Maclean, of the med. dept., is permitted to proceed to Australia and New Zealand on m.c., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 2 years under the old regs.

No. 249.—The undermd. officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) F. E. A. Chamier, of the Bengal staff corps, dep. commr., Oude.

Capt. W. C. MacDougall, of the Bengal staff corps, 1st asst. stud. dept.

Lieut. R. S. Hill, of the 1st Goorkha L.I. regt., date of arrival at Fort William March 30.

No. 250.—Maj. W. K. Haslewood, of the invalid estab., is permitted to proceed to Madras and the Neilgherry Hills on private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 6 mo. from March 1, under the old regs.

REDUCTION OF DRAGOON REGIMENTS.

No. 252.—The foll. paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 477, dated Dec. 27, 1862, laying down the future establishment for regt. of Eur. cav. in India, are published for general information:—

9. The proposition with regard to the reduction of the establishment of dragoon regiments having been approved by the Sec. of State for War has received the sanction of H.M.

10. The reduction of the troop per regt. is to be carried out in the same manner as regards both officers and men, as was adopted in respect of the reduction already made in the establishment of regiments.

12. It has been determined that a band sergeant shall be added to all cavalry regts., and a sergeant instructor of musketry to all other than lancer regts.

13. Under the altered condition of cav. regts. above detailed, their establishment will in future be as follows:—

Cavalry.		1 depot troop.
7. Service troops.		
1 Colonel.		
1 Lieutenant colonel.		
2 Majors.		
7 Captains ... ..	...	...
7 Lieutenants ... ..	...	...
7 Cornets ... ..	...	...
1 Paymaster.		
1 Adjutant.		
1 Riding master.		
1 Quarter master.		
1 Surgeon.		
2 Assistant surgeons.		
1 Veterinary surgeon.		
1 Regimental sergeant major.		
1 Quarter master sergeant.		
7 Troop sergeant majors.		
1 Sergeant instructor of musketry (to all except lancer regiments).		
1 Paymaster sergeant.		
— Band master sergeant.		
1 Armourer sergeant.		
1 Saddler sergeant.		
1 Farrier major.		
— Schoolmaster appointed by Sec. of State for War.		
1 Hospital sergeant.		
1 Orderly-room clerk.		
21 Sergeants ... ..	...	...
1 Trumpet major.		
7 Trumpeters ... ..	...	...
28 Corporals ... ..	...	...
7 Farriers.		
434 Privates ... ..	...	...
547		73
Total	620.	

14. The new regs. of hussars have been fixed at this strength.

No. 253.—The underment. officer having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from the date

specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval: Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut. H. C. Cattley, March 20, 1863.

No. 254.—The following proms. and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.

Capt. (major in staff corps) G. E. Holmes, late 72nd N.I., to be major from Dec. 23, 1862, v. Maj. G. E. Ford, ret.

Lieut. H. H. Lyster, v.c., late 72nd N.I., to be captain from Dec. 23, 1862, v. Maj. G. E. Ford, ret.

Ens. R. C. S. C. Tytler, general list, to be lieut. from Jan. 25, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. J. Allan, late 9th N.I., prom.

Ens. J. Cook, general list, to be lieut. from Jan. 28, v. Lieut. G. Angus, general list, res.

Alterations of Rank.

Lieut. C. S. Morrison, general list, from Dec. 15, 1862, v. Lieut. the Hon. H. H. Hare, late 17th N.I., staff corps, res.

Lieut. S. W. Glasford, general list, from Dec. 18, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Nicholson, late 54th N.I., staff corps, dec.

Lieut. P. W. Smith, general list, from Dec. 23, 1862, v. Lieut. H. L. Lyster, v.c., late 72nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. Peel (101st foot), general list, from Jan. 8, v. Lieut. H. Carter, late 2nd Eur. Bengal fusiliers (104th foot), dec.

No. 255.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave, on m.c.:

Lieut. A. Soppitt, Bombay staff corps, for 1 year.

Public Works Dept., April 7.—No. 54.—Resignation.

Asst. supervisor R. Butler, attached to the South Astagram division, Mysore, is permitted to resign his appointment in the public works department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties.

No. 55.—Maj. R. Sankey, royal engs., asst. to the chief engineer, Mysore, received charge of the chief engineer's office on Feb. 16 from Lieut. col. E. Lawford, on his proceeding to Madras under the prep. leave granted to him in notification No. 4, dated Jan. 12.

Lieut. col. J. Carpendale, royal engs., officiating [No. 43, Feb. 27] chief engineer, Mysore, assumed charge of his office on March 5.

Home Dept., March 31.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to confirm the following appts. made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court:—

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to the registrarship of the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction.

Mr. R. Belchambers to the registrarship of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction.

Mr. J. H. Belchambers to the deputy registrarship of the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction.

Mr. C. T. Davis to the chief clerkship of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction.

Baboo Anund Chunder Bose to the asst. registrarship, judicial dept., High Court, in its Appellate Jurisdiction.

Mr. T. C. Ledlie to the asst. registrarship, gen. dept., High Court, in its Appellate Jurisdiction.

April 1.—No. 2,194.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. A. Tween, asst. in the Geological Survey of India, and Curator of the Geological Museum, leave of absence for 3 mo.

April 2.—No. 2,196.—Mr. A. L. M. Phillips, of the C.S., is permitted to proceed to Eur. on furl. for a period of 3 years, from the date of embarkation.

No. 238.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur., on furl.:

Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. Balfour, medical dept., for 4 mo., under new regs.

No. 63.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to permit the Hon. C. J. Erskine to resign his seat as an add. Member of the Council of the Gov. gen., and to re-place his services at the disposal of the Bombay Govt.

General.—No. 116.—The underment. officers of the British Burmah Commission have passed the prescribed exam. for the higher standard:—

Lieut. C. W. Street, asst. commr., 2nd class.

Lieut. W. C. Plant, asst. commr., 3rd class.

Mr. J. E. Macrae, asst. commr., 3rd class.

Capt. E. B. Sladen, asst. commr., 2nd class.

For the Lower Standard.

Mr. W. D'C. Ireland, extra asst. commr., with credit.

Mr. J. Hind, extra asst. commr.

No. 118.—Lieut. G. A. Stover, offic. asst. commr., 3rd class, in British Burmah, is confirmed in his appt., with effect from April 14 last, the date of his entering on his duties in the Commission.

Lieut. Stover, who is transf. from the Arracan to the Tenasserim div., made over charge of his office at Akyab to the dep. commr., Major Ripley, on Jan. 8, and reported himself at Moulmein on 10th idem.

Lieut. H. R. Spearman, app. asst. commr., 3rd class, in British Burmah, in notification dated July 25 last, No. 1,509, to rank as such from Dec. 30 last, the date of his joining his appt. at Promé.

Military, March 31.—No. 87.—Maj. R. M. S. Amesley, comdg. Meywar Bheel Corps, and 1st asst.

political agent, Meywar, and superint., Hilly Tracts, availed himself, on the 3rd inst., of the preparatory leave granted to him in G.O. dated Dec. 24 last, No. 405.

The following arrangements are sanctioned by the President in Council as a temp. measure:—

Capt. F. L. Makenon to officiate for Maj. Amesley.

Lieut. and adjt. W. Battye to officiate as 2nd in com., and 2nd asst. political agent, Meywar, in add. to his other duties.

General.—No. 542.—Lieut. H. C. E. Ward, supt. of Dhar, has leave of absence, on m.c., for 1 mo., from the date on which he may avail himself of it, for the purpose of appearing before the medical board at Bombay.

No. 544.—Lieut. C. C. Taylor, asst. to the Resident at Nipal, assumed charge of his appt. and the com. of the Residency escort on the 19th inst.

April 1.—The G.O. dated 20th ult., No. 486, appg. Capt. H. H. James to be an asst. commr., 3rd class, in Oude, is hereby cancl.

No. 535.—Mr. E. O. Bradford, dep. commr. of Roy Bareilly, in Oude, has 1 year's leave of absence, to proceed to Eur., on m.c., from the date of the sailing of the French str. *Erymanthe*, together with 4 weeks' prep. leave to reach the port of embarkation.

April 2.—No. 538.—Mr. F. St. C. Williams, extra asst. commr. in Oude, availed himself, on the 14th ult., of the leave granted to him in G.O. dated Feb. 13 last, No. 289.

No. 559.—With reference to G.O. by the Gov. gen., dated Feb. 20 last, No. 11, Lieut. J. Hillis, v.c., Asst. Resident at Nipal, left the Residency on the afternoon of the 28th idem.

No. 560.—Mr. H. G. Ross, officg. dep. commr. of Mahomedee, in Oude, has 5 weeks' leave, from Feb. 20 last, prep. for applying for m.c. to Eur.

No. 563.—The remaining portion of the leave granted to the Rev. Dr. J. J. Carshore, chaplain of Tounghoo, in G.O. dated Feb. 11 last, No. 265, is cancl. from the 1st inst.

Camp Moulana, March 26.—No. 18a.—The services of Capt. R. W. Glasse, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command 15th N.I., and of Lieut. R. P. Davis, doing duty 42nd N.I., are placed at disposal of the Bengal Govt.

Camp Umballa, March 27.—No. 19a.—The following orders issued by the resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

March 9.—No. 43.—The services of Asst. surg. G. Williamson, m.d., H.M.'s 108th foot, having been temporarily placed at the disposal of the resident at Hyderabad for employment in the Hyderabad Contingent, that officer is posted to the 1st infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Bolarum, subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India.

March 11.—No. 45.—Asst. surg. D. C. McAllum, m.d., Madras medical estab., is appointed to medical charge of the 3rd infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, subject to confirmation of the Govt. of India.

No. 241.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on m.c.:

Maj. W. Davis, Bengal staff corps, deputy inspector gen. of police, Jhansie division, for 20 mo.

Capt. T. G. Kennedy, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command of the corps of guides, for 1 year.

Capt. E. C. Impey, Bengal staff corps, political agent at Ulwar, for 20 mo.

Veterinary surg. J. Field, Bengal estab., for 20 mo., under new regs.

No. 242.—Capt. C. B. Basden, late 61st regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Australia on m.c., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 18 mo., under old regs.

No. 243.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) H. G. Delafosse, H.M.'s 101st Bengal fusiliers; date of arrival at Fort William, March 30.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

March 11.—No. 2,164.—Appointment.—Mr. A. T. Muclean is vested with the powers of a mag. in the districts of the 24-pargunnahs, Naddea, Hooghly, and Burdwan.

March 20.—The Lieut. gov. has appd. the Bishop of Calcutta and the Hon. H. S. Maine to be members of the board of examiners.

Dr. F. V. Webber to officiate as med. officer of Gawalparrah from Nov. 19 last.

Capt. E. St. George, officiating agent, Gov. gen., with the King of Oude, to officiate as a mag. in the 24-pargunnahs to try cases arising within the limits of the King of Oude's premises, as defined under Act XIV. of 1860.

March 21.—Mr. W. T. Tucker to officiate as additional judge of Tirhoot, Sarun, and Shahabad.

Mr. R. B. Chapman to officiate as mag. and coll. of Pubna.

Mr. W. Cornell to be sec. to local committee of public instruction at Balasore.

Mr. T. H. H. Shortt and Baboo Rungolal Banerjee to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Balasore.

March 23.—Mr. E. C. Bayley to be president of the Bethune school committee.

March 19.—Mr. C. W. Wilmot, asst. comsr. of Deochur, for 6 mo., on m.c., under clause 2, sec. V. of the uncovenanted absentee rules.

Mr. J. Scott, asst. comsr. of Doomka, for 3 mo., under clause 1, sec. VII. of the uncovenanted absentee rules.

March 23.—Mr. W. C. Eades, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Mymensing, for 15 mo., on m.c., under clause 1, sec. VI. of the uncovenanted absentee rules.

Mr. F. Grant, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Nattore, for 1 mo., under clause 1, sec. VII. of the uncovenanted absentee rules, in ext. of the leave granted to him on Jan. 3 last.

Notification.—Dr. E. C. Thorpe assumed charge of the med. duties of the civil service station of Gowhatti from Dr. F. W. A. DePeck on Jan. 24.

March 24.—No. 2283.—Apts.—Mr. J. Tweedie, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a dep. coll. under Act X. of 1859 and Act VI. of 1862 of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal in Council.

March 25.—Mr. H. Hankey to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshedabad during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. T. Maclean on special duty, or until further orders.

March 27.—Mr. O. J. Staak, asst. superint. of police of the 1st grade, to be dist. superint. of police of the 3rd grade in Sylhet.

The foll. gentlemen to be asst. superint. of police in Assam:—

Mr. W. H. Brownlow, of the 1st grade.

Mr. W. Sconce, of the 2nd grade.

Mr. J. Mawson, of the 2nd grade.

No. 2383.—March 26.—Appointments:—

Mr. J. W. Dalrymple to be civil and sessions judge of Bhagulpore.

The Hon. H. B. Devereux to be civil and sessions judge of Purneah.

The above appointments will take effect from May 1 next.

Mr. A. C. Bolst, asst. supt. of police, Kamroop, is transf. temp. to Nowgong.

March 30.—Mr. F. G. Millett to officiate as mag. and coll. of Tipperah.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah.

Mr. W. L. Heeley, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea, to the temp. charge of the sub div. of Chooandagah.

Mr. C. B. Stewart to be a member of the Provisional Committee of Management for the Agricultural Exhibition to be held in Calcutta in January next.

March 26.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. G. B. Johnston, district supt. of police, Nowgong, for 8 weeks, to appear before the medical committee at the Pres.

March 30.—Mr. E. G. Birch, offic. add. judge of the 24. Pergunnahs, &c., for 6 mo.

Mr. W. T. Tucker, offic. add. judge of Tirhoot, Sarun, and Shahabad, for 22 days, to join his appt.

Mr. W. C. Eades, of the C.S., reported his dep. from India, on the 27th inst., on the ship *Saladin*.

March 31.—No. 2455.—Appointments:—

Lieut. A. Tulloch to be a 3rd grade district superint. of police in Rungpore.

April 2.—Mr. W. Wavell to officiate as joint mag. and deputy coll. of Rungpore.

March 23.—Mr. J. N. Bullen having proceeded to Europe, the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept his resignation of his appointment as a member of the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for making laws and regs.

March 25.—The services of Capt. C. Murray, asst. superintendent of Darjeeling and commandant of the Sebundy corps of sappers at that station, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the military dept.

MAGISTERIAL POWERS.

March 30.—It is hereby notified that the powers of a magistrate vested, under certain restrictions, in district superintendents of police by paragraph 18 of the resolution of Govt., dated Sept. 22 last, are now extended to assistant district superintendents of police in permanent charge of districts.

Mr. C. T. Buckland, of the civil service, reported his departure from India on the 24th inst., on the steamer *Bengal*.

Mr. W. Moran having proceeded to Europe, the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept his resignation of his appointment as member of the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for making laws and regs.

April 6.—No. 2533.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. P. H. Ward, mag. and coll. of Shahabad, for 6 mo.

Lieut. R. M. Skinner, asst. superint. of police, Sarun, for 15 days, under the financial notification dated Feb. 22, 1866.

Mr. W. M. Smith, asst. comnr. of Pakour, Sonthal Pergunnahs, for 1 mo.

Public Works (Railway) Dept., April 7.—No. 1.—

Mr. J. R. B. Ross, dep. coll., whose servs. were placed at the disposal of the board of revenue, under date the 12th Feb. last, for employ. in the railway dept., has this day been apptd. to the special duty of verifying the land plans of the East Indian Railway under the orders of the consulting engr.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Gen. Dept., March 18.—No. 608.—Capt. H. P. Babbage, asst. comnr., has leave, on m.c., from Feb. 19 last to Oct. 31 next, for the purpose of proceeding to Simla.

No. 610.—In supercession of *Gazette* order, No. 337, dated 13th ult., the services of the Rev. E. M. Birch, B.A., are placed at the disposal of the Govt., N.W.P.

March 19.—No. 619.—Mr. R. E. Egerton, to offic. as comnr. Lahore div., from the date of Capt. F. R. Pollock's availing himself of the leave granted by *Government Gazette* order, No. 62, dated Jan. 8 last.

No. 639.—Rev. A. Rudolph, American Presbyterian Church, is app. marriage registrar in the Loodiana district.

No. 644.—Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, asst. comnr., is transf. from the Umritsur to the Kangra district.

March 21.—No. 645.—The prep. leave granted to Surg. C. Hathaway, M.D., insp. gen. of prisons and dispensaries, is sanctioned for 8 weeks, instead of 6 weeks, mentioned in *Gazette* order No. 84 of Jan. 13 last.

Public Works Dept., March 18.—No. 7798.—Sub-conductor E. Sparling, sub-engr., Baree Doab Canal, has 1 mo. priv. leave from April 5 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

March 19.—No. 7853.—Mr. J. D. Smith, exec. engr., Baree Doab Canal workshops, and superint. Ravee and Chenab forests, has 12 mo. leave to England, on m.c., from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 7860.—Transfers:—

Capt. A. M. Lang, executive eng., to the hill roads div., making over temp. charge of the Lower Sirhind div. to Lieut. W. H. Beckett, asst. eng.

Lieut. W. B. Holmes, exec. eng., from Peshawur to Lower Sirhind div.

Capt. J. T. Tovey, exec. eng., from 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur road, to Peshawur div.

Mr. A. Fenner, 2nd class asst. eng., from 1st to 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur road, for employ. on Attock and Mukkud road.

Police Dept., March 30.—No. 240.—Leave.—Lieut. W. M. Gibbon, dist. superint. of police, has obtained leave of absence for 8 weeks, under military rules, with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same, prep. to m.c. to Europe.

April 1.—No. 246.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept of the resignation of his appt. by Lieut. J. A. M. Biggs, offic. district superint. of police, Hissar, from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

Judicial Dept.—No. 260.—In continuation of No. 232, of March 23, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to vest the underment. officers with powers:—

Capt. T. W. Mercer, offic. dep. comnr., Umritsur.

Mr. H. E. Perkins, offic. dep. comnr., Goordaspore.

Maj. H. A. Dwyer, offic. dep. comnr., Jhung.

General Dept., March 30.—No. 718.—Leave.—Surg. T. Farquhar has privilege leave for 2 mo., from Feb. 17.

No. 719.—Transfers:—

Mr. G. R. Elamie, asst. comsr., from the Lahore to the Rawalpindie district, and to be stationed at Murree.

Lieut. F. M. Birch, asst. comsr., from the Rawalpindie to the Peshawur district.

Mr. L. S. Saunders, asst. comsr., from the Delhi to the Lahore district.

Capt. G. F. J. Lewin, asst. comsr., from the Jullundur to the Goordaspore district, and to be stationed at Dalhousie.

March 31.—No. 724.—Lieut. J. W. H. Johnstone, asst. comsr., from the Dera Ismail Khan to the Bunnoo district.

No. 740.—Mr. G. Thomson, extra asst. comsr., from the Dera Ismail Khan to the Rawalpindie district.

No. 742.—Mr. R. Burney, asst. comsr., from the Googaira to the Rawalpindie district, on being relieved of the charge of the former district by Mr. Blyth.

April 1.—No. 749.—Leave.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, asst. comsr., has leave to Europe for 6 mo., with 6 weeks' preparatory leave, from such date as he may avail himself of same.

No. 750.—Appointment.—Mr. A. R. Bulman is appointed an asst. comsr. 3rd cl., and posted to the Rawalpindie district.

Military Dept., March 31.—No. 69.—Appointment.—Lieut. G. W. Manson, late 34th N.I., to be capt. of police of the Derajat div., with effect from Feb. 28, 1861, the date he assumed charge of the Derajat police, in room of Lieut. Orchard, offic. capt. of police, transferred to another appointment.

Revenue Dept., March 27.—No. 264.—In supercession of *Gazette* order No. 895, dated 26th Nov. last, Mr. E. C. Edwards, patrol, salt dept., has obtained leave of absence for 6 mo., with effect from the date of his availing himself of the leave granted by the above order.

Police Dept., March 27.—No. 233.—Leave.—Maj. G. Hutchinson, insp. gen. of police, Punjab, has obtained leave of absence for 1 mo., preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on m.c., for 15 mo.

General Dept., March 27.—No. 698.—Appointment.—Mr. G. D. Westropp, extra asst. comr. to offic. as judge of small cause court at Hoshiarpore.

No. 65.—The regl. order, dated 26th ult., by Maj. H. Boisragon, comdg. 4th Sikh inf., directing Lieut. A. M. Ommanney, officg. adjt., to act as 2nd in command, and paid doing duty officer Lieut. J. M. Sym to act as adjt.; consequent on the transfer of Capt. Williams, 2nd in command, to the police dept., is confirmed as a tempy. arrangement.

No. 66.—Leave of absence.—Maj. O. E. Rothney, comdt. of the 5th or Huzara Goorkah batt., from Feb. 4 to April 4, on m.c., to visit Calcutta, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.

Public Works Dept., March 25.—No. 8,008.—With reference to G.O.G., No. 6, dated March 17, Lieut. J. P. Westmoreland, R.E., assumed charge of his appt. of dep. controller and examiner of public works accounts, Punjab, on March 18.

March 26.—No. 8,031.—Mr. G. Kilgour, asst. engr., 4th div., Baree Doab Canal, is allowed 12 mo. priv. leave to Europe, on m.c., under sec. V. of the uncovenanted service leave rules, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

March 27.—No. 8,057.—The servs. of Mr. B. Browne, supt. of irrigation, Baree Doab Canal, have, with the approval of Govt. of India, been placed at the disposal of the civil dept.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, Royal Artillery.—

Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, Feb. 7.—2nd Capt. Smalpage, E battery 24th brigade, is appointed to the command of No. 5 battery 25th brigade at Agra, instead of No. 1 battery 24th brigade, as directed in Regimental Order, dated Camp Dutteah, Dec. 9, 1862.

Camp Mahowlie, Feb. 16.—2nd Capt. J. R. Martin, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the C. in C., is transferred from No. 8 to No. 1 batty. 24th brigade; and 2nd Capt. A. Gillespie from the latter to the former battery. 2nd Capt. Martin will proceed to join his battery at Govindghur without delay.

Lieut. W. McClintock, 11th brigade R.A., doing duty with F battery 11th brigade, will proceed from Meerut to Fyzabad, via Lucknow, at the public expense, to join and do duty with A battery 11th brig., where his services are urgently required.

Camp Gores, Feb. 19.—Lieut. J. R. Disney, who was directed by Regimental Order, dated Nov. 28 last, to do duty with No. 7 battery 25th brigade, is attached for duty to No. 4 battery of same brigade at Allahabad, and is to proceed to join.

Vet. surg. Oliphant, 11th brigade, is attached for duty to A battery of that brigade.

Camp Shahjehanpore, Feb. 20.—Lieut. W. H. Wilkins, No. 8 battery 25th brigade, is directed to do duty with No. 5 battery of that brigade, as a temporary arrangement.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 1, 1862.—By the Officer commanding R.A. division, Rawul Pindie, appointing Lieut. E. H. Dyke, A battery 5th R.H. brigade, to act as adj. to the division, as a temporary arrangement, v. Lieut. Gordon, who has obtained leave of absence.

Dated Jan. 27.—By the Officer commanding R.A. division, Meerut, directing Vet. surg. Batt. attached to D battery 2nd R.H. brigade, to afford professional aid to the horses of B battery 5th R.H. brigade and F battery 11th brigade.

Dated Jan. 12.—By the Officer commanding 14th brigade, appointing Capt. and Adj. H. L. Geary to officiate as staff officer to R.A. division at Barrackpore, in addition to his other duties, with effect from Nov. 27, 1862.

Camp Furreedpore, Feb. 24.—Lieut. F. A. Wilson, No. 6 battery 24th brigade, doing duty with F battery 19th brigade, will proceed at once to Lahore, and join his own battery on its arrival at that station, his services being urgently required.

Camp Bareilly, Feb. 26.—Vet. surgeon J. Quallatt, doing duty with G battery 22nd brigade, will remain at Allahabad, and be attached for duty to E battery 16th brigade.

Camp Moradabad, March 3.—The following promotions are made, subject to the approval of R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief:—

Lieut. col. R. E. Knatchbull, 25th brigade, to be col. 24th brigade, v. Broome, removed to supernumerary list; dated April 29, 1861.

Capt. and Brev. major A. G. Austen, 24th brigade, to be lieut. col. 25th brigade, v. Knatchbull; dated Oct. 30, 1861.

2nd Capt. G. Baillie (invalided) to be capt. 24th brigade, v. Austen; dated Oct. 30, 1861.

2nd Capt. J. Fulton, 22nd brigade, to be capt. 24th brigade, v. Baillie, invalided; dated May 14, 1862.

2nd Capt. and Brev. major W. T. Brown, c.s., from supernumerary list, to be 2nd capt. 22nd brigade, v. Fulton; dated May 14, 1862.

Lieut. col. E. W. S. Scott, on the supernumerary list, to be col.

Lieut. col. and Brev. col. V. Eyre, c.s., on the supernumerary list, to be col.

Lieut. col. W. Barr, 22nd brig., to be col. 24th brig., v. Gaitakell, retired.

Capt. S. Woodcock, 5th R.H. brigade, to be lieut. col. 22nd brigade, v. Barr.

2nd Capt. T. H. Salt, 24th brigade, to be capt. 22nd brigade, v. Woodcock.

Lieut. J. Hills, 16th brigade, to be 2nd capt. 24th brigade, v. Salt; dated Nov. 24, 1862.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers are to be altered as follows:—

Lieut. col. Tombs, and Capts. Machell, Currie, and Hunter, to April 29, 1861.

Capt. Darling, to Aug. 23, 1861; and Parish, to Oct. 1, 1861.

2nd Capt. Jackson, to April 29, 1861; Fitzroy, to July 21, 1861; Traill, to Aug. 23, 1861; and Majors Bonham, to Oct. 1, 1861; and J. Alexander, to Oct. 30, 1861.

The following officers are raised to increase of pay, viz.:—

Lieut. col. Young, 24th brigade, v. Knatchbull; dated Oct. 30, 1861.

Lieut. col. Olpherts, c.b. and v.c., 5th R.H. brigade, v. Barr; dated Nov. 24, 1862.

Capt. and Brev. major J. S. Frith, 22nd brigade, is appointed to 5th R.H. brigade, v. Woodcock.

The following exchanges have been ordered:—

Between Capt. A. Darling, 25th brigade, and Capt. T. H. Salt, 22nd brigade.

Between 2nd Capt. W. A. Ross, A battery, and 2nd Capt. J. E. Cordner, B battery 22nd brigade.

The dates of raising the following officers to increased pay to be altered as under, viz.:—

Lieut. col. Moir, c.b., 5th R.H. brigade, to April 29, 1861.

Lieut. Arbuckle and Lamb, 19th brigade, to April 29, 1861.

Lieut. Kaye (retired) to July 21, 1861.

Lieut. Dewar, 16th brigade, to July 23, 1861.

Lieut. J. M. Young, 24th brigade, to Aug. 23, 1861.

Lieut. L. W. Taylor, 19th brigade, to Aug. 31, 1861.

Lieut. Free, 19th brigade, and J. W. Taylor, 24th brigade, to Oct. 1, 1861.

Lieut. Colquhoun, 19th brigade, to Oct. 15, 1861.

Lieut. Forbes, 25th brigade, to Oct. 21, 1861.

Lieut. Meiklejohn, 16th brigade, to Oct. 30, 1861.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 19.—By the Officer commanding R.A., Benares, appointing Lieut. Higginson, 25th brigade, to act as adj. of R.A. in the division, as a temporary arrangement, v. Capt. Maitland, proceeding to join his battery in the Bombay presidency.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Feb. 19.—Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, Jan. 20.—

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotion in the royal regiment of artillery, viz.:—

2nd Capt. J. N. P. Dadson, 7th brigade, to be adj. depot brigade, v. Lieut. H. Brackenbury, appointed to a company of gentlemen cadets; dated July 16, 1862.

To be Quartermasters by Augmentation.

Conductor M. Robinson; Acting Conductor H. Parkes; Sergt. major R. H. New; dated May 1, 1862.

To be Veterinary Surgeons.

Supernumerary Vet. surg. R. Marshall, from military train, v. Cheesman, appointed to 3rd drag. gds. Acting Vet. surg. W. B. Walters, v. Mills, appointed to 18th Hussars; dated Nov. 26, 1861.

2nd Capt. F. Carey, 7th brigade, to be capt. 3rd brigade, v. Brev. major H. A. Vernon, dec.

Lieut. G. A. Crawford, on the supernumerary list, to be 2nd capt.

Lieut. T. A. de Moleyns, 2nd brigade, to be 2nd capt. 7th brigade, v. Carey; dated Dec. 2, 1862.

Lieut. R. D. E. Lockhart, 18th brigade, is raised to increased pay, v. de Moleyns, promoted; dated Dec. 2, 1862.

Her Majesty having been pleased to dispense with the services of Lieut. Chiens, that officer has been removed from the list of R.A. accordingly; dated Dec. 30, 1862.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to appoint 2nd Capt. F. L. H. Lyon to R.H.A., v. Brev. major Goodenough, who resigns his appointment therein, and is posted to G battery 8th brigade, in place of Lyon.

The following officers are posted to brigades as under:—

Qrmr. Robinson to 18th brigade.

Qrmr. Parkes to 21st brigade.

Qrmr. New to 4th horse brigade.

Vet. surg. Marshall to 4th brigade.

Vet. surg. Walters to 8th brigade.

Lieut. N. M. Burt is transferred to G battery 11th brigade, instead of No. 7 battery 6th brigade, and Lieut. A. J. Saunders is transferred to the latter battery in his stead, and will proceed to join it at once.

The officers commanding R.A. at the stations and in districts concerned will obtain the sanction of the officers commanding the troops to the following removals of officers, viz.:—

Capt. Carey from Woolwich to Corfu.

2nd Capt. De Moleyns from Dover to Woolwich.

2nd Capt. Lyon from Ireland to Woolwich.

Lieut. A. J. Saunders from Woolwich to Portsmouth.

Capt. De Moleyns is appointed gunnery instructor to 7th brigade, and Capt. Tupper to 2nd brigade.

Head Quarters, Camp Ghurmeekesir, March 7.—

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following pro-

motions until the pleasure of her Majesty shall be known:—

Royal Engineers (Madras).—Capt. Hemery to be lieut. col., v. Horsley, who retires; dated June 29, 1862.

2nd Capt. T. E. Gahagan to be capt., v. Hemery; dated June 29, 1862.

Lieut. H. Tulloch to be 2nd capt., v. Gahagan; dated June 29, 1862.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Ferozepore brigade order, dated 5th ult., directing the following medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. C. Ricketts, 7th foot, to assume medical charge of civil station, as a temporary measure, v. Asst. surg. T. E. Hale, v.c.

Staff surg. J. Hendley, attached to 7th foot, to assume charge of left wing of 27th N.I. and brigade staff, in addition to his other duties.

Staff surg. N. Ffolliott, attached to R.A., to assume charge of the arsenal establishments, in addition to his other duties.

By the Officer commanding 10th regt. N.I., dated 11th ult., appointing Lieut. W. D. Palmer, late 74th N.I., to act as adj. to left wing.

By the Officer commanding 14th Bengal cavalry, dated 24th ult., appointing Lieut. A. J. T. Welchman, gen. list, inf., to act as adj., until further orders.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. C. H. Strutt, from July 26, 1862, to Jan. 26, 1863, to visit the Hills beyond Simla.

20th Hussars.—Lieut. H. C. Kensit, for 15 mo., to England, via Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, with sanction of Govt., m.c.

4th Foot.—Brev. col. T. Williams, c.b. (1st batt.), from Feb. 12, 1863, to Feb. 12, 1864, to England.

19th Foot.—Ensign H. Stokes (1st batt.), for 14 mo. from date of embarkation, to England.

Head Quarters, Camp Meerut, March 10.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding 107th foot, dated Dec. 28 last, appointing Lieut. C. Middlemass to act as asst. musketry instructor, until further orders.

By the Officer commanding 77th foot, dated Jan. 14 last, appointing Ensign G. Cook to be asst. musketry instructor.

Shahjehanpore station order, dated 1st ult., directing Capt. J. F. Campbell, late 2nd European Bengal fusiliers, to act as station staff officer, there being no passed officer available.

Leave of absence:—

Late 4th Eur. L.C.—Capt. E. A. M. MacGregor, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Simla and Hills north of Deyrah.

Late 3rd Eur. Regt.—Col. E. Darvall (doing duty at Umballah) from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Simla.

Late 69th N.I.—Capt. J. Wedderburn, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Simla and Hills north of Deyrah.

March 11.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to accept the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. E. H. O'Dowd, 7th drag. gds.; dated 4th inst.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from 4th inst.:—

2nd Goorkha Regt.—Lieut. H. W. J. Senior, late 73rd N.I., is confirmed as paid doing duty officer.

Major R. Onseley, staff corps, is appointed to do duty at the Landour convalescent depot, during the ensuing season.

Lieut. C. H. Thompson, D battery 22nd brigade R.A., is appointed to do duty at the Landour convalescent depot, during the ensuing season.

Staff Asst. surg. A. Croker, doing duty with 77th foot, passed in the vernacular at Allahabad, on Feb. 16 last.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut station order, dated 8th ult., directing Col. W. F. Beaton, Bengal army, to assume command of the station during the absence, on duty, of Major gen. Wheeler, c.b.

Delhi Garrison order, dated 16th ult., appointing Asst. surg. C. J. Kirwan, 82nd foot, to assume med. charge of a detachment of 1st Bengal cavalry, with effect from Jan. 27 last, and to act as garrison asst. surg. from Feb. 1, in addition to his other duties.

Rawul Pindee station order, dated 15th ult., appointing Capt. E. G. Langmore, late 27th N.I., to be station interpreter.

Benares division order, dated 3rd inst., directing the undermentioned officers to do duty with the convalescents of the season proceeding from Benares to Darjeeling:—

Lieut. G. E. Bolger, 20th foot.

Lieut. D. R. Lofthouse, 38th foot.

Cornet V. S. Robertson, 2nd drag. gds.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. E. B. Johnson, c.b., from March 12 to date of embarkation, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe; and Lieut. col. J. B. Woosnam (18th brigade), from date of sailing of first steamer in March to England, with sanction of Bombay Govt.

7th Hussars.—Major the Hon. I. DeV. T. W. Fiennia, from April 12 to May 12, to Bombay, and to England for 15 mo.; and Capt. R. Hale, from April 12 to May 12, to Bombay, and to England for 15 mo.

52nd Foot.—Ensign H. F. Barker, from April 1 to May 31, to Calcutta, and to England for 15 mo.

56th Foot.—Lieut. J. Charley for 17 mo. from date of embarkation to England, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

71st Highlanders.—Ensign H. Frazer for 2 mo. from date of leaving the regt., to Calcutta, m.c.

93rd Highlanders.—Lieut. col. R. L. Ross, c.b., from May 27 to Dec. 31, in extension.

97th Foot.—Lieut. col. S. M. Hawkins for 6 mo. to Neilgherry Hills, from date of embarkation, m.c.

Head Quarters, Camp Mouloud, March 21.—The following orders by H.E. the C. in C. of Bombay are confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 1.—Appointing Lieut. col. W. H. Kirby, H.M.'s 94th foot, to act as deputy adj. gen. British forces, v. Lieut. col. Hon. F. Theisger, H.M.'s 95th regt., proceeding on leave.

[Dated Jan. 18.—Making the following appointments on H.E.'s staff:—

Brev. major F. R. S. Flood, H.M.'s 82nd foot, to be military sec., with effect from Dec. 16, 1862.

Capt. E. S. Jervia, H.M.'s 106th foot, and Capt. J. N. Crealock, 95th foot, to be A.D.C.'s.

Leave of absence:—

7th Drag. Guards.—Lieut. C. Redman, for 1 mo., in extension of prep. leave granted in G.O. of Feb. 18, and to England, by either route, m.c.

88th Foot.—Lieut. col. W. J. Loftus, for 1 mo., to Calcutta, m.c.

68th Foot.—Lieut. H. J. R. V. Stuart, to England, by either route, m.c., under new rules.

ABOLITION OF THE EUROPEAN DEPOT AT CAWNPORE.

Head Quarters, Camp Umballah, March 23.—In anticipation of the approval of Government, the C. in C. is pleased to direct the immediate abolition of the European depot at Cawnpore.

Parties of European soldiers passing through, and having to remain any time at Cawnpore, will, under local arrangements, be attached temporarily to the regiment or battery located at the station, according to the arm of the service to which they may respectively belong.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to appoint Brevet major the Hon. R. B. Hamilton, 44th foot, to be an A.D.C. on H.E.'s personal staff, with effect from 15th ult.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. H. A. Shakespear, late 5th Bengal Eur. cav., to be a paid doing duty officer, with effect from 7th inst.

9th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. W. L. P. Drummond, doing duty, to be a paid doing duty officer, with effect from 11th inst.

17th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. R. M. Clifford is confirmed in his appointment of paid doing duty officer, with effect from 10th inst.

17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. A. Buckley, doing duty, to be a paid doing duty officer, with effect from 6th inst.

Capt. F. K. Bacon, staff corps, is appointed to do duty at the Landour convalescent depot, during the ensuing hot season. [This cancels, at his own request, his appointment in G.O.C.C. of Jan. 19 last.]

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the dates specified:—

Lieut. J. F. Cookesly, R.A., and Ensign G. Nolan, unattached list, Feb. 7.

Lieut. J. Knox, adj. H.M.'s 19th foot, Feb. 14.

Asst. surg. W. Curran, H.M.'s 88th foot, Feb. 24.

Staff asst. surg. J. Kelly, attached to R.A., Feb. 27.

Under the provisions of G.G.O. of Sept. 24, 1862, Lieut. J. E. Sandeman, gen. list, inf., is permitted to study at Thomason College, Roorkee, up to Nov. 1 next.

Asst. surg. Robotham, 7th drag. gds., is appointed to med. charge of the Murree convalescent depot, v. Asst. surg. Reade.

Lieut. R. A. Wauchop, late 57th N.I., attached to 40th N.I., is permitted to do duty with 27th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

The following order is confirmed:—

Presidency division order, dated Jan. 30 last, appointing Lieut. col. J. J. Shakespear, staff corps, to proceed and do general duty at Benares.

Leave of absence:—

Late 44th N.I.—Major J. P. Clarkson (doing gen. duty at Agra), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Kumaon and Hills north of Deyrah.

Late 69th N.I.—Lieut. A. Murray (doing duty 3rd Bengal cav.), from March 5 to date of embarkation, to visit Calcutta, m.c.

Medical Dept.—Surg. major J. Jowett, for 3 mo., from date he may avail himself of the same, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe. [This cancels the leave granted him in G.O.C.C. of Dec. 10 last.] Surg. J. Balfour (deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, Dinapore circle), from April 1 to date of embarkation, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Distribution of the Burmah Prize Money.

Fort William, March 27.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 142, dated Feb. 22, 1861, the distribution of the

proceeds of the booty captured in Pegu will be carried under the following rules:—

Under the Royal Warrant the sum allowed as prize is to be divided among H.M.'s naval force, the naval forces then in the service of the late East India Company, and the land forces in proportion to the numbers of the men belonging to each of the forces without reference to rank. Accordingly of the amount declared prize, after deducting agents' commission, viz.:

To the land forces, aggregating 19,629 men of all ranks, has been allotted Rs. 2,55,280 9 2	
To the naval forces in the services of the late Hon. East India Company, aggregating 3,195 men of all ranks, has been allotted ... Rs. 41,551 13 8	
And to the naval forces of H.M.'s service, aggregating 2,951 men of all ranks, has been allotted ... Rs. 38,378 9 2	
	Rs. 3,85,211

The first distribution will now be made:—
To the land forces, comprising 1,09,301 1-3rd shares, at Rs. 2 per share.

To the naval forces in the service of the late East India Company, including Indian navy and Bengal marine, comprising 27,792 shares, at Rs. 1-6 per share.

The portion of prize allotted to H.M.'s navy will be paid in England in such manner and proportions as are usual in the royal navy.

All bills and abstracts of individuals, corps, &c., are to be prepared in the forms [Nos. 1 and 2] laid down and submitted to the examiner of prize accounts, Calcutta.

Claims on account of deceased officers and others are to be supported by copies of probates or letters of administration empowering the claimants to administer to estates.

In order to facilitate the payment in England of the prize money to officers and others who have left India, and to the representatives of such officers deceased separate abstracts containing the names of such parties are to be prepared in the Form No. 2, and submitted by corps still serving in India.

Claims by agents or others empowered to draw the shares of absent officers must be supported by powers of attorney.

The claims of the officers and men of the Bengal marine are to be drawn through the controller of marine affairs, or such naval officer as he may nominate for the duty.

The examination and payment of the claims of European and native soldiers invalided, discharged, or deceased, will be made by station prize committees.

Forms [Nos. 3 and 4] for the use of station committees will be forwarded to general officers commanding divisions by the examiners.

Station prize committees will submit monthly to the examiner of prize accounts an account current of sums received and paid, and they will also forward to the examiner receipts from regiments either singly or in the form of an acquittance roll.

The receipts of each individual for any sum of above rupees (20) twenty must bear a one anna stamp.

The number of shares each individual is entitled to, are given in the following scale:—

SCALE OF SHARES.

European Officers and Men.

General Officers.—Major general and brigadier general, 1,500 shares.

Colonel, 600 shares.

Inspector of hospital, brigadier, lieutenant colonel commandant, lieutenant colonel, adjutant general, quartermaster general, judge advocate general, and commissary general, 360 shares.

Major, superintendent surgeon, deputy adjutant general, deputy quartermaster general, and deputy commissary general, 240 shares.

Aides de camp, captain, surgeon, brigade major, assistant and deputy assistants in the adjutant general, commissary general, and quartermaster general's department, and military secretary, 120 shares.

First and second lieutenant, assistant surgeon, ensign and cornet, veterinary surgeon, regimental quartermasters and adjutants of H.M.'s or the Hon. Company's service, and deputy assistant and deputy assistant commissary of ordnance, 60 shares.

Provost marshal, conductor, ridingmaster, apothecary, and steward, 15 shares.

Sub-conductor, assistant apothecary, assistant steward, regimental sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, staff sergeant, park sergeant, armourer sergeant, and troop sergeant major, 3 shares.

Staff, brigade, and farrier sergeant, horse artillery brigade, colour sergeant and staff sergeant F.A., schoolmaster sergeant, hospital sergeant, drill sergeant, drum and trumpet major, paymaster sergeant,

sadler sergeant, rough rider sergeant, magazine sergeant, and laboratory sergeant, 2 shares.

Corporal and bombardier, file major, drummer, rough rider, and private, 1 share.

Hospital apprentice and volunteers, 1 share.

Indian Navy.—Commander, as major in the army; lieutenant, as captain; master, as captain; purser, as captain; surgeon, as captain; assistant surgeon, as lieutenant; second master, as lieutenant; and midshipman, as lieutenant.

Clerk, engineer, coal conductor, gunner, boatswain, and carpenter, as ensign.

Apothecary and hospital steward, as conductor; assistant apothecary, as sub conductor; hospital assistant, as European private; apprentices and other Europeans, as European private; tindal, lascars, stoker, and other natives, as sepoys.

Bengal Marine.

Sea-going Vessels.—Commander, as major in the army; first, second, third, and fourth officer, as captain; surgeon, as captain; assistant surgeon, as lieutenant.

Midshipman, clerk, gunner, boatswain, carpenter, mate, second master, first, second, and third class engineer, as ensign.

Petty officers and seamen, including among others, marine boys and the coxswain, also assistant captain's clerk, steward, &c., as European privates; native crews, as sepoys.

Note.—Commanders of Bengal river steamers, troop boats, and cargo boats, are entitled to share as army captains; other officers on those vessels the same as ensigns; and apothecaries the same as assistant apothecaries in the subordinate medical department.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, April 7.—Leave.—Mr. T. I. P. Harris, civ. and sess. judge of Trichinopoly, has priv. leave for 3 mo., under sec. 12 of civ. service absentee rules.

Public Dept., April 8.—Appointments:—Asst. surg. M. C. Furnell, zillah surgeon, Tellicherry, to act as residency surgeon of Travancore during the absence of Dr. Ross on other duty, or till further orders.

Asst. surg. A. H. Beaman to act as zillah surgeon of Tellicherry during the absence of Mr. Furnell on other duty, or till further orders.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Mr. J. Bensley and Asst. surg. H. McE. Ross, M.D., to be lay trustees of the chaplaincy of Trevandrum.

Lient. col. W. K. Babington and Lient. T. P. P. Tytler to be lay trustees of the church at Quilon.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. S. Marcar, principal sudder ameen of Cuddapah, resumed charge of the court from the civ. and sess. judge on 1st April.

Public Works Dept.—Maj. J. C. Anderson, roy. engrs., dist. engr., Kistnah, resumed charge of the district from Maj. D. G. Pollard on the 21st March.

Public Dept.—The chief secretary has granted Mr. William Komareck, examiner and French translator in the public, &c., departments of the secretariat, leave for 3 mo. from March 27.

Correspondence Dept.—No. 7,411.—The offic. acct. gen. has granted Mr. G. Fletcher, an unconv. asst. on his estab., priv. leave of absence from this date, for 3 mo.

The Comy. gen. has, under the provisions of G.O. No. 77, dated March 24, 1857, granted priv. leave of absence to Maj. P. N. D. Mackellar, dep. asst. comy. gen., for 60 days from the date of his quitting Masulipatam.

Financial Dept., Fort William, March 20.—No. 1,094.—Appts.:—

Mr. L. C. Probyn, civil paymr., N.W.P., to be dep. auditor and acct. gen., Punjab, v. Mr. W. Balmain.

Mr. H. A. Mangies, to be civil paymr., N.W.P., and to continue to officiate as civil paymr., Madras, until further orders.

Mr. B. Taylor, civil paymr., Punjab, to officiate as civil paymr., N.W.P.

Mr. W. Clerk, offic. 2nd asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, an ex officio secretary to the Govt. savings bank, to officiate as civil paymr., Punjab.

Mr. R. A. Fink, 3rd asst. secy., financial dept., to officiate as 2nd asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, and ex officio secy. to the Govt. savings bank.

Mr. J. Christie, offic. 1st asst. dep. auditor and acct. gen., Bombay, to be 1st asst. dep. auditor and acct. gen. at that pres., v. Mr. L. C. Probyn.

Mr. W. J. Raynor, offic. 1st asst. dep. auditor gen. and acct. gen., Madras, to be 1st asst. dep. auditor and acct. gen. at that pres., v. Mr. H. A. Mangies.

Baboo Gobia Chunder Dutt, to be 2nd asst. dep. auditor and acct. gen., Bombay, v. Mr. J. Christie.

Military Dept., Fort St. George, April 8.—No. 117.—H. E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appt.:

Major gen. C. A. Browne to the divisional staff of the army, during the absence on leave of Major gen. Sir G. C. Whitlock, &c. &c.

The underment. officer has returned to his duty by

permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—

Lient. G. P. Wood, gen. list, doing duty 14th regt. N.I.; arr. at Madras April 3.

Lient. W. H. L. Fuller, 4th regt. N.I., is granted a furl. for 3 years in India, under the old regs., commencing May 1.

April 8.—No. 118.—The foll. extract from a G.O. by the Govt. of India is republished:—

Fort William, March 24.—No. 224.—In continuation of G.G.O. No. 116 of Jan. 31, 1862, Capt. and brev. major H. B. Sweet, of the 89th Madras N.I., is perm. to retire from the service on the pension of a capt., with the additional annuity of £120 (one hundred and twenty), under the operation of G.G.O. No. 807, dated Sept. 12, 1861, with effect from Dec. 31, 1861.

Public Dept., April 10.—Leave of absence:—

Aest. surg. J. M. Miller, M.D., in med. charge of the officers and people employed at the Kistna Anicut, for one mo., prep. to his obtaining leave on m.c.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—The Ven. T. Dealtry, M.A., Archdeacon of Madras, for 15 mos., to proceed to Europe, on m.c.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. J. Miller, Administrator-general of Madras, for 12 mos., to proceed to Europe, on m.c.

Financial Dept., April 9.—Mr. R. W. Chatfield, civil and session judge of Mangalore, has been permitted to resign the civil service from May 1 next, and has been granted prep. leave of absence from 15th inst.

Judicial Dept., April 10.—Mr. W. Holloway, to offic. as a puisne judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Madras, on the departure of the Hon. T. L. Strange to Europe, until further orders.

Mr. M. J. Walhouse, to be civil and session judge of Mangalore, on the retirement of Mr. Chatfield, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly.

Mr. J. G. Thompson, to offic. as civil and session judge of Mangalore, on Mr. Chatfield availing himself of the leave granted to him under date the 9th inst.

Mr. A. W. Sullivan, to offic. as civil and session judge of Tellicherry, during the employment of Mr. Holloway, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. C. Collett, to offic. as civil and session judge of Nundial, during the employment of Mr. A. W. Sullivan, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. H. M. S. Graeme, to act as civil and session judge of Cuddalore, during the absence of Mr. G. H. Ellis, on leave, or until further orders.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. G. Banbury, to act as coll. and mag. of the district of Madras, during the absence of Mr. Levinge, on leave, or until further orders. This cancels the appt. of Mr. C. A. Roberts under date the 17th ult.

Mr. G. V. Agnew, to act as sub-coll. and joint mag. of Madras, during the employment of Mr. Thomas on other duty, or until further orders.

Public Dept.—Major T. E. Bell, Madras staff corps, to offic. as protector of emigrants, during the absence of Mr. Franklin, on leave, or until further orders.

Judicial Dept., April 10.—Mr. G. A. Harris, civil and session judge of Chittoor, resumed charge of the court from Mr. W. T. Blair on the 8th inst.

Revenue Dept., April 10.—Mr. A. Wedderburn, coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. F. B. Molony on the 1st inst.

Mr. H. G. Smith, acting coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, assumed charge of the district from Mr. F. B. Molony on the 6th inst.

Military Dept., April 10.—Mr. J. G. Ferrand, 1st unconv. asst. of the milly. secretariat of Govt., having this day resumed his appt., the unexpired portion of his leave of absence, on m.c., is accordingly cancelled.

Financial Dept., Fort William, March 25.—No. 1,171.—Appointments.—Mr. J. Fede, dep. auditor and accountant gen., Central Provinces, to be 2nd asst. dep. auditor and accountant gen., Madras.

Mr. T. W. Biss, chief asst., dep. auditor and acct. gen.'s office, Bengal, to be dep. auditor and acct. gen., Central Provinces.

Chief Office of the Insptr. Genl. of Mily. Police, April 9.—The insp. gen. of police has granted Capt. C. E. Bates, supt. of police at Trichinopoly, 2 mo. priv. leave, from the date of his quitting that station.

Central Office of P.W., Chepauk, April 10.—Notification.—The chief engr. has granted Lient. H. M. Vibart, 2nd asst. dist. engr., Timnevelly, 3 mo. cumulative priv. leave of absence, from May 15, 1863, under the gen. regs. of the serv.

April 10.—No. 119.—H. E. the Gov. in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the C. in C., to make the foll. appts., with effect from this date:—

Lient. col. (brev. col.) J. M. Primrose, 43rd regt. of foot, dep. adjt. gen., to officiate as adjt. gen., v. Woods, who vacates, under the provisions of para. 77, G.O.G., April 10, 1861, No. 532, subject to his being confirmed in the appt. by H.M.'s Govt.

Lient. col. C. Cooke, staff corps, asst. adjt. gen., to be dep. adjt. gen.

Maj. E. A. B. Travers, staff corps, dep. asst. adjt. gen., to be asst. adjt. gen.

Capt. D. Shaw, staff corps, to be dep. asst. adjt. general.

Maj. H. D. Slade, 1st (King's) drag. gds., to be an asst. adjt. gen. of div., v. Bodlam, who vacates, under the provisions of para. 77 of G.O.G.G., April 10, 1861, No. 832.

Memo.—Maj. T. Peyton, of the staff corps, vacates his appt. of asst. qmrr. gen. from this date, under the provisions of para. 77 of G.O.G.G., April 10, 1861, No. 832.

The underment. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Maj. T. P. Sparks, staff corps, comnr. of Pegu, on m.c. for 20 mo., under the regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. G. V. Winscom, of the royal (late Madras) engrs., for 2 years, under the regs. of 1854.

The appt. of Capt. (brev. maj.) L. F. C. Thomas, of the R.A., to be comsy. of ordnance, (notified in G.O.G., March 2, 1863, No. 74), is to have effect from Feb. 21.

Lieut. J. L. Ferrers, 3rd regt. L.C., is permitted to proceed to Saugor on leave, from April 11 to August 10, under the furl. regs. of 1854, the first 60 days being priv. leave.

Lieut. G. W. W. Morant, of the late 8th L.C., doing duty 3rd L.C., is permitted to proceed to Bombay on m.c. for 1 mo., from the date of departure, under the furl. regs. of 1854, to obtain a final m.c. to proceed to Europe.

STAFF SALARY.

April 10.—No. 120.—The Governor in Council directs that the following rule, introduced in the Bengal presidency, be substituted for paragraph 9, page 463, section 19, Pay Code, the rule to have effect from Jan. 17:—

If a staff officer officiates in another staff appointment than his own (without also continuing to perform the duties of the latter), and receives the full staff salary of the officiating appointment, he shall draw that salary only. If, however, he receives only half the staff salary of the officiating appointment, he shall draw also half the staff salary of his permanent appointment, the officer acting for him in the latter (if any one be appointed to act) drawing the other half.

No. 121.—The following extracts from G.O.s by the Govt. of India are republished:—

Camp Saharunpore March 21.—No. 15a.—The following orders issued by the resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

Feb. 26.—No. 37.—Lieut. col. H. D. Abbott, c.n., commandant 4th cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, is granted 3 mo. leave of absence from March 13, or date of quitting Aurangabad, with permission to proceed to Bombay and the Mahabeshwar Hills, the first two months of which leave to be considered as privilege leave.

March 5.—No. 42.—Asst. surg. A. Sanderson, A.M. and M.B., 1st cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted 3 mo. leave of absence on m.c., from the date of quitting Boiarum, with permission to proceed to the Mahabeshwar Hills and the western coast.

Major C. Pulley, of the late 50th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty until further orders with the 81st regt. L.I.

The app. in G.O. dated 13th ult. of Lieut. A. F. Dobbs, 32nd regt. N.I., to act as adjt. of the 23rd regt. L.I., is cane. at that officer's request.

The foll. removal is ordered:—

Lieut. G. P. Wood, inf. gen. list, from doing duty 14th N.I. to do duty 34th L.I.; to join forthwith.

Ens. J. T. Cummings, of the gen. list, doing duty H.M.'s 66th regt. of foot, having been rep. qualified to com. a company at battalion exercise, is appd. to do duty with the 18th regt. N.I. till further orders—to join.

With the sanction of Govt., under date the 9th inst., No. 1,110, the underment. officer is permitted to proceed to England on m.c., under the furl. regs. of 1854, reporting his arrival to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards. This officer is reported unfit for duty with invalids:—Capt. H. J. Bell, 105th Madras L.I.

The remark "to join" is to be substituted for that which appeared against the name of Ens. F. T. Powis in G.O. dated 4th inst.

With ref. to G.O. dated Feb. 7, Ens. H. C. Hamilton, of the gen. list, is app. to do duty until further orders with the 18th Royal Irish, instead of with the 66th regt. of foot.

Pensioned private J. Elliott, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, late of H.M.'s 4th foot, is perm. to reside and draw his stipend at Cuddalore.

BOMBAY.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, March 23.—No. 233.—Under instructions from the C. in C. in India, Lieut. W. A. Park, cadre 3rd Eur. regt., is app. adjt. to the Kurrachee depot, in succ. to Lieut. Tibeaud, 7th royal fus., who is directed to proceed and join his regt. without delay, at the public expense.

No. 236.—The underment. officer has been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Royal Art.—Capt. C. Clarke, comsy. of ordnance, Hyderabad.

No. 237.—Asst. surg. A. N. Hojel, gen. duty, N. div., is placed in medical charge of G. batt. 18th brig. R.A.

March 25.—The underment. officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by H.E. the C. in C. in India:—

Royal Horse Art.—Maj. T. J. MacLachlan, to England, by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in London.

103rd Foot.—Qmrr. W. Daly, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in London.

These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

No. 242.—Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Capt. R. L. Bingham, from March 14 to 31, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.

LEAVE TO EUROPE.

March 27.—No. 243.—With a view of preventing unnecessary delay to officers of H.M.'s British Forces, recommended to proceed to Europe or elsewhere on medical certificate, the C. in C. requests medical officers of districts in Bombay will adopt the same proceeding with respect to those officers as is followed in the cases of officers of the Indian Army, viz., that they will bring them at once before the standing medical committee, the proceedings of which on officers of the British Forces are to be transmitted in quadruplicate, with the medical case and certificate in duplicate, to the deputy insp. gen. H.M.'s forces.

Officers of H.M.'s forces will, after appearing before the standing medical committee, report themselves to the major of brigade, who will, with the sanction of the brigadier, on the production of the necessary certificate, permit the officer to embark, having obtained from the officer, for transmission to the adjt. gen.'s office, the declaration required by the standing general orders, March 8, 1852.

No. 244.—Lieut. A. M. Shewell, cadre 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., is attached to 18th regt. N.I.

No. 245.—Lieut. H. Phillips, cadre 29th regt. N.I., attached to 8th regt. N.I., is appointed to the 3rd cav., pending his qualifying himself as paid doing duty officer.

March 28.—No. 246.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By Major H. Green, c.n., officiating commandant in chief, frontier field force, dated March 10, appg. Lieut. Forbes, acting 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Scinde horse, in add. to his own duties, to act as adjutant to that regt., as a temporary measure, during the absence of Lieut. Codrington.

By Capt. Gordon, dated March 16, appg. Lieut. Affleck to act as qmrr. and paymr. to the 1st gen. regt. N.I., as a temporary measure, during the absence of Lieut. Eden.

No. 248.—The following G.O.s by H.E. the C. in C. in India are republished:—

The underment. officers have leave of absence:—

Dated Head Qrs., Camp Meerungunge, Feb. 28.—Ens. T. B. Urquhart, 72nd foot, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, m.c.

Dated Head Qrs., Camp Meerut, March 13.—Lieut. Crane, 72nd regt., from March 20 to June 20, to Meerut.

Lieut. Guinness, 72nd regt., from March 20 to June 20, to Meerut.

Ens. Goad, 72nd regt., from April 1 to Sept. 30, to Simla.

Dated Head Qrs., Camp Khutoulee, March 15.—Maj. the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, 6th drags., from June 27 to Dec. 26, in ext.

Lieut. col. Donovan, 33rd regt., from April 16 to Oct. 16, in ext.

Head Qrs., Camp Rujhpore, March 5.—The following order is confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., granting Lieut. T. F. Swinford, 98th foot, leave to England, under new rules, to appear before a medical board.

No. 252.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. G. H. F. Codrington, staff corps, acting adjt. 2nd regt. Scinde horse, for 1 mo., from date of departure, to Kurrachee, m.c.

Lieut. C. E. Basevi, A battery 4th brigade R.H.A., from March 18 to April 17, to Bombay, m.c.

No. 254.—Vet. surg. Cheesman, 3rd drag. guards, was permitted to proceed from Poona to Ahmednugur, at the public expense, his services being urgently required with his regt.

No. 255.—The following G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is republished:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Camp Saharunpore, March 18.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

33rd Foot.—Ens. G. M. Douglas to be lieut., without purch., v. Statham, dec.; Feb. 11, 1863.

No. 256.—Lieut. A. Utterson, cadre 2nd Eur. regt.,

attached to 7th regt. N.I., has passed the prescribed colloquial exam. in Hindoostanee.

No. 257.—The underment. officers returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. A. G. F. Hogg, Staff Corps; Feb. 10.

Lieut. J. D. Swiney, royal engrs.; March 15.

Lieut. J. R. Strutt, staff corps; March 15.

Lieut. S. B. Miles, 7th regt. N.I.; March 15.

Asst. surg. T. G. Hewlett, medical estab.; March 15.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, March 31.—No. 258.—

Lieut. A. Durand, 10th regt. N.I., is app. adjt., v. Lieut. Reid.

No. 259.—The underment. officers returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India on March 27:—

Lieut. col. W. F. Marriott, Bombay staff corps.

Brev. maj. C. R. Baugh, 9th regt. N.I.

No. 261.—Capt. H. A. Woodhouse, staff corps, on gen. duty, is app. to the com. of the depot 22nd regt. N.I., at Ahmednugur, and directed to join forthwith. He will proceed by rail at the public expense.

April 1.—No. 262.—With reference to G.O. No. 180, of 26th ult., Maj. gen. Honner, c.n., is posted to the Sind div. of the army, and directed to join as soon as possible.

ARMY CLOTHING.

No. 263.—With the sanction of Govt., the following order by H.E. the C. in C. in India is republished:—

Head Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Jan. 16.—It having been decided that blue serge trowsers instead of cloth shall be in future supplied in alternate years with the red serge frock to European troops serving in India, the C. in C. under instructions from Govt., is pleased to notify that the following shall be the scale of clothing for troops in this country:—

For the Cold Season.

1 cloth tunic, 1 pair of trowsers—every alternate year.

For the Wet and Monsoon Season.

1 red serge frock, 1 pair blue serge trowsers—every alternate year.

For the Hot and Dry Season.

8 white twill frocks, 3 pair white trowsers—to be paid for and kept up by the men from their compensation money.

No. 264.—Leave of absence:—

3rd Drag. Guards.—Qmrr. O. Vialla, from Feb. 10 to May 11, on m.c.

28th Foot.—Ens. F. H. Duncan, from Feb. 12 to Aug. 18, on m.c.

No. 265.—6th Inniskilling Drags.—Capt. J. Evans, from April 1 to May 31.

Ditto.—Capt. F. G. S. Curtis, from April to May 31, to proceed to Goonah.

Ditto.—Cornet F. Wise, from April 1 to May 31.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. W. J. Holt, from April 1 to May 31.

28th Foot.—Ens. R. B. Singer, from April 15 to June 15.

Cadre 29th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. T. Eden, qmrr. and interp., 1st gr. regt. N.I., from March 18 to April 18, to proceed to Dwarka, on m.c.

Gen. List.—Lieut. A. Greenland, attached to 11th regt. N.I., from April 1 to 30, in ext., to Mahabeshwar, on m.c.

Staff Corps.—Lieut. col. C. M. Barrow, comdg. 19th regt. N.I., from March 20 to April 28, to Bombay, on m.c. to Europe.

No. 275.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Cg. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Lieut. and adjt. J. Don, 3rd drag. gds., from Feb. 10 to Nov. 13, m.c.

Lieut. C. E. Rennie, 44th foot, from Feb. 10 to Nov. 13, m.c.

No. 276.—The following gen. orders by H.E. the C. in C. in India are republished:—

Leave of absence:—

Head Qrs., Camp Ghurmucktesir, March 7.—Lieut. C. H. Strutt, roy. art., from July 26, 1862, to Jan. 26, 1863, to Hills beyond Simla.

Head Qrs., Camp Meerut, March 11.—Lieut. col. J. B. Woomam, 18th brig. roy. art., from date of sailing of first steamer in March, to England, to reside there.

Lieut. J. Charley, 56th foot, for 17 mo. from date of embarkation, to England, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, April 4.—No. 277.—

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. C. H. Costobadia, 8rd drag. gds., from March 26 to April 5, in extension, and to enable him to rejoin.

Ens. C. J. A. Yates, gen. list, attached to 3rd regt. N.I., from 6th to 80th April, in extension, to remain at Mahabeshwar, m.c.

No. 279.—The underment. officer has been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Lieut. W. L. Hallett, 1st gr. regt. N.I.

No. 280.—The leave granted to Lieut. W. Benson, C. batty. 4th brig. roy. horse art., in G.O. No. 124 of Feb. 21 last, is cancelled, at that officer's request.

April 8.—No. 281.—The following G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is republished.—

Head Qrs., Camp Umballah, March 23.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to app. Brev. maj. the Hon. R. B. Hamilton, 44th foot, to be A. de C. on H.E.'s personal staff, with effect from 15th ult.

No. 282.—The G.O. No. 166, of March 7, so far as it relates to No. 692, Serjt. W. Nugent, No. 6 battery 21st brigade R.A., is hereby cancelled.

Referring to G.O. No. 1,197, of Dec. 12, 1862, Corporal R. McAuliffe, 103rd foot, is transfd. to the unattached list, with effect from that date.

No. 284.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. H. L. Gibbard, 4th brigade R.H.A., from April 12 to April 12, 1865.

Lieut. E. P. Vaughan, 28th foot, from Dec. 12, 1862, to April 12, 1863.

No. 285.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. W. H. Davidson, 103rd foot, from April 4 to April 30, to Mahabuleshwar, m.c.

Ena. C. A. Carthew, 83rd foot, from April 10 to May 9, m.c.

Head Qrs., Mahabuleshwar, March 26.—No. 14.—2nd Capt. T. N. Holberton, 4th brigade R.H.A., is attached to B battery 4th brigade R.H.A., v. DeVitre, app. acting adjt.

No. 12.—The foll. officers serving in the Bombay Presy. have been raised to increased pay, viz.:—

Lieut. col. J. D. Woolloombe, c.b., v. Sinclair, dec.; May 29, 1861.

Lieut. col. T. Briggs, 18th brig., v. Lightfoot, ret.; Oct. 2, 1861.

Lieut. H. Stevenson, 21st brig., v. Whish, prom.; Feb. 18, 1861.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT, the wife of W. R., son, at Madras, March 27.

BRUSLEY, the wife of J., son, at Ootacamund, March 28.

CONDUCTOR, the wife of W. J., daughter, at Bangalore, March 24.

CROSS, the wife of M., son, at Madras, April 2.

EMANUEL, the wife of T., daughter, still-born, at Madras, April 9.

GOOLD, the wife of Lieutenant, son, at Nowgong, March 19.

GORMAN, the wife of J., son, at Madras, March 23.

MAHONY, the wife of Lieut., H.M.'s 66th Regiment, daughter, still-born, at Bangalore, March 14.

MACKAY, the wife of Dr., 17th Brig. Roy. Art., son, at St. Thomas's Mount, March 19.

POND, the wife of Capt. A., late H.M.'s 3rd Bengal Europeans, son, at Agra, March 31.

READ, the wife of Robert, daughter, at Chouringhee Lane, April 4.

SIM, the wife of J. D., c.a., daughter, at Madras, April 4.

WILLIAM, the wife of D., c.a., daughter, at Madras, March 27.

MARRIAGES.

BELLAIRS, C. W., to Mary, daughter of J. Agabeg, at Masulipatam, March 23.

DAVIES, A., to Mrs. Alice E. Henry, at Calcutta, April 2.

DEATHS.

BAKER, Harry J., infant son of F. W., at Calcutta, April 5.

DARLING, Lieutenant Thomas, at Coonoor, aged 66, March 27.

D'SENA, William H., at Black Town, March 23.

FURLONG, James, at Madras aged 50, March 31.

RICHARDS, Catherine E., infant daughter of Rev. J., at Darjeeling, April 1.

SAUNDERS, Edith O., infant daughter of R. F., at Mooltan, March 28.

SMELT, William A., at Patna, March 31.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 5.

33rd Foot.—Major gen. W. N. Hutchinson to be col., v. Lieut. gen. Sir C. Yorke, g.c.b., appointed col. commandant rifle brigade.

Rifle Brigade.—Gen. the Right Hon. Sir G. Brown, g.c.b., to be col. in chief, v. Field Marshal Lord Seaton, g.c.b., g.c.m.g., dec.; Lieut. gen. Sir C. Yorke, g.c.b., from 33rd foot, to be col. commandant, v. Gen. Sir G. Brown, g.c.b., transferred to 32nd foot.

7th Drag. Gds.—Cornet J. T. Cammilleri, to be lieut., by purch., v. R. Goldsmith, who retires.

Royal Artillery.—The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers to stand as follows, viz.:—Capt. G. Dangerfield, Oct. 1, 1862; Capt. R. Murray, Feb. 8, 1863; Capt. P. M. Syme, Feb. 20, 1863.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. G. Sweetenham, from the seconded list, to be lieut., to complete establishment.

7th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. D. Mackie, m.d., to be asst. surg., v. M. Quinlan, appointed to the staff.

19th Foot.—Ensign H. C. Boulcott, from 86th foot, to be ensign, v. Griffith, who exchanges.

85th Foot.—Staff surg. major J. C. Dempster, m.d., to be surg., v. J. W. Chambers, m.d., promoted on staff.

50th Foot.—Capt. W. Minister, from half pay, late 77th foot, to be capt., v. J. Purcell, who retires upon temporary half pay.

60th Foot.—Lieut. D. Moodie, whose exchange from 2nd drags. was notified in the Gazette of March 31, has been permitted to receive the former difference between cavalry and infantry.

80th Foot.—The appointment of Lieut. S. G. Huskisson as adj. has been antedated to Dec. 27, 1861; Ensign J. G. W. Griffith, from 10th foot, to be ensign, v. Boulcott, who exchanges.

97th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. J. L. Power to be asst. surg., v. T. Sharkey, appointed to staff.

105th Foot.—The notification with regard to Ensign H. W. A. Willins, which appeared in the Gazette of April 21, has been cancelled, his appointment to the regiment remaining as gazetted on Sept. 30, 1862.

NOTICE.

The vacancies in line regiments caused by the transfer of officers to the staff corps will be filled up by officers of the Indian service.

The delay that has occurred in completing these appointments results from the necessity of frequent references to India, and not from any change in the arrangement originally decided upon.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 4.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank among the officers of the Staff Corps, and of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major (Major gen.) A. M. Becher, c.s.

Major S. H. Becher.

Major S. Richards.

Major S. R. Tickell.

Major G. Verner.

Major C. F. M. Munday.

Major J. E. Gastrell.

Major (Brev. Lieut. col.) J. Jackson.

Major H. C. James.

Major (Brev. Lieut. col.) J. K. Spence.

Major H. Nicoll.

Major A. Turner.

Major (Brev. Lieut. col.) G. P. Whish.

Major R. Renny.

Major M. J. Turnbull.

Major R. C. Lawrence, c.s.

Major G. N. Oakes.

Major (Brev. col.) C. Reid, c.a.

Major S. H. J. Davies.

Major J. S. D. Tulloch.

Major E. T. Dalton.

Major J. C. Houghton.

To be Majors.

Capt. A. G. Forsyth.

Capt. W. H. S. Earle.

Capt. H. King.

Capt. A. M. Mackenzie.

Capt. G. B. Malleison.

Capt. B. H. Baugh.

Capt. H. W. H. Cox.

Capt. C. H. Byers.

Capt. C. Murray.

Capt. C. Irvine.

Capt. G. Delane.

Capt. E. D. R. Ross.

Capt. (Brev. Lieut. col.) C. Cureton.

Capt. A. P. S. Moncreiff.

Capt. (Brev. major) G. S. Macbean.

Capt. J. I. Willes.

To be Captain.

Lieut. A. W. Cripps.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

General List of Infantry Officers.

The following officers (Lieutenants) to take rank from the dates specified:

A. Fitzgerald, from Nov. 22, 1860.

H. S. Marshall, from Dec. 2, 1860.

E. D. Smith, from Dec. 8, 1860.

J. S. Tait, from Jan. 26, 1861.

C. H. Garbett, from Feb. 4, 1861.

J. Gregory, from Feb. 16, 1861.

H. C. Greenaway, from Feb. 18, 1861.

J. E. Waller, from Feb. 20, 1861.

E. M. L. Marriott, from Feb. 20, 1861.

G. E. Reade, from March 1, 1861.

H. O. Cumberlege, from March 1, 1861.

H. Grimes, from March 9, 1861.

H. W. Shoubridge, from March 18, 1861.

R. Norton, from March 28, 1861.

F. W. Simpson, from April 9, 1861.

G. A. B. Becher, from April 13, 1861.

E. G. Newnham, from April 28, 1861.

W. G. Smith, from April 29, 1861.

D. W. Inglis, from May 5, 1861.

H. T. Woodcock, from May 6, 1861.

F. Tweddel, from May 10, 1861.

T. G. Macanlay, from May 16, 1861.

E. R. Cox, from May 16, 1861.

G. N. Channer, from May 25, 1861.

C. E. D. Branson, from June 10, 1861.

J. J. O'Brien (dismissed), from June 21, 1861.

R. J. Wimberley, from June 21, 1861.

F. W. Chatterton, from July 6, 1861.

D. J. Stewart, from July 7, 1861.

J. R. McK. Homfray, from July 11, 1861.

R. P. Nisbet, from July 23, 1861.

C. H. T. Marshall, from July 28, 1861.

A. P. Broome, from July 27, 1861.

S. W. Home, from July 28, 1861.

E. R. Ives, B.A., from Aug. 2, 1861.

A. T. Davis, from Aug. 16, 1861.

C. W. G. Peireau, from Aug. 24, 1861.

E. A. Vine, from Aug. 25, 1861.

H. P. Streatfield, from Aug. 28, 1861.

A. F. Taylor, from Aug. 29, 1861.

A. F. Jones, from Sept. 10, 1861.

W. F. S. Perry, from Sept. 11, 1861.

D. C. Andrew, from Sept. 18, 1861.

E. W. Samuella, from Sept. 19, 1861.

T. R. Taylor, from Sept. 24, 1861.

J. G. Macleod, from Sept. 26, 1861.

J. E. Campbell, from Sept. 26, 1861.

E. J. Webber, from Sept. 28, 1861.

T. J. C. Plowden, from Oct. 1, 1861.

W. T. A. Thain, from Oct. 2, 1861.

F. E. Hastings, from Oct. 11, 1861.

R. H. Salkeld, from Oct. 18, 1861.

D. M. Strong, from Oct. 16, 1861.

H. H. Rankin, from Nov. 2, 1861.

J. G. Maclean, from Nov. 4, 1861.

H. I. Baylis, from Nov. 7, 1861.

E. C. Davidson, from Nov. 10, 1861.

F. E. Wiggins, from Nov. 14, 1861.

E. P. Mainwaring, from Nov. 23, 1861.

W. B. Aislalie, from Nov. 28, 1861.

J. T. Welchman, from Dec. 6, 1861.

W. F. Tucker, from Dec. 8, 1861.

G. Angus (resigned), from Dec. 9, 1861.

C. McD. Skene, from Dec. 13, 1861.

H. S. Moules, from Jan. 1, 1862.

A. P. Samuela, from Jan. 7, 1862.

C. McK. Hall, from Jan. 14, 1862.

H. B. Swiney, from Jan. 19, 1862.

J. E. P. Mosley, from Feb. 6, 1862.

W. P. Harrison, from Feb. 28, 1862.

J. E. W. Howey, from March 17, 1862.

W. C. Farwell, from March 29, 1862.

D. Robertson, from April 3, 1862.

W. F. Dodsworth, from April 29, 1862.

C. O. Bowles (resigned), from May 2, 1862.

H. M. Clarkson, from May 19, 1862.

W. J. Williamson, from May 27, 1862.

A. G. Hammond, from June 6, 1862.

J. E. Sandeman, from June 9, 1862.

C. Key, from June 14, 1862.

S. C. Trower, from June 15, 1862.

E. Molloy, from June 20, 1862.

W. M. Molyneux, from July 20, 1862.

R. A. Price, from Aug. 3, 1862.

J. Butler, from Aug. 3, 1862.

W. M. Story, from Aug. 18, 1862.

E. E. Grigg, from Aug. 18, 1862.

E. Z. Thornton, from Sept. 3, 1862.

J. M. Tulloch, from Sept. 4, 1862.

C. Ransford, from Sept. 8, 1862.

G. MacCall, from Sept. 14, 1862.

J. R. B. Atkinson, from Oct. 3, 1862.

J. Fraser, from Oct. 11, 1862.

E. W. Smyth, from Oct. 22, 1862.

E. H. Webb, from Nov. 19, 1862.

H. S. Anderson, from Nov. 19, 1862.

W. W. H. Scott, from Dec. 11, 1862.

C. S. Morrison, from Dec. 18, 1862.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Surg. T. Hastings to be surg. major, Jan. 20.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains.

Lieut. C. H. Ricketts. | Lieut. W. M. Lane.

Lieut. H. S. Robinson. | Lieut. T. B. E. Tennant.

May 12.

7th Hussars.—Capt. J. Bayley, from 85th foot, to be capt., v. Aytoun, who exchanges.

33rd Foot.—Ensign G. M. Douglas to be lieut., without purch., v. R. Statham, dec.; E. Quin, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Douglas.

69th Foot.—Lieut. G. Coots, from 11th foot, to be lieut., v. Beames, who exchanges.

79th Foot.—Ensign J. Busfield to be lieut., by purch., v. D. Wimberley, retired; A. N. Forbes-Gordon, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Busfield.

102nd Foot.—Lieut. G. H. W. Tremeneere, from 10th foot, to be lieut., v. Granville, who exchanges.

BREVET.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, May 16, 1863.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS AND REDEMPTION OF THE LAND-TAX IN INDIA.

ON Tuesday last, Mr. Seymour brought forward a motion in favour of the occupation of waste lands and the redemption of the land-tax in India. It led to a debate of high interest to all who are not accustomed to regard every Indian question as a bugbear—every Anglo-Indian orator as a dinner-bell. But the House rapidly thinned as the debate continued, and left only a fit audience, though few, to listen to the discussion of questions of vital importance to a vast country, of the possession of which the British nation is supposed to be peculiarly proud, while its best interests are regarded by the multitude at home with the most perfect indifference.

Sir Charles Wood explained that it was a great mistake to suppose that he was adverse to the settlement of Europeans in India, or that he willingly placed any obstacles in the way of the sale of land to them. He asserted also that the difference between his regulations and those of Lord Canning had been much exaggerated. Amongst the chief points of difference were his objection to lands of different value being sold at a uniform price per acre, and his desire that on all occasions each lot of land should be sold by public auction, and a sufficient time given to enable any unknown proprietor to put forth his claim to it.

Mr. Seymour withdrew his motion.

JAPAN.

OUR relations with Japan are rapidly approaching the crisis which every one acquainted with affairs there has long foreseen to be inevitable, and we shall soon be obliged to accept one of two definite courses. We shall be compelled either to maintain our position by force or to leave the country. Hitherto we have attempted by patience and forbearance to overcome the dislike entertained towards us by the dominant class, and have hoped that intercourse with the people, and the advantages they would derive from our trade, would remove their suspicions, and induce them to regard us with something like friendly feeling. But this is a policy that has never succeeded in the East. In India, from the days of Warren Hastings to those of Lord Canning; in China, from the time of the old Company to that in which Captain Elliott weakly took

ransom for Canton, it has been tried and found wanting. If we were not the most obstinate of people, we should long ago have given up trying to persuade ourselves that it was of any use to extort treaties by force, and then to expect that they would be cheerfully observed. To the other nations of Europe our declarations of surprise, and professions of regret on this subject, are considered simply hypocritical, for they cannot believe us so stupid as to make them in good faith. As regards Japan, indeed, our usual pretext, in its full force, is wanting. It is now well known that the Tycoon, with whom Lord Elgin's treaty of '58 was made, is a subordinate power in the country. He is willing, and does his best, to carry out the obligations into which he entered; but the Mikado,—or real Emperor,—and the almost independent Princes of Japan, never gave their assent to the treaty; nor were even asked for it. They were always opposed to the admission of foreigners, and are now resolved to expel them at all hazards. Isolated attempts have from time to time been made to drive us away, and seeing that these have failed, extensive and well-organised preparations are now in progress for this end.

To continue to throw ourselves for protection upon the Tycoon is absurd, for he is the weaker party in the State, and could not support his own authority if the Mikado and Princes chose to attack him. We must then, if we would stay in Japan, take the matter into our own hands,—cast aside quibbles about "treaties," "justice," &c., which have ceased to gull even Exeter-hall or Parliament,—and frankly say, "We choose to be here,—and here we will remain."

But whether or not we should take this determination is a question which the taxpayers of this country may well think ought to be seriously considered. A war with Japan would not perhaps be very costly, but if it were, could we afford to let our excellent friends and customers, the Chinese, think that they might rid themselves of us by another attempt? Would our prestige in India be improved if it was believed there that we are not so strong as the Japanese? If we gave up our hold in Japan, would our self-love receive without a wound the rude taunts of Cousin Jonathan, or the polite condolence of Baron Brunow? These are questions which the people and Government of England will, as we have said, very soon have to answer. In the meanwhile, it is fortunate that Sir R. Alcock, our minister at Yeddo, is still here to give us the benefit of his advice. He came home, as we learn from his recent interesting book, with his nerves frightfully shaken by the constant alarm in which he had lived for two or three years, and if the rest of our officials in Japan are either assassinated, or forced to leave on account of their health, one solution of the difficulty will be arrived at—the merchants, left to themselves, will be obliged to imitate the Chinese, and to hire the services of some Colonel Ward and Admiral Osborn for their own protection. Should an "Anti-Mikado-and-to-Support-the-Government-of-the-Tycoon Company," under a very limited liability Act, be established at Kanagawa, we hereby beg (following the example of the gentlemen of that port in their demands for gold coin) to make application for several millions of shares.

CALCUTTA THEATRE COMPANY.

THERE is usually a lamentable deficiency of public amusement in Calcutta—once the gayest and most hospitable of cities. At present a convulsive effort is being made to raise a Theatre Company, with a capital of Rs. 1,00,000, in 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. This is a moderate enough proposal, and in times gone by the shares would have been all purchased in a single day. There is no occasion to build an entirely new theatre. There is one already called the St. James's Theatre, which may be purchased on very reasonable terms, and enlarged and improved at a comparatively small cost. It is desirable that the building should answer not only all theatrical purposes, but be made suitable for a ball-room or a concert-room, or for a flower show. Already two operatic companies from Australia have expressed a desire to engage the theatre for a season, and it is supposed that if its accommodation be widely advertised, all sorts of Servants of the Public who provide for its amusement will be ready to avail themselves of the use of the house.

REMOVAL OF A BRITISH AGENT AT MUSCAT.

THE British Agent at Muscat was removed from his post under rather peculiar circumstances. It is above all things necessary that those who represent the predominant Power in India should set an example of political honour. The Agent at Muscat was removed for an alleged breach of faith, and he well deserved the disgrace if the charge was proved. Syud Thowanee is the recognised Sovereign of Owan. But, like the Turk, he could not bear a brother near the throne. He looked on his younger brother, Syud Toorkee, as his rival and his enemy. There was no love lost between them. At last the enmity came to an open rupture, and a civil war was threatened. To avoid this evil the British Agent persuaded the reigning brother and the rebel brother to consent to an amicable interview in his (the Agent's) presence. The British Agent pledged his word as the local representative of his Government that no advantage should be taken of the rebel brother, Syud Toorkee, and the Sovereign of Muscat endorsed the pledge. On the day fixed for the interview, the Sovereign appeared with such a formidable force of cavalry and artillery, that Syud Toorkee took fright and absented himself on the plea of illness. Thereupon the British Agent at once withdrew his pledge of security, and permitted the Sovereign of Muscat to arrest his unhappy brother. The British Government on this removed the Agent, and appointed Major Malcolm Green to succeed him. The Sovereign was then compelled to restore his kidnapped brother.

HACKNEY COACH REGULATIONS IN INDIA.

WE noticed some time ago a proposed Act for the regulation of hackney carriages or ticks gharees, as they are called in India. That Act was for Calcutta. Another Act of the same character is now under consideration for Bombay. Amongst the provisions of the Bombay Bill are the following:—No one is to let out a carriage without a licence; all licences are to be renewed annually; fares are to be regulated by Government officers; a fine of twenty

rupees is to be imposed on any driver who conceals the number of his vehicle; in default of payment the man is to undergo two months' rigorous confinement; for refusing a fare or loitering, or for overcharge, or for plying off the stands, the fine is twenty rupees, or two months' imprisonment. These are rather stringent terms; for twenty rupees is a very large sum to the class of men who drive ticks gharees. A Calcutta paper, though edited by a very able and well-practised writer, makes an odd addition to the rules. "Drivers," he says, "are enjoined to keep themselves clean and sober, as also their conveyances, under a heavy penalty." Are the drivers obliged not only to keep themselves sober, but to look after the sobriety of their carriages? The ticks gharees have by no means a sober aspect. They are apt to sway from side to side. They are generally rickety, rackety, and top-heavy. We do not mean to play the critic with our esteemed brother editor. Those who live in glass-houses should not throw stones. Editors of papers are exposed to be unfairly judged by slips of the pen and errors of the press, for which few readers make any allowance, and we know what it is to write in haste at the last moment when the printer's devil imperatively demands more copy. We have no time then to think of Lindley Murray. And, by the way, we may take this opportunity to hail the great and favourable change in the prospects of the *Hurkaru*, and to congratulate its new editor on what he has already so happily accomplished for the paper and for himself. He has our hearty good wishes for his continued success. He announces, we observe, a Sunday number of the *Hurkaru*, to be devoted partly to local and original articles, but chiefly to the best papers, literary and political, obtainable from the London periodicals. This will fill up a blank, and be a great boon to Mofussil subscribers to the daily paper, because to them the one blank newspaper day of the seven days of the week does not always fall upon the Sabbath. The Sunday paper will be received on different days of the week at different stations.

TEA AND COTTON CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

WE quoted in our last week's Summary a remark of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, to the effect that tea plantations were just now the most popular investments in the Indian market for superfluous capital. We rejoice at this news on many accounts; but we trust that we may fairly consider that cotton cultivation is also a popular investment, and that the two great sister interests, tea and cotton, will now advance together and be equally protected and encouraged. In the advertisement columns of our last number there were welcome signs of this harmonious progress in the form of two long and elaborate proclamations, one of a new Indian Tea Company and the other of a new Indian Cotton Company, both just started in London, under favourable auspices. If these companies should succeed to the extent that is anticipated, they will not only fill their own coffers satisfactorily, but indirectly contribute to the public treasury, and be national benefactors. We have just received an additional illustration of the fact that the two great commercial and agricultural

interests under consideration are now duly appreciated, and are in no danger of languishing from neglect, in the form of a work of great importance and utility, by Dr. W. N. Lees, a well-known Oriental scholar, who, though he may not perhaps be a high authority as an agriculturist or a botanist, is at all events entitled as a man of great general intelligence and much local experience to be listened to with respect on any subject connected with the soil and climate of India, and the character of its population. Besides, let the author's own opinions be taken at their real worth, and be that either high or low, the book has still an intrinsic and independent value as a mere history of the introduction of the Chinese tea plant amongst the Himalaya mountains, and of the discovery of the genuine tea shrub as a wild indigenous plant in Assam, only requiring careful and scientific cultivation to rival or even to surpass the best tea plants of China, and, as embodying in addition, a vast amount of very useful information respecting the cultivation of cotton in different parts of India.*

Though Dr. Lees speaks his mind very freely and fearlessly on matters connected with the proceedings of the public authorities of India, we have certainly gathered from his "History of the Tea Plant" materials for forming a far more favourable opinion respecting what has been done for India by the local Government in the development of its resources—in one direction at least—than we had heretofore entertained. With respect to the tea experiments,—in the first instance, at the sole expense of the State, and under the superintendence of intelligent Government officers,—nothing could be more creditable than the zeal displayed by all the local authorities and the great liberality subsequently exhibited towards all private speculators, amongst whom seeds and plants were gratuitously distributed with a lavish hand.

Some slight experiments in Indian tea cultivation were made long before the time of Lord William Bentinck, but Dr. Lees is of opinion that these ought not to detract from the honour due to the master mind and patriotic zeal of that distinguished statesman, who, seeing the great advantage that would accrue to India from the introduction of the tea plant, and impressed with the firm conviction that the climate and soil were suitable to it, set on foot inquiries upon the subject, and sketched out a plan for carrying out the object in view. But Dr. Lees goes too far in favour of Lord William Bentinck when he awards him the merit of having made two great discoveries; first, that the tea plant would grow in many parts of India; and, secondly, that it was indigenous to Assam. These discoveries had been made by others, but he was the first of our local Governors who turned them to practical account. He appointed a Committee, called the "Tea Committee," whose duty it was to collect information on the subject. Amongst the members of it were Dr. N. Wallick, Mr. R. D. Mangles, and Sir Charles Trevelyan,

* The book bears on its title-page the names, as publishers, of W. H. Allen and Co., of 13, Waterloo-place, London, and Thacker, Spink, and Co., of Calcutta. It comes, we believe, from an Indian Press. Dr. Lees has also published a most useful compilation of the Resolutions, Regulations, Despatches, and Laws relating to the Sale of Waste Lands and the Immigration of Labour in India. It should be in the hands of every settler and intending settler.

the late Governor of Madras, and now our Financial Minister in Bengal. His lordship subsequently sent Mr. Gordon to China, to procure seeds and plants, and intelligent Chinamen experienced in all the operations of tea-planting and tea-making. Lord William Bentinck was one of the best of Anglo-Indian Governors, though, when it was first announced that he was to be Governor-general of India, Jeremy Bentham wrote out to a friend in Calcutta that India was to have a ruler that had not opened a book for many years. But he had read human nature pretty closely, and had made himself practically acquainted with all matters of great public interest. He had a clear, calm, sagacious intellect, and was a thoroughly honest and well-meaning statesman.

Most of the earlier experiments in tea-planting, both in the Himalayas and in Assam, were unsuccessful, but Anglo-Saxon energies and enterprise are not easily balked. The success in Assam has been most triumphant. Nearly 14,000 acres are now actually under cultivation, bearing last year an estimated crop of 1,788,737 lbs. of tea, and affording employment to 16,611 daily labourers. There are now in Assam one hundred and sixty plantations, owned by sixty companies and individuals. It was discovered in 1855 that the tea plant is indigenous, not to Assam only, but to Cachar also, and upwards of 6,000 acres have already been brought under culture there, and the produce has been pronounced quite equal to the tea of Assam. The plains of India are not well suited to the European constitution, but fortunately the tea plant flourishes most in those localities which are most congenial to the constitution of the British settler—on the tops or the slopes of hills that may be regarded as sanitarias. Some of the teas of the plantations in the Himalaya mountains have fetched high prices, even in India.

There has lately been an influx of small capitalists and settlers in the districts of Kumaon, Gurwahi, Simla, and Kangra. These chiefly consist of retired officers of her Majesty's Royal and Indian armies, and others still in the service. The teas of the Kousannie concern, in Kumaon, were awarded a medal at the Exhibition of 1862, and pronounced "excellent in manufacture, strength, and flavour." It is gratifying to find that even the natives are beginning to speculate in tea plantations, and that princes and nobles are setting the people a good example, for the Maharajah of Cashmere, Rajah Lall Sing, the Rajah of Noorpoor, and many others of equal rank, have established tea gardens, and exhibited the utmost zeal in their superintendence. Cotton is advancing almost as rapidly as tea. Mr. Bazley, of Manchester, lately reported of some cotton grown from Sea Island seed on the banks of the Mutla river, that it "was a most excellent and beautiful cotton."

We may fairly calculate that we shall not much longer be dependent on America or China for our teas or cottons, and that both India and England will be enriched by our Eastern plantations to an extent that will excite the envy and wonder of the whole world. The British in India have had enough of military glory in that quarter, and it is now time to develop the resources of the land; to turn our swords into ploughshares; to improve and elevate the native mind; and to cultivate all the arts of peace.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 12.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS IN INDIA, AND REDEMPTION OF LAND TAX.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR moved a resolution, "That the occupation of waste lands in India by settlers, and the redemption of a portion of the Land-tax of India, are desirable objects, especially with a view to the present state of the cotton industry in this country; and that it is expedient that her Majesty's Government take further steps to carry them out." He argued that the Land-tax of India was a heavy charge upon the soil; that such a joint ownership between the State and the proprietor checked the accumulation of capital, restricted its flow, and interfered with improvement; that if the Land-tax were done away, the large expenditure upon public works, which was attended with evils, would be unnecessary, and that a larger amount would be expended by the owners of the soil. He fortified his argument by the testimony of Indian officers, who were of opinion that the measure would, moreover, have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural classes, and be attended by indirect moral advantages to the native population. He referred to the despatch of Lord Stanley in 1853, recommending the measure; to the general concurrence it had met with in India, and to the proclamation of Lord Canning to the same effect. He then subjected to a severe criticism the despatch of Sir C. Wood of July, 1862, cancelling, he said, that of Lord Stanley—a despatch which, he thought, must have been written by an old East India director. He condemned the rules which Sir C. Wood had substituted for those prescribed by Lord Canning for the sale of waste lands, especially the auction system and the imperfection of the tenure; and inferred, from a case which he cited, that Sir Charles had infused an illiberal spirit into the employes of the Indian Government. He adverted to the vast quantities of waste land, of the most fertile character, in various parts of India, particularly in the Terai, a tract at the foot of the Himalayas, where are the remains of the cultivation of former periods; and he insisted, therefore, that there was enough of this land for any number of European settlers, whom the rules of Sir C. Wood were, he said, calculated to deter. In a great cotton-growing empire like India the supply of cotton, which had increased in other countries, had rather decreased, the Government having denied to this culture the encouragement given in one of our colonies. His object in this motion was, he said, not to prefer an indictment against Sir C. Wood; but he could not shut his eyes to a state of things in India which was not satisfactory.

Mr. SMOLLETT viewed the policy of Sir C. Wood in a different light from that in which it had been placed by Mr. Seymour. He thought the alterations of Lord Canning's proclamation made by Sir Charles were founded in a just and liberal spirit, not departing from, but confirming, the principle of the proclamation. The outcry raised against the amended rules for the sale of waste lands came, he said, from a set of land-jobbers; they had given the utmost satisfaction to the natives of India. On the subject of the sale of waste lands he thought the proposed measure was a faulty one; that in the plains, as regarded the settlement of Europeans, it would be inoperative; and with regard to the redemption of the Land-tax he believed it was utterly impossible, in the present state of India, to be carried out.

Mr. BUXTON defended the amended rules for the sale of waste lands, and gave credit to Sir C. Wood for having ratified the scheme, though he dissented from his views as to the redemption of the Land-tax.

Mr. VANSITTART made some remarks upon the state of the law of contract in India, approving the modifications of the rules for the sale of waste lands.

Lord STANLEY expressed his regret that the two subjects embraced in the resolution—namely, the redemption of the Land-tax and the sale of waste lands, were not separately presented for discussion.

With regard to the former he had been, and still remained, of opinion that a very considerable number would not avail themselves of the opportunity to redeem the tax, yet that it was most important to offer encouragement to that step. He compared his own plan with that of Sir C. Wood for dealing with the Land-tax, and stated his reasons for still preferring his own. As to the other subject, the sale of waste lands, he believed the quantity of these lands was practically unlimited, and the question was how best to open them to Europeans or natives, and whether it was best done by Lord Canning or Sir C. Wood. He did not blame the latter for expressing his opinion of the rules promulgated by Lord Canning; but he thought Sir C. Wood was wrong in delaying his revision of them. If a change was to be made the very earliest notice ought to have been given. He then explained wherein he agreed with, and in what respects he differed from, the modifications made by Sir C. Wood in the rules laid down by Lord Canning, and his reason for so doing.

Colonel SYKES said, though without certain boundaries there was much vacant land in India, within them the quantity was much more limited than was supposed.

Mr. J. B. SMITH suggested some modifications of the rules derived from the practice of the American Government.

Mr. AYRTON denied that the ownership of the land in India was in the Government; on the contrary, he asserted that the native occupiers of the land were the owners of the fee simple of the land they occupied. He was satisfied with the despatch which Sir C. Wood had sent out to India.

Sir C. WOOD began by vindicating himself and the Indian Government from the charge of neglecting to encourage the growth of cotton in India, appealing to documents before the House, to which Mr. Seymour had abstained from referring, which proved the contrary. With regard to the sale of waste lands, he had approved, he said, the whole of Lord Canning's resolutions, with only two exceptions, and he justified his overruling an act of the Indian Government in which they had been legally wrong, and had acted in excess of their authority. In dealing with waste lands it was to be remembered, he observed, that there were three descriptions of lands called waste, to which different incidents attached; and he defended the regulations he had directed to be observed in their disposal—surveys and sale by auction, entering into very full details respecting the description and quality of the lands sold, and the prices obtained for them. Large quantities of land, he observed, lay waste or uncultivated, which the Government had no power to sell, it being the property of a zemindar or a village community. The love of the people of India for their land was inconceivable. If there was any thing more than another that would alienate them it would be a feeling that we were trifling with their rights of property. With respect to the redemption of the Land-tax, he agreed with Lord Stanley that, up to a certain point, there was no difference between them. He certainly objected to the sacrifice of a large portion of the Land-tax—a tax which had existed in India from time immemorial, and was acquiesced in by the whole population. There was, he observed, at present, a mode of virtually redeeming the tax.

Mr. SEYMOUR withdrew his motion.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Friday, May 7, at the London Tavern; Lieutenant-General D. Sim in the chair.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that in May, 1862, the main line from Madras on the east coast to Beypoor on the west coast had been completed for traffic, the length being 406 miles. Since that time the line had been worked with great regularity and without accident of any kind. The works on the Bangalore branch had made good progress during the past half-year. Large masses of rocks had to be blasted and removed, and heavy embankments constructed through the pass to the table land of Mysore. The difficulty of the work had been in-

creased by the scarcity of labour, owing to sickness and the prevalence of fever and cholera, but those difficulties had to a great extent been overcome. It was expected by the chief engineer that the Bangalore line would be ready for traffic about this time next year. It passed through a very rich and fertile district to Bangalore, which was the principal military station of the south of India. The traffic on this branch was expected to be considerable, and would be beneficial to the existing line. The gross traffic on the main line showed an increase of £27,841 as compared with the corresponding half of the previous year, and it was quite as much as could be expected. The present traffic afforded no criterion of what the receipts would be when all the branches and extensions were completed and in operation. The cost of maintenance was rather more than one-third of the whole working expenses; this was caused by the rapid decay of the wooden sleepers on the eastern portion of the line, and the substitution of iron sleepers in their place. This heavy charge would gradually diminish as the decayed sleepers were removed, and the advantage of the iron sleepers came into operation. It was hoped that a more equitable arrangement would be made with respect to this heavy charge for renewals, which would in future afford some considerable relief to current revenue. They had on the North-West line a length of forty-one miles open for traffic, which was laid entirely with iron sleepers, and was maintained at a cost of not more than one-third of that incurred on the main line. There were heavy works on the pass leading to Cuddapa, the difficulties of which had been increased by scarcity of labour arising at certain seasons from the prevalence of cholera and fever. The line, it was expected, would be finished to Cuddapa in about twelve months. The works beyond Cuddapa had been suspended for some time at the request of the Government, in order to determine as to whether the line should form a junction with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway at Moodgul, as originally proposed, or at Hyderabad, as now proposed. The works had since been resumed between Cuddapa and Gooty, from which point the line could be continued either to Moodgul or Hyderabad, as might be determined.

Mr. Arbuthnot, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders on the improved prospects of the undertaking. The traffic was increasing satisfactorily, and the improved condition of the finances of India was a very gratifying matter. The great trunk lines of railway in India would soon be completed, and it would be necessary still further to accommodate the country right and left by making roads and light railways from the large towns and important districts to the trunk lines.

Some discussion ensued as to the policy of charging higher fares for third-class passengers than those originally insisted on by the Government, in the course of which it was explained that where the higher rate had been charged for third-class passengers the number travelling had been reduced, but the receipts had been considerably increased. The number of second-class passengers had increased, and also the receipts.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, and re-electing General Sim, Mr. Walker, and Mr. G. Norton, the retiring directors, and also Colonel Smith, the retiring auditor.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The bidding for Rs. 40,00,000 (£400,000) in bills on India took place on Wednesday, May 6, at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, Rs. 24,00,000; to Bombay, Rs. 16,00,000; to Madras, nil. The declared minimum price was, as on the last occasion, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11½d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for about 67 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 70 per cent.; on Bombay, 1s. 11½d. about 57 per cent.; and all above these prices in fall.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S LEVEE.—The following officers and gentlemen were among the presentations to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, which took place at the levee on Wednesday last:—Lieutenant William H. Burton, on return from India, by General Sir F. Burgoyne; Lieut.-Colonel Boileau, on return to India, by Major-General Boileau; Lord Harris, on appointment as Chamberlain to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, by the Lord Chamberlain; Captain Hon. A. Harris, by his brother, Lord Harris; Surgeon-Major Thomas Thompson, by the Secretary of State for India; Lieutenant T. Coates, on return from India, by Colonel Custance; Mr. Daniel D. Dymes, of Madras, by Lord Harris; Rear-Admiral Sir J. Hope, on his return from China, by the Duke of Somerset; Mr. Albert D. Sassoon, by the Secretary of State for India; Lieutenant G. N. Saunders, by the Secretary of State for India; Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Carter, on return from India, by Sir C. Wood.

ORDER OF THE BATH.—(*War Office, May 12.*)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieut.-col. Reynell George Taylor, of the Bengal Army, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.—*May 15.*—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major John Watson, v.c., of the Bombay army, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

APPOINTMENTS.—(*Foreign-office, May 5.*)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Frederico Faque as Consul at Singapore.—(*India-office, May 5.*)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Holloway, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court at Madras.

SUICIDE OF AN INDIAN JUDGE.—On Friday evening, May 8, an inquest was held at Leamington on the body of Martin Richard Gubbins, Esq., who committed suicide early the same morning by hanging himself in a closet in his bed-room. It appeared that the deceased had been a judge of the Supreme Court of Agra, but was compelled to retire in December last, in consequence of severe ill health; since then he has been subject to extreme mental depression, and committed the rash act while temporarily residing with his brother, J. P. Gubbins, Esq., J.P., of Somerset House, Leamington. The jury found that he destroyed himself whilst in an unsound state of mind.

THE CEYLON LOAN.—The tenders for the £250,000 Ceylon Government Six per Cent. Debentures, the first portion of £1,000,000 to be raised for the construction of a railway from Colombo to Kandy, were opened on Wednesday, May 6, at the offices of the Agents-General for Crown Colonies. The total biddings represented £1,293,000. The minimum was fixed at 111, and the amount offered at and above that rate was £372,500. The tenders accepted ranged from £112. 1s. to £112. 5s. 6d.

THE INDIA FREEHOLD LAND COMPANY.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the India Freehold Land, Colonization, Trust, and Agency Association, held on the 15th inst., the resolution passed at the meeting on the 14th of April, in favour of the undertaking being wound up "voluntarily," was confirmed.

SCINDIA RAILWAY.—It appears that the down goods traffic on this company's line from Kotree, on the Indus, to Kurrachee, for the three months ending the 31st of March last, included 38,977 bales of cotton, 11,114 bales of wool, 134,175 bags of oil-seeds, 18,050 bags of grain, 14,439 bags of rice, 1,515 bales of flax and hemp, 49 truck-loads of rice in bulk, 7,328 bags of wheat, 7,093 bales of indigo, 13,315 bags of grain, 4,300 bags of saltpetre, 400 truck-loads of firewood, lime, &c., 58 truck-loads of military baggage and stores, and 50 truck-loads of railway stores. The cotton weighed over 5,000 tons, the oil-seeds 10,000 tons, and the remainder 10,500 tons, making together about 25,500 tons.

EAST INDIA COTTON.—From a parliamentary return just issued, it appears that in the month of January 28,362,335 lbs. weight of cotton, of the value of £1,468,078, were shipped from the port of Bombay; in the month of February, 23,588,454 lbs. weight, of the value of £1,237,557, were shipped from the same port.

THE "WATER LILY" has arrived from Kana-gawa, Japan, with 80,640 lbs. tea, and 12,000 bales silk.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday, May 14, the ships *Charger*, *Kildare*, and *Eliza Fry*, arrived in Liverpool from Bombay. The *Charger* brings 4,877 bales of cotton, the *Kildare* 1,595 bales, and the *Eliza Fry* 4,544 bales. The ships *Ketton*, from Matamoros, and the *Laura Ann*, from Bermuda, both arrived in the Mersey on Thursday. These vessels bring between them about 3,000 bales of cotton.

INDIGO SALES.—At the public sales of indigo on the 13th May there was a general disposition on the part of importers to meet the wishes of buyers, and only a few unimportant parcels have been withdrawn. New indigo of medium quality sells at 4d. to 6d. per lb. under February rates; while old Benares and Oudes have declined 6d. to 10d. per lb. 562 chests were sold, 235 bought in, and 440 withdrawn. On the 14th, there was a fair competition for all descriptions of Bengal qualities, at about the rates current at the commencement of the series. 1,908 chests have now been sold, 825 bought in, and 1,041 withdrawn, leaving 5,038 chests to be offered.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA AT PORTSMOUTH.—The freight ship *Adamant*, 815, with Captain McCausland, 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment; Lieutenant Teevan, 94th Regiment (on sick leave); Assistant-Surgeon Skinner, 92nd Regiment (preceding his regiment), has arrived at Portsmouth. Her dates are Calcutta Dec. 25th, Cape Feb. 18th to 25th, and Fayal April 21st.

A DISTRESSING CASE.—A very distressing case has within the last few days been brought under the notice of Mr. Elliott, at Lambeth Police-court. In the first instance a woman of colour, a native of Madras, applied to him for his assistance to procure her a passage to her native place, being left without the slightest means of subsistence, and, in fact, in a state of utter destitution. From her statement it appeared that a gentleman, who had been in the Indian army for some years, and who subsequently held a lucrative situation in that country as a barrack-master, had resigned his appointment to come to England to recover a sum of several hundred pounds due to him in this country. On his way he hired the applicant at Madras, and she left her husband and five small children to accompany the gentleman, his wife, and two children to England. In November last the vessel reached London, and the family, with applicant, went to lodge at Walworth. Whether the gentleman had been disappointed in recovering the money or not she could not say, but at all events it was apparent that he was wholly without means, and about the middle of last month deserted his wife and children, leaving them penniless; and had it not been for the extreme kindness and benevolence of the lady at whose house they lodged, and whose means were extremely scant, they must have starved. Mr. Elliott considered the case of the poor applicant was a most distressing one, and regretted very much he had not the power to assist her in getting back to her native home. This, however, was the season when families sailed for the East, and if some public notice was kindly taken of her unfortunate circumstances, some family might be found to employ her on the outer voyage. Since that application the wife, a native of India, the three children, and the mother of the gentleman, an old lady seventy-six years of age, have come before Mr. Elliott, their kind benefactor being totally incapable of keeping them longer; and the only thing the magistrate could do was to send them to the Newington workhouse, with a request that they might be treated with some consideration, and that the officer should look out for their natural protector.

MR. JOHN OLIPHANT has been appointed Assistant Private Secretary to Sir Charles Wood, in place of Mr. Waterfield.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The *Ellora*, for Bombay, which sailed on the 12th May, took out to Alexandria £39,500 in gold, and Bombay £17,200 in gold, and £8,000 in silver, making a total of £64,700.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA'S SQUADRON.—The gun vessel, *Kwan Tung*, which left Falmouth on Monday night, May 11, for China, forms one of the squadron under the command of Captain Bernard Osborn, R.N., c.b. This ship was built of iron by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead; is 600 tons, paddle, engines 150-horse power; has ram stern, is double plated, brig-rigged, and fitted with all the modern improvements; carries an armament of six guns, including a 32-lb. Whitworth, and a picked crew of ninety men.

FORGERY.—A genteelly-dressed man, of about thirty-five years of age, who gave the fictitious name of Henry Dawson Slade, charged with feloniously forging and uttering the endorsement of Sir Frederick Slade and Herbert Dawson Slade to a bill of exchange for Rs. 300, with intent to defraud the Bank of Hindustan, 16, Cornhill, was brought up for final examination at the Mansion-house Police Court, on Wednesday, May 6, when the depositions were completed, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 5. Ann Adamson, —, Shanghai; John Paul, Cowan, Singapore; Admiral Lyons, —, Bombay.—6. Rania, Moller, Hong Kong; Bayswater, Peche, Maulmain.—7. Patrician, Robinson, Fort William, Wolfe, Calcutta.—8. Cissy, Spencer, Shanghai.—9. Berwickshire, Thomas, Hong Kong; Lalla Rookh, Brown, Calcutta; Helenslee, Brown, Shanghai.—11. City of Shanghai, Smith, Calcutta; Bombay, Sellars, Shanghai; Agamemnon, Armstrong, Manila; Siam, —, Mazatlan; Paradise, Popp, Manila; Flying Venus, Withycombe, Bombay; Orissa, Henderson, Shanghai; M. R. Mitford, Deason, Mauritius.—12. Coleroon, Hall, Penang; Skimmer of the Waves, Hammond, Ceylon; Thracian, Moore, Sarawak; Water Lily, —, Japan; Adamant, Lodwick, Calcutta; Queen's Own, Flanagan, Shanghai; Lady Clarendon, —, Calcutta; Flower of the Forest, —, Bombay; Blohur, Jepherson, Foo-chow; Empress, Parkin, Mauritius; Magna Bona, —, Ceylon.—13. Sea Belle, McCredie, Ceylon; Lebanon, Hamilton, Shanghai; British Lion, English, Madras; Blenheim, Main, Whampoa; Edith Ann, Sanderson, Ceylon; Eliza Laing, Laing, Ceylon.—14. Ballarat, Davison, Penang; Mary, Bridges, Calcutta; Gerardus Jacobus, —, Manila; Lucy and Harriet, —, Foo-chow; Labrador, Quin, Bombay; Amicus, Le Geyt, Ceylon; Kildare, Hetherington, Bombay; Norman Morrison, —, Madras; Charger, Smyth, Bombay; Ann Roydon, Atteck, Calcutta; Elizabeth Frv, Wemyss, Bombay; Telegraph, Jones, Mauritius; Eastern Province, —, Mauritius.—15. Surrey, Lash, Calcutta; Helen Douglas, McDougall, Bombay; Indian Queen, —, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, May 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Phayre and two children, Mrs. Dalzell and inf., Mr. Galway, Mrs. Plumtree, Capt. Trevor, Mrs. Gill, Miss Forster, Mr. J. Danbency, Mr. Robert Warner. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. B. C. Thomas, Mr. Menchenon, Mr. R. Travers. For SUZ.—Mr. W. Inglis, R.N.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)
May 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. H. Baillie, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. W. G. Ross. For MADRAS.—Rev. Dr. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. John Shaw, Mr. G. Wray, Mr. Harding, Mr. T. E. Johnson, Mrs. G. A. Harris and child. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Wallis, Mr. W. Parigot, Mr. F. W. Kitching, Mr. J. Moul, jun., Mr. J. B. Allen, Mr. R. H. Grant, Mrs. Andrews. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. K. R. B. Robertson, Mr. Oliver Robinson.
May 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. J. and Mrs. Woodcock, Capt. and Mrs. Hawthorn, Mr. W. Wood.
June 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ainslie, inf., and child, Capt. Ormsby, Mr. Mitchell. For MADRAS.—Mr. John Maskell. For CEYLON.—Mr. Fitzroy Sewell, Mr. A. G. and Mrs. Green, Miss Green, Mrs. Binny Scott. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. John Clark.
June 12.—For BOMBAY.—Nowrjee Manockjee Wadia.
June 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Aplin and inf., Mrs. Gastrell and child, Capt. Staples. For MADRAS.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. S. J. Batten and inf., two children, and Miss Batten.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN, the wife of J. Bedford, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Cross House, Ilminster, Somersetshire, May 9, of a daughter.
ANSON, the wife of Edward H., late of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 19, Brunswick-gardens, Campden-hill, May 18.
COKE, the wife of Henry, of Bombay, of a son, at 50, Pulteney-street, Bath, May 11.
SANGSTER, the wife of Thomas H., 106th regt. B.L.I., of a son, at 8, Denbigh-road, Bayswater, May 12.

WILLS, the wife of W. Walter, H.M.'s Bengal Medical Service (retired list), of a son, at Cheltenham, May 5.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKHOUSE, Joseph O., M.D., of Nottingham, to Harriett E., only child of the late Captain Charles Scott, of the 27th Bengal N.I., at Brighton, May 7.
FRY, John W., captain 88th regt., to Haidee H. F. G., only daughter of Colonel Henry Power, H.M.'s Madras Army, at Kilfane, County Kilkenny, April 30.

MIEVILLE, J. Frank, youngest son of A. F., at Bromley, Kent, to Annie C., fourth daughter of John Spurgin, Esq., M.D., of 17, Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park, and of Orplands, Bradwell-juxta-Maro, Essex, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, May 12.

PEPPE, T. F., H.M.'s Bengal Unconvenanted Civil Service, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late James Braidwood, Esq., Superintendent London Fire Brigade, at the National Scottish Church, London, May 12.

DEATHS.

BIRD, Hannah E., widow of the late William Wilberforce, formerly Member of the Supreme Council of India, at 22, Sussex-square, May 10.

BRAY, Mary, the wife of Joseph, of Pyrgo Park, Havering-Atte-Bower, Essex, May 9. Friends are requested to accept this intimation.

BROWN, Harriette, the wife of G. Peplow, Royal Art., and daughter of the late William Wilberforce Bird, Esq., formerly Member of the Supreme Council of India, at Woolwich, May 10.

FARRINGTON, Martin, 15th King's Hussars, youngest son of the late Major gen. Farrington, Bengal Artillery, at Dundalk, Ireland, aged 21, May 2.

JAMES, Haughton J., eldest son of Maj. gen. Haughton, 6th regt. N.I., at East Bridgeford, Notts, aged 16, May 5.

ROBERTS, Brown E. H., B.A. St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and brother to the Hon. Arthur A. Roberts, C.B., Member of Council, Calcutta, at Keston, Kent, May 9.

SMITH, Major George, 2nd Scinde Horse, at Clifton, May 5.

India Office,

May 15, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. T. A. C. Firminger, M.A., recently, date unknown.

Bombay Estab.—Rev. G. L. Allen, per mail steamer which left Bombay on April 13.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. L. Young, Inf.; Capt. W. Winson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. W. Carter, Staff Corps; Lieut. B. D. Osborn, Staff Corps; Capt. A. A. Bruce, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. Kitson, late 64th N.I.; Capt. C. W. Nightingale, Staff Corps; Lieut. B. V. Arbuckle, Art.; Lieut. D. R. Clarke, late 55th N.I.; Lieut. E. D. Smith, Inf.; Surg. maj. T. W. Wilson, Medical Estab.; Asst. surg. J. Duncan, Medical Estab.; Asst. surg. J. B. Allen, Medical Estab.; Lieut. col. J. F. Hall, Inf.; Major R. R. Adams, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. R. Crawford, 15th N.I.; Capt. E. L. Evans, late 51st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. R. W. James, Medical Estab.; Major J. Thacker, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. M. Mackenzie, Medical Estab.; Ens. S. Carter, Inf.; Lieut. E. S. Walcott, Inf.; Asst. surg. E. A. Lawrence, Medical Estab.; Capt. W. F. Anderson, 11th N.I.; Capt. W. A. Baker, Engrs.; Lieut. G. H. Codrington, Staff Corps; Major W. Scott, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. A. Cuyler, late 4th Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. P. A. Bouverie, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. A. Bagot, late 15th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. T. Ringer, Medical Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. J. A. Moore, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. L. Grant, 82nd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. G. S. Simson, late 5th L.C., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. Irvine, 14th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. J. R. Fairlie, late 6th L.C., 4 mo.; Capt. C. J. Richards, 38th N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. T. A. Cowper, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. W. H. Pye, late 31st N.I., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. N. C. Boswell, late 2nd N.I. Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. W. Begbie, Inf.; Capt. J. Woodcock, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. H. Day, Medical Estab.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. Colebrook, Medical Estab.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 9½d.	4s. 9½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 9½d.	4s. 9½d.
Rombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	9 p. s.	9 0½ p. m.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock	233	
	India 5 per cent.	110 9½	
	India 5 per cent. Paper 4 pr. ct.	98	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	107 ½	
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	115½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1868	95½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	108½	
	" " " " 1864	100½	
	" " " " 1864 or 1866	102½	
	India 5 percent. for account	108½	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	15s. pm.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	21s. to 17s. pm.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	108½ to 109½
20	New	5	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto E Shares	5	½ to 1½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	107 to 109
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	110 to 112
Stock	East Indian	all	109½ to 110
20	Ditto G. Extension	5	10½ to 12 prom.
20	Ditto H. Extension	5	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	110 to 110½
20	Ditto New ditto	12	1 to 2 pm.
20	Ditto Jan. 1862	6	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	107 to 108
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	101 to 103
20	5th Extension	23	to ...
Stock	Ott. Rail. (Smyrna to Adina)	all	11½
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	109 to 110
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	104 to 106
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	107 to 108
20	Ditto	2	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	107 to 108
20	Do. 5 p. ct.	15	1½ to 1½ pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	99 to 101
45	Australasia	all	73 to 75
30	Bank of Egypt	all	29 to 30
30	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	25½ to 26½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	50 to 52
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	2½ to 2 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	54 to 55
20	Ottoman Bank	all	44 to 46
20	Do. New	2	8 to 8½ pm
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	½ dis to par.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	9	½ dis ½ pm
20	Ceylon Company	3	½ dis ½ pm
20	E. I. and London Shipping B	a½	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	½ to 1 dis
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3 pm.
20	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4
20	Norubda Coal and Iron	5	½ to 1½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	½	½ to ½
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	5½ to 6
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	75 to 78
20	Ditto New	30	16 to 18 pm.
1	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	all
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to ½
10	Ditto Registered	all	all
1	Ditto	all	all
2	Telegraph to India	1	½ to ½ dis.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865	5	108 — 108½	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren. July 1, 1867	5	105½ — 106½	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	103 — 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	4½	103 — 105	—
Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864	5	103 — 105	—
*Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	104½ — 105½	—
*Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	104½ — 105½	—
Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860	5	— — —	—
Ditto ditto, April 1, 1866	5	107 — 108	—
*Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866	5	104½ — 105½	104½
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ — 106½	—
Ditto Jan. 1, 1870	4½	100½ — —	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	103 — 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	101 — 103	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	104 — 106	—
*Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	104½ — 105½	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	103 — 105	—
Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convertible and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103½ — 104½	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic £40
Daily Boarders 30
Daily Pupils 14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each 4
Do. do. by a Master, each 8
German and Italian, each 8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each 4
Laundress, Four Pounds.

Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.

A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

MADAME BOILEAU and Daughters (of the Church of England) are devoting their time to the INSTRUCTION of a limited number of YOUNG LADIES.

References—The Rev. Dr. Irons, Vicar of Brompton; Mrs. Giles Pullen, Youngsbury, Ware, Herts; P. C. Owen, Esq., South Kensington Museum; Capt. Fowke, R.E., South Kensington Museum; Lieut.-general Carmichael, Hyndford-house, Brompton.

Address Madame BOILEAU, 40, Grove-place, Brompton; or J. MASTERS and Co., New Bond-street, W.

TO INDIAN PARENTS.—A Clergyman's

Wife, who has lost her own Children, DESIRES the ENTIRE CARE and EDUCATION of TWO or THREE. Her residence is not far from the Regent's-park. Inclusive terms, £250.

Address H. B., care of Messrs. ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, E.C.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, receiving a

limited number of Pupils, has TWO VACANCIES. Residence in a healthy locality, near the South Coast. Home care and comforts. Terms moderate.

Address Rev. N. J. N., care of Mr. FOSTER, Bookseller, Dorchester, Dorset.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

DENTAL SURGERY, 9, GROSVENOR-STREET.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S IMPROVEMENT in the CONSTRUCTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, and PALATES, on an INDIA-RUBBER BASE, are secured by Letters Patent, dated December, 1862, whereby the continual outlay of new teeth is avoided, alterations from the absorption of the gums, or any other cause, being easily remedied, and the first outlay no greater than for ordinary kinds. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted as under:—It consists of one continuous piece of Prepared India-rubber. The Artificial Teeth present a uniformly even surface to the action of the tongue, preventing lodgment of food and all secretions, so much complained of in the present system. No gold or any other metal being required, sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the prepared india-rubber; and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, at once agreeable and effective. Prepared and sold in Tins, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

Post 8vo., cloth lettered, price 8s. 6d.,

TEA CULTIVATION, COTTON, and other

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN INDIA. A Review. By W. NASSAU LEES, LL.D.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In 8vo., price 1s. 6d.,

THE RESOLUTIONS, REGULATIONS,

DESPATCHES, and LAWS relating to the SALE OF WASTE LANDS, and the IMMIGRATION OF LABOUR IN INDIA. Compiled by W. NASSAU LEES, LL.D.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,250,760.
Fully subscribed by upwards of 700 Shareholders, whose individual responsibility is unlimited.
Invested funds, over £260,000.

HEAD OFFICES.

Aberdeen 3, King-street.
Dundee 14, St. Andrew-place.
Edinburgh 20, St. Andrew-square.
Glasgow 19, St. Vincent-place.
London 1, Moorgate-street.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—WILLIAM MILLER, Esq., M.P. (James Miller and Sons, Leith); and WILLIAM MILLER and Co., St. Petersburg).
George G. Anderson, Esq. (G. and A. Anderson).
Charles Bell, Esq. (Thomson, Bonar, and Co.).
Thomas Newman Farquhar, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. (Kay, Finlay, and Co.).
Sir Charles R. M'Grigor, Bart.
William Munro Ross, Esq.

SECRETARY—A. P. Fletcher.
VICE-SECRETARY—Edward Fuchs.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company now stands, in point of revenue, seventh on the list of fire offices in the United Kingdom.
Insurances granted against fire at home, in the colonies, and most foreign countries.

FOREIGN RISKS.—The Directors, having devoted great attention to this branch of insurance, are enabled to offer unusual advantages as regards rates of premium and conditions, and a discount is allowed to merchants and others effecting their own and correspondents' insurances.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

(REDUCED RATES FOR THE EAST INDIES AND CHINA.)

The Directors have recently adopted a new system of Rates for the East Indies and China, by which the insured, instead of being subjected to a heavy extra premium during the years of his residence within the Tropics, has the option of throwing the same over the whole currency of his insurance, by paying an unchanging rate, which it will be seen is very little higher than that charged for residence in Europe.

The following are specimens of the new Rates for civilians:

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.

ANNUAL PREMIUM (INCLUDING EXTRA) FOR THE INSURANCE OF £100.

(Payable during the entire currency of the Policy.)

Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
18 ... 2 3 3	2 8 9	...	33 ... 3 2 0	3 9 11
21 ... 2 5 11	2 11 11	...	36 ... 3 7 9	3 16 6
24 ... 2 9 8	2 15 6	...	39 ... 3 14 5	4 3 11
27 ... 2 12 11	2 19 9	...	42 ... 4 1 11	4 12 5
30 ... 2 17 2	3 4 6	...	45 ... 4 10 3	5 1 10

No extra charge for voyages.

Prospectuses and full tables of rates will be furnished on application.

AGENTS.—The Directors are prepared to receive applications for agencies from persons in a position to introduce fire or life business.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS.

To secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals must be lodged at the London Office, 81, Lombard-street, or with one of the Agents, on or before 25th May next.

TWO YEARS' BONUS will be allocated at the Division of Profits in 1864 to Policies opened before the close of the Books for the Present Year.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favorable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £180,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C.,
and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.

DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.

GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Glass IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.

Glass VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP AND WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND

78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

FURNISHED RESIDENCES

AT
CLAPHAM.

SEASON 1863.

Rentals from 5 to 15 Guineas per Week.

Parties seeking temporary accommodation in the above locality, can select from a number of
ELIGIBLE RESIDENCES.

Gentlemen desirous of Letting during their Summer Excursions, should forward particulars at earliest opportunity to
M. R. JAMES STEVENS,

AGENT,

CLAPHAM-COMMON, S.

CLAPHAM-COMMON.—To be LET, Unfurnished, a Capital FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing dining-room, breakfast-room, and study, handsome double drawing-room and five good bed-rooms, usual domestic offices, and garden. Omnibuses to City and West End constantly. Victoria Station in ten minutes.
Apply to Mr. JAMES STEVENS, auctioneer and house agent, Clapham-common, S. (Fo. 840.)

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at $\frac{1}{2}$, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Sold at 30, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

*. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS

CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Cabinet Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, and General House-Furnishers, beg very respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Public in general, that they have recently made very extensive ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their spacious SHOW ROOMS and MANUFACTURING PREMISES, which has enabled them very materially to increase their hitherto extensive stock, and rendered it practicable for the more prompt execution of the numerous orders consequent on their large and increasing business, and they take this opportunity of most respectfully soliciting a continuance of past favours, and kind recommendation of those to whom the house is favourably known, calling special attention to the very important fact that, regardless of distance, all goods are delivered

CARRIAGE FREE.

R. L. and Co. invite all parties intending to furnish to supply themselves with their "Illustrated Furnishing Guide," containing about two hundred and fifty well-executed designs, which will be forwarded on application postage free.

January, 1863.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s BEDSTEADS, in

Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. Full-size Iron Bedsteads, 6s. 6d.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE.

The Paragon Couch ... 84 guineas.
The Prince of Wales Couch ... 84 guineas.
The Prince's Easy Chair ... 80s.
The Eucine Easy Chair ... 25s.
The Vienna Easy Chair ... 35s.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s NEW ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE, containing the Prices of every article required for completely furnishing a House of any class, post free. This is the largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World.—145, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and Co.

for CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Good Stout Brussels, at 2s. 4d. per yard.

Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

MALVERN PROPRIETARY COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR:
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

HEAD MASTER:

THE REV. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

Arrangements have been made for commencing the College Buildings, so that they may be opened for the Reception of Pupils during the Summer of 1864.

For Prospectus and Shares apply to the Honorary Secretary from whom any further information can be obtained.

L. STUMMES, M.D., Malvern, Hon. Sec.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA,

and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Foras and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION

(Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.

Commanding Capital, £500,000.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.

Registered in May, 1854.

The following are duty-paid prices:—

Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 55s.
Ports from 20s., 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 45s., 54s., and upwards.

Champagnes—Epervay, 30s.; Imperial Sillery, 48s. and 54s.; E. Cluquet's, 55s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.

Clarets—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s.

Clarets—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.

All other French or German Wines in proportion.

For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMEN-

TARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas; also single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammers, all the recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.
Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. TENNANT, at 149, Strand, W.C.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES,

and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 53, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

53, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS,
Corner of Spring-gardens.

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES.

6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.

TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a basin of water being alone necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.

WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON AND SON,

Merchants and Drysalers,

10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BURN-LANE, LONDON.

N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.

Retail of Chemists.

INDIA AND CHINA OUTFITS.

WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand, and

54, Charing-cross (Established Thirty-five Years) continue to supply every requisite in best quality at wholesale prices, and are exclusive makers of the following articles for India:—

WHITELOCK'S ORIENTAL SHIRTS.

WHITELOCK'S INDIA GAUSE VESTS.

WHITELOCK'S INDIA TWEED SUITS.

Detailed Price Lists sent by post on application.

THE FAMILY BOOT-MAKER.—

BURCHETT, 71, OXFORD-STREET, nearly opposite the Pantheon, London, and 89, HIGH-STREET, NOTTING-HILL. The best assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes in the Kingdom.

EXCELLENCE—ELEGANCE—ECONOMY.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS.—Have all

your BOTTLED ALES, WINES, &c., PACKED in SEYMER'S REFRIGERANT STRAW ENVELOPES, which entirely prevent Heating, Fermentation, and Breakage; will use repeatedly as Wine Coolers, prevent all litter on board ship or in quarters, and save 20 per cent. in space and freight.

Supplied by all Wine Merchants at 9d. per dozen, and wholesale by THOMAS WHITEHEAD, 37, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

PASSAGES and OUTFITS to INDIA.—Plans and prices of accommodation of all Ships sailing for INDIA may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., and Passages, Overland and via the Cape, negotiated without charge for Commission.

CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c.—Every article of OUTFIT, Camp, and Cabin Furniture supplied on the shortest notice, at the Outfit and Supply Branches. Complete Lists, showing the total expense of military and personal equipment in all branches of the Service, may be obtained, with every information relative to India of GRINDLAY and CO.,

EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENTS,

55, Parliament-street, S.W.

Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—OVERLAND ROUTE.—Officers and Civilians returning from furlough, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY and Co.'s (late Waglorn) West-end Office, 23, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurances effected. Files of the latest news in the reading-room.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c. via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month, and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGES SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 132, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at 2 P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HARRIS, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 33, Regent-street, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belonging to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).

The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship LADY JOCELYN, 2,242 tons, 300-horse power, ROBERT W. KER, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 18th of JUNE, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 20th of JUNE, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent ship, built expressly for the Indian trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess.

The average passage of this Company's steamers last season was seventy days to Madras; the Calcutta having performed the voyage in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.

The line will be continued on the 20th of each succeeding month, with the strictest punctuality, by one of the Company's magnificent fleet of auxiliary screw steam-ships.

For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Brokers, ALFRED BRETT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.
East India and London Shipping Company (Limited),
9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

FIRE! THIEVES! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Morlan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.

23, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE," is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA.

Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per pound. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

J. McCALL and Co.,

PROVISION STORES, 137, HOUND-DITCH, N.E.

Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour is retained.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S

CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of GROSSE & BLACKWELL, Parveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

TENDER & DECAYED TEETH STOPPED with ANODYNE CEMENT, which instantly allays the most violent pain, and fills up cavities, however large, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed. Prepared only by Mr. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.H. the Princess Augusta and Duchess of Gloucester, the late Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France, 64, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. At home from 11 till 4. No connection with any person practising in the same profession.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. LEWIN MORELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, &c., specially commended at the International Exhibition—Class XVII., No. 3,556. Single Teeth, from 5s.; Sets, from Five Guineas.—For the successful result and efficacy of their system, vide "Lancet."

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS stand unequalled for restoring vigour to weak and relaxed constitutions, and have been proved to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. To those who are suffering from languor and exhaustion occasioned by a residence in hot climates, these Pills will be found particularly beneficial. They give energy to the muscles and nerves, strength to the stomach, and completely renovate the system, so that the patient is astonished at the effects produced.

Prepared by W. PRICHARD, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

" Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 53s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 8d.

" An Umbilical Truss—42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c., &c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

THE OCCHIOMBRA, or TRANSPARENT VENTILATING EYE and SUN SHADE, excludes wind and dust, and modifies the light, keeping the eye perfectly cool; it can be worn over spectacles, and is easily removed when required.

Patentee, J. CALKIN, Sole Agent. Wholesale and Retail, JOHN WHITE and Son, 63, Strand, London. Price, in case, 6s. 6d.; post free, 6s. 6d.

CHUTNIES and INDIAN CONDIMENTS

PAYNE and Co., BELATEE BUNGALOW, CALCUTTA, beg to inform their Indian constituents and the public that their

FAMOUS INDIAN CONDIMENTS

Can be obtained in London in the same perfection as at their Establishment at Calcutta, which branch of the business has been successfully carried on for forty years, and stands pre-eminently for INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND DELICACIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

They may be obtained from Payne and Co., Regent-street, London; C. Stembridge, Oriental Warehouse, Leicester-square, London; Crosse and Blackwell, London; A. Cobbett, Pall Mall, London; and most Italian Warehousemen and Grocers in the City, and West End. The following Condiments are much appreciated in Europe:—

Bengal Club Chutney.
Lucknow ditto.
Pindaree ditto.
Cashmere ditto.
Tamarind ditto.
Pickled Mangoe.
Curry Powder.
Curry Paste.
Cayenne Pepper.
Pickled Limes.

Chilli Vinegar.
Essence of Chillies.
Tapp Sauce.
Mofussil Sauce.
Bamboo Pickle.
Guava Jelly.
Mangoe Jelly.
Pine Apple Preserve.
Preserved Mangoe.
Mulligatawny Paste.

Agents for the sale of their Condiments required in the large provincial towns of England and Scotland, and the Australian Colonies. Priced Lists sent free on application.

PAYNE and Co., Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta; Established in 1821.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its Purity, and marked superiority, daily prescribed by the Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, Affections of the Liver, Constitutional Debility, Attenuation of Body, as an Alterative Medicine at the Changes of the Seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of Mercury.

In India and the Colonies it is extensively used to prevent taking complaints incidental to Tropical Climates, and as a renovator of the system after Sickness is invaluable.

"A superior preparation, that may always be relied on."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

"Latterly, in consequence of much debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used 'Bridge's Sarsaparilla' myself, with complete benefit and success."—J. Poett, F.R.C.S.

Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter pints. One pint is equal to eight pints of the ordinary preparations.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against cheap preparations of Sarsaparilla, which, instead of being what they profess, are nothing but a decoction of common herbs, sweetened with molasses, and flavoured with American Winter Green. The genuine has "Thos. Wilkinson (late Bridge and Co.), 270, Regent-street, London," engraved on each bottle.

AGREEABLE SEIDLITZ POWDER in one bottle, protected by a case with measure and spoon included. This preparation is highly recommended, not only as a Mild Aperient, but to allay Fever, Thirst, &c.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE for the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria. No person exposed to the influence of or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria. Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

KEEP AWAY THE DOCTOR is an old

saying. People follow the advice, and ensure a good state of health by the simple and cheap process of taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which may be used with confidence in all cases of sick headache, indigestion, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints, habitual constiveness, nervous affections, &c. In most cases the sensation of illness vanishes after two or three Pills have been taken. May be obtained of any medicine vendor, in boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets 11s. each.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

For which a Prize Medal was awarded to the Producer at the International Exhibition, 1863.

THIS POWDER is quite harmless to animal life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in furs, and every other species of insect.

Sportsmen will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life.

Sold in packets 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14 or 36 postage stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

Take notice each genuine packet bears the above name and address. See "The Field," October 7th and 9th, pp. 263, 283, and 294.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

CHEST COMPLAINTS.—The propriety of disturbing the nervous and vascular system in pulmonary maladies by administering internal medicines was long questioned before Professor Holloway was enabled to prove the practicability of relieving over-gorged lungs and restoring their natural action by external means. His Ointment thoroughly rubbed upon the walls of the chest twice a day gives the utmost security and comfort in influenza, acute and chronic coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, stitches in the side, shortness of breath, and palpitation. The weakest may safely try this remedy, and will find that they have not staked their hopes on an uncertainty, or frittered away most valuable time in fruitless or injurious experiments. Moderate doses of Holloway's Pills are sometimes advisable.

THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA;

AND, THE MANNERS OF THE DESERT.

Containing the Origin of the Arab Horse—the Barb—Weight carried by African Horses—Breeds—the Sire and Dam—Bearing and Breaking—in—Diet—Grooming—Coats—Variety of Colours—On Choosing Horses—Shoeing—Harness—The War Horse—War between Desert Tribes—Usages of War—Ostrich Hunting—Gazelle Hunting—The Greyhound—Hawking—The Chase, by ABD-EL-KADER—The Camel—The Sheep—Life in the Desert—The Arab Aristocracy, &c., &c.

BY GENERAL E. DAUMAS.

With Commentaries by the EMIR ABD-EL-KADER. Translated from the French by JAMES HUTTON.
8vo., 10s. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 18, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In two vols. 8vo, with Chromo-Lithographic Illustrations, price 26s.,

THE POLISH CAPTIVITY:

An Account of the present Position and Prospects of the Poles in the Kingdom of Poland, and in the Polish Provinces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Author of "Russians at Home."

"A portion of this book on Poland by Mr. Sutherland Edwards has already appeared in our columns, though apparently such a small portion that it is substantially a new as well as a highly opportune production."—The Times, April 2, 1863.

"Mr. Sutherland Edwards not only understands his subject, but what is far more important and uncommon, his readers. He tells his audience precisely the facts which they are desirous to know. The 'Polish Captivity' is full of light but suggestive sketches, *pieces justificatives* of historic value, national songs and stories, descriptions of Polish towns, Polish notabilities, and Polish women, and is, besides, a book an English lady might read with twice the ease of Mr. Trollope's latest novel."—Spectator, March 28, 1863.

"The book in which Mr. Sutherland Edwards has depicted the 'Polish Captivity' would have been valuable at any time, but the opportuneness of its arrival so enhances its merits, that it is certain to command a greater than ordinary success. It is a subject which few writers are competent to deal with, but Mr. Edwards possesses special qualifications for the task. Personal experience has made him well acquainted with Poland and the Poles; the interest he takes in their fortunes has led him to study the question of their wrongs with zeal and assiduity, and his acquaintance with Slavonic languages

enables him to make use of stores of information which are unobtainable to the ordinary student. Consequently, he is entitled to speak with authority, and his opinions on the condition, feelings, and prospects of the various nations which he describes deserve a very different hearing from that which we should give to the crude theories formed by a careless traveller passing hastily through an unfamiliar land."—London Review, March 28, 1863.

"Mr. Sutherland Edwards visited Poland in the interval between the Warsaw massacre and the breaking out of the insurrection. What he saw he has described simply, but forcibly. Few English writers are so likely as he to form a correct judgment on any matter connected with Russia or Poland. His acquaintance with each of these countries, its people, its language, and its literature, gives him advantages which few other travellers possess. In wandering with him about the streets of Warsaw, we feel that we are in the hands of a trustworthy guide, one who can tell us what the people are chattering about, and who can explain the written mysteries which, under the veil of an unknown tongue, elude our baffled eyes. Mr. Edwards's book will be read with deep interest. It is well written, and the narratives are well constructed."—Athenaeum, March 21, 1863.

London: W. H. ALLEN and CO., No. 18, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY CHANDELIERS,

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Porcelain, Vases and other Ornaments.
OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,

WALL LIGHTS, & LUSTRES, FOR GAS & CANDLES, TABLE GLASS, &c.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £3.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms. 45, Oxford-street, W.

BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.

Established 1807.

WATERPROOFS FOR INDIA, THE COLONIES, AND HOME.

EDMISTON AND SON,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY WATERPROOF CLOTHING GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

THE POCKET SIPHONIA, twelve ounces, 40s., to 50s. This coat can be carried in the pocket. Stout Siphonias, 35s. Shooting Boots and every requisite for the Sportsman. Portable Folding Bath, Air Bed, Water Bed for Invalids, Pillows, &c. Portable India Rubber Boots, designed expressly for the Indian Rivers, to carry one or more persons, weighing from 10 lbs. to 40 lbs. Price £10. 10s. to £21. 10s., folding in a compass of three feet.

THE SIPHONIA DEPOT, 5, Charing-cross (late 69, Strand), London.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

FOR "EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP" HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

TOULMIN AND GALE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES,
TRAVELLING AND TOILET BAGS,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANCIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

AT THE MANUFACTORY, SISE LANE, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE,
AND 7, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1735.—Illustrated Catalogues Free.

AGENTS.—I. HIGGINBOTHAM, MADRAS, AND CROSSLEY AND CO., BOMBAY.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £500,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., CHIEF MANAGER.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills, and grants Drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Mauritius; issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, for the use of travellers by the Overland route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office, in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertake the safe custody of the same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 53, Threadneedle-street, London.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

No. 53, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION and CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, in Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of MAY instant, at One o'clock precisely.

The Transfer-books of the Company will be Closed from the 18th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN WESTWOOD, Secretary.

27, Cannon-street, London, E.C., May 1, 1863.

THE EAST INDIA IRRIGATION and CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, in Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of MAY instant, at One o'clock precisely.

The Transfer-books of the Company will be closed from the 30th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN WESTWOOD, Secretary.

27, Cannon-street, London, E.C., May 1, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

135, REGENT-STREET, W.,

AND

98, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.,

Call special attention to their MACHINES for every class of Family Use and Manufacturing. They

HEM, FELL, GATHER, TUCK, BIND, BRAID, CORD, FRILL, AND STITCH.

Hundreds are in operation in all parts of India, and are universally preferred.

* SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SHIPPING MERCHANTS.

SEVENTY THOUSAND IN USE.

Illustrated Prospectus Post Free.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the PUNKAH,

WILL BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 30s. 3s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

H. & J. GARDNER,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN,

458, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS

(Four Doors from Trafalgar-square).

ESTABLISHED 1752.

LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES PHIBBS ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.—May 16, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 582.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	425
BENGAL:—	
Rundle v. the Secretary of State for India in Council...	426
Roussac v. Thacker and Others	426
Our Financial Position and Prospects	427
Wilkinson v. Issurhunder Day	428
Miscellaneous	428
Shipping and Commercial	431
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	431
BOMBAY:—	
Addresses of Congratulation to the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales	433
Miscellaneous	434
Shipping and Commercial	435
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	436
DOMESTIC	439
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Education in Bengal	440
A Christian Colony in Dehra Doon	440
CORRESPONDENCE	441
HOME:—	
Sir John Benn Walsh v. The Secretary of State for India and the Attorney-general	441
Cowan v. Lascelles—Curious Case	442
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	443
Miscellaneous	444
Shipping and Domestic	444
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	444
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	445

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	April 30	Burmah (Rangoon)	March 28
Madras	" 31	Bombay	April 29
Agra	" 23	Ceylon	" 20
China (Hong Kong)		A ril 1.	

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1/2 oz. 6d.	3 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 1/2 lbs. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 1/2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1/2 oz. 9d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; and under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

1/2 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	3 oz. 4s. 0d.	3 ozs. 6s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 3d.	1 1/2 oz. 1s. 6d.	2 ozs. 2s. 6d.	1 oz. 3s. 0d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Viceroy's progress terminated on the 4th of April, when his Excellency made his entry into Simla.

The Governor of Bombay left his Presidency on the 18th of April on his way to Kandalla and the Mahableshwar hills.

On the 16th of April the inhabitants of Bombay met to propose addresses on the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. There was to be a brilliant illumination and grand fete on the 1st of May in honour of the Royal marriage.

Sir Charles Trevelyan was to have his Budget ready by the 29th of April. Sir Charles is losing some portion of the popularity that attended him on his first arrival in the City of Palaces. People complain that he is too much of a Paul Pry, or busy-body. He makes his way into every public office, like a hungry lion seeking whom he may devour, recommending dismissals of public servants, and retrenchments of salaries in all directions. Lord Byron tells us that "quiet to quick bosoms is a hell," and certainly Sir Charles Trevelyan seems a "lord of unrest," and ever impatient of a smooth repose. No tropical sun can reduce his energies to a state of languor. He has got into a dispute with Sir Barnes Peacock by referring off-hand the settlement of questions to the High Court, as if it were an establishment wholly subordinate to the officers of Government. Sir Barnes Peacock tells him that he should go in his doubts and difficulties to the appointed law officers of Government. The matter has been referred home to the Secretary of State for India. There is even an idle rumour—a straw which shows the direction of the wind—that Lord Elgin is going down to Calcutta to check Sir Charles Trevelyan's eccentricities. Sir C. Trevelyan has placed during the last month the sum of one crore of rupees at the disposal of the bank authorities for the purchase of Government securities at the market rates. The above-mentioned papers are to be purchased in the names of the financial secretary and the accountant-general conjointly. A portion of the securities have already been purchased.

The Government of India has sanctioned the grant of a gross allowance of Rs. 500 a month to the family of the Sarun Rajah for life, their estates having been confiscated by Government for taking part in the late rebellion.

Captain Richard Paget Campbell Jones (he has names enough), of the 4th Battery, 14th Brigade of Royal Artillery, has been

tried by court-martial at Umballah on seven different charges, and sentenced to be cashiered. The sentence has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief. He was acquitted of four of the charges, but pronounced guilty of the remaining three. The chief charge proved against him was that of having misapplied some public money entrusted to him as commanding officer of the Battery.

The final order for the abolition of the Indian Navy was dated Bombay Castle, April 22, 1863. The sentence is accompanied with a very flattering official testimony to the services of the Indian navy as "most varied, honourable, and useful." It is acknowledged to have done successful war services in Burmah, China, and Persia, and to have distinguished itself by the repression of piracy and the slave trade. Every officer will receive one grade of honorary rank to have effect from April 30 last.

There is a rather interesting case, reported by this mail, of a supposed lunatic of the name of Samuel Eldred, who was accused before a Mr. Vans Agnew, magistrate of Saharunpore, of breach of trust and embezzlement of Rs. 4,000. Before the case was decided, Eldred was supposed to have exhibited symptoms of insanity, and he was accordingly sent down to Calcutta, and placed in the lunatic asylum at Bhowanipore, in charge of Dr. Payne, the superintendent of that establishment. In Dr. Payne's opinion, the man was perfectly sane, and he reported that fact to Government. No notice was taken of his report, and the poor fellow remained for two months in the asylum. At last he applied to the High Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and Sir M. L. Wells did not hesitate to say that the Government had been unmindful of its responsibilities and duties on this occasion. The solicitor for Mr. Eldred was advised to serve a motion upon the solicitors for the Crown to show cause why he should not be discharged. The next day the said solicitors appeared, but they gave no satisfactory reason for the long detention of Mr. Eldred as a lunatic. Sir M. L. Wells granted their application for permission to send Mr. Eldred back to Saharunpore for the completion of his trial, warning them that if he was not immediately removed from the asylum he should give Mr. Eldred his discharge.

There was a grand ceremony attended with long and enthusiastic speeches of gratulation on the opening of the Bhow Ghaut Incline, on the G. I. P. Railway, on the 21st of April. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and all his Staff were present on the occasion.

His Excellency made a long and appropriate speech, and then declared in the name of her Majesty's Government that the Bhoore Ghaut Incline was open and fitted for public traffic; on which the guns thundered forth a Royal salute. The line is now clear from Bombay to Sholapore. The Bombay papers occupy nearly ten columns of small type with the report of the speeches and proceedings connected with the happy and memorable completion thus far of a great and noble public work, that does so much credit to all concerned in its construction.

The interesting question of copyright in the case of *Roussac v. Thacker, Spink, and Co.*, has been decided in favour of the defendants. Mr. Roussac seemed to fancy that he was entitled to a monopoly in the compilation of names and dates and general orders connected with the Indian services, and that no one else was to print such details. In mere directories different compilers must of necessity repeat each other's information. Most of the details are common property. It was easily and very clearly shown that "*Roussac's Directory*" was founded on that of Samuel Smith's "*Directory*" of 1858. In fact, it was but a new edition of that work. Mr. Roussac has gained nothing by his motion but some terrible bills of costs.

It is said that Assam is in by no means a satisfactory state. The Bhootias are again becoming restless, and the officers commanding detachments on the frontier have been required to be on the look-out.

The Cabul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, under date of 29th of March, states that the Ameer had intercepted a messenger conveying a letter from the Shah of Persia to Sultan Ahmed Jan, sympathising with him, and promising to consult the three Powers with a view to inducing them to allow him to interfere. Another letter to Mahomed Ludeek Khan had been intercepted by the Ameer, from which it appeared that the plotting with that nobleman, which the Ameer had more than suspected, was still going on. The Ameer is still reported to be very ill, and indeed, there were rumours of his death.

Two hundred and seventeen miles of the Mekrah line of telegraph have been completed, and Lieutenant Stiffe has proceeded on his inspection in the territories of the Imaun of Muscat in connection with the establishment of telegraphic communication between Europe and India by the line of the Persian Gulf. It is intended to attempt the working of this line by a cable along the Gulf.

A Mr. Rundle having bought some waste land at Darjeeling at a Government sale, under Lord Canning's rules, was deprived of the land by the operation of Sir Charles Wood's subsequent modifications of those rules. Not willing to submit to this loss, he brought an action against the Secretary of State in the High Court of Calcutta. It was decided that Mr. Rundle must first sue in the Darjeeling Court, though he had the right of appeal to the High Court.

Large supplies of arms and ammunition have been sold by the British Indian Government to the imperial authorities of China, and now we learn that the insurgent Taepings have been obtaining similar supplies from Singapore. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India. The war on the Eastern frontier is quite at an end.

The rebels were coming in by hundreds and laying down their arms. A small force is to be still kept up for a time to secure peace and order in the Jynteah and Cossyah hills. All India is now in a state of profound peace.

Mr. Nott, the barrister, has come to England, to bring the supposed wrongs and claims of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal before Sir Charles Wood and the British Parliament. Mr. Nott was employed in the case of the Mysore princes.

We regret to notice the death, at Surat, on the 25th ult., of Colonel G. R. Grimes, in command of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry. He had only recently returned to India from furlough.

We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Frederick A. H. Chichester, one of the senior clerks in the India-office, after an illness of some duration. This vacancy will cause the promotion of Clements R. Markham, Esq., at present private secretary to T. G. Baring, Esq., M.P., to a senior clerkship.

Monday, April 20, was a general holiday in Calcutta, that day being fixed upon for a commemoration of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

SHANGHAI, April 9.

Pekin is quiet. The rebel bands have been driven away from the vicinity of the settlement at Tien-tsin.

Reinforcements are supposed to have been sent to the relief of Fooshan.

Saigon and Japan are both reported quiet.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, April 30.

Exchange on London, first-class credits, 2s. 0½d. Government Securities—Four per Cents., 97½; Five per Cents., 107½; Five-and-a-Half per Cents., 117½.

Freights quiet.

CANTON, April 14.

Grey shirtings higher. Exchange on London, first-class credits, 5s. 0½d.

SHANGHAI, April 9.

Grey shirtings unsettled. Tea quiet. Silk flat. Settlements, 1,000 bales. Exchange on London, first-class credits, 6s. 8d.; freights, 75s.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Capt. R. N. Pedder, of the 8th Hussars, 10th April, of dysentery, at Spence's Hotel.

MADRAS.—Maj. John A. Campbell, 7th Madras L.C., at Kemptee, April 15.

BOMBAY.—Col. G. R. Grimes, com. H.M.'s 12th Bombay N.L., at Surat, April 25. Capt. L. St. P. Gorran, from injuries inflicted by a tiger, at Mhow, April 24.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARRILLAS.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Warwick, Mr. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Mr. Hill, Mr. Nairne, Capt. Hall, Hon. Maj. Finnes, Capt. Elliott, Mr. Everett, Mr. Chadfield, Capt. Robertson, Mr. W. Pollock, Mr. Bristow, Dr. M. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Pollock and child, Mr. Eastwicke, Mr. Leuk II, Mrs. Merwether and child, Mrs. West. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Woodbury and lady. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. S'Abbadi, Mr. Oppenheim, Mr. Sulzbach, Mr. Jaiger, Mr. Ackland, Mr. Darbyshire, Col. K. Cadell, Mrs. Ford. From MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Brady, Ens. Suxford, Lieut. H. C. Willis, Mr. W. H. Benyon, Mr. Lassell, Mr. J. J. Hunter, Mr. Still.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Carnatic, May 24.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Daniel, Mr. Laidah, Mrs. Boyd, Capt. Smith, Rev. Mr. Pratt, Lieut. Thompson, Lieut. Fitzsimons, Mrs. Chawer and three children, Mrs. Newington and infant, Mrs. Gordon and three children, Mr. Snowball, Dr. and Mrs. Hathaway, Mrs. Davies, Com. Adams, R.N., Mr. Walford, Capt. Lane, Mr. Paradise. From ADEN.—Rev. Mr. Simmonds and lady. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. De Condé, Capt. Drummond, Mr. Fachri. From MALTA.—Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Cleverton; Mr. Warren.

BENGAL.

RUNDLE v. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The very luminous and elaborate judgment delivered by Sir Mordaunt Wells in the case of *C. S. Rundle v. the Secretary of State in Council* clearly defines the province of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court. The suit in question, it will be remembered, was instituted against her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for the specific performance of an agreement. Acting upon Lord Canning's resolutions of the 17th October, 1861, Mr. C. S. Rundle applied for and obtained a grant of 500 acres at Kinchington, in the Darjeeling territory, for which he paid to the superintendent of that district the sum of Rs. 1,250, being at the rate of two rupees eight annas per acre. In Dec., 1862, however, this same lot of land was advertised for sale by public auction, in pursuance of instructions received from the Home Government, and in the following month of January was knocked down at the rate of Rs. 25 per acre. The purchaser was Mr. Rundle himself, who was naturally reluctant to lose the entire value of the money he had already expended in improvements, though he took care at the same time to protest against this arbitrary interference with what he was entitled in equity to consider as his own property. Following up this protest, Mr. Rundle prayed the High Court to restrain the Home Government from enforcing payment of this second purchase money, and to call upon it to furnish him and his heirs for ever with a proper title to the estate paid for by him in hard cash in January, 1862. The facts of the case were not disputed, but a doubt arose as to the legal jurisdiction of the Court. Under the old system, an action would unquestionably have laid in the Supreme Court as against the East India Company, but the jurisdiction of the High Court is confined within considerably narrower limits. The Secretary of State, as representing the Government of India is, of course, liable to be sued either in this country or in England, but only in "such Court or Courts as may have jurisdiction in respect of each particular cause of action." Now, it so happens that the land in question is actually situated beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the Court; and, further, the defendant cannot be said to be carrying on any business, or to be working for gain within those limits, as is required by Section 12 of Act XXIV. and XXV. Vic., Cap. 104. Neither can it be supposed that, because Government is ubiquitous, its representative is liable to be sued in any court most convenient to a plaintiff. Moreover, Section 12 of the Letters Patent was intended to supersede and cancel the charter of the Supreme Court, and not to supplement it. The criminal, the testamentary, the intestate, and the Admiralty jurisdictions formerly exercised by the Supreme Court were expressly conferred upon the new court, and therefore by implication it follows that the same extent of civil jurisdiction, on the equity and plea sides, was purposely withheld. But although the High Court cannot take cognisance of this suit in the first instance, an appeal will lie to it from the Subordinate Court; or the plaintiff, if he be so minded, can remove to that court as a court of extraordinary original jurisdiction a suit he may have previously instituted in the proper court at Darjeeling.

What may be the amount of costs in this action one shrinks from contemplating, but it seems to us that it is a case in which they should rather be borne by the Landholders' Association than by an individual, however rich or self-sacrificing he may be. Every European holder or occupier of land throughout the country has an interest in the judgment elicited from the High Court by the spirited line of conduct pursued by Mr. Rundle in this matter. We merely throw out the hint for the consideration of those whom it chiefly concerns.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, April 13.

ROUSSAC v. THACKER AND OTHERS.

Have any of our readers waded through the elaborate judgment passed by Sir Mordaunt

Wells on the copyright case lately pleaded before him? Five columns of small type, it must be owned, do not present much attraction for men who are engaged all day in business, whether of an official or mercantile character, and still less for those who have leisure to indulge their taste for light and sparkling literature. And yet there is something in that repulsive-looking document which will well repay the trouble of perusal. It is valuable, if for nothing else, as illustrative of the infinite pains taken by English Judges in general, and by Sir Mordaunt Wells in particular, to arrive at a thorough knowledge of every question brought before them, under all its bearings. The task of comparing so many works devoted to dry and uninteresting details, in order to detect technical differences or plagiarisms, would be no light work in any climate or country, and in Calcutta must have tested to the utmost the patience, the sagacity, the mental application of the learned Judge. In after years, when looking back upon the salient points of his Indian career, Sir Mordaunt Wells will hardly be disposed to mark with white chalk his Easter vacation of 1863.

The suit in question was instituted by Mr. Roussac, in the name of the Bengal Printing Company (Limited), to restrain Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., from selling "Thacker's Post-office Directory, and to recover Rs. 10,000 damages for alleged piracy from three books respectively entitled "The New Calcutta Directory" for 1862, "The New Quarterly Alphabetical List" for October, 1862, and "The Almanack Diary" for 1862. These books are the property of the Bengal Printing Company, and the plaintiffs charged the defendants with having made use of their private materials to compile the smaller directory, to punish and suppress the sale of which was the object of this suit. The evidence adduced on either side occupied the exclusive attention of the Court for five whole days, during which seventeen witnesses were examined and forty-five exhibits put in. To arrive, however, at a really just and satisfactory conclusion the Court was compelled to reserve judgment until a more careful comparison could be made of the respective directories of the plaintiffs and the defendants, together with sixteen books of various denominations, from which both alike had derived their so-called original matter. The result of this investigation satisfied the learned Judge that Roussac's Directory of 1856—the groundwork of the others—was itself largely pirated from Samuel Smith and Co.'s Directory for 1855, in the compilation of which Mr. Roussac had himself been engaged as a hired assistant. And yet after thus availing himself of the information acquired while in the service of another directory proprietor and publisher, he now pretends to "claim a monopoly in a book which is in a great measure the result of the industry, enterprise, and capital which Samuel Smith and Co. bestowed in the preparation of their directory for a quarter of a century." A case standing on such a shifting and unsubstantial basis was clearly doomed to fall as soon as the facts were fairly grasped by the judicial mind, and the learned Judge concluded in the following words his very careful analysis of the entire mass of evidence on both sides:—

"The publication of Thacker's Directory may be prejudicial to the plaintiffs, but the question I have to determine is, has there been an invasion of the plaintiffs' legal or equitable rights? and I feel myself bound to make answer in the negative. The plaintiffs are now seeking to establish a monopoly in respect of a directory compiled for the most part from information collected and published by other parties from an early period down to the present time. The classification and arrangement of the 'Bengal Directory and Annual Register of 1855' 'on a new and improved plan,' which was published by Mr. Smith, is almost identical with that of the plaintiff. I have also looked through 'Smith's Directory for 1858,' and I have no difficulty in saying that Roussac's is nothing more nor less than a new edition of Samuel Smith's book, with additions and improvements as it may appear. Mr. Roussac, at the hearing of the suit, strongly asserted his claim for protection in respect of the 'table of distances' and the 'postage rates,' although it appears that the former was copied *verbatim et literatim*, with the exception of a few addi-

tions, from the 'East India Calendar,' and that the latter was obtained from the Calcutta Post-office. Can it be seriously contended that for the future the Queen's subjects in India are not to be allowed to receive information on such subjects except through the medium of Roussac's Directory? Of course, if the plaintiffs are entitled to restrain the defendants from selling the new directory, the proprietors and publishers of many other useful publications will be placed at the mercy of the plaintiff; and, considering that from the beginning to the end of the plaintiffs' directory there is not a single line of original matter, the strongest evidence of 'piracy' and 'servile imitation' by the defendants or their agents could alone induce me to decide against the defendants' right to publish their directory. I cannot help thinking that the establishment of a monopoly in such a work would cause considerable inconvenience to the public. As the population of the large and important cities in India increases, local directories will be requisite, containing such information as 'Postal Distances,' 'Postage Rates,' a list of 'Calcutta Banks, and Other Institutions.' And yet if the plaintiffs are entitled to an injunction in this case, it would establish their right against all future publications of the same character, and as regards the other Presidencies, the proprietors of directories might be assailed for having pirated Roussac's Directory."

The Court then dismissed the suit, with the heaviest costs that can be given, and wound up with a graceful compliment to Messrs. Bell and Doyno, the counsel engaged in the case.—*Bengal Harkaru*, April 11.

OUR FINANCIAL POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

Another opium sale, to yield another half million to the revenue, and Sir Charles Trevelyan will, in the second or third week of April, produce the Budget of the new financial year. Modifications of the Customs duties and of the Income-tax may safely be anticipated as not the least interesting of its features. And to prove that Government mean to keep faith with the public by abolishing the latter two years hence, if not before, we can see no objection to at once relieving the poorer classes by raising the minimum of annual incomes on which the tax may be levied to a thousand rupees from five hundred as at present; and even by imitating Mr. Gladstone in taking twopenny off the pound, or reducing the percentage from four to three. This would at least be a fair instalment of the relief which the honest middle-class payer of the tax eagerly expects, while it would not rudely devalue the revenue by throwing a million and a quarter sterling to the dogs. Sir Charles Trevelyan might go farther, and, using the present income-tax returns, classify all wealthy dealers in money and merchandise, so as to raise from them fixed sums which could be paid into the treasury as the land revenue is.

It will be a disgrace to our Government if, when political reasons can no longer be assigned for the exemption, the wealthiest classes of natives, embracing 150,000 out of 150,000,000 at the utmost, are allowed to go scot free. The shroff, the mahajun, the banian—the Income-tax apart—contribute no more to the taxation of the country than the menial on wages of ten rupees a month. They use the same amount of salt and even less clothes; we question if they contribute as much to the customs duty; they virtually escape indirect taxation. Yet in peace and security these classes heap up wealth by the luxurious and oppressive arts of the middleman. They suck the blood of the agricultural classes. The whole expensive machinery of our Government seems to exist only for them. They command the Courts, for they are able to bribe the omrah. It will be the statesmanship of folly which will tax the poor man's salt, land, justice, and luxuries so as to raise from him four-fifths of a revenue of forty-four millions sterling, while the really rich man, whose wealth our rule alone has created and daily protects, escapes. We admit the hardship of the Income-tax on the honest and the industrious. But let us not, in our haste to abolish it, do them and the millions of India an injustice equally great. Above all let us not do so on the plea of the oppression and political danger of a tax which, without new returns, now falls on only a few thousands of the very class to whom revolt

would be destruction. Sir Charles Trevelyan has learned wisdom since he wrote his Madras protest. All that was true in that protest has been met by his predecessor's act which raised the minimum to incomes of five hundred rupees a-year. Let Sir Charles abolish the unjust double Income-tax, which was protested against from the first, and, if he will, raise the minimum to incomes of a thousand rupees. If he goes much farther the very class of honest payers of the tax who now demand its abolition will regret it, when they see the whole Government of British India kept in existence for a few thousand wealthy natives who pay nothing for its support. The zemindar, the clerk, and the coolie are all interested in this question, for on their shoulders, on their land, luxuries, and salt, the burden will fall. The abolition of the Income-tax, without a substitute, means the transfer of taxation from the dishonest rich to the industrious, struggling middle class and poor.

One of the best authorities on Indian finance in England declares that the accounts of the year about to expire will show a deficit instead of an equilibrium, as Mr. Laing expected. The writer is correct, for the "Revised Estimate" lately issued in Calcutta for 1862-63 has been cooked according to Sir Charles Wood's orders. The revenue has been very much better than Mr. Laing estimated, but the expenditure has increased in equal proportions, and the loss by railway exchange represents the deficit the existence of which Sir Charles Wood has insisted on proving to save his consistency for once. This will be evident on a comparison of Mr. Laing's estimate with the Revised estimate. Looking first at Revenue, we have the following results:—

	Mr. Laing.	Revised.
Land, Sayer and Alkaree...	21,588,000	22,372,500
Assessed taxes ...	1,383,100	1,645,000
Customs ...	2,475,000	2,120,000
Salt ...	5,054,700	5,450,000
Opium ...	6,300,000	7,102,500
Stamps ...	1,850,000	1,580,000
Mint ...	257,100	330,000
Post-office ...	480,000	430,000
Electric telegraph...	70,700	75,000
Law, justice, and police ...	493,000	522,500
Marine ...	200,000	180,000
Public works ...	650,000	627,500
Miscellaneous ...	450,000	410,000
Military ...	800,000	800,000
Interest ...	33,000	45,000
Tributes and contributions (included in the revised estimate under land) ...	685,200	—
	£42,971,800	£43,990,000

Thus the revenue of the present year is £1,018,800 more than Mr. Laing estimated, the increase being chiefly in land, excise, salt, and opium. Looking at expenditure we find:—

	Mr. Laing.	Revised.
Charges against income, under treaties, and the cost of salt and opium ...	8,983,100	9,335,000
Army ...	12,200,000	12,400,000
Public works ...	4,262,000	4,260,000
Salaries, &c. ...	1,203,000	1,210,000
Law and justice ...	2,100,000	2,210,000
Police ...	2,051,100	2,100,000
Education, &c. ...	500,000	506,000
Political agencies, &c. ...	187,300	200,000
Retired allowances, &c. ...	658,800	650,000
Miscellaneous ...	208,600	210,000
Civil contingencies ...	118,100	120,000
Interest ...	3,367,100	3,400,000
Loss by railway exchange	—	375,000
Charges in India ...	£36,329,100	£37,490,000
Charges in England ...	4,961,986	5,191,432
Interest on railway capital	1,500,000	1,500,000
	£42,791,086	£44,181,432

The result is that, whereas Mr. Laing estimated he would receive £42,971,800 and spend £42,791,086, he would now receive £43,990,000 and spend £44,181,432. So as to leave a little surplus of £179,814, he received £14,481,432. But as Sir Charles Wood insisted on including the two items of expenditure we have italicised—loss by railway exchange, and home charges to the amount of half a million more than is fair to India—and as our improved financial position led the Indian Government to spend more on the administration than before, Sir C. Wood will be enabled to assert, without contradiction by the ignorant, that the

past year has been one of deficit after all. We have said "more than is fair to India." Will it be believed that he refuses to allow the Budget of the expiring year to take credit for £150,000 entered by Mr. Laing as due for the charges of the late China expedition, and for £79,448 due from the War-office for advances here on account of England? By a financial juggle, to which Sir C. Wood has forced the Indian Government to become a party, the year 1862-63 is represented as with a deficit of £491,432 instead of with a surplus of £413,034 thus obtained:—

Revised revenue of 1862-63	£43,990,000
Deduct expenditure, omitting railway loss and charging for money due by England for China, &c.,	48,576,986

Surplus of 1862-63 ... £413,014

Or if we concede that the railway loss should not be reckoned in the cash balances, then the year would still end with a small surplus. We are curious to see how Sir Charles Trevelyan will deal with the expiring year. Whatever may be his opinion as to the railway loss, we are assured he is too honest a statesman not to give an account of the half million that England owes India for an expedition which closed so long ago as two years. It belongs by right to the year 1862-63, and honour is more valuable than the consistency of the present Secretary of State for India.

As to the coming Budget, that has in favour of a large surplus the decreased expenditure which will follow on the abolition of the Indian navy; on the contemplated reorganisation of public departments, which actually cost half-a-million more than the previous year; and on the absence of such military expenditure as gratuities to disbanded men, which should reduce the cost of the army to twelve millions. On the other hand, there is the normal increase of revenue which may now be put at a million sterling annually, the little pickings from the sale of waste lands, and the investment by Government in its own securities with the currency cash, while the increasing receipts of railways should diminish the amount of guaranteed interest. The cash balances are about twenty millions sterling, but there seems little doubt that they will be employed to pay off the £4,820,000 of debenture debt which matures next September. We should, however, prefer to see that debt consolidated. On the whole, our prospects seem bright. They justify the marvellous enhancement in the price of Government Securities, which is shown by Four per Cents. at one and a-half, and Five-and-a-Half per Cents. at twenty premium, a result no other nation can boast of.—*Friend of India.*

WILKINSON V. ISSURCHUNDER DAY.

The inconvenience of conducting business of any kind in a loose and careless manner is sufficiently illustrated in the recent case of "R. E. K. Wilkinson v. Issurchunder Day." The facts may be briefly told. Mr. Wilkinson, acting in a friendly way for Mr. Roussac, on December 17 last, instructed Mr. Duff, the broker, to dispose of forty-four shares in the Bengal Printing Company (Limited). As Mr. Roussac was, at the time of the transaction in question, the secretary of that concern, it was clearly impossible for him to appear *in propria persona* as the principal, without serious detriment to the value of the shares. This circumstance, however, is altogether episodic, and does not in any way affect the real merits of the case. On receiving his instructions, Mr. Duff looked around him for a likely purchaser. It so chanced that, as he was leaving the Oriental Bank, he met the defendant, a broker like himself and with whom he had had previous transactions in the way of joint brokerage. Aware that, although himself a poor man, he had several native clients of wealth and respectability, Mr. Duff offered him one-half of the usual brokerage fees if he would assist in disposing of these shares. The defendant replied that he was acquainted with a native named Kartickchunder Bural, who had expressed a wish to buy some shares in the Bengal Printing Company, but that he would not return from Hooghly before the afternoon. For himself, he continued,

he was suffering from fever, but would send his nephew Sreenauth Dutt to mention the matter to his client, and if the answer were in the affirmative would communicate it to Mr. Duff without delay. It was also understood that if Kartickchunder Bural declined to have anything to do with the shares at the price named, the matter fell through of itself without any necessity for further correspondence between the two brokers. The shares were declined, and the defendant accordingly considered the affair altogether terminated. His surprise, therefore, may be imagined when, on the 24th of the same month, or exactly a week afterwards, he received an intimation from Mr. Wilkinson that, unless he immediately accepted delivery of fourteen Bengal Printing Company's shares, they would be resold at his risk and charge. Though confined to his bed by fever, he instantly wrote to Mr. Wilkinson entirely repudiating all interest in these shares, and explaining that he was only a broker for other people and not a speculator on his own account. After this he heard nothing more of the matter until the 31st January, when a letter from Mr. Carrapiet, the attorney, was put into his hands, dated the 5th of that month, requiring, in the course of that day or the following—that is, on the 5th or 6th—payment of the sum of 714 rupees, being the difference between the value of the fourteen shares on the 17th December and on the 2nd January. Again did the unhappy defendant deny all connection with the Printing Company or its shares, but with no other result than that of finding himself sued at law for the amount of loss sustained by the original proprietor of the shares through his alleged neglect to take them up. The case came before Sir Mordaunt Wells, who gave judgment in favour of the defendant after a very careful and impartial hearing of the evidence on both sides. Such is a simple outline of the main facts of the case, but there are one or two points which appear worthy of special consideration.

A most culpable irregularity and indifference to the ordinary practice and forms of business mark the conduct of all parties to this transaction. As a bank manager, one might surely have expected that Mr. Wilkinson would have required Mr. Duff to furnish him with some sort of an acknowledgment from the reported purchaser of the shares, in default of which it is clearly against Mr. Duff that he should have proceeded to indemnify himself against the loss occasioned by the non-acceptance of those shares. He seems, however, to have been perfectly satisfied with his broker's verbal declaration, notwithstanding the emphatic contradiction of the assumed purchaser. Then, there is no proof that the defendant himself took any trouble to come to an explanation with Mr. Duff, after receiving Mr. Wilkinson's notification. And with regard to Mr. Duff himself, we are sorry to say that he comes out of the affray with anything but flying colours. He would have us believe that he sold these shares to a native broker, with whose residence he was unacquainted, and that he was unable to exchange with him the usual memoranda, because the latter failed to keep an appointment at the Bonded Warehouse. All this time, however, he was aware that the defendant's address was known at the Mercantile Bank, and that he had nothing to do but to apply for it. If this be his usual mode of transacting an agency business, we can only say that he shall never have any to transact for us. Small matter for marvel was it that the learned Judge should have severely condemned such culpable irregularity. A lax mode of doing business is one of the strongest temptations to dishonesty, and one would think that no man with a nice sense of honour would incur the shame of being ever suspected of an impropriety. In London, we believe, brokers who are also speculators on their own account are looked upon with a very natural, if not always a perfectly just, suspicion. A middleman, one who is trusted by both parties to a transaction, cannot be too careful to act with the strictest regard to forms. He is by his very position liable to be suspected by one party or the other, if not by both, and the faintest breath

of such suspicion is fatal to his successfulness as a broker. The remarks made by Sir Mordaunt Wells on this subject should bear good fruit if properly laid to heart, and the commercial world of Calcutta may well be grateful to him for his condemnation of the loose and slovenly mode of doing business exemplified in the course of this trial.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, April 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANARKULLEE.—*Lahore*, April 5.—Great doings here just now upon the Punjab Railway, which is going ahead with a vengeance. The inhabitants of Umritsur and Lahore are exchanging all possible sorts of civilities with one another, and seem to be rejoicing that the days of the *Ekkas*, the "one-hoss shays" of the Punjab, are numbered. Special trains are the order of the day. Yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow bring the good natives of Umritsur in here to be present at a grand *Mela* in the Gholinair gardens, and on the 9th no less than five special trains beyond the usual ones are to convey the Lahorees to Umritsur to another grand *tamasha* at that place, but for what purpose, whether for pleasure or barter, I cannot say. Verily this railway is working wonders, and the great civiliser is held in the highest possible esteem by natives of all castes. A few short years and not a shadow of caste will exist along the great lines which are being constructed. The weather here has been very variable of late—hot in the days, cool in the nights,—the consequence of which is that sickness is prevalent here to some extent; bronchitis mostly among children, some of whom have been carried off, I hear, in Anarkullee; and fever and dysentery, not fatal though, at Mean Meer. With the exception of the railway, everything is relapsing into a state of stagnation. The grain crops have turned out very well this year; gram especially seems to be flourishing, though I fear rain would ruin it just now, as it is but half ripe and will take another fortnight or so to gather in.—*Hurkaru*, April 13.

RAJMAHAL AND ITS SIGHTS.—I was yesterday a witness to the Châ-et Festival, a sort of Indian "May-day." It was celebrated on a large maidan or plain, to the west of the railway station, a mile distant, by a large concourse of natives. Some sahebs, and one or two mems, made up the outside lookers-on. To the native community it seemed a general holiday, without distinction of caste or station, from the Zemindar to the coolie. The usual restrictive policy of Asiatics to the "fair" was also set aside, and wedlock and padlock had ceased to be synonymous, a number of Eve's daughters, "dark but comely," being of the throng. The choice of attire, male and female, lay in strong colours—red predominating. Elephants, horses, mules, and covered carts, with more or less gay caparisons and trappings, hung with little bells, formed part of the scene. In the vicinity of a ruined Mosque were arranged a lot of booths, and *shameenahs* or awning, some of a plaid pattern, red and white, others a light blue ground, set off with silver paper, &c., &c., and all prettily festooned with flowers—the eaves drooping pendant with imitation clusters of flowers, corn sheaves, painted shells, and gems. The amusements consisted of running races, a game something like "prisoner's base," called "Kubbuddee," and kite-flying; principally the last, in which young and old joined with equal zest; the kites being of different patterns, colours, &c., fantastically decorated with long silver serpents twined, for tails; rosettes at the shoulders, &c., &c. Add to all this the enjoyability of a clear blue sky, and the balmy breath of a cool delicious evening, and my reverie was natural, endeavouring to realize to my mind's eye the time when Rajmahal was a "place of kings," and her sovereigns and nobles came forth, in all their barbaric pomp, to celebrate, perhaps on this very Maidan, the Festival of "Châ-et."—*Hurkaru*, April 18.

BANK AT LUCKNOW.—The branch of the Bank of Bengal, at Lucknow, was opened for business on the 8th of April, under the management of Mr. Carberry.

CRIME IN OUDE.—Few of the criminal trials reported in the Indian journals are so interesting as those of Oude. In one case, for want of evidence, Colonel Abbott, the Commissioner of Lucknow, could not convict the murderers of a girl aged eleven for her ornaments. The circumstances of the case are very terrible, showing how in a small native society one of its juvenile members can be carried off and murdered for a few trumpery ornaments, in broad daylight, with small chance of detection. Four days after the disappearance of the child, at night, a neighbour was awoken by dogs barking, and found the body of the child, over which the dogs were fighting; they had torn the flesh from off the face. The throat had been cut by a blunt knife. In giving evidence one precocious youth, of four or five years of age, declared his father and uncle killed the child with a knife, and when the Judge did not understand some expression he used, he said, with contempt for the knowledge of the Bench—"What, don't you know what a burria is?" and explained that it was a hole into which rubbish is thrown. In another case a new born infant was found dead in a well by a villager. The Chowkedar at once sent a Dye to inspect all the widow women in the village, and the third person inspected was the prisoner, who showed unmistakable signs of recent parturition. The prisoner is a widow, and had several children by her marriage. This child she admits to be illegitimate, born to a Brahmin, whose name she will not mention. One of her sons, who sleeps in the same room with her, testifies to a child having been born at night, to having heard it cry; to his mother having twenty minutes after birth taken it out, and twenty minutes after that returned, saying the child was dead. The prisoner admits this to be her illegitimate child, admits not having taken usual precautions to preserve life, to not having called in assistance as she did for her legitimate children, but denies that she threw it down the well alive; admits that she threw it down after it was dead to hide her shame. She was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The widow system of Hindooism is as fruitful a source of crime as poisoning.

AN AWKWARD AFFAIR.—When the celebrated Robert Hall was remonstrated with upon sometimes suddenly leaving off in his sermons, because he had reached the limits allotted by him to their length, he replied that his desire was that the people should rise from the service with an appetite. Whether our contemporary had a similar intention or not, we cannot pretend to say; but the following paragraph, which appeared in the *Times* of Friday, just whets an appetite which it does not satisfy:—"An Awkward Affair.—A few days ago a small vessel, the *Sphinx*, arrived off this port, bound to the Malabar Coast for an oil cargo, for the purchase of which there was a considerable sum in gold on board. The captain landed in order to purchase provisions; during his absence on shore sail was made on the vessel, which was soon out of sight, leaving the captain at a loss how to proceed." We deeply sympathise with the unfortunate captain; but we presume that, as the news has reached Colombo in the above shape, it must have come from him, and from being at a "loss how to proceed"—he must have proceeded to declare the loss; and we hope that small profit will accrue to the thieves on board the *Sphinx* for their unwarrantable proceeding. The following version of the affair is from a correspondent:—"On Wednesday last a French vessel, called the *Sphinx*, bound, I believe, for Tutucoreen, for the purpose of purchasing a cargo of cocoanut-oil, for which there was a large sum of money on board, anchored outside our harbour, when the captain landed to fetch some provisions. During his absence the vessel made sail, and soon disappeared, leaving the unfortunate man in an awkward position. Telegrams were immediately despatched all round, giving information of this act of treachery on the part of the crew. The captain intends, I believe, proceeding to Mauritius."—*Colombo Observer*, April 17.

CHOLERA is raging at Benares and other stations in the North West Provinces.

BEYPORE, THE PORT FOR THE MADRAS AND BENGAL MAILS.—Calcutta will not be fairly linked on by railway to Bombay till the end of 1866. Are the two presidencies of Bengal and Madras to continue to receive and despatch their English mails in so irregular a manner as at present, when they have practically only one mail a fortnight? One plan we have already exposed as a monstrous job which will saddle all India with double rates of ocean postage. That is the proposal of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to run a steamer from Bombay to Aden to meet the Calcutta steamer, at a cost of at least £64,000 extra subsidy annually. Even this waste of money, affecting the poorest European in the country, will not prevent the present irregularity. A far superior and cheaper plan, for which too lifeless Madras should agitate, is that of sending the mails by Beypore. If a small swift steamer waits at Madras to convey them to Calcutta, the people of the capital will receive their letters two days earlier than by Bombay, and four days earlier than by Galle, as we urged three years ago. The question is not one of supposition, but of fact, allowing eighteen hours for the railway, and six for detention at Madras. The P. and O. Company ask a subsidy of £10,000 more to send the Madras mails via Beypore. But instead of paying £74,000 for two lines, which leave Bengal without the benefit of regular communication, the use of Beypore will give Bengal her mails two days sooner than by Bombay, and leave an interval of a week between the departures and the arrivals of the mails. The extra cost would be some £10,000 for a steamer to take one of the Bombay weekly mails to Beypore, and another £10,000 for the P. and O. Company's steamers from Suez to Galle to touch at Beypore, causing a detention of only one day to the shippers of cargo and the Chinese and Australian passengers. By arranging this call at Beypore the mails which now arrive at Calcutta about the 13th and 28th would reach on the 9th and 24th of every month, and those now departing on the 9th and 23rd need not leave till the 13th and 27th for Beypore, thus making a full week of interval in connection with the Bombay mails, which are despatched on the 5th and 20th. It will be a gross sacrifice of public interests if the Home Government have agreed to pay the P. and O. Company £84,000 so needlessly, and if they double the rates of postage to meet the folly against which the public protest. Till 1866 Beypore is the port for all India except Bombay and the Punjab.—*Friend of India*.

COTTON.—The publication of the trade returns of the United Kingdom for 1862 enables us to estimate the state of the cotton trade. For twenty years the following quantities of raw cotton were received:—

Year.	Imports, lbs.
1843	673,193,116
1844	646,111,304
1845	721,979,953
1846	467,856,274
1847	474,707,615
1848	713,020,161
1849	755,469,012
1850	663,576,861
1851	757,379,749
1852	929,782,448
1853	895,278,749
1854	887,333,149
1855	891,751,952
1856	1,023,886,304
1857	969,318,896
1858	1,034,342,176
1859	1,225,989,072
1860	1,390,988,752
1861	1,256,984,736
1862	523,973,296

This shows a falling off from 1860, the most prosperous year, of 866,965,456 lbs., or more than a whole year's supply previous to 1852. Still the supply was more than in 1847. Of the whole quantity in 1862 there were 510,449,072 lbs. from sources other than American, against 437,484,208 lbs. in 1861. Only 13,524,224 lbs. were sent from America. These figures are hopeful for India.—*Friend of India*.

MR. STALKART.—A case lately came before the police magistrate at Howrah which demands a few words of comment. A native servant of Mr.

W. Stalkart, while leading his master's pony along the public road and carrying his gun, was stopped by the local police and called upon to show his pass. As the pony was saddled with an English saddle, and the man explained that he was in the service of an English gentleman, the police must have been perfectly aware that no breach of the Arms Act was being committed. The syce, relying on the once magical influence of a European name, appears to have treated the police with considerable disrespect, and is even charged with having offered to show fight. This was clearly a mistake on his part, and the inspector is not much to be blamed for carrying him and his gun off to the thannah. Mr. Stalkart himself soon afterwards came up, and is said, very likely with truth, to have exhibited some loss of temper, and to have expressed himself in rather violent language. It would certainly have been more dignified and proper to have retained his self-command, and to have contented himself with bringing the matter to the knowledge of the commissioner of police, and there cannot be any doubt as to his having committed a very great blunder in following up his abuse by striking the nearest chowkeedar a smart blow on the head. He then wrested his gun out of the hands of the policeman who had taken charge of it, and was about to leave the spot, when the inspector suddenly closed with him and flung him on the ground. Springing to his feet, Mr. Stalkart is represented as having made good use of his fists, until he was overpowered by numbers and cruelly maltreated. It will be said, of course, that he had only himself to thank for the brutal punishment he received in the course of the affray, and that the police must be protected from violent assaults. The latter assertion we fully admit, and the magistrate did no more than his duty in fining Mr. Stalkart Rs. 50 for taking the law into his own hands. It is only fair and reasonable that magistrates should support the police in the discharge of their arduous and thankless duties, and neither Europeans nor natives must be permitted to constitute themselves the exponents of the law. But it is assuredly no part of the duties of the police to use their batons, except in self-defence; nor can it be tolerated that they should be allowed with impunity to strike men when on the ground, or have recourse to any more violence than is absolutely required to master a troublesome subject. In the present instance a *posse* of constables threw themselves upon a single unarmed man, and beat him so violently that he was obliged to call in medical assistance; and yet we do not find that the magistrate addressed one word of reproof to the inspector, or his ignorant and brutal myrmidons. But how would it have been had a native been thus violently assaulted by Europeans? How sternly would he not have rebuked the offenders, and reminded them that all men were equal before the law! But, as Mr. Laing justly remarks in his admirable pamphlet, when a quarrel supervenes between a non-official European and a native, the former is very apt to get less than justice, owing to the magistrate's over-anxiety to avoid any appearance of leaning towards his own countrymen.—*Hurkaru*.

BRANCH BANK AT NAGPORE.—Nagpore has made another step in progress, a branch of the Bank of Bengal having been opened at the close of last month, with Mr. Sterndale as agent. The residents have made some attempts to establish a newspaper. We regret to state that Mr. Temple's illness, caused by incessant work and exposure, still continues.

CAPT. FARQUHAR.—The certificate of Captain Farquhar, lately commanding the S.S. *Colomba*, has been returned to him by the Board of Trade. The chief engineer was blamed for not reversing the engines at once when the order was given.

MOULMEIN TIMBER AGENCY.—The staff salary of the new office of the agent for purchasing timber at Moulmein, to which Major R. Benson, of the Madras Staff Corps, was recently appointed, has been fixed at 700 rupees per mensem. The above expenditure is to be debited to the Imperial Government.

MESSSES AND BANDS OF EXTINCT REGIMENTS.

—The Government has notified in the *Gazette* that it has determined to afford aid to officers of extinct regiments towards the settlement of their liabilities on account of messes or bands, and has appointed Lieutenant Perreau to examine and pass the various claims that may be brought forward. Payment will only be made on the understanding that it is to be accepted as a full satisfaction of all claims "both against the regimental funds or property, and the officers personally."

THE METCALF HALL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

—During the severe thunderstorm that passed over this city on the evening of April 12, the Metcalf Hall was struck by the electric fluid, and seriously injured. A portion of the parapet wall was torn up, and the progress of the fluid is clearly traceable through one of the top windows, whence down the iron staircase, which is considerably injured, to the flooring on the ground, whence it escaped, leaving a blackened hole. Fortunately, being Sunday, no one was in the building.

THE FIELD FORCE on the Jynteah Hills being under orders for breaking up, the Honourable the President in Council has decided that Colonel Dunstond, C.B., is to receive the staff allowance of a Brigadier General, and his lieutenant that of a Brigade Major for the time those gallant officers were with the Field Force. His Honour has also sanctioned an extra doing-duty allowance to Lieutenant Peckenham, Adjutant of the 33rd Regiment N.I., for three months, subsequent to 1st September last, or the time he was employed with the above-mentioned force.

GREAT FIRE AT BHOWANIPORE.—A most calamitous fire lately took place in Bhowanipore, the southern suburb of Calcutta. It commenced at one o'clock, and, aided by the west wind, burned on till eight in the evening. It began in a hut, but at length reached the great wood stores on the banks of Tolly's Nullah, where it blazed forth in awful power. It extended a full quarter of a mile. It has destroyed between two and three thousand huts and shops, and between sixty and seventy brick houses of small size. Thirteen lives were lost, chiefly of women who had hid in the brick houses, and were at length unable to escape. A subscription is being raised for the poorer sufferers, headed by the Hon. Baboo Sombhumath Pundit, the native judge of the High Court, the missionaries of the London Society, and other residents. A fire so enormous in its area is very uncommon. The natives assert that the district has not suffered in this manner for a hundred years. It is the focus of the hideous Kallee Ghat superstition which gives Calcutta its name, according to some; and is the great depot for the produce with which the Eastern districts supply the native population of the city.

THE EPIDEMIC IN BENGAL.—There is the most ample evidence as to the extent and fatal character of this scourge, of whose continuance, however, we have heard nothing lately, so that it is to be hoped it has died out. In the last Education Report we find the epidemic thus adverted to by Mr. Woodrow, whose circle of inspection embraces the 24 Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and part of Zillah Hooghly:—"The declension in the total number by 400 pupils requires some remark. For the last few years, the increase has been so steady, that an interruption of the law of development causes surprise. The explanation in the present case is patent to all. An extensive tract of country containing a substantial portion of the division has been desolated by an epidemic fever of the most fatal type. The tract of land most affected by the pestilence lay in a general direction running from north-west to south-east. It is about ten miles broad and thirty miles long. Towards the northern extremity lie the large schools at Bansbaria, Trebani, Hallyshubur and Kancharipara, and towards the southern extremity those of Baraset and Nulcoora. All the people of Bansbaria, young and old, rich and poor, were laid up with the fever. At Baghati near Bansbaria out of an average number of 208 boys the attendance was reduced to forty-two at the

latter end of October, and the school was then temporarily closed. At Kancharipara the schools were closed for several weeks. The secretary of the Hallyshubur Koomerhatta school described the state of that large cluster of Brahminical and Kayasth villages in the following terms:—"Not a house was to be seen which was not afflicted by the epidemic. Father, mother, and children lay crowding in one bed, none having strength sufficient to procure any medical assistance, or even to hand over a glass of water to the parched lips of their dying relatives. The whole village was in a state of mourning, nothing was talked of except the terrible effects of the epidemic, no cry heard but that of lamentation and distress' . . . 'During the months of October, November, and December deaths averaged about fifteen every day out of a population amounting to 18,000. In the middle of November to such a degree did the mortality increase, that the performance of funeral rites—a ceremony held so sacred by the Hindus—was dispensed with, and the bodies of the victims of the pestilence, which would at other times have been burnt with all the éclat of religion, were now seen floating in groups in the river, affording thereby hearty feasts to the ravenous beasts and birds. To avoid further ravage by the disease, many of the inhabitants, leaving their homes empty, fled with the wreck of their family to distant villages, expecting to be cured by the salubrity of the climate.' The school in consequence fell in attendance from 182 boys in June to 23 in December. Similar tidings of the ravages of the disease and of the consequent depletion of schools, were received from Baraset and Nulcoora, and from the villages along the course of the Sootiwer. The deputy-inspector considered this choked-up river as the reservoir of the malaria which desolated the district." The "choked-up river" is far from creditable to the Government of Bengal.—*Phoenix*.

PESHAWUR, April 18.—"Charming April weather, little or no sun, light showers daily; thermometer 71°, nights positively cold again, and murky and dark; the greatest activity shown by the demi-savage tribes around the valley, members of which visit the cantonment nightly, help themselves to pretty much what they choose, and are safe in their hill fastnesses by daybreak. About eight p.m. these daring robbers commence operations, and the sentries and chokeydars who are loaded with ball bang away at any object real or imaginary, but strange to say never succeed in hitting or catching a thief; it is more than possible that if any chokeydar dared attempt to capture and give up one of the hill thieves, that chokeydar's life would not be worth three days' purchase. I will relate you two cases of what the press would call 'daring robbery'; both have occurred within the last week. Captain Lumsden awoke at night, hearing some one in his bedroom, looked round and perceived one of these savages quietly examining the various articles in the house, aided by an oil lamp carried in the thief's hand; Captain L. could scarcely credit such audacity, and feared to use his pistol lest the intruder might turn out to be a servant of his establishment; the man, however seeing Captain L. spring to his feet revolver in hand, sought safety in flight; and as he emerged from the door, fired a pistol full in the face of Captain Lumsden; the ball fortunately missed and struck an opposite wall, while the man escaped entirely, carrying away a box of valuable property. Captain Soady hearing a horse's footstep in the garden before his house, went at once to his stable to see if his stud was safe; found the first stall empty, and in the dim starlight saw his favourite horse being ridden off at no indecent pace on the Michnee road. This is the style of thing here on every dark night. To close with one of these men, is to get severely wounded, or perhaps killed; rushing out from a bright light into total darkness as any of us might do, would be to place ourselves entirely at their mercy; and probably if one had the good fortune to rid the earth of one of these lawless murderers, a court of inquiry, or worse fate would be the consequence; but with a large military force such as exists in Peshawur, there is to my mind something de-

tracting from our reputation in thus allowing our beads to be laughed at; besides which, few, save rich men, can sleep in peace, knowing property and horses are so entirely unsafe. Fancy such a state of things for a moment in Algeria, where military power is supreme. Why should we, say the French, manage these things better than we do; most assuredly they would check it, and so could we, did we choose; the remedies are simple. Stolen property or cattle can always be traced to a certain tribe—let that tribe reimburse the loser, or let us burn their villages. If the civilians are unable to stop these depredations by political measures, let General Haly have power to act as he may choose, and these robberies, degrading to our character as soldiers, will cease. —*Delhi Gazette*.

OFFICERS TO PROCEED HOME WITH INVALIDS.—

The Secretary of State, in a recent despatch to the Government of India in the military department, has restricted the number of officers to be allowed in future to proceed home with invalids and time-expired men from India according to the following scale:—From one to 30 men, there will be no officer in charge; from 30 to 60, one officer; 60 to 120, two officers; from 120 to 150, three officers; from 150 to 300, four; and from 300 to 500 men six officers. Sir Charles Wood has further directed that no other officers, except those who are under orders to proceed home on sick certificate, shall be appointed to the charge of the aforesaid men. This arrangement is expected to effect a considerable saving of public expenditure. In coming to the above decision, the Secretary of State has only concurred in the views expressed by the local Government of India, when a reference was made to it by the Bombay Government, some time ago, relative to the same subject.—*Hurkaru*, April 17.

LUCKNOW, April 20.—Among the numerous visitors in the past week who have been here and away again, I may mention, as more intimately connected with the interests of the province, Sir Arthur Cotton and Mr. Dyer, who have just left for Cawnpore after comparing notes regarding the long-looked for canal through Oudh. Mr. Dyer has taken all his levels between the Nepal frontier, a little beyond Birtapoor, in the Khyreegurh and this city, at which latter point he intends to join the waters of the Gurwa, Korealee, Sardah, and Chowika with those of the Goomtee. He has been hard at work during the past six weeks, completing, on an average, nine miles a day, and it is only urgent family matters which take him now suddenly to Calcutta on a month's leave. Captains Bingham, of the 8th Cavalry, and Wyse, of the 34th Native Infantry, with their families, have passed through en route to the Hills. Captains Vaughan and Gordon, of the 20th East Devonshire, have gone on to Baraitch in quest of sport, and of the other visitors I can only note the names of Captain Dartnell, and Lieutenants Clay and Cotton, of the 27th Inniskillings, as well as Captain Webster, of the 9th Native Infantry. Two barristers have recently attached themselves to the Lucknow Courts. One of them appeared in gown and bands the other day before Mr. Lincoln, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, who disposes of the small causes in our Civil Court. It was rumoured that the gentleman intended to appear in wig also, but so far spectators were disappointed. The other portions of his dress, however, attracted considerable attention and comment. One grave old Moslem gave it as his veritable opinion that as the gentleman wore a white tie, like the English Padrees, he was assuredly deputed from the Bench of Bishops.

THE GANGES CANAL.—Sir Arthur Cotton, the great enthusiast for navigable canals, is now at Roorkee, making calculations, our informant says, regarding the commercial value of the Ganges Canal, with the view of making an offer for its purchase on behalf of a joint-stock company with limited liability and unlimited faith in the excellence of the scheme as a remunerative speculation. This canal is worthless for navigable purposes, the current being so rapid that boats can with difficulty ascend, while the bridges are so low that boats laden with bulky articles cannot pass under them.

DELHI PRIZE MONEY.—The Prize Committee have decreed another issue of the Delhi prize-money, at the rate of either Rs. 30 or Rs. 24 each share, but which of the two figures has not been decided. This will leave still another issue to be made, which, we suppose, the owners will realise at "crack of doom." We are sorry to say that there is still due, and unrealised by Delhi Prize Fund, about a lakh and half of rupees, which is owing by purchasers at the auctions of prize property which were held in the city after its capture by our army. The greater part of this sum must, we fear, be put down to profit and loss account; but, as we suppose a considerable portion of it is due by British officers, it strikes us that there can be no great difficulty in recovering from them what they owe to the Delhi Prize Fund. If the sum due by such officers is of any considerable amount, we should be glad to see a general order directing all circle pay-masters to realise at once, and remit the sums recovered to the fund.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.—Before 1863 has passed away, the head-quarters of Her Majesty's army in India will be established at Meerut and Mussooree: the political, strategical, financial and sanitary advantages of which arrangement have been made since his late visit to this part of the country, are fully appreciated by the Commander-in-Chief; and will by his Excellency be impressed on Government in one of those pithy minutes, which no man living knows better how to write with effect than Sir Hugh Rose. Not that it requires much force of reasoning to persuade men of sense that Meerut is the most eligible situation in India for the permanent head-quarters of the army. With a railroad to the foot of the Kijonawur Pass, and a good military road through that to Mussooree, the saving in the lives of European soldiers would, in a very few years, cover all the expenses caused by that effort of idleness, the Mohan Pass; where angels would have feared to make an attempt to make a road, fools are still rushing on to prove the old adage. The Adjutant-General's, Quarter-master-General's, and other offices will be moved to Meerut as soon as the committee for the examination of papers accumulated in the offices and the destruction of all useless papers, have done their work. Meerut will be the permanent head-quarters, from which light detachments will accompany the Commander-in-Chief in his tours, and to Mussooree in the hot weather.—*Mofussilite*.

TRAFFIC REPORT OF THE Umrtsur and Lahore section of the Punjab Railway (thirty-two miles) for the week ending 5th April, 1863:—

Number of passengers	12,500
Received from the above	Rs. 4,472 2 6
" for baggage	415 2 0
" for goods	180 10 0
Total	Rs. 5,071 14 6

THANNA TOONGRA.—Sir Hugh Rose, accompanied by Colonel De Salis, when passing through Mussooree on the 9th April, inspected Thanna Toongra, or Pokree, as it is sometimes called, with a view to form an opinion upon its adaptability as a military station. His Excellency expressed himself in strong terms of approbation. This site was strongly recommended as a military station by the late Sir S. Whittingham, when commanding the Meerut division in 1833.

THE 3RD N.I.—A letter from Lucknow of April 20 says "that the 3rd N.I. (late 32nd), under Colonel Nuthall, leave Seetapore to-day for this station, to take the place of the 34th N.I. A destructive fire took place at Seetapore last Monday night, and had it not been for the heavy rain (which has been general over the whole province) the whole bazaar might have been burnt down. The officers and men have been great sufferers by the fire, which destroyed a great quantity of their clothing, it having broken out in the dhoties' lines.

STRANGE OCCURRENCE AT SEA.—We have received the following account of a rather extraordinary addition to the danger of the seas, from Capt. Donovan; and his statement we have found by actual inquiry is corroborated by all the crew of the vessel. Extract of the log of the British barque *Marys*:—"Friday, January 9th, 1863, lat.

40.0 S. long. 66 E. at 2 p.m., a large whale attacked the vessel, and continued for two hours to strike us so heavily that we had all the feeling as if the vessel was on a shoal; upon two occasions it struck the rudder so heavily that it was in great danger of being unshipped, and from the appearance of large cuts on the back of the whale, supposed to be done by the copper on the ship's bottom, we have every reason to fear that the vessel has received great damage." The captain informed us that the whale came alongside, evidently with the intention of clearing the barnacles off his back; and this he managed so effectually that the dirt was seen to go astern in streaks, the vessel at the time going one and a half knots through the water. At least twenty musket balls were fired into him, and as he lay alongside, one of the men, named Lombardini, laying hold of a rope actually jumped on the whale's back, the whale taking no notice of his unusual visitor. All this time the whole crew were assaulting the whale with axes, adzes, crow-bars, and bayonets; part of one of the latter was left in his back, it having broken, the remaining piece was shown to us. The wounds from these instruments caused so much blood that the water was dyed for some distance around, and numerous sharks were playing about the whale. After about two hours he went off, apparently confused with the loss of blood. On arrival here several pieces of copper were found to be rubbed off the ship's bottom, she having just been coppered previously to her leaving England.—*Straits Times*, April 6.

THE 34TH NATIVE INFANTRY left Lucknow on the 13th April, for Chittagong. The regiment proceeds by rail to Allahabad, from thence by bullock train to Benares, where they will again take the railway to Calcutta. The only reason, says the *Delhi Gazette*, assigned for this unreasonable move "is that Mr. Wingfield has suddenly discovered that he can do with one native regiment less in the province." They are expected to arrive at Howrah this evening.—*Hurkaru*, April 18th.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR N. W. P.—We hear from Lahore that the Lieutenant-governor left the capital for Sealkote on Friday, the 17th inst., driving out to Goojranwalla that day, and that Lady Montgomery followed on Saturday. His Honour would halt at Sealkote on Sunday, and resume his journey towards Jummoo on Monday. The Baneehal, or private route, of the Maharajah will be taken by Sir Robert and suite, being the shortest and, with the exception of Baramoola, the only one practicable at this season of the year.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 23.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 7. Cornwallis, Pryce, Sydney.—8. Bissou, Ferret, Bordeaux; Penang, Melville, Singapore; Grotto, Davis, Liverpool; Sir Robert Sale, Lansdowne.—9. Bassorah Merchant, Miller, Bombay; Marguerite Danjon, Henzmann, Bourbon.—12. Decide, Lemoine, Buenos Ayres; Good Return, Butch, Boston.—13. Golden Fleece, Bred, London.—14. Candia, Stewart, Suez; Aliques, Davis, London.—15. Maharaj, Kidder, Bombay; Cutch Merchant, Ashby, Bombay; Forfarshire, Kemp, Bombay; Hydaspes, —, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Penang.—Mrs. and two Misses McKenzie, Mrs. Millard and four children, M. Catson.
Per Sir Robert Sale.—Mrs. Landsdown, Mr. J. A. Barret, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and two children, Mrs. Johnston and three children, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. May, Mrs. E. Paxwell, Serg. Bright, T. Hudson.
Per Golden Fleece.—Capt. Patterson, Lieuts. Hay, Killelt, McMillan, Dr. J. R. Rereoy, Mr. and Mrs. Kettlewell, Lieut. Vandeleur, Cornet A. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Lieut. and Mrs. T. Weeldie, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Raban, Mr. Ludlan, Mr. Gosser, Staff Asst. surg. Barronell, Lieut. and Mrs. McNamara, Dr. Collins, Mrs. Torbett and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Burton and infant, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Devson, Mr. Hatley, Mr. Demonte, Mr. Holdenburgh, Mrs. Sharp and three children.
Per Candia.—From Southampton.—John Sydenham and wife, Lieut. Trevenon, Mr. Bonzon, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Foster and inf., Mr. W. J. Elvers, J. Phelps, J. Willson, Eliza Ward, Capt. T. John, Serg. J. Trotter, G. Tyler, Mr. Donaldson, John Cooper, William Shave, George Newham, Margaret Davis and two daughters, William Firby, R. Davies, Maria Loree. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. F. Davinge, Mr. G. Schwartz. From SEVIZ.—Karowitz Ajem. From GALLE.—Mr. Grant. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Mckenzie. From MADRAS.—Col. Cherry, Lieut. Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. Creation, Mr. G. Harper.

DEPARTURES.

April 10. Regina, Brown, Singapore and Hong Kong.—11. Mooltan, Dunn, Suez; Fulwood, McConnell, Colombo; Uto-

pia, Stewart, London.—12. Marlbro, Elmslie, London; That laba, Williamson, China.—13. Ally, Robinson, Bombay.—14. Forest Queen, Bach, Liverpool.—15. Commodore, Dalgaria, London; Maha Rance, Ritten, Hong Kong; Onward, Barclay, London; Cid, Bzet, Bourbon; Nemesis, Allen, Musulipatam; Winchester, Giesco, Shanghai; Pamplemousses, Coutois, Bourbon; Schah Jehan, White, Bombay; Ava, Brown, Rangoon.—16. Alice, Rison, Galle, London; John Tidrett, Gamble, Hong Kong; White Jacket, Trevelick, Dundee; Edward Perry, Stewart, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Penang.—For AKYAB.—K. C. Mitre. For RANGOON.—Mrs. Healy and two children, Mrs. Letabridge and two children, Mr. Schweitzer, John B. Tomkins. For MOUT-MAIN.—Mr. McCookindal, Mrs. Taylor, A. B. Ingles, Esq., Lieut. G. D. Crawford, — Butchart, Esq., J. Dadd, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 10, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. S.A. Rs.	100 Rs.	2 8 to 3 16
Do. Transfer Stock	S.A. Rs.	100 ... Nom.
4 per Cent. C.A. Rs.	100 ...	2 0
5 per Cent. C.A. Rs.	100 ...	8 4 to 8 8
5½ per Cent. C.A. Rs.	100 ...	17 12 to 18 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight	2 0 to 3 16
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight	2 0 to 3 16 to 4
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight	2 0 to 3 16 to 4
Bank Post Bills	at 1 month's sight	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank	500	900 to 920
Assam Company	200	490 to 500
Bank of Bengal	4000	9 00 to 9 25
Beerbhoo Coal Company	1000	1520 to 1550
Do.	1-5 sh.	305
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1870 to 1885
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	760 to 765
Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	110 to 120
Bengal River Steam Co. (Limited)	1000	760 to 765
Bengal Tea Company (Limited)	1 0	200 to 205
Cacher Company	273	600
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	970 to 980
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1300
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim.)	1 0	114 to 118
Delhi Bank Shares	500	6 15 to 6 10
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000	1600 to 1610
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	63 to 68
East India Railway Company	218	235 to 240
East India Tea Company (Limited)	1 0	5 prem.
Do.	40	42
Ganges Company	500	475 to 485
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	450 to 460
Hope Town Tea Association	—	30 p.ct. pm.
India General Steam	1000	1275 cum div.
New Fort Gloster Mills Company	600	1500 x.d.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	17 to 17½
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	200	part to 10 pm.
Sunda Bank	500	550 to 565
Tuxar Tea Company	100	10 to 15 pm.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre	£2 7 6 to £3 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	"
Rice	2 15 0 to 0 0 0	"
Seeds	4 10 0 to 4 15 0	"

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDRESSES ON THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The meeting at the Banqueting Hall was well attended yesterday evening, all classes of the community, European, East Indian, Mussulman, and Hindoo having been fairly represented. His Excellency Sir W. Denison having taken the chair, the Sheriff read the requisition addressed to him to convene the meeting; and his Excellency the Governor briefly referred to the objects for which the meeting was called. The first resolution was then proposed by the Hon. W. Holloway, in a telling and eloquent address, and was seconded by the Hon. R. O. Campbell:—"That this meeting desires to convey to her Majesty the Queen its loyal and respectful congratulations on the marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark." The second resolution was proposed by the Honourable Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., and seconded by the Honourable V. Sadagopah Charloo in a very excellent speech, that the following address to the Queen be adopted:—"To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.—May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's loyal and devoted servants and subjects of the presidency town of Madras in public meeting assembled, desire to approach your throne with the expression of our heartfelt congratulations on the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to her Royal Highness the

Princess Alexandra of Denmark. We avail ourselves of this happy occasion to assure your Majesty that the inhabitants of this distant part of your dominions, feel the warmest interest in an event which promises to perpetuate that great and enlightened dynasty, under whose beneficent rule the people of India have been raised to all those privileges of personal freedom and equal laws, which are the birthright of every British subject. That the Almighty Father of all nations may crown this auspicious union with his choicest blessings, so that it may contribute to the happiness of your Majesty and their Royal Highnesses, and to the good of the British Empire, is and ever will be our fervent prayer." The third resolution was proposed by T. G. Clarke, Esq., and seconded by Sumsum ood-dowlah Bahadur Nazim Jung, that the following Address to the Prince and Princess of Wales be adopted:—"May it please your Royal Highnesses,—We the undersigned inhabitants of the Presidency town of Madras in public meeting assembled, desire to present our earnest congratulations on your recent marriage, an occasion so fraught with happiness to your Royal Highnesses and so nearly affecting the welfare of all good subjects of her Majesty throughout the world. Endeared as her Majesty is to us by her devotion as a wife and mother, the interest we have ever felt in all that concerns the welfare and happiness of herself and her children, is more than the old English feeling of loyalty to the Sovereign. It is a deep-seated reverence, a sacred expression of gratitude for so high an example, and of love for one who indeed and in truth has been a mother to her people. Her joys and sorrows have alike been ours. But never has our sympathy as a nation been so roused to rejoice with her as now, when in the happy marriage of your Royal Highnesses, we see fulfilled a re-union long desired by the two great families of the North, who glory in the same forefathers, are blessed by the same love of truth and patriotism, are bound together by the same ties of commerce and enterprise, and who share in the same faith. Many who sign this address may never look on the faces of those to whom their congratulations are offered, but we beg to assure your Royal Highnesses that the hearts of British subjects of all races, and of all creeds, and in the most distant parts of the globe, will ever be actuated by the strongest feelings of attachment and loyalty to the Queen of England, and to those who, in God's good time, may be called on hereafter, to sit upon England's throne." The Hon. Mr. Holloway then proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency the chairman for his conduct in the chair.—*Times*, April 9.

HYDERABAD, March 12.—Nuwab Shums-ool-Oomrah, on whom the late Nizam conferred the title of Ameer-i-Kubeer, was lately so very ill that he was considered on the verge of death's door. Within the last few days, however, he has rallied, and is now in a fair state of recovery. This is a fortunate circumstance for the country at large, for his death would have been a sad calamity, as he is without exception the wisest and the cleverest man here, and in whose advice and integrity the present Nizam has, as his father had, the greatest confidence. He is consequently resorted to for his opinion, "in all cases of danger and difficulty" or trouble, the weight of his judgment being appreciated on all such occasions. Nuwab Shums-ool-Oomrah's death would, moreover, be a great loss to a large body of the poorer classes, for he is unquestionably the most charitable of the native nobility here, not excepting the Prime Minister Salar Jung, with his vast wealth and the vast resources of the country in his hands. During the recent scarcity, and to this moment, the Nuwab had grain imported from his own Talooquas (whilst others were selling it to the best advantage and at exorbitant prices), and gave to the poor daily or every other day from a hundred to a hundred and fifty maunds. This noble and magnanimous act, it need hardly be said, rescued from starvation and death a host of men, women and children, who might otherwise have perished—for it is well known that at the commencement of the famine (for such it amounted to in reality) a woman threw three of her children into a well and herself after

them, because they were without food for days. On the other hand, a man stabbed himself to death, as he had had nothing to eat or to look forward to. These are but solitary instances of the many suicides that took place on account of the great dearth that prevailed. The dearth was not caused by a want of rain during the last season, not from any failure of the crops in any of the districts of this fine and fertile province, but from sheer mismanagement on the part of the Minister and from his establishing a sort of monopoly, by farming out to the sahokars and bunnyahs the exclusive right of purchasing all the grain in the Nizam's country and of selling it at whatever prices they liked. The result of such a "contract" has been but too apparent in the dire distress it occasioned, and the evil effects it engendered. A little agitation will doubtless entirely remove, as it has partly removed, the obnoxious practice that has prevailed. Before I conclude, I must not omit to add, that Shums-ool-Oomrah's restoration to health has been owing, under Providence, to the unremitting exertions of Dr. Fleming, the residency surgeon, whose fame for his professional skill has consequently spread far and wide. His suavity of manner, his good disposition, and his kindness of heart, are greatly appreciated by all classes of the native, as they have hitherto been by the Christian community. Dr. Fleming is here looked upon and regarded as one possessing the humanity and all the good qualities of another "man of Ross," who "prescribes, attends, the medicine makes and gives."—*Times of India*.

NAWAB SHUMSOOL-OOMRAH.—A letter from Hyderabad Deccan of the 11th April informs us of the death of Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah, which event our correspondent says has caused the utmost gloom and sorrow in the city. The deceased nobleman was 80 years of age, having been born in 1780, and having survived the rule of three Nizams. He was universally respected and esteemed. Our correspondent's letter, which gives an interesting notice of the deceased nobleman's life in connection with the recent history of Hyderabad, will appear in our next.—*Delhi Gazette*.

JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF CAPTAIN HURST, OF THE "JASON."—The High Court at Madras has given judgment in the case of Captain Hurst, late of the S.S. *Jason*—the Advocate-General and Mr. Mayne appearing for the Government, and Mr. J. W. Branson for Captain Hurst. It was denied by the Crown that the captain was taken into custody immediately upon his refusal to deliver up his certificate, in accordance with the decision arrived at by the commissioners. He was allowed ample time to comply with their judgment, but refused to do so, and the only course then left open was to arrest his person. The chief grounds urged in the affidavit of Captain Hurst were, that the commissioners had no jurisdiction to suspend the certificate or to require him to give it up; that under the Act which was said to authorise the proceedings taken, the Government could only obtain the commissioners' opinion in the matter, and that Act I., of 1850, was the only Act really applicable to the case. It was further contended for Captain Hurst that the Act under which the former proceedings were conducted—namely, Act I., of 1859, did not vest Messrs. Clarke and Crowther with any jurisdiction in the case; and this being so, the result of that inquiry must be null and void. It was urged for the Crown that the second inquiry was in no way barred by the first, and that the later proceedings before Messrs. Wilson and Martin were perfectly regular and justifiable. The judgment, which was a very lengthy one, defined exactly the bearing of the law upon the question raised, and pointed out especially the relative construction of the Imperial and Local Acts. The Court dismissed the application against Captain Hurst.

MR. JOHN BRUCE NORTON.—Mr. John Bruce Norton has created quite a sensation among the Hindoo community. The speech delivered in Patoheappah's Hall seems to have galloped those for whose good it was intended. The former part has elicited their hearty concurrence and praise, while the latter has given them as much umbrage as any direct insult could. The fact is that they

have misunderstood the worthy gentleman. They allege that his remarks on Hindoo probity were quite uncalled for, and that if he ventured to touch upon this subject he ought merely to have stated the merits and demerits of honesty and dishonesty respectively. As regards these points they seem to forget that what he gave utterance to were not casual remarks, in which case alone perhaps they might be considered uncalled for. In the beginning of his speech he addressed himself to all generally. But as he proceeded and came on to the conclusion he found it necessary in acting the part of a patron to offer what advice he was able to the students before him. He saw they were for the most part lads on the verge of manhood, at which period of life the mind and character begin to form, and having studied the Hindoos closely, he gave expression to opinions which he thought were best calculated to aid them in their future walk through life. He touched upon Hindoo integrity. We are of opinion that if any other person pursuing any other vocation in life had ventured to meddle with this subject we should have considered him rash and imprudent in touching upon a subject of which he had not had sufficient opportunities of forming a correct opinion. But Mr. Norton has pleaded for twenty years in the Supreme Court at Madras, besides having had extensive practice in the Mofussil Courts; and there is no place better adapted for sifting men's character than an open Court. The close and rigid examination undergone there has never failed to lay bare the innermost nature of any man that has there stood his trial. Having had such opportunities of studying human nature, it is scarcely possible that Mr. Norton could have failed to see through the true character of the Hindoo people. We do not mean to say that there are no exceptions. On the contrary, we believe there are many whose character would bear the closest scrutiny. This is just as much as the worthy gentleman himself remarked. And as what he expressed was offered in the shape of advice to the students of the school, and not intended to degrade the people in the eyes of those around, we think the Hindoos ought to be more liberal, and not feel offended at what is given in good part. They ought to know the gentleman well enough by this time not to attribute any improper motive for the severity of his observations. Besides, it is always more creditable to profit by our errors being pointed out to us instead of being grieved with the person who from a true spirit of kindness does us that dangerous office. If Mr. Norton showed what he thought errors or defects in the Hindoo character, these were the result of his own observation during his long career in India, besides being the acknowledged belief of those of the same circle of society in which he moves. As a patron of Patoheappah's School, and as one who had ever manifested the warmest interest in the welfare of Hindoos, he felt offended that such should be the opinion of his countrymen regarding a people whom he had befriended, and with true nobleness of mind sought to remedy such matters. If under such an admirable spirit he has acted, and they whom he befriends will not acknowledge the honesty of his motives, what shall we say of them? Only this, that if they alienate the affections of Mr. Norton, they will never find another to fill his place with the same truth and earnestness of feeling that have ever characterised his connection with the institution.—*Madras Times*.

THE DECCAN.—A private letter from Baroda informs us that the Sowar who made the attack upon the life of the Guikwar's son-in-law, has expiated his crime with his life. While escaping from the city, he was challenged by a Sowadar belonging to the army of his Highness the Guikwar. The reply to the challenge was a sword-cut on the arm, aimed at the head. Upon receiving the wound on the arm, the guard drew his sword, and passed it, at once, through the assassin's body. The guard did not know who the man was until he reported the encounter, and its result, to his Highness, when inquiries were instituted, and the dead man was recognized as being the Arab who had attempted to assassinate the Keela-

dar. The Guikwar ordered the corpse to be brought before him, when he ordered the head to be cut off, which was done on the spot. The head was then fixed upon a pole, and put up outside the city gate. The trunk was thrown to the dogs, and the Arab thus disappeared from the surface of the earth! Such is the way in which Royal vengeance is satiated in the city of Baroda,—the terminus of a railway station, and the seat of a British cantonment.—*Deccan Herald*, April 17.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, of the Bombay civil service, and civil paymaster of Bombay, has been appointed deputy auditor and accountant-general of Madras.

THE BAR.—A Madras contemporary states, authoritatively, that Mr. John Bruce Norton, of the Madras bar, is to succeed Mr. T. Sydney Smith as advocate-general, upon the retirement of the latter gentleman, who is about to leave for England. Mr. Whitley Stokes, barrister-at-law, has been nominated to act as administrator-general during the absence, on sick certificate, of Mr. J. Miller.

CHOLERA is decimating the inhabitants of Calcutta on the Madras coast. Upwards of half the convicts in the gaol have died from it, and the disease has spread to the Moplah population in its vicinity. The acting Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dr. Shaw, has directed the removal of the prisoners, and they will be located temporarily in tents on the sea beach.

THE STEAMER "PEARL."—The *Pearl* is indeed an ill-fated vessel. After her last repairs at Bombay, which cost the Government, I believe, some £4,000, it is much to be regretted that she should have met with another accident (although, as it is said, she got out safe) off Coconada, as was announced in a telegram received here on Saturday last from Madras. The unfortunate collision with the *Feroze* some years back, when she was only saved from going down on that occasion, from the fact of the vessel having been built in compartments. The expenses for her repairs then also cost the Ceylon Government a large sum of money. The profit and loss account, showing the receipts and disbursements up to 1862, will, I understand, show a frightful figure against her. It would, indeed, be advisable if this *Pearl*, which costs the Government a great price now, be disposed of to the best advantage, instead of being a burden on the revenue.—*Colombo Observer*, April 17.

BOMBAY.

ADDRESSES OF CONGRATULATION TO THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Pursuant to a requisition addressed to the sheriff, a numerous-attended and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was held on the 16th inst. in the Town-hall, for the purpose of voting an address of congratulation to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, together with a similar address of congratulation to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. There were present on the occasion his Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, the Hon. Messrs. W. E. Frere, J. D. Inverarity, H. L. Anderson, W. B. Tristram, Juggonath Sunkersett, A. D. Robertson, M. H. Scott, Premabhoj Hemabhoj, H. Hebbert, and H. Newton; Brigadier Tapp, Captain E. Grant, Captain T. Leith, Major G. Clerk, Captain Barker, I.N., Captain Young, I.N., Commodore Frushard, I.N., Lieutenant Fergusson, I.N., Colonel W. F. Marriott, Colonel Barr, Captain Chitty, Sir Alexander Grant, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Mr. W. K. Fletcher, Rev. Dr. M. Mitchell, H. H. Meer Jaffer Ally Khan Bahadoor, Rev. Dr. A. G. Fraser, the two sons of H. H. Aga Khan, Rev. Mr. Spring, Rev. Mr. Galbraith, Rev. C. Cooke; Drs. M. Stovell, F. S. Stedman, R. Haines, H. Giraud, A. H. Leith, E. Impey, W. C. Coles, T. Diver; Messrs. W. T. Roper, C. Forjett, N. Spencer, E. Sassoon, Venayekrow, Juggonathjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Maneckjee Cursetjee, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nanabhoj Byramjee, J. B. Arthur, R. H. Pinney,

M. R. Westropp, R. West, R. C. Rowlands, F. J. Candy, F. H. Vining, Vurjeevundass Madowdass, Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, A. R. Scoble, J. Dunbar, Narayan Dajee, Rao Bahadoor Vishwanath Narayan, Venayekrow Wassudeu, Wassudeu Pandurungjee, Moosa Khan, Kursondass Madowdass, R. Mellwraith, H. Byne, J. Achenbach, H. Wickham, R. H. Showell, R. Hannay, J. Burgess, T. F. Gray, Braz Fernandez, Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, D. J. Kennelly, J. F. Hutchinson, J. Macfarlane, C. Leggett, A. Manley, A. C. Gumpert, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Munguldass Nathooibhoj, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Bhugwondass Purshotumdass, R. Wallace, W. Loudon, J. B. Bevis, H. Prescott, J. Hemson, &c., &c.

The Sheriff, Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, opened the proceedings by reading the requisition convening the meeting, after which his Excellency Sir Bartle Frere was voted to the chair on the motion of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

His Excellency the Governor said:—We are met here this day to give formal and public expression to our feelings of respectful and local sympathy with her Majesty, on the occasion of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The feeling is no new one, for it has its origin as far back as the commencement of her Majesty's reign, and has been growing in strength and intensity ever since. It is not a local feeling, for it is shared by every branch and every class of the many nations over which her Majesty reigns. It is not a transient feeling for it has pervaded and influenced our lives and actions for years past, and will continue to do so for years to come. It has left its impression on the annals of our nation, and will be among the landmarks of the history of this century. Such being the case it is not necessary nor consistent with our object, that I should use many words in commending the subject to your attention. It is fit and proper that we should not leave our feelings at this time to be simply inferred or taken for granted. It is right we should express them formally, publicly, and with our united voice as fully sharing the feeling which actuates her Majesty's subjects throughout the world; and with this view I will now call on the gentlemen who have been selected to move the first resolution.

The Hon. Mr. W. B. Tristram in proposing the first resolution said:—Within the last eighteen months two public meetings of the inhabitants of Bombay have been held in this room both appealing strongly to the sympathies, both melancholy in their nature. The first was convened to offer an address expressive of our condolence with the sorrowing heart of our most gracious Queen, the other to devise means of endeavouring to assist our then starving fellow-countrymen in Lancashire. But to-day is one of unmixed and general joy, for we are here met to convey to her Majesty our congratulations on the happy marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, an alliance we must all look upon as most happy and desirable. May we not all hope that this auspicious event together with the strong feeling of renewed attachment to the Royal family which it has called forth throughout the British dominions, may we not hope it may tend greatly to soothe the sorrow of our Queen, who lives supremely in the hearts of her subjects and who has commanded the reverence of the world by her private and domestic virtues as well as by her noble administration of the Government of her country. The resolution and address I hold in my hand need no enticing words of mine to commend them to your acceptance.

His Excellency the Chairman before putting the resolution to vote, read the following extract of a letter dated the 16th from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., who was to have seconded the resolution, but was prevented from attending:—

"I am sure that all classes of the community will unite in the fervent hope that the important step in life which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has lately taken may be productive of happiness to the Royal Prince and Princess, and thus promote the well-being of the nation which identifies itself so closely, and sympathises so

heartily, with all that affects the welfare of the Sovereign and her illustrious family."

Proposed by the Honourable W. B. Tristram, seconded by the Hon. M. H. Scott, and carried unanimously:—"That the following be adopted as the address of the inhabitants of Bombay to Her Most Gracious Majesty:—"

"To Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen.

"May it please your Majesty,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency and devoted subjects of the British Crown, for ourselves and on behalf of our fellow-subjects, as well European as native in this part of British India, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty's throne with our loyal and fervent congratulations on the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

"We entreat your Majesty graciously to receive our assurance that, as we in India yield not to the people of England in devotion to the Imperial Crown and in love and reverence to your Majesty's Royal person, so have we no less been moved with joy and thankfulness by the event of his Royal Highness's union to a Princess whom report with one voice proclaims so fit a consort for the Heir Apparent to the British Throne.

"We devoutly pray that this auspicious wedlock, graced as it is by every earthly good, the hallowed union of hearts, the approval of your Majesty and the wisest counsellors of the realm as well as the benedictions of those many millions who rejoice to obey your Majesty's rule in all quarters of the globe, may be blessed by Almighty God to the life-long satisfaction of your Majesty's, the unbroken happiness of the Royal pair, and the joyful content of your Majesty's loyal subjects of all tongues and races in this age and for generations to come.—We are, Madam, with the profoundest respect, Your Majesty's most devoted subjects and servants."

The Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett said:—Sir, before I propose the resolution that I hold in my hand, permit me to say a few words. Though we are rather late in our congratulations on the auspicious marriage of the Heir Apparent, it is hardly necessary for me to mention that it does not arise from any want of sympathy with the enthusiasm which the wedding has caused in England, but solely from accidental causes of a local nature. We take quite a personal interest in the family of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and rejoice at any event which has a promise of happiness for them. The universal reports of the young Princess, who has now virtually become an Englishwoman, justify us in trusting that she will in all respects dignify and adorn her position, and assist in maintaining that high standard of morality and refinement which distinguishes the Court of Queen Victoria.

Proposed by the Hon. Juggonathjee Sunkersett, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Hebbert, and carried unanimously:—"That the following address be adopted as the address of the inhabitants of Bombay to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales:—"

"To his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, &c., &c.

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for ourselves and on behalf of our fellow-subjects, as well European as native, in this part of British India, presume to offer to your Royal Highness our respectful and heartfelt congratulations on your late happy marriage.

"At the same time we humbly tender to your Royal bride and Princess of Wales, our dutiful homage, and a fervent welcome to her august station in the British realms.

"We beg your Royal Highness graciously to receive our assurance that as we in India yield not to the people of England in devoted loyalty to the Imperial Crown and in affectionate reverence for your Royal Mother, our most Gracious Queen and Her Illustrious Family, so neither are we less moved with joy, and gratitude to God, by the event of your Royal Highness's marriage, whereon have waited all good auspices, the vows of two nations and the sympathy of the world.

"We devoutly pray that Almighty God may be pleased of His infinite mercy, to bless this union to the happiness of your Royal Highnesses, the comfort of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the joyful content of the millions who repose under the shadow of the British Empire, themselves and their posterity to ages yet unborn.

"We have the honour to be, with sentiments of the deepest respect, Your Royal Highness's most obedient humble servants."

The Rev. W. K. Fletcher said:—A practical solution, sir, has been entrusted to me, and as the hearts of my fellow-citizens are just now overflowing with loyal joy, I do not think that many words are required to induce them to manifest in appropriate demonstrations this feeling. Every affection of the human heart requires some external form in which it may openly and sensibly manifest itself, and communicate itself to men of kindred feeling. Our loyalty, it is proposed, should make itself known as publicly and brilliantly as possible by a display of fireworks on the Esplanade, in pleasure of which all the citizens without exception may participate. But there are some who may see this display who yet may not fully understand the occasion of our rejoicing. These require something more tangible—more personal to enfix in their minds the memory of the Royal marriage as the occasion of the feast. It is therefore proposed that all the school children of the island should join in festivities suitable to their age. It is proposed that children of both sexes and of creeds who attend school shall be gathered together and feasted in honour of the happy occasion, and taught by all their senses to remember the day as one of the happiest in their childhood. But the fireworks and the children's feast cannot be furnished without money, and to collect this it is proposed that a committee be appointed, as well as to devise and carry out all the necessary details of the festivities; and that money in abundance will be supplied, who can doubt? money sufficient I mean to make the display of fireworks and the festivities in some degree proportionate to the joyous loyalty which fills so many hearts, and not unworthy of this great commercial and wealthy city.

Proposed by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, and seconded by H. H. Meer Jaffer Ally Khan Bahadoor, and carried unanimously—"That, to manifest our joy upon this happy occasion, subscription be raised for a display of fireworks on the Esplanade, and suitable festivities to be given to all the school children of the island, and that for the purpose of carrying out this proposal, as well as the other objects of this meeting, the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, with power to add to their number":—

The Hon. Mr. Frere; the Hon. Mr. Inverarity; the Hon. Mr. Andersen; the Hon. Mr. Lewis; the Hon. Mr. Tristram; the Hon. Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; the Hon. Mr. Jugonmath Sunkersett; the Hon. Mr. Robertson; the Hon. Mr. Scott; the Hon. Mr. Premabhoj Hemabhoj; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; the Rev. Mr. Fletcher; Colonel W. F. Marriott; the Rev. Dr. Wilson; Commodore Frushard; Colonel H. Barr; M. R. Westropp, Esq.; Rev. J. D. Gibson; David Sassoon, Esq.; Dr. Stovell; H. H. Meer Jaffer Ally Khan Bahadoor; E. I. Howard, Esq.; Cowasjee Jelangeerjee, Esq.; Dr. Peet; Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.; Dr. Birdwood; Munguldass Nathooobhoj, Esq.; G. Foggo, Esq.; Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.; D. J. Kennelly, Esq.; Vurjeevandass Madowdass, Esq.; Captain Barker; Framjee Nusservanjee, Esq.; S. Compton, Esq.; Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.; Rev. R. Galbraith; Cursetjee Nusservanjee Camajee, Esq.; Rev. C. D. Dupont; Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee, Esq.; Rev. C. Cooke; Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.; Dr. Bhau Daji; Cullilandass Mohundass, Esq.; Cursondass Madowdass, Esq.; Elio David Sassoon, Esq.; his Highness Aga Khan; Braz Fernandes, Esq.; Candass Narrondass, Esq.; Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.; Dinshaw Maneckjee, Esq.; G. W. Terry, Esq.; Venayackrow Wassoodewjee, Esq.; Goculdass Tejpal, Esq.; Goculdass Leeladhur, Esq.; Byranjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.; Com-

laput Gopall Chobey, E-q., Bulwuntrao Bhicajee Dhowly, Esq., and that Venayackrow Jugonathjee, Esq., be requested to act as Secretary.

Proposed by Colonel Barr, seconded by Munguldass Nathooobhoj, E-q.,—"That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to his Excellency the Governor for his kindness in so ably presiding on this occasion."

Proposed by Verjeevandass Madowdass, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, "That thanks are due to the sheriff for having convened the meeting."

The Sheriff having returned thanks, the meeting dispersed.

A list of subscriptions was placed on the table, and about Rs. 5,000 were subscribed on the spot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNOSTENTATIOUS CHARITY.—The *Summachar Durpun* and other papers notice in eulogistic terms an instance of unostentatious charity on the part of Mr. Kursondas Mahalewdas, broker to Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, and Co., of this town. It appears that Mr. Kursondas remitted a sum of one thousand dollars to a friend in Boston, for the relief of respectable families which might have suffered in consequence of the war. This Bania merchant is a young man, and has in a short space of time, by dint of perseverance and a course of honest dealing, taken a foremost rank among the respectable merchants of Bombay. He has proved to be a sincere friend of enlightenment, and takes a part in the promotion of all undertakings for the improvement and benefit of his countrymen. A truly charitable man, says one of our native contemporaries, is he whose left hand does not know what his right hand does; and Mr. Kursondas may be said to be one of those who "do good by stealth."

INCOME-TAX.—The vernacular journals have put it in the heads of the people, or else the people have got the idea themselves, that the income tax will not be allowed to exist as many months more as it has continued years. They seem to have unbounded faith in Sir Charles Trevelyan's determination to abolish it if he can. From what is stated in the Guzeratee papers, the natives appear to be anxiously looking for the moment of relief from this unjust impost. Should Sir Charles Trevelyan overcome all difficulties and succeed in abolishing it, he will have, says a contemporary, gained the blessings of the millions of India, and his name will become immortal in the annals of the country. With such anxiety is the news of the abolition of the tax looked for, that the day on which it is received will be marked as a day of feasting and rejoicing in every household throughout the country.

THE MEKRAN TELEGRAPH.—The *Sindian* announces the suspension of the works connected with the line of telegraph along the Mekran coast. Mr. Walton, the superintendent, has returned to Kurrachee with the news that his workmen at Gwader have been fired on and driven into the sea. A telegram was also received in Kurrachee from Sommeanee, calling for military assistance, as the camp was being surrounded by the tribes. We pay them black mail enough to secure their quietude, but they probably want more. This will falsify the promise of telegraphic communication between Kurrachee and London by the end of the year.

NATIVE FEELING TOWARDS EUROPEANS.—The *Parsee Reformer* is delighted at the thought that, though the natives are generally hated and despised by Europeans in this country, there are Englishmen who are true to their noble nature, their love of freedom and fair play, and are not without a generous regard for their native fellow subjects. The writer refers, in support of this statement, to the strictures of the English press upon the conduct of Lieutenant Jackson in murderously assaulting his khansama, who died from the injuries inflicted upon him; and quotes, approvingly, a passage in point from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, with the expression of his regret that but very few honest writers could be found, amongst the ranks of the English press in India, to compare with the writer in question. He re-

commends all Englishmen to engrave on their hearts the liberal sentiments of the *Army Gazette*, and urges them to recollect that the native holds no inferior place in the scale of being.

RAO SAHIB.—Some interest has been created in the trial of a Brahmin named Mahdooroo bin Rajaram, alias Shreemunt Rao Sahib Bajeeorw Peishwa, who was accused of abetment of treason and levying war upon the Queen, in consequence of its having been given out that he was an agent of the Nana Sahib of Bithoor, and was employed by him in an attempt to raise an army in the Deccan, and to murder all the Europeans that came in its way. The man turns out to be a treasonable and fanatical wretch, who after being made the tool of the police for several months, was arrested with the proofs of his treason upon him, and on his conviction was sentenced by the Judge of Sholapore to be hanged. The sentence has since been commuted by the High Court, on appeal, to transportation for life and forfeiture of his property. It appears from the facts of the case elicited at the trial, that about a year ago it came to the knowledge of the Sholapore police that a man of the Nana's party had taken refuge as a "bygaree" or religious devotee in a Hindoo temple in the Nizam's territory near our frontier. There is no proof as to who the man really is, but there is no doubt of his treasonable inclinations, which were fully developed by the police, who, on the pretence of aiding and abetting him in getting up a rebellion and massacre of the English, encouraged him to write all kinds of treasonable and seditious documents, such as commissions, bloody decrees, offering rewards for the heads of the Governor of Bombay and other high officials, and for the capture and mutilation of English women and children, &c., &c. The conspiracy in which this wretched creature involved himself was entirely the creation of the police, and for anything that comes out at the trial there is no reason to believe that the man is in any way allied to the Nana Sahib, but is a mere pretender who proposed to make capital out of his assumed relationship to the late Peshwa Bajeeorw. The whole case is not creditable to the police, for in every instance in which he was convicted of treasonable intentions he had merely responded to their suggestions, and all that was overt in the conspiracy was the work of the police themselves.—*Times of India*.

COTTON IN SCINDE.—A statement of the quantity of cotton cultivated in Scinde during the year 1862-63, contrasted with the extent in the previous year 1861-62, has just been published, which, to the surprise of a good many, establishes the fact that, despite the demand for exportation and high prices, the area under cultivation is less by 6,482 acres this year than it was last. The *Scindian* has gone into the matter in its two last issues, much, I fear, to the disgust of the lovers of light literature, and come to the following conclusions:—1st. The yield is not quite 95 lbs. of clean cotton to the acre. 2nd. The cotton famine had nothing at all to do in developing the culture of the plant in 1861-62, because it would have stimulated an increase in 1862-63, instead of which there is the decrease already mentioned. 3rd. Scinde has not even grown enough of the staple for her own use, because in 1853-54 she consumed 53,501 maunds, with a population of 10,87,762 souls, while in 1862-63, with an estimated population of 1,795,594 inhabitants, she has produced only 44,308 maunds. 4th. That the ryot, having received only from rupees six to rupees nine a maund for the staple while it was selling in Kurrachee at rupees 35 to rupees 37, and being able to grow grain easier and cheaper, the yield of which per acre is about equivalent to that of cotton, has derived no benefit from the rise in the markets, and cannot be induced to pursue its cultivation, in proof of which the fact is adduced that there were actually 3,623 acres more planted in 1858-59, before a single American port was closed, than in 1862-63, when they have been nearly eighteen months under blockade. 5th. That, if the productiveness of the soil will not exceed 95lbs. to the acre, the ryot may be in-

duced to grow the staple even then, provided the agency of Banians and middle-men be dispensed with, and our exporting firms divide with the cultivator the profits which these harpies are now thriving upon. 6th. If the cultivation can be so managed as to average a yield of two maunds to the acre, as the statement shows it does in seven Talookas only, then the crop at present prices, despite the extortionate practices of the middle-men, will pay better than any other—and, 7th. That in the absence of these two last conditions, it is hopeless to expect the province will ever be able even to supply the requirements of her own population. Such is the *resume* of nearly five columns of very dry statistics which, as is the wont of figures generally, tell some very stern truths, and are likely to exert a salutary effect upon the spirit of speculation in one species of produce only.

THE 7TH N.I.—It is stated that the headquarters' wing of her Majesty's 7th Native Infantry is expected to arrive in Poona, from Dharwar, within a fortnight. The Commander-in-Chief and staff are at Mahabeshwur, where the Bishop of Bombay has also arrived.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 11. Arundel, Broadfoot, Sea.—12. Tilly str., Clayton, Kurrachee; Semiramis str., Adams, Aden; Mahi str., Carpendale, Aden; Sovereign of India, Scott, Saugha; Paddy Dawson, Baker, Shanghai; May Queen, P. nne, Aden.—14. Boldon Lawn, Robinson, London; Bulwark Bannantyne, Liverpool.—16. Tim Whiffler, Cotter, Liverpool; Neptune's Bride, Weatherburn, Aden; Bavelaw Hughes, Liverpool; Indore str., Bowae, Calcutt; Mary Grant str., Williams, Shields.—17. Rajah of Cochin, Cunningham, London; Sam Mendel, Ellwood, Liverpool.—19. Peri, Nacola, Alipce.—21. Sarah Maria, H. H. Andaman Islands.—22. Malta str., Hyde, Hong Kong.—23. Fazel Currim, Nacola Asteroid, Gardner, Calcutta.—24. Pharamond, Seale, Por Natal; Conway, Spence, Moreton Bay; Ellen Masters, Pearce, Bunkok; Futile Gool Azies, Monte, Calcutta; Jendo str., Browne, Suez; Clifton Belle, Bustin, Liverpool.—25. Albion, Thomson, Liverpool; Southern Belle, Bryce, Liverpool.—26. Allum Ghier, Henderson, Calcutta; Ambrose, Dani, Liverpool; Arriana, Hatfield, London.—27. Powerful; Nixon, Liverpool; Louisa, Kneen, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Boldon Lawn.—Mr. Glendenning, Mrs. Allen.
Per Bulwark.—Mr. S. Jackson.
Per Raveau.—Mr. E. Whitley.
Per Rajah of Cochin.—Maj. J. Prescott, Capt. G. Cumming, Capt. and Mrs. Mulock, Lieut. S. Pecheil, Rev. J. S. Holbeck, Mr. H. S. Steemaus.
Per str. Malta, From SINGAPORE.—Mr. La Touche, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. B. B. Johnson, Mr. D. Wilson, Mr. Galway.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Col. Wilby, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Lee, Col. Kennell, Mrs. Pine and child, Lieut. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Ford and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Peasey, Messrs. Ball, Calver, Rowland, Radford, Stringer, Nash, Brotherton, Mr. Kee, Messrs. J. and L. Swan, Durburn, Mary Knight, Louisa Brown, Mr. Williams, Mr. Monk, Mr. B. Ze. From MAURITIUS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stead, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Vix. From SUEZ.—Mr. Bartlett, Senr. Cousonau, Dr. Oris, Mr. Tsher. From ADEN.—Lieut. Fletcher, Dr. McKenzie, Abdool Ah Rahim-n, Mr. Woolley.

DEPARTURES.

March 11. City of Agra, Sieg, Liverpool; Multales, Lidbeck, Cochin; str. Cornmandel, Lihenger, Kurrachee. 12. Dawn of Hope, McKie, Liverpool.—13. str. Benares, Wright, Aden and Suez; str. Severn, Montessor, Sea; Lady Ambrose, Harrison, Galle, &c.—14. str. Ottawa, Azonve, China, &c.—16. Adriatic, Scott, Liverpool.—18. Magnolia, Beyna d, Liverpool; Bosphorus, Pendleton, St. Thomas; C. Lewis, Magninson, Cochin; str. John Bright, Betlam, China, &c.—19. Forinet, Prun, London; Concordia, Ross, Liverpool; Indomitable, Curran, Calcutta; King of Algeria, Seale, Liverpool; Shah Jehan, Harit, Calcutta.—22. Prince of Wales, Winkler, Singapore and Siam; Herald, McGrath, Liverpool.—23. Haughton, Brown, Havre; str. Mary Grant, Bernott, Galle and Calcutta.—24. Marquard Family, Jones, Calcutta.—24. Algiers, Buchanan, Liverpool; Cambay, Jackson, Liverpool; Tomogonops, Poe, Liverpool.—27. James Russell, Muir, Liverpool.—29. P. and O. str. Salsette, King, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Benares.—For ADEN.—Mrs. Col. Woolcombe, Capt. and Mrs. Nasser, Mrs. Bell. For SUEZ.—Capt. Anderson and Leathers. For Mr. Allen, Messrs. Smith, Agnew, Gildenmaster, Ford, Gair, Buke, and Achar. For ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Indrel, Overbeck, Higson, and Houghton. For MALTA.—Mr. Norris. For MARSEILLES.—Gen. Van Cotlandt and child, Col. Gibbard, Maj. rs Scott, Finneas, and Adams, Capt. Hane c, Hale, and Carleton, Lieut. Busevi, Lieut. and Mrs. Twyford, Dr. and Mrs. Collum and child, Hon. H. R. and Mrs. Doreux, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Campbell and three children, Messrs. Andelort, Regnaud, Macdonald, Stone, Vesey, Hathaway, Batten, Muir, Owens, Everett, Wrigt, and McPherson, Mrs. Wicks and child, Mrs. Gray, Dossabhyo Franje, Pochajee Bomanjee Cama, Nusservanjee Dossabhyo Cama, K. Khuroo Pestonjee Cama. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Col. Barrow, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wyndham, Maj. Taylor, Capt. Griffiths, Budgen, Baker, Elliott, and Wortham, Mrs. Capt. Heath and three children, Lieut. Jennings, Doveton, and Collington, Messrs. Dupont,

Ellis, Stewart, and Rhodes, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Leggett and four children, Mrs. Babbage and infant, Mrs. Koung and infant, Miss Cherry, Mrs. Atchison and four children, Mrs. Dallas and four children, Mrs. Patterson, two Misses Young. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Salsette.—For SUEZ.—Mr. M. A. Holnizki, Lieut. G. F. Blowers, Mr. J. G. Linskill, Commander Adams, I.N., Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. David Moses, Miss Moses, Lieut. H. C. E. Ward, Mrs. Pawkes and infant. For ADEN.—Capt. and Mrs. Beale and child, Lieut. Harris. For MALTA.—Mr. J. Macnee. For GIBRALTAR.—The Rev. E. D. Ferreira. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Clatfield, Mr. Bayley. For MAURITIUS.—Mr. T. Williams. For MARSEILLES.—Hon. Mr. H. Hobbert, C.S., Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Tucker, Mr. A. K. Nairne, C.S., Capt. and Mrs. Pollock and child, Mr. and Mrs. Warwick, Dr. C. Hathaway and family, Mr. and Mrs. Binks and two children, Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, Mr. T. Hill, Col. Cadell, Mr. J. Windle, Mr. W. Pollock, Mr. C. Stone, Maj. Finneas, 7th Hussars, Capt. R. Hale, Capt. Elliott, Mr. J. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury, Mr. Milner, Capt. Robertson, Mr. Paradise, Mr. Bristow. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. West, Mrs. Clowser and four children, Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, Mr. Bordes, Capt. T. T. Lane, 91st Regt., Mrs. Stonebridge, Mr. Snowball, Mrs. Gordon and three children, Mr. M. Chapman, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. H. H. Luddah, Mr. Brunser, Mr. Colman, Capt. Conway Smith, 163rd Regt., Mrs. Boyd, Mr. H. Hall, Mr. J. Hughes, Lieut. Fitz-Simon, 6th Dragoon, Mr. P. W. Jamieson, Mr. H. Smith, Mrs. Mercwether and infant, Mr. Thompson.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa.—For MADRAS.—Mr. H. James, Mr. W. C. Mohoury. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. F. Phil. For SYDNEY.—Lieut. and Mrs. Grey. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Lewis. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. E. Le Souef, Mr. and Mrs. Firth and infant.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, April 29, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. —	
4 ditto Loan.....	1832-33 Rs. 103½	100 Sa.
4 ditto ditto.....	1835-36 Rs. 99	100 Co.
4 ditto ditto.....	1842-43 Rs. 99	100 do.
4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	1854-55 Rs. 99	100 do.
5 ditto Loan (New).....	Rs. 103½	
5½ ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	117½	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	130 pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....	125
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....	25½ pm.
Central Bank of Western India.....	15 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....	102
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	102
Apolo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd up.....	Rs. 23 000
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China.....	200 15 pm
Chart. Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China.....	215 84
Calcutta Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto.....	6,000 prem.
Hydraulic P. Company.....	4,600 ditto " 200 dis. Nom.
Cot on Spinning Company.....	4,600 ditto " 200 dis.
Calcutta L. Company.....	10,000 ditto " 29 000
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway.....	1,000 ditto " par. Nom.
Bombay S. S. Company.....	500 ditto " per share
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....	5,000 per.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....	150 250
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,100 100 dis.
Throstle Mill Company.....	4,000 300 dis.
Manookjee Potty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....	550 200 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,300 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,500 100 dis.
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 213-8) paid in Bombay, or 25 prem. in England.....	par
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share—Rs. par.	par.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 6d. 13-16 ¼ for Doc. Bills.	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 6d. 11-16 ¼ for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	98½
Ditto at 30 ditto.....	99
Ditto at sight.....	99½
On Madras, at 30 days'.....	99½
Ditto at sight.....	nom.
On China, at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 250 per 100 dols.

FREIGHTS.

To London—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Se. ds. £5.	
To Liverpool—Cotton, £4. 2s. 6d.; Se. ds. £6.	
Seeds, £3. 10s.	

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	Interest taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock. Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R. 1s. 11d. ½	\$8
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1842-25 (Sicca).....	1 11½	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29.....	—	100
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33.....	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36.....	—	97½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43.....	—	—
34 per Cent. 1853-54.....	—	98
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55.....	—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55.....	2 1	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57.....	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57.....	2 1½	107½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60.....	2 2	115½



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, April 9.—No. 2,373.—Mr. T. H. Cowie, advocate gen., availed himself of this date of the leave granted to him on the 20th March.

April 10.—No. 2,374.—Mr. J. Graham, standing counsel to the Government of India, to officiate as advocate gen. during Mr. Cowie's absence.

No. 2,375.—The notification No. 768, dated Jan. 31 last, reattaching Mr. A. C. Lyall, C.S., to the N.W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2,376.—Rev. J. Clough has been app. by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State to be an asst. chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

No. 2,377.—Rev. J. W. Young, of the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State an extension of leave for 6 mo., &c.

No. 2,378.—ERRATUM.—In notification No. 2,274, dated 6th inst., for Lieut. Col. G. P. Whish, "late of the 60th N.I.," read "of the Bengal staff corps."

Foreign Dept., Camp Moorbarikpore, April 1.—No. 42.—Judicial.—Consequent on the reorganization of the Nagode police, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Capt. H. V. Mathias, comdt. of the Nagode police, to be district superint. of police in Nagode.

Camp Chanderpurg, April 2.—No. 143.—General.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Capt. D. W. Wise, Bengal staff corps, to officiate as assistant to the agent to the Gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana.

April 10.—No. 92.—Military.—Major A. M. Mackenzie assumed charge of his apt. as comdt. of the Meywar Bheel corps, and first asst. political agent and superint. of Hilly Tracts, Meywar, on the 14th ult.

No. 241.—Political.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. M. des Pallieres as consular agent for France at Aden, pending the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt.

No. 600.—General.—The exten. of leave granted to Mr. C. J. Brown, coll. of customs at Akyab, in G.O., dated Jan. 30 last, No. 182, is hereby cancelled, that officer having rejoined his apt. on Nov. 24, 1862.

No. 601.—With reference to G.G. by the Gov. gen., dated 7th ult., No. 71, Lieut. W. Tweedie assumed charge of his duties as offic. 2nd asst. to the resident at Hyderabad on the 14th idem.

No. 602.—Major J. P. Briggs, offic. dep. commr. at Amherst, British Burmah, has obtained priv. leave of absence for 1 mo. from the 11th ult., the date on which he made over charge of the Treasury at Moulmain to Mr. J. K. Macrae, asst. commr.

No. 603.—General.—Mr. J. Hind, extra asst. commissioner at Akyab, made over charge of his office to Major F. W. Ripley, offic. dep. commr., on Jan. 17 last.

No. 610.—The prep. leave granted to Mr. E. O. Bradford, dep. commr. in Oude, in G.O. dated 1st inst., No. 555, is to have effect from the 21st ult.

Camp Kalka, April 3.—No. 24a.—H.E. the Viceroy has been pleased to accept the resignation by Vet. surg. H. Bath of his appointment in his lordship's body guard, and the services of this officer are accordingly placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

GOOD CONDUCT PAY.

Fort William, April 8.—No. 256.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 50, dated Jan. 31, is published for general information:—

"Para. 10. Your inquiry whether the one year's service granted to the garrison of Lucknow and Alumbagh is allowed towards service for good conduct pay having been referred to the War-office, has been answered in the affirmative."

April 9.—No. 257.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on urgent private affairs:—Lieut. G. C. Swiney, of the late 5th European L.C., for 6 mos., without pay.

April 10.—No. 258.—The underment. officer having completed 26 years' service, 8 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Lieut. Col. from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Major (brev. col.) W. E. Mulcaster, April 4.

No. 259.—The underment. officer having completed

20 years' service, 6 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Capt. H. B. A. Poulton, April 7.

No. 260.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Major H. B. A. Poulton, of the Bengal staff corps, dep. judge adv. gen., pres. div., for 20 mos.

No. 261.—The following promiss. in the civil estab. of the topographical branch of the survey dept. will take effect from the dates specified:—

Mr. R. W. Chew, 2nd class sub asst., to be 1st class sub asst., from March 1.

Mr. T. Claudius, civil 2nd asst. of the senior grade, Mr. A. Chamaret, civil 2nd asst. of the junior grade, to be civil 2nd asst. of the senior grade; Mr. D. Atkinson, 1st class sub asst., to be senior sub asst., from April 1.

No. 263.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 168, dated March 24.—Granting leave of abs. to Europe, on m.c., to Lieut. col. J. F. D. E. W. Hall, of the late 22nd N.I., comdg. Erinpoorah irreg. force, for 20 mos.

Home Dept., Fort William, April 14.—No. 2,447.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. H. T. Prinsep, registrar of the high court, leave of absence for 6 mo. on private affairs, under section XIV. of the Civil Service absentee rules, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2,448.—Mr. A. L. M. Phillips, of the Civil Service, reported his departure from India by the steamer *Moollan*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 10th inst.

No. 2,449.—Messrs. W. W. Hunter and A. L. Clay, junior Civil servants, having passed in two languages (Urdu and Bengali) within 4 mo. after their arrival, have each been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 800.

No. 2,450.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. J. Quinn, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the public service, to the north-western prov., the Punjab and Oude.

No. 2,455.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint George Campbell, Esq., to be a judge of the high court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

April 15.—No. 2,528.—The Hon. L. S. Jackson, judge of the high court in Bengal, has obtained leave of absence for 3 mo., from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2,529.—The Rev. H. F. Corbyn to officiate as chaplain at Port Blair.

No. 2,530.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 104, sec. 7, the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. A. Roberts, c.b., Bengal C.S., to officiate as a judge of the high court of judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, v. Mr. G. Loch, absent on leave.

April 17.—No. 2,531.—The President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. I. Harvey to resign the civil service from the 1st proximo.

No. 2,532.—The President in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr. M. Wylie, dep. secretary to the Govt. of India in this department, leave of absence for 12 mo., on m.c., from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Foreign Dept., April 14.—No. 99.—Military.—Lieut. J. S. Irvine, doing duty officer, Central India Horse, is app. to offic. as staff officer to that force during the absence of Lieut. M. J. J. Mignon as a temp. arrangement.

No. 618.—Mr. E. O. Bradford, dep. comr. in Oude, reported his departure for Europe on the steamer *Erymanthe*, which was left by the pilot at sea on the 4th inst.

No. 619.—Col. S. A. Abbott, comr., Lucknow div., made over charge of his office to Lieut. col. L. Barrow, c.b., on 31st ult.

March 17.—No. 630.—General.—Capt. J. L. Pearce, superint. of the Ashtagram div., Mysore, has obtained priv. leave of absence from 1st to 30th inst.

No. 631.—Mr. W. Glynn, asst. comr. in Oude, rec. charge of the office of dep. comr. of Durrabad from Mr. E. O. Bradford on 20th ult., as a temporary arrangement.

No. 632.—Mr. W. Glynn, offic. dep. comr. of Durrabad, on being relieved by Major Chamier, dep. comr., will proceed to Gondah and offic. as dep. comr., v. Capt. Ross, who has obtained the usual prep. leave of absence for the purpose of applying for furlough to Europe.

No. 633.—With reference to G. O. dated 6th ult., No. 324, Lieut. G. E. Erskine, asst. comr. in Oude, reported his arrival at Lucknow on 2nd inst.

No. 634.—Lieut. T. Cadell, dep. Bheel agent and political assistant in Nimar, has obtained 15 days' privilege leave of absence to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs, with effect from 8th inst., or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 636.—Capt. E. C. Impey, political agent at Ulwar, availed himself on the 24th ult. of the preparatory leave granted to him in G.O. of 4th idem., No. 373, making over charge of his office to Capt. H. Phillips, asst. agent Gov. gen., Rajpootana, as a temp. arrangement.

No. 638.—Dr. E. C. Bensley, civil asst. surgeon, Baraitch, Oude, rejoined his appt. on 29th ult.

No. 639.—Mr. St. G. Tucker, commsr. of the late Baiswarra div., availed himself on the 1st inst. of the leave granted to him in G.O. No. 393, of 6th ult.

No. 640.—Maj. J. Stubbs, officiating dep. comsrr., West Berar, resumed charge of his duties on 10th ult.

No. 641.—Maj. J. J. Hamilton, asst. supt. 2nd class, in Mysore, passed the prescribed test in Canarese on the 28th ult.

No. 642.—Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, proby. asst. supt., has obtained 10 days' privilege leave of absence from the date of his quitting the Nundiarroog div. in Mysore.

No. 103.—Military.—Asst. Surg. W. Eddowes, in med. charge of the Erinpoorah irreg. force, will also afford med. aid to the detachment of the 16th Bengal irregular cavalry on duty at Erinpoorah from the 24th ult.

No. 151.—Revenue.—With reference to G.O. by the Gov. Gen., dated 21st Feb. last, No. 1, Mr. C. A. Elliot, settlement officer, Hoshungabad, central provinces, received charge of his duties from Lieut. Ducat on the 6th ult.

No. 114.—Judicial.—Errata.—In G.O. by the Gov. General, dated 5th ult., No. 22, for Capt. W. N. "Nembhand," read Capt. W. "Nembhard."

Camp Kalka, April 3.—No. 25a.—The services of Capt. F. D. Ogilvie, late 46th native inf., doing duty at Meeran Meer, are placed at the disposal of the foreign department.

Camp Simla, April 9.—No. 26a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to confirm the following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad:—

Dated March 26.—No. 58.—The regtl. order issued by the officer comdg. 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, directing Lieut. and adjt. C. J. O. Fitzgerald to act as 2nd in com., and Lieut. and paid doing duty officer H. S. Stewart to act as adjt., from Feb. 22, v. Lieut. A. A. Johnson, 2nd in com., 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, app. to act as 2nd in com. of 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, is confirmed.

April 10.—No. 27a.—The services of Lieuts. D. Ross, Bengal staff corps, adjt. 42nd regt. N.I., and G. D. Crawford, late 18th regt. N.I., paid doing duty officer with the 42nd regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Govt.

No. 268.—The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

Dated March 13.—No. 46.—Placing the services of Lieut. W. Tweedie, adjt. 1st cav., Hyderabad cont., at the disposal of the Resident, in order to his being app. to offic. as second asst. resident.

Dated March 16.—No. 47.—Confirming the cantonment order issued by Major W. Murray, com. 1st cav., Hyderabad cont., at the station at Bolaram, dated March 10 last, directing Asst. surg. G. Williamson, m.d., 1st inf., Hyderabad cont., to assume med. charge of 1st cav., No. 3 light field horse battery, Hyderabad contingent and details, consequent on the departure of Asst. surg. Sanderson, 1st cav., Hyderabad cont., on m.c.

Dated March 16.—No. 49.—Confirming the regimental order issued by Lieut. A. C. Havelock, officiating 2nd in com. 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Jaunah, Feb. 28 last, assuming com. of the regt., v. Capt. J. W. Sinclair, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government, and directing Lieut. and adjt. R. T. Snow to offic. as 2nd in com., and Capt. W. Weldon, paid do. du. officer, to act as adjt. to the corps from the above date.

No. 52.—Confirming the following regimental orders issued by the officer comdg. 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Feb. 25:—

Making over the com. of the regt. to Lieut. H. J. E. Teed, 2nd in com. 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, from Feb. 25, on departure of Capt. Fagan, comdt. 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, on m.c. to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a furlough to Europe.

Appointing Capt. J. Shand, paid do. du. officer, to act as 2nd in com., and in addition to officiate as adjt. from the above date.

No. 269.—The services of Asst. surg. J. D. Wylie, m.d., are placed temporarily at disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

April 14.—No. 270.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Brig. gen. St. G. D. Showers, c.b., infantry, comdg. presy. div., 6 mo., new regts.

No. 271.—Conductor J. Stiles, ordnance commissariat dept., who was allowed to retire by G.O. No. 148, of Feb. 20, is permitted to reside and draw his pension in India instead of in Europe, as previously authorised.

April 16.—No. 277.—The following orders issued by the Bombay Govt. are confirmed:—

No. 189.—April 7.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on m.c., to Lieut. A. D. Jennings, late 2nd Eur. cav., doing duty with 2nd Punjab cav., 18 mo., under old regts.

No. 191.—April 7.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on m.c., to Maj. R. R. Adams, Bengal staff corps, 2nd class dep. commsr., Hazara district, for 20 mo.

No. 278.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, on m.c.:— Asst. surg. S. Clark, medical dept., inspector gen. of prisons, N.W.P., for 15 mo., under new regts.

Court Martial.

CAPT. R. P. C. JONES, R.A.

Head Quarters, Camp Umballah, March 21.—At a general court martial assembled at Benares on the 2nd day of February, 1863, Captain Richard Paget Campbell Jones, of No. 4 Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—First. With having, at Benares, on or about the 19th of July, 1862, fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees 5,615-4-8, or thereabouts, being public money received by him as commanding officer of the battery, as follows:—

Balance of daily pay for July, 1862	Rs. 459 14 4
Servant's wages for July, 1862	145 0 0
Pay of Quartermaster Sergeant Courtman for April, May, June, and July, and of Gunner Yenn for July, 1862	219 10 8
Subsistence of Mrs. Courtman and child for April, May, June, and July, 1862	30 0 0
Battery debt to Captain Paterson	299 7 0
Mess allowance for June, 1862	40 0 0
Clothing compensation for 1859-60	76 8 0
Gunner Martin's credit for May, June, and July, 1862	23 8 7
Gunner McAllan's credit for June and July, 1862	17 15 8
Collar maker Bathgate's credit on re-instatement	30 4 7
Effects and credits of the late Lieutenant Stevenson	1,303 12 5
Canteen fund	1,093 8 8
Battery debt to Captain Castle	5 0 0
Due for a copy of trial of Gunner Smith	9 12 0
School fund	118 7 4
Doctor Houghton's horse allowance	144 7 10
Lucknow prize money	1,598 0 0

Total Rs. 5,615 4 8

Second. With behaving in a scandalous manner, unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Benares, on or about the 19th of July, 1862, when about to leave the station on privilege leave, falsely and designedly stated to Brev. Lieut. Col. W. G. Ke Mesurier, c.b., who was to succeed next day to the command of the battery, that he (Captain Jones) had made arrangements for the daily payment of the men of the battery up to the end of that month.

Third. With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:— 1st. In having, at Benares, on or about the 27th of May, 1862, obtained, through the instrumentality of Sergeant T. W. Bromby, pay sergeant of the battery, the sum of Rs. 180, or thereabouts, from Sergeant James Huston, of the battery, as a loan for the current expenses of the battery.

2nd. In having, at Benares, from the 15th to the 27th of May, 1862, both days inclusive, in disobedience of her Majesty's regulations, failed to issue pay daily to the men of the battery.

3rd. In having, at Benares, on or about the 19th of July, 1862, in direct disobedience of the regulations of the service, which prohibit the issue to pay sergeants of large sums of money, delivered to Sergeant T. W. Bromby, pay sergeant of the battery, the sum of Rupees 400 for distribution, day by day, to the men of the battery.

4th. In having, at Benares, on or about the 19th of July, 1862, used for his own private purposes money in his custody belonging to the men of the battery, viz., the cricket fund, Rs. 193-9-0, and the library fund, Rs. 53-0-0; total, Rs. 248-9-0, or thereabouts.

5th. In having delayed to obey the order he had received at Mussorie, on or about the 16th of August, 1862, to return forthwith to Benares, his leave having been cancelled, and failed to rejoin his battery until the 21st of September, five days after his leave had expired.

6th. In having at Benares, on the 23rd of Sept. 1862, on the false plea of illness, failed to attend a court of inquiry held to examine the accounts of the battery, although duly warned to attend.

Additional Charge.

With having between the 1st day of December 1859, at Allahabad, and the 19th day of July, at Benares, fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees seven hundred and sixty-six, six annas (766-6-0), or thereabouts public money, being a part of the canteen daily receipts under his charge, as commanding officer of the battery.

Finding.

The Court finds the prisoner, Capt. Richard Paget Campbell Jones, of the 4th battery 14th brigade royal artillery, on the first charge brought against him, guilty, with the exception of the word "fraudulently," of which the Court finds he is not guilty, and acquitted; also with exception of the words "and July" in the item of subsistence to Mrs. Courtman and child, of which the Court finds him not

guilty, and acquitted also with the exception of the item of Collar Maker Bathgate's credit on reinstatement, of which the Court finds him not guilty, and acquitted; also with exception of the item of effects and credits of late Lieut. Stevenson, of which the Court finds him not guilty, and acquitted; also with exception of the item due for a copy of trial of Gunner Smith, of which the Court finds him not guilty, and acquitted; also with exception of the item Doctor Houghton's horse allowance, of which the Court finds him not guilty, and acquitted.

On the second charge brought against him, guilty; On the third charge brought against him, guilty; with the exception of the first and fourth instances of the same, of which two instances, the Court finds him, not guilty, and acquitted; On the additional charge brought against him, not guilty, and acquitted.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentences the prisoner, Captain Richard Paget Campbell Jones, of No. 4 Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, to be cashiered.

(Signed) J. CORRIE, Lieut. col.,
H.M.'s 29th Regiment,

Benares, 12th February, 1863. President.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

(Signed) HUGH ROSE, General,
C. in C. in India.

Camp Meerut, 14th March, 1863.

The Services of Lieut.-col. E. B. Johnson, Royal Artillery.

Head Quarters, Camp Deobund, March 17.—The fusion of the staff department at army head quarters has caused the absorption of the office of adjutant-general of the army, filled, provisionally, by Lieut.-col. E. B. Johnson, c.b., royal artillery.

The C. in C. in India is desirous of placing on record his sense of the good service which this officer has performed during his tenure of office, embracing, as it did, a period when questions of the first importance connected with, and arising from, the amalgamation of H.M.'s British and Indian armies, were to receive a solution.

In these matters H.E. has derived great assistance from the ability, tact, and judgment of Lieut.-col. Johnson.

In all questions relating to the discipline of H.M.'s Indian forces, the late officiating adjutant general of the army has evinced qualities which are essential to its maintenance, firmness, and decision, accompanied by justice and discretion.

Lord Clive's Fund.

Head Qrs., Simla, April 2.—With reference to the wound-pension warrants in force, which require an officer to have been in receipt of such pension for 5 years (or 6 years from the date on which the wound was received) before it is declared permanent, it is hereby notified, under instructions from Govt., that the exam. of officers, in view to their pensions being declared permanent, should take place at or after the expiration of the above period.

Applications for admission to the benefits of Lord Clive's fund, being still received in the mil. dept. of the Govt. of India direct from officers comdg. corps, &c., the attention of all officers concerned is drawn to G.O., No. 1,084, dated Nov. 26, 1861, page 411, prescribing rules for the transmission of such applications, and others therein named, to the controller of military finance.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Head Qrs., Madras, April 10.—With ref. to G.O., H.E. the C. in C. in India, dated Camp Lahore, March 24, granting leave to England, on private affairs, for Capt. Grews, 1st drag. gds. This officer will proc. in charge of invalids ordered to embark on board the *Royal Stuart*.

Maj. A. H. Hope, of the staff corps, is removed from doing duty under the orders of the officer comdg. centre div., to do duty with the 3rd regt. L.C. Lieut. L. Bolden, 68th regt. of foot, is perm. to proceed to England on m.c., under the new rules, for the purpose of appearing before a med. board, reporting his arrival to the adjt. gen. horse gds.

The underment. officer, about to proceed to England on m.c., will do duty with the troops to embark on the *Royal Stuart*.

Lieut. H. C. B. Barnett, 44th regt. N.I.
At the recommendation of a med. board, that portion of the G.O., dated March 11, 1863, which directs Brev. Lieut. col. R. Cadell, royal art., to proceed to England in cmd. of invalids, is can.

Leave of absence:—

8th Regt. N.I.—Maj. W. J. Cooke, from date of departure till Sept. 15—Neilgherries, the 1st 60 days priv. leave.

3rd Regt. R.H.A.—Lieut. H. P. Lane, D baty., from date of departure to July 1—Madras and Neilgherries, the 1st 60 days priv. leave.

9th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. G. Murray, from April 6 to July 10—Neilgherries, &c.

68th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. L. Bolden, from date of departure—m.c.

Dept. of Dep. ins. gen. of hospitals, northern div., Apothecary H. C. Clarke, from March 18, for 8 mo.—Madras and Sheveroy Hills, m.c.

April 10.—No. 122.—The following extract from notification from the *Calcutta Gazette* is re published in G.O.:—

Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Fort William, March 27.—Lieut. C. A. Sim, royal engrs., probationary [vide notific. No. 186, dated Nov. 11 last] asst. engr., Central Prov., is posted to the Nagpoor div., with effect from Dec. 15 last.

Public Dept., Fort St. George, April 14.—Mr. M. J. Walhouse, Madras C.S., attained the rank of a civil servant 2nd cl. on the 30th Dec. last.

Marine Dept.—Leave.—Capt. J. H. Rose, master attendant at Calicut, an extension of leave, m.c., up to Oct. 1 next, under secs. 4 and 5 of the uncovenanted service absentee rules.

Judicial Dept.—Appointments:—
Mr. W. Stokes to offic. as administrator gen. of Madras during the absence of Mr. J. Miller on leave.

Mr. W. J. Raynor to be an auditor of the accounts of the administrator gen. for the year 1862-63, v. Mr. A. G. Smyth, resigned.

Capt. E. L. Hankin, superint. of police in South Malabar, to act as superint. of police in South Arcot, and Capt. A. M. Davies, probat. asst. superint. of police in Coimbatore, to act as superint. of police in South Malabar during the employment of Capt. W. O. Swanston on other duty.

Capt. E. J. Storey, H.M.'s 66th regt., to act as probat. asst. superint. of police 1st cl. in Salem district.

Lieut. W. H. Hoskins, 49th regt. N.I., to act as probat. asst. superint. of police 1st cl. in the Bellary district.

Lieut. A. F. Laughton, staff corps, to act as probat. asst. superint. of police 1st cl. in the Tinnevely district.

Mr. J. W. Cherry, civ. and sess. judge of Salem, resumed charge of the court from Mr. H. M. S. Grome on 9th April.

Revenue Dept., April 10.—Mr. C. A. Roberts is permitted to resume his duties as sub collector of Coimbatore.

Fort St. George, April 14.—Mr. A. Wedderburn, act. coll. and mag. of Bellary, assumed charge of the district from Mr. A. Hathaway on the 6th inst.

April 13.—No. 9,662.—The comy. gen. has cancelled the remainder of the priv. leave granted to Maj. J. N. P. D. Mackellar, dep. asst. comy. gen., published in official *Gazette* of April 8.

No. 101.—The leave granted to Mr. P. M. Jones, inspector of police, Kristna, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of March 24, is cancelled, at his own request.

No. 102.—Leave has been granted to Inspector T. B. Butt, Salem police, for 1 mo., under sec. 7 of uncov. service absentee rules.

Home Dept., Fort William, March 30.—The Hon. W. Grey having returned to India, and been re-app. to a seat in the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, has this day taken the oaths and his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

April 14.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Madras volunteer guards:—

Ens. B. J. Ross to be lieut., and Mr. G. H. Ross to be ens., v. Shaw, res.

Military Dept., April 11.—No. 123.—Lieut. col. C. McCallum, staff corps, dep. judge adv. gen., N. div., is permitted to proceed to Eur., on m.c., for 20 mo., under the rega. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

April 14.—No. 124.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.

39th Regt. N.I.—Senior lieut. J. S. Steuart to be capt., v. Sweet, ret.; date of commission, Jan. 1, 1862.

34th Regt. L.I.—Senior Lieut. P. P. L. Stafford to be capt., v. Wyse, ret.; date of commission, Jan. 12, 1863.

In'f. Gen. List.—Senior Ens. H. E. D. Bayley to be lieut., v. Hawkes, 44th N.I., prom.; date of commission, Jan. 14, 1863.

Senior Ens. J. H. Gausson to be lieut., v. Stoddart, late 3rd Madras Eur. regt., prom.; date of commission, Feb. 5, 1863.

Senior Ens. C. H. Carr (ens. in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot) to have the position of lieut. in the gen. list, v. Montgomerie, 3rd L.I., prom.; date of commission, March 23, 1863.

Alterations of Rank.

1862.

Lieut. A. W. L. Anderson, Jan. 1, v. Steuart, 39th N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. F. Taylor, Jan. 8, v. Bradish, 15th N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. C. Hutchinson, Jan. 11, v. Kerrich, 32nd N.I., struck off.

Lieut. G. P. Wood, Jan. 18, v. McNeil, 13th N.I., deceased.

Lieut. A. S. Tollemache (ensign H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), Jan. 22, v. Hutchison, 28th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. J. Dyke (ensign H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), Jan. 25, v. Bowyer, 14th N.I., transferred to invalid pension list.

Lieut. A. C. Williams, Jan. 31, v. Lake, 3rd L.I., deceased.

Lieut. H. W. A. Willins (ensign H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), Feb. 28, v. Homan, 50th N.I., deceased.

Lieut. W. MacD. Robinson, March 15, v. Yourstoun, 26th N.I., retired.

Lieut. H. H. G. Hands, April 1, v. Shelly, 31st L.I., cashiered.

Lieut. A. Erskine (ensign H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), April 21, v. Crossman, 41st N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. J. Nicholls, April 26, v. Halhed, 52nd N.I., deceased.

Lieut. J. E. Whitehead (ensign H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), May 7, v. Ryves, 19th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. G. R. D. Macneil, June 1, v. Underwood, 49th N.I., resigned.

Lieut. H. A. A. Prior, June 10, v. Stephenson, 44th N.I., deceased.

Lieut. F. W. Graham (ensign H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), July 31, v. Wyse, 34th L.I., prom.

Lieut. J. F. Pinhey, Aug. 1, v. Palmer, 22nd N.I., deceased.

Lieut. J. Blair (ensign H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot), Aug. 6, v. Worsop, 21st N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. S. Skinner, Aug. 15, v. Taylor, 20th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. R. B. Byrch, Aug. 15, v. Rowley, 3rd M.E.R., retired.

Mr. F. Hale, Aug. 30, v. Stuart, 17th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. Nicholson, Sept. 1, v. Munro, 6th N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. M. Black, Oct. 31, v. Cotton, 4th N.I., deceased.

Lieut. C. W. Blenkin, Dec. 10, v. Adams, 37th gren., deceased.

Lieut. J. C. V. White (ensign H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot), Dec. 30, v. Rowlandson, 10th N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. G. C. Power (ensign H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), Dec. 30, v. Smyth, 27th N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. S. Arbutnot (ensign H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), Jan. 5, 1863, v. MacKenzie, 41st N.I., dec.

Lieut. R. Hunter, Jan. 12, 1863, v. Stafford, 34th L.I., prom.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. Brett, m.d., to take rank from Dec. 25, 1862, v. Fitz Patrick, ret.

Surg. W. Aitken, m.d., to take rank from Jan. 31, v. Goodall, ret.

Surg. P. G. FitzGerald, m.d., F.R.C.S.I., to take rank from Feb. 25, v. Paterson, dec.

Surg. W. J. van Someren, m.d., to take rank from March 1, v. Linton, ret.

1st class Asst. surg. J. B. Fleming, m.d., to be surg. from March 1, v. Forbes, ret.

Maj. gen. Sir G. C. Whitlock, K.C.B., comdg. the northern div., is permitted to proceed to Europe on m.c. for 6 mo., under the full rega. of 1854, and to embark from Madras, under the provisions of G.O.G., Oct. 22, 1861, No. 952, republished in Madras G.O.G., No. 391 of Nov. 5, 1861.

The underment. med. officer having completed 20 years' service in India on the date specified opposite to his name, is promoted to the rank of surg. maj., under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860, and G.O.G., No. 9 of Jan. 8, 1861:—Surg. C. B. Craske, from March 29.

April 14.—No. 125.—Madras Staff Corps.—The following alterations of rank are made in the Madras staff corps, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Maj. A. K. C. Kennedy, from July 23.

Maj. A. G. Davidson, from Aug. 14.

Maj. W. D. Stanley, from Aug. 24.

Capt. A. B. Marsack, from Feb. 18.

Capt. P. J. P. Wetherall, from Feb. 18.

Capt. W. Hands, from Feb. 18.

Capt. F. M. Raynsford, from Feb. 18.

Capt. S. Galbraith, from May 10.

Capt. F. J. Millar, from March 7.

Capt. J. M. Grant, from July 22.

Capt. C. S. Hearn, from Oct. 2.

Capt. W. Munro, from Jan. 11.

Capt. G. W. Playfair, from March 19.

No. 126.—Madras Staff Corps.—Under the provisions of G.O.G., Jan. 27, No. 73, republished in Madras G.O.G. No. 43 of Feb. 10, the admission to the Madras staff corps of the underment. officers, who were less than a year on permanent staff employ on Feb. 18, is can.:—

Lieut. F. Gadsden, 5th regt. N.I., adjt. 5th regt. N.I.

Lieut. A. Cook, 32nd regt. N.I., qmr. and interp. 32nd regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. G. Ward, 36th regt. N.I., asst. to the gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity.

Lieut. T. Wakefield, 33rd regt. N.I., brigade major Nagpoor irregular force.

Lieut. A. B. Irving, 13th regt. N.I., doing duty sappers and miners.

Lieut. C. A. Short, H.M.'s 66th regt., asst. superint. of revenue survey.

Lieut. J. Ewing (late) 45th regt. N.I., A. de C. to the M'jor gen. com. central division.

Lieut. G. C. Bird, 35th N.I., doing duty 5th regt., Punjab cav

Mr. W. J. Raynor, act. civil paymr., received charge of the office from Mr. H. A. Mangles on the 20th inst.

Under instructions from the Government of India, Mr. J. Mackey has been appointed to act as 1st, and Mr. A. Lamorendiere to act as 2nd asst. dep. auditor and accountant gen. during the employment of Mr. Raynor as offic. civil paymr. at Madras.

The offic. director of revenue settlement has granted Mr. J. H. M. Cox, asst. director of revenue settlement, Kurnool district, priv. leave of absence for 2 mos., from the date of quitting his station.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, April 9.—No. 200.—Lieut. col. A. Wyndham, Madras staff corps, and comdnt. of the 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, is allowed a furl. to Europe, on m.c., for 20 mos.

No. 201.—Major W. Scott, of the Bombay staff corps, is allowed a furl. to Eur., for 20 mos., on m.c.

April 10.—No. 202.—Lieut. T. R. H. Twyford, of the Madras staff corps, is allowed a furl. to Europe, for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 203.—The underment. officers are allowed a furl. to Europe, for 6 mos.:—

Insp. gen. of hospitals F. Mackenzie, C.B.

Capt. G. G. Leathes, staff corps, 2nd asst. political agent, Kattywar.

No. 204.—The appt. of Mr. W. Maidment as a member of the committee for the exam. of officers in the commissariat dept. is cancl., and the comr. gen. is authorised to nominate in his place the officer doing duty for the time being, as personal asst. to the commissary general.

No. 205.—Lieut. A. F. Danvers, of the staff corps, district superint. of police, Oude, has been permitted by the Govt. of India, to proceed to Europe, on m.c., for 20 mos.

April 13.—No. 207.—The leave of absence to proceed to the Bengal pres. granted to Maj. J. Pogson, 17th N.I., by G.O. No. 103, dated Feb. 23 last, is cancelled.

No. 208.—Capt. J. F. Berthom and Lieut. W. T. Keays, having passed the prescribed exam., are app. act. assts. comy. gen. from March 25, v. Capt. G. S. Migron, app. act. asst. comy. gen., and Lieut. R. T. Clarke, proc. to Eur. on m.c.

Political Dept., April 15.—Mr. J. G. Sigg has been app. act. consul of the Netherlands at Kurrachee during the absence of Mr. A. E. Denso.

Judicial Dept., April 10.—Mr. J. F. Hore, 1st judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, is allowed leave of abs. for 1 mo. from the 15th inst., under sec. 7 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

April 15.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to sanction the closing of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the first vacation of the present year, from the 16th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. King, 3rd asst. and act. 2nd asst. mag. of Kaira, is vested with the full powers of a mag.

Mr. C. W. Bell, 2nd asst. mag. at Tanna, is vested with the powers contemplated by Act IX. of 1860.

Mr. C. M. Hogg, act. 2nd asst. mag. at Khandeish, is vested with the powers of a mag.

Mr. F. Thelwall, asst. to the coll. and mag. of Sattara, is app. a subordinate mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Sattara.

Mr. John Chesson is app. a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class in the district of Sattara.

Mr. H. Ryland, asst. coll. of customs, Kurrachee, is vested with the authority contemplated by sec. 219 of Act VI.

Mr. W. N. Salmon, act. 1st asst. mag. at Poona, is vested with the full powers of a mag. in the Poona zillah, in relation to Act XXV. of 1861.

Mr. R. W. Hunter, act. 1st asst. mag. of Belgaum, is vested with the full powers of a mag. under sec. 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Mr. A. H. Spry, 2nd asst. mag. and Mr. Jugjee-wundass Khooshkass, Hoozoor dep. mag. of Ahmedabad, are vested with the powers contemplated in sec. 33 of Act XVIII. of 1854.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson, act. 2nd asst. Mag. of Ahmednuggur, is vested with the full powers of a mag. in the Ahmednuggur Zillah.

Revenue Dept., April 10.—Messrs. E. H. Percival and W. M. Salmon are app. respectively, the former to act as coll. and mag., and the latter to act as 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, during Mr. D'Oyly's absence on leave.

Mr. H. Showell asst. to the comr. of customs, salt, and opium, is allowed a further extension for 1 mo., under sec. IV. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, of the leave of absence on m.c. granted to him under date Feb. 2.

Mr. T. Weeding, 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Rut-nagherry, is allowed leave of absence for 2 mo., under sec. XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules, from March 31.

Mr. R. Phillips, acting coll. and mag. of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for 2 mo., under sec. XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Lieut. C. Dodd, dep. coll. of Jerruck and Shah-bunder, acted as coll. of Kurrachee from Dec. 23, 1862, to Feb. 2, 1863.

General Dept., April 15.—Sub Asst. surg. Nusserwanjee Jehangeer has been app. to the med. charge of the dispensary at Dholka.

Public Works Dept., April 9.—Lieuts. H. Doveton and M. J. Macartney, prob. asst. enrgs., are prom. to the grade of 2nd class asst. enrgs., with effect from Jan. 10.

April 10.—Lieuts. J. H. R. Cruickshank and J. D. Cruickshank, prob. asst. enrgs., are prom. to the grade of 2nd class asst. enrgs., with effect from March 31.

April 15.—Capt. Heath, 1st regt. L.C., is app. temp. an asst. enrg. for employ. at Deesa.

Ecclesiastical Dept., April 10.—Rev. G. L. Allen, chaplain of Nusseerabad, has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c.

No. 41.—Asst. surg. Cook, civil surg., Sattara, held charge of the duties of supt. of vaccination, S. circle, from March 30 to April 8.

Behara, March 31.—N. Div.—The underment. officers have assumed charge of their appt.:—

Mr. C. M. Hogg, acting 2nd asst. coll. and mag. of Surat, office of 2nd asst. coll. and mag. of Surat, on Feb. 22.

Pimpalhair, April 11.—N. Div.—Mr. A. Summers, sub asst. surg. in med. charge of Guzerat irreg. horse, on April 1.

April 18.—No. 215.—Capt. J. Currie, staff corps, 1st class dep. coll., has a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., on m.c., under new regs., with permission to embark from Kurrachee.

Political Dept., April 20.—Lieut. H. T. Hebbert has been app. to act as 2nd asst. to the political agent in Kattywar during the absence of Capt. Leathes.

The services of Maj. Hathway, staff corps, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the resident at Baroda.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. C. A. Middleton, act. judge of Kurrachee, is allowed leave for 6 mo., under sec. 19 of civil absentee rules, to proceed to England, with effect from date of departure of second mail steamer in May.

Mr. T. Weeding to be sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad for the detached station of Kaira.

Lieut. O. V. Tanner, 18th regt. N.I., is app. to act as capt. of police at Shikarpoor.

April 22.—The following officers are, under the provisions of sec. 23 of Act 25 of 1863, invested with the powers specified against their respective names:—

Capt. G. E. Thomas, superint. of police, Belgaum; full powers of a mag. in the Belgaum zillah.

Mr. G. W. R. Campbell, superint. of police, North Canara; full powers of a mag. in the North Canara zillah.

Lieut. S. F. McGillivray, superint. of police, Rut-nagherry; full powers of a mag. in the Rut-nagherry zillah.

Lieut. G. T. Giertson, supt. of police, Dharwar; full powers of a mag. in the Dharwar Zillah.

Subedar Abraham David, acting asst. supt. of police, Poona; powers of a subordinate mag. of the 1st class in the Poona Zillah.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and judges of H.M.'s high court have sanctioned the closing for 3 weeks, from the 27th inst., of the small cause court at Poona.

Mr. A. C. Trevor, acting 3rd asst. mag. at Ahmedabad, is vested with the powers contemplated in section 38 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Revenue Dept., Bombay Castle, April 20.—Mr. W. Williams, asst. conservator of forests, Bombay depôt, has leave for 21 days.

Act. lieut. Campbell, of the *Ajdaha*, assumed charge of the duties of inspector of contract mail steamers of this port from March 27, v. Lieut. Dawkins, relieved.

April 22.—Mr. F. King, chief resident engineer, Bombay waterworks, has leave from 29th inst. to June 8, to proceed to Cochin, private affairs.

BIRTHS.

BEYTS, the wife of J. N. C., daughter, at Upper Colaba, April 24.

COTTON, the wife of Capt. L. S., 97th foot, daughter, at sea, on board the ship *Holspur*, Dec. 28.

COULSON, Mrs. A. G. E., twins, a boy and girl, the latter stillborn, at Kamptee, March 29.

DUNDAS, the wife of Capt. C. S., R.A., daughter, at Dinapore, April 15.

FADDY, the wife of Lieut. col. S. B., son, at Jullundur, March 23.

FIFE, the wife of Capt. R.E., daughter, at Kirkee, April 22.

FINK, the wife of W. C., daughter, at Calcutta, April 4.

FITZGERALD, the wife of Capt. W. R., daughter, at Darjeeling, April 7.

FLANAGAN, the wife of J., daughter, at Girgaum, April 23.

HUDDLESTON, the wife of W., C.S., son, at Adyar, Madras, March 27.

KNIFE, the wife of C. B., son, at Colaba, April 4.

LAKE, the wife of C., son, at Bombay, April 16.

PAYN, the wife of Lieut. col., 72nd Highlanders, son, at Mhow, April 8.

PERCEVAL, the wife of H., daughter, at Chittagong, March 28.

PIERS, the wife of Captain T. T., daughter, at Poona, April 22.

PIERSON, the wife of Capt. W. J., Bengal Staff Corps, son, at Benares, April 10.

RYAN, the wife of J., daughter, at Ootacamund, April 9.

SELLON, the wife of Capt. R. S., Royal Engineers, son, at Kirkee, April 18.

WELSH, the wife of Capt., Royal Artillery, son, at Dum Dum, April 9.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG, F. M., Esq., Bengal Army, to Emma J. C., only daughter of the late Maj. H. N. Worsley, Bengal Army, at Banda.

BEST, W. J., to Annie G., daughter of the late J. G. Greig, at Bombay, April 25.

BRUCE, Rev. R., missionary, to Emily C., youngest daughter of W. H. Hughes, Esq., formerly M.P. for Oxford, at Bunnoo, Punjab, April 15.

CUMMING, Lieut. F. H. F. G., to Emma, daughter of J. Campbell, at Bombay, April 9.

DUMAINE, C. J., to Mary N., daughter of the late A. Wyatt, at Calcutta, April 9.

FAULKNER, A., to Louisa, widow of the late Lieut. col. Duffin, at Bombay, April 9.

FOSTER, Mr. E., police officer, to Lucy E., youngest daughter of the late Major L. B. Urmston, 31st Foot, at Meerut, April 16.

GILCHRIST, J., to Margaret, widow of the late W. S. Farquhar, at Calcutta, April 1.

GRAHAM, M., to Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. col. Lynch, at Bombay, April 16.

HUMBLE, J. B., to Mary C., daughter of G. Richmond, at Byculia, March 13.

MACDONALD, Rev. K. S., missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, to Jane, eldest daughter of John Hannah, Esq., Kirkcudbright, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, April.

MADRAS, Lieut. A. E., youngest son of the late Rev. J. H. Madras, of Cork, to Mary A. C., daughter of J. Roberts, Esq., at Meerut, April 8.

WAKE, Capt. G. F., to Maria J., daughter of the late W. G. Rayley, at Rawul Pindie, April 2.

DEATHS.

ANGELO, Rodney R., infant child of Capt. J., R.A., at Jubbulpore, April 8.

ARSON, Patrick, at Calcutta, aged 52, April 7.

ARCAR, Mrs. G., widow of the late G., at Calcutta, aged 51, April 9.

BETTS, Joseph B., at Upper Colaba, aged 52, April 12.

BROWNE, Angela J. E., inf. daughter of Capt. C., at Hosheapore, April 16.

BROWN, Emily S., inf. daughter of W., at Byculia, April 10.

CAMPBELL, Maj. John A., 7th Madras L.C., at Kamptee, April 15.

COWELL, inf. daughter of Capt. Henry, 27th Inniskillings, at Goudah, Oude, April 18.

DAVIES, Walter E., at Allahabad, aged 34, April 5.

DUDLEY, Richard, at Byculia, aged 33, April 23.

ELLIOTT, Henry, at Bhagulpore, aged 55, April 5.

FAWCETT, George W., inf. son of Serj., at Dharwar, April 19.

GILDER, Laura, inf. daughter of Rev. C., at Girgaum, April 14.

GOWAN, Capt. L. St. P., at Mhow, April 24.

GOUTIERE, Paul Felix, inf. son of Mr., at Goruckpore, April 11.

GRAHAM, Dr. P., at Mussoorie, aged 26, April 16.

GRANT, J. M., at Barrackpore Road, March 30.

GRIMES, Col. G. R., com. H.M.'s 12th Bombay N.I., at Surat, April 25.

HANNAH, Thomas, at Byculia, April 14.

HEMSON, Mary, infant daughter of J. S., at Bombay, March 10.

HOUGHTON, Edward, infant son of H. L., at Contai, March 15.

HYDE, A. St. L., at Calcutta, aged 28, April 8.

KER, John, at Nice, March 16.

MAIDMAN, Henrietta R. R., infant daughter of Lieut., at sea.

MAIDMENT, Helen, wife of R., at Bombay, aged 45.

L'EDDER, Capt. R. N., H.M.'s Hussars, at Spence's Hotel, April.

PINTO, Felix, infant son of M. C. C., at Jacobabad, March 29.

POPKISS, H. T. R., infant daughter of E. W., at Mahin, April 16.

POWER, E. B., infant daughter of Capt. E. H., at Rangoon, March 28.

REILY, Ann L., wife of J. H., at Bandel, April 6.

SIBTHORPE, Lester A. H., infant son of Lieut. L. H., at Mhow, April 8.

SPEAR, Mr. R., jun., at Allahabad, April 7.

STEPHANES, H., at Umritsar, March 20, aged 61.

WELLS, Thomas, at Bombay, April 24.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1863.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

WE regret to observe that, on the publication of the last General Report on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, the old and truly vulgar objections to the cultivation of the youthful mind through the medium of pure literature have been revived by some of our editorial brethren in the East. We are told that such an education is not practical, and that an available and really useful knowledge of the English language is not to be acquired from the study of our poets, and that to familiarise the native mind with Shakespeare, and Milton, and Cowper, and Thomson, is not the way to fit Bengalees to earn a livelihood in a merchant's counting-house, or in the public offices of Government. Now the British authorities in India have explained that there are other and higher objects of education than a mere preparation for profitable employment. "These are no other than the acknowledged objects of mental cultivation amongst all civilised races." The latest scheme of education for India was not intended for shopkeepers, or mechanics, or professional men, or schoolmasters, but for "the whole gentry of the country." The main purpose is not to teach the natives how to earn their curry and rice—nor how to use their hands, but how to use their minds. It is the moral and intellectual improvement of the people that is or ought to be the first thing contemplated in public instruction, and not an improvement of their physical condition, which is rather a political than a scholastic consideration. A general evolution of the mental and moral faculties is what is chiefly aimed at in the Government system of education in India. The State proposes to bestow upon the natives the great boon of a liberal education. In the first instance the Hindoo is to be educated not as a soldier or a sailor, a tinker or a tailor, a trader or a merchant's clerk, but as a man. If a native wishes to be a cook or a trader, he must take his lessons in the kitchen or the shop, and not in a college or a school. If a Government desires to encourage particular trades or professions, it should establish separate institutions for such purposes. A liberal education, though it does not directly prepare a man for any particular trade or profession, so far from being a hindrance to his success in any special line of life, is sure to facilitate his progress in any

new branch of knowledge, by enlarging and sharpening his understanding. We can conceive no more direct or effective means of elevating the Hindoo mind than that of familiarising it with the noblest thoughts of the noblest intellects which our own great country has produced. We may fairly judge of a system of education by its results, as we judge of a tree by its fruits; and we were well pleased the other day to observe, in one of our leading London daily journals, expressions of astonishment and admiration at the manner in which a number of native gentlemen, at a meeting held at the Town-hall of Calcutta, expressed themselves on great public questions. Not their language only, but their very thoughts and sentiments were thoroughly English. They had studied Shakspeare, and Bacon, and Addison, and Johnson to some purpose. There are scores—nay, hundreds—of native gentlemen who, if they were to converse or debate together in a dark room in London, would be taken by any number of persons for natives of this country. In nothing but the colour of the skin are they to be distinguished from other subjects of Queen Victoria. Some of these native gentlemen have written anonymous articles for the press which have been attributed to some of our most practised authors. We would ask whether the sort of education thus exemplified is not a fair cause of honest triumph on the part of the British Government in India?

A CHRISTIAN COLONY IN DEHRA DOON.

MANY of our readers will be interested in hearing of the prosperous condition of a little Christian colony of converted Hindoos in the fertile valley called the Dehra Doon, situated between the upper courses of the Jumna and the Ganges. We have struggled so hard to introduce the Christian religion into India, and most of our efforts have been so deplorably futile, and such vast sums of money have been spent in vain on this object, so much zeal and talent have been devoted to it, and so many valuable lives have been sacrificed in the cause by constant exposure to the ungenial influences of the climate, that we are naturally disposed to make the most of the faintest prospects of success, and to magnify the smallest triumphs. There are some missionaries in India less sanguine than the majority of their brethren, who seem almost inclined to despair of making sincere Christians of the Hindoo heathens, though they still deem it their duty to continue their labours as best they may, and leave the result to Heaven. They have but too often found that it is comparatively easy to teach the young Hindoo to cast off the creed of his ancestors, but that it is a very different and far more difficult task to make him embrace a new religion under the form of a direct revelation from God to man. When the educated young Hindoo gets rid of his superstition, he almost invariably becomes a Deist. Deism,

* According to a late calculation which we find in the *Friend of India*, there are no less than thirty-one missionary societies, who have between them 386 stations in India, with 2,307 branches and 1,542 churches. They have in ten years printed and circulated gratuitously 1,634,940 copies of the Scriptures in the languages of the country, and 8,604,033 copies of tracts, at an annual cost of £294,300. When we take into consideration the prestige of Europeans in India—"the master caste"—the universal acknowledgment of their vast intellectual superiority to the people of India—the immense amount of zeal and energy and ability devoted to the task—"with all appliances and means to boot,"—it is amazing indeed that we have done comparatively so little towards ridding the people of their monstrous superstitions, and providing them with a better creed.

Bishop Heber used to say, was the half-way house on the road to Christianity; but hitherto Young Bengal has stopped obstinately midway, and refused to advance another step. There have been some exceptions to this general rule, but it is beyond all doubt or dispute that the vast majority of educated Hindoos are perfectly satisfied with the profession of natural religion, and ask what is the use of getting rid of one superstition only to embrace another. Then, again, the professed Hindoo Christians are but too commonly nominal Christians only, and being miserably poor and of low caste are glad to connect themselves in any way with so influential and respected a body as the European missionaries, so long as they are supplied by them with food and shelter and a small monthly stipend. One of these nominal Christians, not long ago, waited on an English gentleman in Calcutta, and saying that he had come from a missionary station up the country, added that he was almost starving, and asked for refreshment. The gentleman at once complied with his request, but falling into conversation with the man was shocked to hear him express his extreme vexation that he had been induced to embrace the religion of Christ, because, as he explained, it was so extremely unprofitable in a pecuniary point of view, and had deprived him of all intercourse with his own relatives and friends; while he was regarded rather as a dependant than a companion by his European patrons. There are, we fear, but too many of these worldly-minded malcontents amongst the supposed converts to Christianity in Anglo-Indian missionary establishments. It is all the more delightful, therefore, to hear of the little Christian colony in the Dehra Doon, because if we are to credit the accounts of it in the Indian newspapers, it is a genuine success, a real triumph of the missionary cause.

If we understand the matter rightly, a Major Rind, who has large plantations of some sort in the Dehra Doon, was induced, at the suggestion of the late Rev. Mr. Lamb, of the Church Missionary Society at Meerut, to consider the propriety of collecting together on one spot, in the Dehra Doon, a number of converts to Christianity, scattered about and exposed to persecution from the surrounding heathens. In 1858 Major Rind succeeded in establishing a colony of these people, amounting altogether to about 300 souls. Major Rind had originally no assistance except from private charity, but at last the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was induced to grant 7,000 rupees to erect a building to be used as both a school and a chapel, and the Rev. Tulsi Paul, formerly a catechist under Mr. Lamb, was appointed their pastor, on a salary of fifty rupees a month. A schoolmaster has been appointed on the same salary—and about 500 acres of waste lands have been granted to the settlement, free of rent. It is said that the little community is in every respect most promising. The people are well behaved, well dressed, and extremely industrious. They are contented with their lot, and apparently quite sincere in the profession of their new faith. The children are described as cleanly in appearance, well-clad, and intelligent-looking. Altogether, this little settlement of new Christians, in a healthy and romantic locality of India, must have the best wishes of their brother Christians all over the world.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—This may come rather late in the day, perhaps, but still the discussion on the affairs of the Indian Army may not entirely have come to a close. The following remarks, therefore, are at your disposal, if you think them worth inserting in your paper.

It is surprising how little appears to be understood in England about the Indian Staff Corps, even by such men as Lord Ellenborough and the Duke of Cambridge; and how it should ever have been contrived in its present form is more surprising still.

That a Staff Corps was needed, I fancy most people practically acquainted with the Indian Army will admit; but the absurd scheme which has been instituted will be as assuredly condemned.

For some years previous to the mutiny officers had been withdrawn from regiments for Staff employ to that extent that, to ensure efficiency, it became necessary at different times to augment the establishment of officers. But, even with this increase, many regiments became nearly denuded of officers; and to remedy this defect various schemes for a Staff Corps were suggested—still none so preposterous as the existing one.

What was required at that time was simply that those on staff employ should be formed into a separate corps, and that the establishment of officers of regiments should consequently be reduced to just such a number as would ensure proper discipline and efficiency for service. This might have been effected without any great difficulty, and regulations framed to prevent undue supercession in either branches, after those composing the Staff had been entirely disconnected in every way from the regiment to which they had belonged—not obstructing the promotion of those who remained in them. However, it is useless now to say what might have been done.

The intention of the present staff corps doubtless was to do away with the old establishment of the Indian army and promote economy, but how the latter object is to be attained by the present system of increased pay to the staff is not very apparent.

Now, what is the present Indian Staff Corps? It consists of all those who were actually on staff employ before its formation, and as many more as (having been at any previous time on regimental or general staff for certain periods) chose to elect for it, thus creating a body of staff officers beyond the requirements of the service, and whom now it is not very well known how to dispose of. In fact, several may be said to be drawing pay for doing next to nothing. The economy of the measure consisted in this. For fear, apparently, staff appointments should go begging, an inducement was held out to enter the corps. A lieutenant, who had been a certain number of years in the service, and out of that had been fortunate enough to be a certain period on either regimental or general staff, was to be promoted to captain, and draw captain's pay; a captain in like manner to become a major; a major, a lieutenant-colonel. Of course, under these circumstances there was no great difficulty in filling up the new staff corps to overflowing. Men had no objection to do the same work with increased pay. Not a few who were regimental captains at the formation of the corps are now lieutenant-colonels. The question is, how are all these field-officers to be employed who have been unsatisfactorily almost idling away their time for the last two or three years?

But how stands the case with the officers who had not had the interest and opportunity to get on the staff before the Staff Corps came into existence?

They remain stationary in their regiments, with their promotion retarded by the names of those who are actually out of the regiment, and contribute in no way to any of its funds, being retained in the cadre of the corps. Thus, the name of an officer, who is actually a lieutenant-colonel in the Staff Corps, remains as captain on the roll of

officers of his old regiment, and until in the common course of events he would have attained not merely his majority, but his lieutenant-colonelcy, or become a casualty, the officer next below him cannot be promoted. Or to put it in another way. The second captain of a regiment, where the major and senior captain have both entered the Staff Corps, cannot obtain his majority till the names of both these officers are removed from the cadre of their old regiment, and this will not be till these officers would have been promoted in the ordinary course of events, supposing them to have remained in the regiment, unless they become casualties in the meantime. These two officers may probably both be lieutenant-colonels in the Staff Corps. I know an instance where the above example is actually the case.

This is where the great injustice exists, and which, I believe, is the main cause of the petitions to Parliament on the part of Indian officers.

In such a state of affairs it is not surprising that officers are becoming disgusted with the service; but, of course, will not, or perhaps cannot, leave it, unless sufficient compensation is made to them.

The fact is the Staff Corps has created a superabundance of field officers, who, together with those whose prospects are blighted, should be induced to retire by a liberal bonus. The great difficulty, however, is to convince the Secretary of State for India that four is the double of two. When the arithmetical fact dawns on his perception, he will probably discover that it is more economical to pay officers in England as pensions half of what they receive in India as pay.

This is but a very imperfect sketch of the Indian Staff Corps and its consequences. It may, however, draw attention to the subject, and give the public an inkling as to the state of affairs out here, which it is difficult for them to come to a knowledge of, and it may lead others to enlarge on the matter, and corroborate what is here stated.—I am, sir,

ONE INTERESTED BUT NOT CONCERNED
IN THE DISCUSSION.

India, April, 1863.

CENTRAL INDIA PRIZE MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I venture to call the attention of the public to the fact that the Central India Prize Money remains to be paid to our Anglo-Indian forces, also that the siege and capture of the large city of Kotah, the metropolis of Rajpootana, has never been rewarded by a clasp, as stated in the *English Times*, or even by prize money, to which Generals Roberts and Lawrence were entitled.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

VERITUS.

SIR JOHN BENN WALSH V. THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
INDIA AND THE ATTORNEY-
GENERAL.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 15.

(Before the Lord CHANCELLOR, Lord BROUGHAM, Lord WENSLEYDALE, and Lord CHELMSFORD.)

This appeal from the Court of Chancery involved a most singular and important question—whether the respondent, the Secretary of State for India, was bound, as succeeding to the liabilities of the East India Company, to pay to the executor of the first Lord Clive, first, the sum of five lacs of sicca rupees, which the company undertook to pay to Lord Clive whenever they should cease to employ ships, and to have a military force in their actual pay and service; and, secondly, five eighth parts of the sum of £24,128, which belonged to Lord Clive, and which he left in the hands of the Company for objects which have become extinct. The questions arise under the following circumstances:—By an indenture dated the 6th of April, 1770, made between the East India Company and Lord Clive, after reciting that Meer Mahomed Jaffer Cawn, deceased, late Nabob of the kingdom or province of Bengal, did before his death bequeath to Lord Clive the sum of three lacs of rupees, 50,000 rupees in jewels, and 50,000 in money, and one

lac in gold mohurs, in all five lacs of rupees, and after reciting that the said five lacs of rupees, of the value of £62,833, 6s. 8d., had been received by Lord Clive and paid by him into the Company's treasury at Calcutta, for which he obtained their notes bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and reciting that Lord Clive, being zealous for the prosperity of the company, the security of their territories and territorial revenues in India belonging to them, and their trade and commerce, which greatly depended on the bravery and conduct of their troops; and considering that the establishment of a provision for such of the officers and private men employed in their service as should be disabled by age, war, or disease contracted during their service would tend to induce fit persons to enter into their service, and encourage the bravery of the soldiery employed therein, had proposed to the Court of Directors of the company, to appropriate the interest of the said five lacs of rupees for the support of a certain number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men in the service of the said company, who from wounds, length of service, or diseases contracted during their service, were unable or unfit to serve any longer, and whose fortunes might be too scanty to afford the officers a decent and the private men a comfortable subsistence in their native country, and also to make some provision for the widows of such officers and private men as should have been entitled to the said bounty, or whose husbands should have lost their lives in the service, and reciting that Syf-al-Dowla, the then Nabob of Bengal, had given the company the sum of three lacs of rupees as an addition to the fund, and reciting that it was proposed that the Court of Directors and their successors should be perpetual trustees of the fund, it was covenanted between the parties that the eight lacs should remain in the hands of the company, who should pay 8 per cent. per annum to the objects of the trust; that the sum of £24,128 then due for interest upon the five lacs should be capitalised, and should be applied to the purposes of the fund. The Company then covenanted that if they should part with their territories, so that his jaghire ceased, or if before the year 1784 they ceased to employ a military force, they would pay to Lord Clive, or his representatives, the sum of five lacs of rupees, subject to any existing pensions. If, after 1784, the Company ceased to have a military force, the interest of the eight lacs was to be applied to the benefit of their sailors; and if at any time after 1784 the Company should cease to employ a military force in their actual pay and service in the East Indies, and also ships for carrying on their trade and commerce, "then, and in such case, as soon as the said event should happen, the said United Company should and would pay unto the said Robert Lord Clive, his executors, administrators, or assigns, for his and their own use, at their treasury in Calcutta aforesaid, the full sum of the five lacs of sicca rupees," subject to the payment of all pensions and annuities for the lives of the persons then entitled thereto. By the Act of 1833 it was enacted that the Company should close their commercial business, and since April, 1834, they have ceased to employ ships for carrying on their trade and commerce; and by the Act of 1858 all sovereign and territorial rights were taken away from the company and vested in her Majesty, and, in consequence of such enactment, they ceased to employ a military force in their actual pay and service in the East Indies. Under these circumstances the appellant, who is the legal representative of Lord Clive, claims the payment from the Secretary of State for India, as succeeding to the liabilities of the company, of the five lacs of rupees and the £24,128, and in July, 1860, he filed a bill in Chancery to enforce his claim. The defence rested on two grounds, the first being the statute of limitations, it being contended that by the operation of the Act of 1833 the company became trustees for the Crown of the revenues of India, out of which their forces were paid, and therefore that their military force, which previously to the 22nd of April, 1834, had been in the actual pay and service of the company within

the meaning of the deed of 1770, ceased to be in such actual pay and service on that day. The second defence raised by the answer was that the officers and men composing the Indian military forces of her Majesty were the persons for whom the pensions and benefits provided by the deed of 1770 were designed, and that while such a similar force exists the intention of the parties' deed would be frustrated if such pensions and benefits were held to have ceased in consequence of events affecting merely the character and position of the trustees of the funds out of which such pensions and benefits were provided. The cause came on to be heard in December, 1861, before the Master of the Rolls, who dismissed the bill with costs, on the grounds that the sums settled by the deed of 1770 were trust funds in the hands of the East India Company at the time the Act of 1858 was passed, and that by the express provisions of the Act this trust fund, in common with all other trust funds held by the East India Company for the Government of India, passed to her Majesty to be applied to the same purpose.

Against that decision the present appeal was brought.

The arguments were not concluded when their Lordships rose.

Sir H. Cairns, Mr. Hobhouse, and Mr. Bridge appeared for the appellants; and the Solicitor-General, Mr. Forsyth, and Mr. Melville represented the Secretary of State for India; and the Attorney-General and Mr. Wickens appeared on behalf of the Crown.

MAY 19.

The noble and learned lords present this morning were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, Lord Wensleydale, and Lord Chelmsford.

The arguments in this appeal from the decision of the Master of the Rolls were concluded this afternoon.

The appellant sought to have it declared that he was entitled to the sum of £62,833, the value of five lacs of rupees, and also the sum of £24,128, which had been given to the East India Company by the first Lord Clive in trust for the benefit of the disabled officers of their forces in India, with a provision that such sums of money were to be repaid to him or his representatives in the event of the Company ceasing to employ military and naval forces in India. The appellant contended that by the Act of 1858 the events contemplated by Lord Clive had happened, and that, therefore, he, as his representative, was entitled to the several sums so given. The Secretary of State by his answer in Chancery submitted, first, that, by the operation of the Act of 1833, the Company became divested of their military command in India, and had only acted since that period as trustees for the Crown of the revenues of India, out of which the troops were paid; and upon this point a plea of the Statute of Limitations was founded. In case of this not being considered a valid objection, it was further contended that the officers and men composing the Indian military forces of Her Majesty were the persons for whom the pensions and benefits provided by the deed of 1770 were designed, and that while such a similar force existed, the intention of the parties to that deed would be frustrated if such pensions and benefits were held to have ceased in consequence of events affecting merely the character and position of the trustees of the funds out of which such pensions and benefits were provided. The Master of the Rolls decided against the appellant on the ground that the Company held the two sums in trust for the objects described in the deed of 1770, and that by the Act of 1858 this trust fund, in common with all trust funds held by the East India Company for the Government of India, passed to Her Majesty, to be applied to the same purpose.

It was now contended, on behalf of the appellant, with regard to the first objection, that from an examination of the provisions of the Act of 1833, and of the proceedings of the Company between the date of that Act and the passing of the Act of 1858, and of the dealings of the Company with their troops, and of the dealings of the Crown and the Company with one another, it

would appear that it was not until the Act of 1858 had passed that the Company ceased to employ a military force in their actual pay and service within the meaning of the deed of 1770; and, further, that as the life interest of all officers and soldiers entitled to pensions were reserved, the whole sum would not have fallen into Lord Clive's representatives for many years after 1834, supposing that to be the period at which within the meaning and terms of the deed the Company ceased to maintain a military force. Although by the Act of 1833 large powers were given to the Crown, yet large powers were also reserved to the Company, and from that time, and up to 1858, they exercised an independent authority in India. The Act of 1833 recognised the East India Company as having a military force under their exclusive control, and, under its enactments the Company acted independently of the Crown, and on their own views of policy, one memorable instance of which was their compelling the Crown to remove Lord Ellenborough from his office of Governor-General of India. With regard to the second objection, it was argued that the events which had happened did not merely affect the position of the trustees of the fund, but affected the position of the employers of the Indian army, and the Indian army itself. Lord Clive's object was to form a permanent provision for an army having no national resources or permanent and recognised taxation to support it, and he did not desire to support a Royal or national army, but merely those European soldiers who were actually in the pay and service of the East India Company, in whose success he naturally took a great interest. The events which happened were, in fact, the very events on the occurrence of which he stipulated he should have his money back again—namely, in the event of the authority of the Company being superseded by another authority which was well able to support its own army, and in the event of the Company ceasing to employ troops in their actual pay and service. With regard to the ground upon which the Master of the Rolls decided in favour of the respondents, it was argued that, even if this were the true view of the Act of 1858, it afforded no answer whatever to the appellant's claim to the five lacs of rupees which the Company expressly engaged to pay whenever they should cease to employ a military force in their actual pay and service in the East Indies; the covenant of the Company having the effect of creating an original and independent legal liability to pay the money whenever the stipulated event should happen. But, on broader grounds, the appellant contended that it was altogether beyond the scope of the Act of 1858 to destroy the claims of private persons against the Company, or to substitute one class of objects for another as rightful claimants against the trust funds vested in the Company; that the intention and legal effect of the Act was to give to every person the same rights against the Crown as he would have had against the Company if they had continued to possess their former property and privileges, and to give no other and no further rights; that, as no soldier not having been in the actual pay and service of the Company could have claimed any benefit of the funds settled by the deed of 1770 against the Company, so no such soldier could now claim any such benefit against the Crown; that if upon the stipulated events taking place while the trust funds remained vested in the Company the objects of the deed would have become extinct, they had equally become extinct though the trust funds passed to the Crown; and that, therefore, the Crown stood in exactly the same position with regard to the appellant's claim as the company itself would have done. Under these circumstances it was contended that the decision of the court below was wrong, and ought to be reversed.

On behalf of the respondent, the Secretary of State for India, it was contended that the effect of the Act of 1833 was to destroy the supremacy of the East India Company in India, and that since the passing of that Act the Company had acted merely in the subordinate capacity of trustee

for the Crown in all matters, whether civil or military. In case their lordships should be of a contrary opinion, it was contended that the objects of the trust—the officers and soldiers of the Indian Army—were still in existence, and therefore the trust had not determined; and, thirdly, it was urged that the Act of 1858 expressly put the Crown in the same position with regard to the trust funds as was previously held by the Company itself, and that therefore the Crown must be regarded as the proper trustee of the sums claimed by the appellant.

The Attorney-General, on behalf of the Crown, prayed that any sums that their lordships might consider the appellant not entitled to might be applied to purposes to be declared in a scheme to be drawn up by the Court of Chancery.

At the conclusion of the arguments their lordships postponed the further consideration *sine die*.

COWAN v. LASCELLES.—CURIOUS CASE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—MAY 15.

(After Term Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Guildhall, before Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN and a Special Jury.)

This was a curious case as exemplifying the necessity of legible handwriting, especially in the case of signatures, which are too often made up of a number of hieroglyphics, more resembling Chinese characters than distinct, clear writing. The action was for falsely and fraudulently representing to the plaintiff that he was authorised by G. P. G. Cannon to sell for him certain coffee plantations and estates situate in India, and also Arthur Lascelles' estates in India, for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to get up a joint-stock company (limited) for the purchase of the estates. The plaintiff endeavoured to get up the company, and was put to great expense, which was rendered useless in consequence of their being unable to carry out the project owing to the alleged false representations of the defendant.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, and, secondly, that he did not represent as alleged.

Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. Inderwick were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Edward James, Q.C., and Mr. Prentice were counsel for the defendant.

The dispute in question arose in consequence of the defendant's reading the signature of "G. P. Glason for G. P. G. Cannon"—a mistake which Mr. Davis, the officer of the court, fell into when asked to read the letter and signature, and which from inspection of the document we can safely state would be read for Cannon by 99 persons out of every 100. It appeared that the plaintiff is a gentleman residing at 4, Connaught-square, Hyde Park, and the defendant is a retired officer of the Indian civil service, Madras, residing at Hampstead, a director of the Eastern Bengal Tea Company, and chairman of the Indian Freehold Land Company, which has been recently wound up. The plaintiff was introduced to the defendant by a gentleman connected with India, and the intimacy that took place between them led to the possibility of their getting up a company for the purchase of land in India and its cultivation. The plaintiff represented that the defendant had authority to sell his son's estates in India, and also General Cannon's estate, which produces the best coffee, and is well known in the market, upon the faith of which the plaintiff got up a company, but that its completion was frustrated from its afterwards turning out that the estate for sale was not Cannon's estate but Glason's. When the matter was first mooted the proposition was to purchase the son's estates through the Indian Freehold Land Company for £25,000, but as they were too small for the purposes of a company it was arranged that Cannon's estate should also be purchased for £21,000. He drew a prospectus, on the faith of the purchase of Cannon's estate, of the proposed company, and he asked several gentlemen to become directors. He accidentally met the defendant one day and showed him the draft copy. They stood under a gateway where the defendant read it, and expressed his wish to become a director. Plaintiff got several other gentlemen to become directors and to promise to take shares, and the prospectus was issued. The company

was called "The Neilgherry and Mysore Tea and Coffee Plantation Company (Limited)," in 7,500 shares of £20 each, with the following directors:—Sir J. Paxton, M.P., Lord W. Hay, Mr. Fergusson, 20, Langham place, director of the Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company; Mr. Francis Lascelles (the defendant), Mr. J. Cowan (the plaintiff) managing director. The company was formed for the purpose of completing the purchase of the estates of Messrs. Arthur Lascelles and G. P. G. Cannon, known by the name of Strathern Marylands, in Wynaud, Parenda Methal, Manara Mullau, Coocha Mullah, and Billia Para, in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast, with the object of extending the present cultivation of coffee and the growth of tea under the most favourable circumstances. The estate comprises 3,000 acres of the finest and most fertile soil in the slopes of the Neilgherry Hills, in Mysore, and the price was calculated at less than three years' purchase. Several meetings of the directors were held, and the business of the company was fully discussed. By the deed the company was to be finally formed by the 1st of October last, or the purchase to be void. It was then that the mistake was discovered, and the defendant would not agree to an extension of time. Plaintiff was put to the expense of £152 in bringing out the company. Afterwards he found from the defendant that Cannon had been dead for two years, and he said that the letter was signed by his nephew, who was in possession of the estate.

In cross-examination, he said he was to be managing director of the company, at a salary of not less than £300 per annum: £1,000 was to be divided annually amongst the directors. Besides that the managing director was to be paid £1 per ton for every ton of coffee produce brought to market by the company, and such additional sum, equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of all tea and other produce not coffee brought to market by the company, and when the company paid 10 per cent. there should be appropriated out of the funds of the company such sum of money in addition to the £1,000 for the directors, a sum equal to one-tenth of the surplus profits for the further remuneration of the directors and the managing director, and to be divided in such a manner as they should appoint. Lord Wm. Hay objected to some of the clauses in the deed; but he did not object to plaintiff's remuneration. He withdrew from the direction after his lordship had signed the articles of association. The defendant objected to some of the clauses in the deed. It was at first proposed that he should have £600 a year. Messrs. Crossley were fixed upon as the brokers, and he and defendant called on them for that purpose. They at first assented, but afterwards resigned. They then called on Messrs. Froom and another broker, all of whom refused to belong to the company. The advertisements were withdrawn, and the company never was advertised. That was before it was known of the mistake. He had the letter referred to and read it, and read the name as G. P. G. Cannon. The company was not advertised because they could not get a broker's name. He knew the defendant was chairman of the Indian Land Company, and the purchase was to be made through them at a charge of 5 per cent. on the purchase-money. On the 8th of August, 1862, a deed of assent was drawn up between Mr. Sowerby, surveyor of the Indian Land Company, and the plaintiff for the purchase of Mr. Arthur Lascelles' and General Cannon's estates through the company, and that if no allotment of shares took place before the 1st of October the agreement was to be void, no personal responsibility attaching to the plaintiff.

Re examined: Sowerby was managing director of the Indian Land Company. The allotment of the shares was delayed in consequence of something being wrong about Cannon's estate. The defendant said he had written to India to his son for an explanation, and it was suggested that the company should not be advertised until after the receipt of that information. The defendant objected to an extension of the time.

Mr. Fergusson, one of the directors, and also director and chairman of the Bengal Coal Company, &c., said Cannon's coffee fetched the highest

price in the market. Defendant said he had authority to sell Cannon's estate, and produced the letter at a meeting of the directors held on the 20th September. The defendant explained the mistake he had made about the sale of Cannon's estate in reading Cannon's name for Glason. It was suggested that time should be given to make arrangements under the altered circumstances for the allotment of the shares. Lascelles said the agreement was at an end, and he declined to extend the time.

Cross-examined: He saw the letter of authority, and mistook the name.

Mr. Justice Wightman said the writing was such a scrawl that, hastily read, it would easily be taken for Cannon.

Mr. Deane, solicitor to the plaintiff, was also solicitor to the company. His charges in connection with it, amounting to £162, had been paid by the plaintiff. In July defendant said he had authority from Cannon to sell the estates. A copy of a letter was forwarded to him with the name of Cannon. At a board meeting in September he explained that the deed would be void without an extension of time, which the defendant refused. No explanation was then given about the letter.

Cross-examined: About the first week in October he first heard of the difficulty about Cannon. Previous to that he had heard nothing about it.

By the Judge: The defendant said he would not give an hour's extension of time, and appeared reluctant to answer any questions. The only difference he knew of was in reference to the growing crop on Cannon's estate; information relative to it was expected from India.

Mr. Wagstaff said that in the latter end of September a proposition was made to him to find some of the capital. He saw the defendant about the 20th in reference to it. The proposed prospectus was placed before him, and he observed that his name being in the prospectus and his son's estate to be purchased, was undesirable and must be altered. He said Cannon's estate was a very good one, but it could not be obtained because Cannon was dead; but he knew his nephews, who had agents in London, from whom he might still be able to purchase the estate. Defendant objected to the plaintiff being the managing director, and the affair proceeded on its then basis. If certain alterations could be made in the articles of association he would extend the time. He embodied the alterations in writing in the prospectus for him to lay before the plaintiff, stating his objection. The prospectus with the memoranda were returned to the defendant.

Cross-examined.—He saw the plaintiffs and laid the objections before them. The plaintiffs declined to agree to them.

This was the plaintiffs' case.

Mr. Edward James submitted there was no case of fraud. He should not then rely on it, but put the defendant into the box.

Mr. Hawkins asked the learned judge to be permitted to amend the declaration.

The learned Judge refused.

Mr. Edward James said the defendant was a gentleman who had for many years occupied the position of a judge in the Madras Presidency, and he utterly denied having been guilty of fraud. The whole affair was a matter of mistake, which every one who had seen the letter had fallen into. He called the defendant.

Mr. Lascelles deposed that he was chairman of the India Freehold Land Company. His son was the owner of large landed estates in India. He had authority to sell two of them. He received the authority from his son by letter, which he produced. He had sold one for him. The letter signed "Glason," and mistaken for "Cannon," he received from his son. It commenced "My Dear Lascelles," which related to his son, and not to defendant. He read the signature "Cannon." He knew slightly General Cannon, an old Peninsular man. He was aware that he was dead, and that two of his nephews were in possession of the property, and at the time he read the letter he addressed a letter to Mr. Cannon, as from the board, in reply to it, which he enclosed for delivery in another letter to his son. The letter was

read aloud at the board meeting of the Land Company by the secretary, reading the signature as "Cannon." The plaintiff was to have £3,000 for getting up the company. Defendant was not to get a farthing. Messrs. Crossley would not on any consideration become brokers; another refused, and he withdrew the advertisement accordingly. Messrs. Crossley refused £1,000 for the use of their names, and afterwards an offer of a commission in addition, but declined. Plaintiff made the offer. They declined on the ground of the objectionable nature of the articles of the association, and that they would not be able to face their shareholders with them. One objection was, that the plaintiff could not be removed for five years, except by special meeting of the board and shareholders, the former to be unanimous, and by a majority of the shareholders afterwards. They also objected to the payment to the managing directors, which would amount to £600, £800, £900, and that they were all purchased men on the board. Messrs. Froom also objected to become the brokers on similar grounds. Lord William Hay after that resigned. He first discovered the mistake in the signature about the 2nd or 4th of October. Up to that time he firmly believed the letter was signed Cannon. He did not say the letter was signed by Cannon's nephew.

Cross-examined: The signature was more like Cannon than Glason. Every member at the Land Board read the signature as Cannon. He produced the letter as coming from Cannon. General Cannon's estate was in Mysore. The letter had reference to Glason's estates. He had no recollection of introducing Sowerby to the plaintiff for the purpose of getting up the company. He had 400 shares of £1 each in the Land Company. It was wound up a few days ago. He did not contradict the impression formed by Messrs. Crossley that the directors were purchased directors. He did not know that Mr. Fergusson had subscribed for 250 shares, although his signature was to the paper. He did not read it when he signed it.

Mr. E. J. Ray, secretary to the Indian Land Company, read the signature to the letter "Cannon."

Cross-examined: No doubt the defendant mentioned the name of Cannon before the letter was produced.

The learned Judge, in summing up, left it to the jury to say if there was any known false representation, and whether the company was not carried out from the non-extension of time.

The Jury found for the defendant.

The learned Judge said it appeared to him that by the deed put in the contract was with the Land Company through Sowerby.

Leave was reserved for the plaintiff to move the Court above.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The report of the directors, to be submitted at the half-yearly meeting of this company on the 22nd inst., states that the mileage of line open and producing traffic, during the half year ending December 31st, was as follows.—From 1st July to 2nd September, Bulsar to Dolia, 132 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; from 3rd September to 31st December, Bulsar to Mehmoodabad, 167 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. On the 20th January last the line was opened to Ahmedabad (its present northern terminus), a further distance of 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, thus increasing the total length of railway open for traffic to 185 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. As regards the condition of the open line, recently reported upon, there are still some deficiencies to be supplied, though not involving a large amount of expenditure. The large viaducts and heavy works have all stood well, and the line generally is in good running order. The remaining portion of the railway, from Bulsar to Bombay (124 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length), is being actively proceeded with. The early and substantial completion of the line rendered it necessary, in the judgment of the directors, that their consulting engineer, Lieutenant J. P. Kennedy, should proceed to India, for the purpose of personally superintending the works. He left this country in the beginning of

March, and by the recent mail he has written to say: "My intention is to concentrate the energies of all hands on the opening of the mail line from Bulsar to Bombay, and to defer all subsidiary operations until after the monsoon." The managing agent concurs with him in thinking it quite possible to run an engine throughout the entire line by the end of June. The bridge-work, which forms so large and peculiar a feature in the formation of this railway, has been rapidly and successfully constructed by the engineering staff; the bridges over the Mbye river and the Bassein channels being specially illustrations of this fact. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, after a visit to the Bassein-bridge, describes the bridge as "a great triumph of art, and one reflecting much credit on the engineers." The growth of the traffic, and the results of the working of the line, are shown in the comparative statements appended to the report. From these it appears that the receipts from passengers have increased from £15,135 in the half-year ending December, 1861, to £22,752 in the half-year ending December last. The goods traffic in the period above referred to has almost trebled itself, the receipts being £5,092 and £13,985 respectively. This increase is still largely going on, so that the traffic manager reports that he has been obliged to run several additional special goods trains; and the Government Deputy Consulting Engineer, in his report, says:—"During the next three months the cotton traffic will probably be almost heavy enough to require a train to itself one way." The gross receipts, the directors state, have increased from £21,725 in the half-year ending December, 1861, to £38,803 in the half-year ending December last. This is considered a satisfactory increase when it is remembered that the open line up to that period consisted only of intermediate portions between the two termini—the most southerly point being one hundred and twenty-five miles from Bombay, the great port to which almost all the traffic on the railway must come. The working expenses, chiefly in locomotives and maintenance of way, have somewhat increased in the half-year ending June last, as compared with the previous half-year. No accident in the conduct of the half-year's traffic is reported. The net amount received from the working of the line up to the 30th June, 1862, was £28,648. 18s. 4d., and this sum has been paid over to the Government of India in reduction of the guaranteed interest. In conclusion, the directors say that, as the line sanctioned with guaranteed capital is drawing near completion, it becomes a matter for consideration whether extensions into neighbouring populous and fertile districts might not be entered upon, but with a separate and distinct capital, and under new arrangements to be made with the Government, though in intimate alliance with the existing system and management. Such extensions formed part of the original scheme of the company, and were necessary to complete its territorial district. The directors will not lose sight of this complement to the undertaking.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.—"The exports from Japan," says the *Annales du Commerce Extérieur*, "are acquiring considerable extension. They attained at Tanagawa, in 1862, the sum of 6,300,000 dols. (about 37,800,000*fr.*). Raw silk figured in the amount for about 5-6ths, the export of that produce having increased from 12,000 bales in 1861 to 22,000 in 1862. The value of the tea exported was 567,000 dols. The imports were estimated at 2,576,930 dols., of which 1,190,000 dols. were for lead and tin used for the ornaments of the Japanese. French commerce is down for one-tenth in the amount of the exports. China, notwithstanding the immensity of her territory, has only supplied France with four times the quantity of raw silk the latter received from Japan in 1862."

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The steamer *Pera*, which sailed yesterday, took out £154,765 in specie for the East, of which £22,555 is gold and the rest silver. The bulk (£126,610) is for China.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.—

At the annual meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, held yesterday, the report of the directors was unanimously adopted. It stated that after providing for the expenses of management and all bad and doubtful debts, the net profit for the year amounted to £94,228. 14s. 1d., making, with a small previous balance, a total of £94,269. 9s. 2d. Of this sum £50,000 had been paid in two half-yearly dividends, making, together, 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital. £40,000 had been added to the reserve fund, which now amounted to £100,000, of which £60,000 was invested in Indian Government Securities, and it was intended to invest the balance, £40,000, in public securities as opportunities offer. Arrangements have been made with Mr. C. Pearson, chartered accountant, at Edinburgh, to act as agent for the bank, for the receipt of deposit money, and the conduct of other business as required. The chairman stated that the deposits showed an increase of £800,000, and that there had been a considerable increase of business in the last year. All the losses incurred during the year had been written off. The amount of the Hong Kong loss was £13,000, not £8,000, as had been previously stated; but the board acquitted the manager of all blame. In future, the chairman said, the dividend would be paid on the 1st of January and the 1st of July. Arrangements have been completed for opening a branch in Japan, from which advantageous results are anticipated. The retiring directors were re-elected, and a resolution was passed increasing the remuneration of the directors from £1,800 to £2,000 per annum, to take effect from the 1st of January last.

THE LOSS OF THE "SARAH PALMER."—The official report respecting the loss of this vessel, an iron-built three-masted sailing ship of 1,301 tons, which was lost off the coast of Ireland on the 28th of April, has been made to the Board of Trade. She left Calcutta on the 21st of January last, with a cargo valued at £100,000, and, after a prosperous voyage, reached Mizen Head, on the Irish coast, April 28, and on the evening of the same day the Tuskar Lighthouse was visible, the rate of speed being ten knots an hour; no bearings were taken then or subsequently until the vessel struck on a dangerous rock about a mile from the Tuskar light. It was found impossible to save the ship, which was abandoned on the evening of the 29th. After a review of the facts connected with the loss of the vessel, the report proceeds to say:—"The master was on deck directing the course till seven p.m. The land had been in sight throughout the day; the evening was clear, the lighthouse on the Tuskar plainly visible, and the wind favourable. The ship was approaching the Tuskar at the rate of ten knots an hour. Nevertheless, the master left the deck to go down to his tea. Upon his return to the deck he found the ship too close to the Tuskar, and being aware of the existence of a sunken rock to the S.W. of that light, he ordered the ship to be kept away, but unfortunately too late, as the helm had hardly been put to port when the ship struck. The loss of this valuable ship can only be attributed to the neglect on the part of the master in not taking bearings of the Tuskar, and hugging the land too closely. I have, therefore, by the advice of the nautical assessors, pronounced Mr. William Reid in default, and have, in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, suspended his certificate for the space of six calendar months." The report is signed by Mr. T. S. Raffles, magistrate, Liverpool, and Messrs. Harris and Baker, nautical assessors.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The troop ship *Middlesex* has arrived from Calcutta, Jan. 27, and St. Helena, April 6. She brings the 92nd Highlanders from Calcutta, under the command of Colonel Lockhart. She was off Falmouth on Saturday night, received her orders for Spithead, and proceeded there.

THE "W. W. SMITH" has arrived from China with 769,573 lbs. of tea and 39 bales of silk.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 15. Kedgeree, —, Bombay; Eliza Thornton, —, Singapore; Johannes, —, Maulmain.—16. Bahia, Le Faun, Whampoa; Eclipse, —, Batavia; Milbrook, Barrow, Whampoa; Eliza Mary, Phillips, Mauritius; Theresa, Kennedy, Madras; Annabella, —, Sarawak; City of Carlisle, Pentreath, Bombay; Eliza Sharp, Jones, Maulmain; Helois, Hansen, Cochín; Sea Horse, Banks, Bombay; Jalawar, Crowther, Clara Wheeler, Hitts, Bombay.—18. Middlesex, Cammell, Anna Decatur, Pickering, Garibaldi, Showers, Calcutta; Lord Dalhousie, —, Mauritius; Helen Morrow, Mather, Kurrachee; John Howell, —, Hunter, —, Rangoon; Alchymist, Dennett, The Bride, —, Singapore; W. W. Smith, Shanghai; Netherby, Hulman, Ceylon; K. Oudowjee, —, Hong Kong; Pericles, Snow, Bassein; Burnside, —, Singapore.—19. Herefordshire, Walker, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, May 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. H. Baillie, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. W. G. Ross, Staff asst. surgo. R. W. Hare, G. N. Irvine, and J. H. Oliver, Mr. T. Pearce. For MADRAS.—Rev. Dr. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. John Shaw, Mr. G. Wray, Mr. Harding, Mr. T. E. Johnson, Mrs. G. A. Harris and child. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Wallis, Mr. W. Parrot, Mr. F. W. Kitching, Mr. J. Moul, jun., Mr. J. B. Allen, Mr. B. H. Grant, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Frank White, Mr. Streiberg, Mr. and Mrs. Dring. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. K. R. B. Robertson, Mr. Oliver Robinson.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.) May 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. J. and Mrs. Woodcock, Capt. and Mrs. Hawthorn, Mr. W. Wood. For SUZ.—Commander James E. Elliott, R.N. June 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ainslie, inf., and child, Capt. Ormsby, Mr. Mitchell. For MADRAS.—Mr. John Maskell, Lieut. col. Boileau. For CEYLON.—Mr. Fitzroy Sewell, Mr. A. G. and Mrs. Green, Miss Green, Mrs. Bunney Scott. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. John Clark, Capt. S. Osborn, R.N., Mr. H. S. Collins, R.N., Mr. Channin, R.N., Mr. A. Bernard. For HONG KONG.—Dr. Otto Martin, Mr. Budden. June 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Langtry, Mr. N. M. Wadia. June 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Apin and inf., Mrs. Gastrell and child, Capt. Staples. For MADRAS.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. S. J. Batten and inf., two children, and Miss Batten. June 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. L. Onslow.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

MACNAGHTEN, the wife of Edward, of a son, at 75, Eaton-square, May 18.

MARRIAGES.

DAUNT, John C. C., v.c., Lieut. H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Jane A. M., daughter of Richard P. Philpott, at the Holmwood Church, Dorking, May 18. WALTON, Thomas, Bengal Civil Service, to Lizzie, daughter of the Rev. Henry Cleveland, at the parish church, Romaldkirk, Yorkshire, May 14.

DEATHS.

CHICHESTER, Hon. Frederick A. H., of the India Office, at 8, Great Cumberland-street, aged 39, May 18.

India Office,

May 19, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. D. Jennings, late 2nd Eur. Cav.; Surg. C. Mathias, Med. Est. Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. M. Magrath, 39th N.I. Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. L. Bingham, Staff Corps; Major G. F. Taylor, Staff Corps; Capt. H. F. Hancock, Engrs.; Major J. P. Sandwith, Staff Corps; Lieut.-col. C. M. Barrow, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major E. T. Downes, Med. Est., 5 mo.; Lieut. O. H. Vandeleur, late 49th N.I., 1 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. F. Tucker, Inf. (Unposted). Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. Mears, 36th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. R. C. Godfrey, 31st N.I.

MR. MACLEOD WYLLIE, having obtained twelve months' leave of absence on medical certificate, Mr. A. G. Macpherson, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department, will be appointed to officiate in his place as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. It is also stated that Mr. C. Boulnois will act for Mr. Macpherson.—*Hurku*, April 20.

INDIA EXCHANGES.
BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s 11½d.	1s 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 9½d.	4s. 9½d.
Madras	1s 11½d.	1s 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 9½d.	4s. 9½d.
Bombay	1s 11½d.	1s 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	9 p. d.	2 ½ p. m.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	232		
India 5 per cent.	110½		
India Esufabad Paper 4 pr. ct.	98		
India 5 p. ct. Esufabad Paper	107		
India Stock, Esuf. Paper, 5½ per cent.	116		
India Stock Debentures, 1855	95½		
India Stock Debentures, 1859	105½		
" " " 1863	100½		
" " " 1864	100½		
" " " 1864 or 1866	100½		
India 5 percent. for account...	108½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½		
India Bonds (£1,000)	18s. pm.		
Ditto (under £1,000)	21s. to 17s. dm.		
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	108½ to 109½	
20 New	5	1 to 1½ pm.	
20 Ditto E Shares	5	1 to 1½	
Stock Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	107 to 108	
Stock Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	110 to 112	
Stock East Indian	all	109½ to 110	
20 Ditto G. Extension	5	1½ to 1½ pm.	
20 Ditto H. Extension	5	1 to 1½ pm.	
Stock G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	110 to 110½	
20 Ditto New ditto	19	1 to 2 pm.	
20 Ditto an. 1862	6	1 to 1½ pm.	
Stock C. S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	107 to 108	
Stock Madras/guar. 4½ per ct. ...	100	98 to 100	
Stock Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108	
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	101 to 103	
20 5th Extension	22	to ...	
20 Otter. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	11½	
Stock Scinde 5 per cent.	100	109 to 110	
Stock Ditto India Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	104 to 106	
Stock Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. cent.	all	107 to 108	
20 Ditto	2	½ to 4½ pm.	
Stock Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	107 to 108	
20 Do. g. 5 p. c.	15	1½ to 1½ pm.	
BANKS.			
100 Agra and United Service lim.	50	100 to 102	
40 Australasian	all	73 to 75	
25 Bank of Egypt	all	29½ to 30	
25 Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	26½ to 27	
25 Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	50 to 52	
100 Hindostan, China, & Japan...	15	2½ to 2 dis.	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	54 to 55	
25 Ottoman Bank	all	44 to 46	
20 Do.	2	8 to 8½ pm	
20 Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	½ dis to par.	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5 Bombay Gas	2	½ dis to ½ pm	
20 Ceylon Company	3	½ dis to ½ pm	
20 E. I. and London Shipping B	all	3 to 6	
10 E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	3 to 6	
20 East India Irr. & Can.	5	½ to ½ dis	
20 Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3 pm.	
20 Mediterranean. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4	
20 Neroudda Coal and Iron	5	½ to 1½ pm.	
1 Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½	
1 Do. New	½	to ½	
10 Oriental Inland Steam A. (2)	all	5½ to 6	
10 P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	76 to 78	
20 Ditto New	30	16 to 18 pm.	
1 Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1863	all	all	
1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	all	
1 Ditto Registered	all	all	
10 Ditto	all	all	
2 Telegraph to India	1	½ to ½ dis.	

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren., July 1, 1867	5	105½ to 106½	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	103 to 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	4½	103 to 105	—
Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865	5	104½ to 105½	—
Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	104½ to 105½	—
Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 2, 1860	5	—	—
Ditto ditto, April 1, 1866	5	107 to 109	—
Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866	5	104½ to 105½	104½
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ to 105½	—
Ditto Jan. 1, 1870	4½	100½ to ...	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	103 to 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	101 to 103	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7	5	104 to 106	—
Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866	5	104½ to 105½	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convertible and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103½ to 104½	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.
TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic	240
Daily Boarders	20
Daily Pupils	14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each	4
Do. do. by a Master, each	8
German and Italian, each	8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each	4
Laundress, Four Pounds.	

Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.
A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.
The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

MADAME BOILEAU and Daughters (of the Church of England) are devoting their time to the INSTRUCTION of a limited number of YOUNG LADIES. References—The Rev. Dr. Irons, Vicar of Brompton; Mrs. Giles Pullen, Youngbury, Ware, Herts; P. C. Owen, Esq., South Kensington Museum; Capt. Powke, R.E., South Kensington Museum; Lieut.-general Carmichael, Hyndford-house, Brompton.
Address Madame BOILEAU, 40, Grove-place, Brompton; or J. MASTERS and Co., New Bond-street, W.

SUPERIOR EDUCATIONAL HOME.—A Lady, daughter of an Officer, RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS, who share the comforts of home with her own Children, and have the advantage of constant intercourse with a resident German Governess. In addition to a good English Education, the course of instruction comprises the French, German, and Italian Languages, the Piano-forte, Drawing, and Dancing. Inclusive terms, Eighty and One Hundred Guineas per annum.

Address Mrs. ALFRED MORRIS, Hazlewood-lodge, Roupell-park, Streatham, Surrey.

A LADY, who has for many years conducted a superior School, will be happy to RECEIVE into her Establishment YOUNG LADIES from India or the Colonies. The system of Education is based on the modern and intelligent plan of cultivating the understanding rather than crowding the memory. To those who value thorough Christian principles, combined with home comforts and a superior Education, this Establishment can be highly recommended. Testimonials from ministers and others.

For further particulars apply to Miss MASON, Agency for the Employment of Ladies, 12, Cranley-terrace, Fulham-road, London, S.W.

A CLERGYMAN, having the Son of an Officer of rank in India under his Charge to Educate with his own Children, is desirous of RECEIVING TWO more LITTLE BOYS, between the ages of Six and Nine preferred. Residence near a favourite watering place on the South Coast. Terms moderate.
Address Rev. M. A., care of Mr. J. W. VICKERS, 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The Rev. CHARLES J. HUGHES, M.A. (Wrangler, Cambridge, 1852), Rector of Pertvale (population 32), begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED from the Finchley-road to his Residence (built expressly for him), CASTLEBAR-COURT, EALING, W., where he receives both Senior and Junior Pupils to prepare for the Army, Military Colleges, and the Civil Service.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

DENTAL SURGERY, 9, GROSVENOR-STREET.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S IMPROVEMENT in the CONSTRUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, and PALATES, on an INDIA-RUBBER BASE, are secured by Letters Patent, dated December, 1852, whereby the continual outlay of new teeth is avoided, alterations from the absorption of the gums, or any other cause, being easily remedied, and the first outlay no greater than for ordinary kinds. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted as under:—It consists of one continuous piece of Prepared India-rubber. The Artificial Teeth present a uniformly even surface to the action of the tongue, preventing lodgment of food and all secretions, so much complained of in the present system. No gold or any other metal being required, all springs, wires, and fastenings are wholly unnecessary; sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit protected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the prepared india-rubber; and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square; 16, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

THE COURT CIRCULAR—the *Leading Fashionable Journal*—is published, price Fivepence, every Saturday Morning, by JOSEPH BRUTON, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE COURT CIRCULAR contains the fullest and most Authentic Particulars respecting all Court News and the latest movements in the *beau monde*.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, though a *Class Paper*, varies its contents with Politics, Literature, Public Amusements, Tales, Essays, and Reviews of Books. Books for Review to be sent early in the week.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, since it has come under the New Management, has more than QUADRUPLIED ITS SUBSCRIPTION LIST, which is rapidly increasing with every new number. It is, therefore, an excellent medium for Advertisements intended for the upper classes.

Published on the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th of each month.

THE HOME NEWS.

A JOURNAL SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO INDIAN TOPICS AND THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

The HOME NEWS contains a Summary of the Principal Events of the Week—Parliamentary Intelligence, with Full Reports of all Indian Debates—East-India House Reports—Foreign Intelligence—Opinions of the Press—Literature—Law and Police Courts—Political, Clerical, and Miscellaneous News—Arrivals and Departures of Ships from and to the East—List of Passengers Outwards and Home—Army and Navy Promotions and Changes—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Commercial, &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year 21 4s. 0d.
Postage on 48 Numbers 0 4 0

HOME NEWS OFFICES, 55, Parliament-street; and 124, Bishopsgate-street.

Subscribers to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Agency, 24s. per annum in England, are entitled to receive the HOME NEWS free of cost, except for postage, in addition to the use of their Reading Rooms, &c.

ALLEN'S

MAPS OF INDIA & CHINA.

MAP OF INDIA; showing the British Territories subdivided into Collectorate, and the position and boundary of each Native State; chiefly compiled from Trigonometrical Surveys, executed by order of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 6 in. high; 5 ft. 8 in. wide. £2; or, on cloth, in a case, £2. 12s. 6d.; or, with rollers and varnished, £3. 3s.

A GENERAL MAP OF INDIA; compiled chiefly from Surveys executed by order of the Honourable East India Company, with the railways and telegraphs. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 3 in. wide; 5 ft. 4 in. high. £2; or, on cloth, in a case, £2. 12s. 6d.; or, with rollers and varnished, £3. 3s.

MAP OF the ROUTES IN INDIA; with Tables of Distances between the principal Towns and Military Stations. On one sheet—Size 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 9s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

In this map are given the whole of the military and civil stations, together with the principal towns, the villages being omitted, so as to make the stations more prominent. The colouring defines the boundaries of the three Presidencies and shows also the railways and telegraphs.

MAP OF INDIA AND CHINA, BURMAH, SIAM, the MALAY PENINSULA, and the EMPIRE of ANAM. On two sheets—Size, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; 3 ft. 4 in. high. 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

MAP OF AFFGHANISTAN, and the ADJACENT COUNTRIES. On one sheet—Size 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 9s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 12s.

MAP OF CHINA, from the most Authentic Sources of Information. One large sheet—Size, 2 ft. 7 in. wide; 2 ft. 3 in. high. 8s.; or, on cloth, in a case, 11s.

A MAP OF the WESTERN PROVINCES of HINDOOSTAN, the PUNJAB, CABOOL, SINDE, BHAWULPORE, &c., including all the States between Candahar and Allahabad. On four sheets—Size, 4 ft. 4 in. wide; 4 ft. 2 in. high. 30s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £2; rollers, and varnished, £2. 10s.

MAP of ARABIA, from all the most recent Authorities, by order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. Size, 3 ft. 3 in. high; 4 ft. 3 in. wide. On cloth, in a case, £1. 5s.

HAND-BOOK to the MAPS of INDIA, giving the Latitude and Longitude of all places of note. By Major H. V. STEPHEN, late of Bengal Army Revenue Survey Department. In 18mo, bound, price 5s.

MAP OF INDIA; from the most recent Authorities, showing the railways and telegraphs. On two sheets—Size, 2 ft. 10 in. wide; 3 ft. 3 in. high. 16s.; or, on cloth, in a case, £1s. 1s.

MAP OF the STEAM COMMUNICATION and OVERLAND ROUTES between ENGLAND, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA. In a case, 14s.; on rollers, and varnished, 18s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,259,760.

Fully subscribed by upwards of 700 Shareholders, whose individual responsibility is unlimited.)
Invested Funds, over £600,000.

HEAD OFFICES.

Aberdeen 3, King-street.
Dundee 1, St. Andrew-place.
Edinburgh 20, St. Andrew-square.
Glasgow 19, St. Vincent-place.
London 1, Moorgate-street.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—WILLIAM MILLER, Esq., M.P. (James Miller and Sons, Leith); and William Miller and Co., St. Petersburg).
George G. Anderson, Esq. (G. and A. Anderson).
Charles Bell, Esq. (Thomson, Bonar, and Co.).
Thomas Newman Farquhar, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. (Kay, Finlay, and Co.).
Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bart.
William Munro Ross, Esq.

SECRETARY—A. P. Fletcher.
VICE-SECRETARY—Edward Fuchs.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company now stands, in point of revenue, seventh on the list of fire offices in the United Kingdom.
Insurances granted against fire at home, in the colonies, and most foreign countries.

FOREIGN RISKS.—The Directors, having devoted great attention to this branch of insurance, are enabled to offer unusual advantages as regards rates of premium and conditions, and a discount is allowed to merchants and others effecting their own and correspondents' insurances.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

(REDUCED RATES FOR THE EAST INDIES AND CHINA.)

The Directors have recently adopted a new system of Rates for the East Indies and China, by which the insured, instead of being subjected to a heavy extra premium during the years of his residence within the Tropics, has the option of throwing the same over the whole currency of his insurance, by paying an unchanging rate, which it will be seen is very little higher than that charged for residence in Europe.

The following are specimens of the new Rates for civilians:

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.

ANNUAL PREMIUM (INCLUDING EXTRA) FOR THE INSURANCE OF £100.

(Payable during the entire currency of the Policy.)

Without		With		Without		With	
Profits.	Age.	Profits.	Age.	Profits.	Age.	Profits.	Age.
18 ... 3 3 3	2 8 9	...	33	3 2 0	...	3 9 11	...
31 ... 2 5 11	2 11 11	...	36	3 7 9	...	3 16 6	...
34 ... 2 9 3	2 15 6	...	39	3 14 5	...	4 3 11	...
37 ... 2 12 11	2 19 9	...	42	4 1 11	...	4 12 5	...
30 ... 2 17 2	3 4 6	...	45	4 10 3	...	5 1 10	...

No extra charge for voyages.

Prospectuses and full tables of rates will be furnished on application.

AGENTS.—The Directors are prepared to receive applications for agencies from persons in a position to introduce fire or life business.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS.

To secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals must be lodged at the London Office, 81, Lombard-street, or with one of the Agents, on or before 25th May next.

TWO YEARS' BONUS will be allocated at the Division of Profits in 1864 to Policies opened before the close of the Books for the Present Year.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £130,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C.,
and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.
DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.
GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.

Class VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND

78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCES.

ALBERT MEDICAL and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

Head Offices—7, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.
This Company's extensive and completely organised system of branches in the East Indies, conducted by professional secretaries, enables it to offer facilities to Indian assurers not afforded by any other institution.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated Assets exceed... £700,000
The Subscribed Capital ... 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds 250,000
The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £35,000 per annum.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds... £70,000
The Claims paid on Indian Assurances exceed... 530,000
The New Business in India is progressing at the rate of upwards of £16,000 per annum.

INDIAN MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.

COMMITTEE.

Lieut.-col. J. Croudace. | G. G. Kirby, Esq.
D. M. Gordon, Esq. | P. M. Tait, Esq.

DIRECTOR OF INDIAN BUSINESS.

P. M. Tait, Esq., late of Calcutta.

MANAGEMENT IN INDIA.

Calcutta—W. F. Fergusson, Esq., Manager.
W. B. Wallis, Esq., Acting Manager.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co., Secretaries to Branch Board.
Madras—Messrs. Line and Co., Agents.
C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Branch Board.
Bombay—Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., Agents.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., Secretary to Branch Board.
Ceylon—Messrs. Geo. Wall and Co., Agents.
James Swan, Esq., Secretary to Branch Board.
With about Fifty Agencies at Up-country Stations in India.

The Company transacts the business of the Agra and United Service, Simla, and other Indian Banks. Rates of premium for India, with forms for proposal, may be obtained from the Secretary, at the Chief Office in Pall-mall, or at any of the branches or agencies in this country or in India.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 5s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* * Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co. (formerly PRICE and GOSNELL) invite attention to the following fashionable articles of PERFUMERY.

Patronised by Royalty.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESS. BOUQUET—Rondeletia, Verbena, Opera Bouquets, Wood Violet, Frangipanni, &c.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s WARDROBE SCENT BAGS.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOLLESE PERFUME.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOLLESE SOAP.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOLLESE POMADE.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, or Ball-Room Companion, emitting on pressure a jet of delicious and refreshing perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any tooth powder—gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON, or newly-invented HAIR BRUSH, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accomplishes the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.

Manufactory—12, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

THE FAMILY BOOT-MAKER—

BURCHETT, 71, OXFORD-STREET, nearly opposite the Pantheon, London, and 88, HIGH-STREET, NOTTINGHILL. The best assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes in the Kingdom.

EXCELLENCE—ELEGANCE—ECONOMY.

GENTLEMEN WITH TENDER FEET.

J. CHAPPELL, 388, Strand, W.C., Boot-maker, and Professor of Fitting, begs to call the attention of such to his method of measuring, by which he guarantees, at the first trial, to produce a fit unprecedented for comfort, yet combined with the most fashionable shape. Those gentlemen on whom boot-makers have practised unsuccessfully are particularly solicited by J. C., who will undertake to fit them at once, however difficult. Established 1825. Inventor of the "Pulmar" or Cushion Boots. Ladies' show rooms first floor.

MALVERN PROPRIETARY COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR:
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

HEAD MASTER:

THE REV. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

Arrangements have been made for commencing the College Buildings, so that they may be opened for the Reception of Pupils during the Summer of 1864.

For Prospectus and Shares apply to the Honorary Secretary from whom any further information can be obtained.

L. STUMMES, M.D., Malvern, Hon. Sec.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.

Commanding Capital, £500,000.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.
Registered in May, 1854.

The following are duty-paid prices:—
Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 58s.
Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 48s., 54s., and upwards.

Champagnes—Epemay, 30s.; Imperial Silvery, 46s. and 54s. E. Ciquot's, 58s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.

Clarets.—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s.
Clarets.—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.

All other French or German Wines in proportion.
For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

EAST-INDIA WINE COMPANY, 55,

Parliament-street, London, S.W.—The following choice WINES delivered CARRIAGE FREE to every railway station in the Kingdom, and to all parts of London and its environs:—

	Per Doz.
SHERRY Good	36s.
Superior Pale	42s. and 48s.
Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold,	46s. and 44s.
Very Choice, Pale or Gold	54s.
PORT Fine Crusted	42s., 44s., and 46s.
Superior Old Crusted	48s. and 54s.
Very Fine Brandy ditto	60s.
Ditto ditto, in pints	33s.
CLARET St. Julien, Liriose, second and	36s. to 54s.
Third Growth	36s. to 54s.
Chateau Lafitte, Margaux and Latour, First Growth	78s.
MADEIRA East India	63s. to 72s.
West India	48s. to 60s.
Direct	76s. to 54s.
MARSALA Finest quality	30s.
BUCELIAS Superior	36s. to 42s.
VIDONIA Finest	32s.
CHAMPAGNE Fine Sparkling	48s. to 54s.
Finest quality	72s.
Ditto pints	36s.
MOSELLE Finest Sparkling	78s.
HOCK Ditto ditto	78s.

OTHER GERMAN AND FRENCH WINES.

Bottles charged 2s., and Hampers or Cases 1s. per dozen, and allowed for if returned.

WINES IN WOOD SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM THE DOCKS, OR FOR EXPORTATION.

Orders and Communications to be addressed to

CHARLES JAY, Manager,

East India Wine Company,
55, Parliament-street, S.W.

The above Wines may be ordered through Messrs GRINDLAY and Co., East India Army Agents, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES.
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.

TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a basin of water being alone necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.

WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON AND SON,

Merchants and Drysalers,

10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BUSH-LANE, LONDON.

N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.

Retail of Chemists.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address.

Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted.

The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter.

India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated.

Remittances to India at the exchange of the day.

55, Parliament-street, S.W.

*. Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AND GENERAL STEAM AGENCY, AND GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANTS.—Disse forwarded, and PASSAGES engaged to all parts of the world. Baggage collected and shipped. Insurances effected, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, and ADEN—Overland, 4th and 20th of every month.

BOMBAY and ADEN—Overland, 12th and 27th.

CHINA, SINGAPORE, and EASTERN SEAS—Overland, 4th and 20th.

AUSTRALIA and MAURITIUS—Overland, 20th.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA—Via Cape of Good Hope, per Clipper Ships, weekly.

Prospectuses, with through rate to 500 places, free on application.

G. W. WHEATLEY and Co. (late Waghorn), 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; CHAPLIN'S, Regent-circus, W., and 23, Regent-street, S.W.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE FROM MARSEILLES

to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HOBBS, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 33, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belonging to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).

The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship LADY JOCELYN, 2,242 tons, 300-horse power, ROBERT W. KER, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 1st of JUNE, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 20th of JUNE, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent Ship, built expressly for the Indian trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess.

The average passage of this Company's steamers last season was seventy days to Madras; the *Calcutta* having performed the voyage in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.

The line will be continued on the 20th of each succeeding month, with the strictest punctuality, by one of the Company's magnificent fleet of auxiliary screw steam-ships.

For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Brokers, ALFRED BREIT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.

East India and London Shipping Company (Limited), 9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

EVERY MAN WHO IS "WIDE-AWAKE"

will instantly make use of FARR'S LIFE PILLS, when he finds that he ought to do something to improve the state of his health. Persons who are suffering from headache or indigestion, arising from constitutional inaction, biliary derangement, or over-indulgence at the table, are particularly recommended to try Farr's Pills. They have never been known to fail in affording immediate relief. May be obtained of any medicine vendor, in boxes, 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, 11s. each.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, at once agreeable and effective.

Prepared and sold in Tins, 1s. 1jd., and 2s. 9d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Observe the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE," is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*. Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

(J)ORALIUUM SILEX, an entirely new sub-

stance for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which will neither discolour nor decay, remaining firm in the mouth, from one to a complete set, without springs, wires, or any visible attachment. It gives the greatest support to all loose or tender teeth, and answers most perfectly the purposes of mastication and articulation. No painful operation required. Prepared only by Mr. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.H. the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Gloucester, the late Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France, &c. At home from eleven till four. No connection with any person in the same profession.—No. 64, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—

Messrs. LEWIN MOSLEY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, &c., specially commended at the International Exhibition—Class XVII., No. 3,556. Single Teeth, from 6s.; Sets, from Five Guineas.—For the successful result and efficacy of their system, vide "Lancet."

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The greatest

and most useful invention of the day, AQUA AMARELLA.—Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and Co., Three King-court, Lombard-street, Perfumers to Her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Aqua Amarella has none of the properties of dys; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. Price one guinea per bottle.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNE-

SIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

It is prepared (in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength) by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

"INDIAN BAEL" for Diarrhoea, Dysentery,

&c. Imported by J. G. GOULD, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 198, Oxford-street, corner of Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the TRUSS (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

" Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 6d.

" An Umbilical Truss—12s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c., &c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Mordan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.

23, Osunon-street West, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER

is unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities. In bottles, 3s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. each. Curry and Mulligatawny Paste, in jars, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. each. Royal Combination Pickle in Bottles 3s. each

LIST OF CONDIMENTS, &c.,

Prepared by PAYNE, and Co., at the Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta.

Bottles.	Bottles.
Pindaree Chutnee 1s. 6d. & 3s.	Tamarind Fish ... 2s. 6d. & 5s.
Bengal Club, ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Balachow ... 1s. 6d.
Green Mango, ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Genuine Cayenne 1s. and 2s.
Cashmere ... 1s. 6d. 3s.	Nepaul Pepper ... 1s.
Lucknow (sweet), 1s. 6d. 3s.	Guava Jelly ... 2s. 6d. 5s.
Curry Sauce ... 1s. 6d.	Preserved Mangoes 2s. 2s. 6d.
Tap ... 1s. 6d.	Do. Jamaica
Pickled Limes ... 1s. 6d.	Ginger ... from 3s. 6d.
Pickled Mangoes 2s. 6d. & 5s.	Do. Chinese
Essence of Chillies 1s. 9d.	Ginger ... Jar 5s. and 10s.

Genuine Arrowroot, 1 lb. tins, 2s.; 7 lb. tins, 10s. 6d. each.

PAYNE and Co., Foreign Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, and Importers of Indian Delicacies, 328, Regent-street, and 46, Mortimer-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic.

Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger and Camomile.

GINGER has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine, and, combined with camomile, it is the most efficient stomachic tonic known, for while the ginger relieves the stomach from distension and flatulency, arising from impaired digestion, the camomile strengthens the coats of the stomach, and by that means gives it a healthy and invigorating tone. So highly concentrated is this preparation, it is unimpaired by age or climate, and well adapted for exportation. In Gout, Spasms, Dysentery, Cholera, or those complaints incidental to tropical climates, it is invaluable, as in numerous cases a dose or two has checked and frequently cured most alarming attacks. No family should be without it. Sold in half-pints, quarter-pints, and one-eighth pints.

Agreeable Seidlitz Powder, in one bottle, protected by a case, with measure and spoon included. The advantage of this preparation is the perfect combination of the solid ingredients of the Seidlitz Spring in one compound powder.

It is very cooling and refreshing, well adapted for exportation, or travellers by land or sea.

Aromatic Tincture of Quinine.—For the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria.

No person exposed to the influence or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria.—Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Zeevan-street, London, W.

DRITCHARD'S DANDELION, CAMO-

MILE, RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS.—This peculiar preparation of Dandelion acts particularly on the liver, thus avoiding the use of mercurials, and will be found invaluable to persons suffering from a sluggish state of that organ, or who have resided in India or other hot climates; whilst the well known stomachic efficacy of camomile, rhubarb, and ginger, renders these pills the most happy combination possible; and as many are at a loss for a safe remedy they will find this medicine a great convenience, which may be resorted to by all persons at any age, under any circumstances, and without the least inconvenience.

Prepared by W. Pritchard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London, in bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

NO MORE ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN.

MOLLARD'S PERFUMED TOILET SULPHUR SOAP and CREAM, entirely free from any unpleasant smell, and are sovereign remedies against fever, local or chronic cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, pains in the joints, &c. The Cream possesses all the properties of the renowned Barge Waters for baths. Recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prospects and testimonials sent on application.

Sold wholesale and retail by F. Newberry and Sons, 45, St. Paul's-churchyard; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; G. Jozan, 49, Haymarket; T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard; P. A. Gerard, 390, Strand; Bainbridge and Pound, 60, Leather-lane, and at the Central Depot, 2, Rupert-street, Coventry-street, W.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

For which a Prize Medal was awarded to the Producer at the International Exhibition, 1862.

THIS POWDER is quite harmless to animal life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in furs, and every other species of insect.

SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life.

Sold in packets 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14 or 36 postage stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

Take notice each genuine packet bears the above name and address. See "The Field," October 7th and 9th, pp. 263, 283, and 294.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—YOUTH'S

FRIEND.—This excellent Ointment is so innocent in its nature, so cooling in its properties, and so healing in its action, that it is invaluable in skin diseases, scald head, tetter tooth rash, chafings, and the many varieties of rashes and eruptions well known and deeply dreaded in the nursery. Trivial maladies may by it be met and conquered at their outset, and all future mischief overcome before it has gained hold upon the constitution and endangered future health. Full directions are wrapped round each pot of Ointment. Holloway's Ointment may be applied with the best results in many diseases to which the sufferer silently submits, because the task of investigating them would be both difficult and delicate.

THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA; AND, THE MANNERS OF THE DESERT.

Containing the Origin of the Arab Horse—the Barb—Weight carried by African Horses—Breeds—the Sire and Dam—Rearing and Breaking-in—Diet—Grooming—Coats—Variety of Colours—On Choosing Horses—Shoeing—Harness—The War Horse—War between Desert Tribes—Usages of War—Ostrich Hunting—Gazelle Hunting—The Greyhound—Hawking—The Chase, by **ABD-EL-KADER**—The Camel—The Sheep—Life in the Desert—The Arab Aristocracy, &c., &c.

BY **GENERAL E. DAUMAS.**

With Commentaries by the **EMIR ABD-EL-KADER.** Translated from the French by **JAMES HUTTON.**
8vo., 10s. 6d.

London: **WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 18, Waterloo-place, S.W.**

Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo, cloth lettered, price £1. 13s.,

THE NATIONALITIES OF EUROPE.

By **DR. R. G. LATHAM.**

London: **WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.**

Post 8vo, cloth lettered, price 8s. 6d.,

TEA CULTIVATION, COTTON, AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN INDIA.

A REVIEW.

BY **W. NASSAU LEES, LL.D.**

London: **WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.**

In 8vo., price 1s. 6d.,

THE RESOLUTIONS, REGULATIONS, DESPATCHES, And LAWS relating to the SALE OF WASTE LANDS, and the IMMIGRATION OF LABOUR IN INDIA.

COMPILED BY **W. NASSAU LEES, LL.D.**

London: **WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.**

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO., BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, 14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY CHANDELIERS,

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,

WALL LIGHTS, & LUSTERS, FOR GAS & CANDLES, TABLE GLASS, &c.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £3.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mass, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.

Established 1807.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

AT

DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.

DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.

DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.

DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 12s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.

DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.

DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loyseil's and other patent improvements.

DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.

DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.

DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three light glass from 63s.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.

DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.

DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.

DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.

DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-pieces, a variety of patterns, French and English.

DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.

DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong, and serviceable.

DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.

DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manufactured on their own premises, and of the very best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE AND CO. (Opening to the Monument), **LONDON-BRIDGE.**

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

Court of Directors, 1862-63.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.

DONALD LARNACH, Esq.

GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.

GEORGE MAY, Esq.

THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.

SIR FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K.C.B.

DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio.

DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., CHIEF MANAGER.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills, and grants Drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Mauritius; issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, for the use of travellers by the Overland route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office, in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertake the safe custody of the same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 52, Threadneedle-street, London.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

No. 52, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. **DAUNT** and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at $\frac{1}{2}$, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS,
Corner of Spring-gardens.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

185, REGENT-STREET, W.,

AND

98, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.,

Call special attention to their MACHINES for every class of Family Use and Manufacturing. They

HEM, FELL, GATHER, TUCK, BIND, BRAID, CORD, FRILL, AND STITCH.

Hundreds are in operation in all parts of India, and are universally preferred.

* SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SHIPPING MERCHANTS.

SEVENTY THOUSAND IN USE.

Illustrated Prospectus Post Free.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the PUNKAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 3s. 6d. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

H. & J. GARDNER,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS

(Four Doors from Trafalgar-square).

ESTABLISHED 1758.

LONDON: Printed by **RICHARD KINDER, Printer**, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by **JAMES PEARCE ALLEN**, 13, Waterloo place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.—May 20, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 583.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	449
BENGAL:—	
The Dutch in the East	450
A Nice Case	451
Miscellaneous	451
Shipping and Commercial	453
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	453
Shipping and Commercial	453
BOMBAY:—	
Cotton Frauds Bill	453
Opening of the Bhore Ghaut Incline on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway	454
Capture of the Rebel Madhow Row	455
Miscellaneous	455
CHINA	
457	
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	
458	
DOMESTIC	
455	
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Cotton Frauds Bill	456
Bombay Joint-stock Banks	456
Bishop Coleman and Young Bengal	456
The Bhore Ghaut Incline on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway	457
Lord Clive's Fund	457
BOMBAY:—	
Sir John Benn Walsh v. The Secretary of State for India and the Attorney-general	458
Lord Clive's Fund	459
Claims of the Widow of the late Sir John Inglis	459
Miscellaneous	471
Shipping and Domestic	473
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	473
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	
473	

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	April 23	Burmah (Rangoon)	April 14
Madras	" 28	Bombay	" 29
Agra	" 23	Ceylon	" 30
China (Hong Kong)	April 15.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 16th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 1 oz. 6d. 3 oz. 2s. 6d. 4 oz. 4s. 6d. 1 oz. 1s. 6d. 3 oz. 3s. 6d. 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 1 lb. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each;—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 1 oz. 6d. 3 oz. 1s. 9d. 4 oz. 3s. 3d. 1 oz. 1s. 6d. 3 oz. 2s. 6d. 4 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), letters:

Via Southampton. 1 oz. 1s. 6d. 1 oz. 2s. 6d. 2 oz. 4s. 6d. 3 oz. 6s. 6d.

Via Marseilles. 1 oz. 1s. 6d. 1 oz. 2s. 6d. 2 oz. 4s. 6d. 3 oz. 6s. 6d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales was but poorly celebrated at the several Presidencies of India; but this was owing to no lack of loyalty, but to mal-arrangements and accidental circumstances. One cause was the uncertainty with respect to the day fixed; for a blundering telegraph had announced to India that the marriage had been postponed from the 10th to the 18th of March, so that the authorities were perplexed for a time, and were at last driven into very abrupt and imperfect arrangements by a discovery of the mistake. The Governor-general was at Simla when he received final and certain information on the subject, and then issued an extraordinary *Gazette* declaring a public holiday on Monday, the 20th of April, which, unluckily, was the Bombay Mail day, when every one at that Presidency was busy letter-writing. A Royal salute was fired at every station. We cannot doubt for a moment that not our own countrymen only, but our fellow subjects in India of all creeds, would have celebrated the happy event with great enthusiasm and at great cost, too, if matters had not been bungled, and confused, and hurried. In spite of all disadvantages, however, the several Presidencies have sent loyal addresses of congratulation to the Prince and Princess.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's Budget is now being looked for with daily increasing anxiety. The natives still seem to hope that the obnoxious Income-tax will be abolished—a tax especially offensive to their habits and prejudices. Even Englishmen dislike it, as an inquisitorial interference with their private concerns, but the natives of India are peculiarly adverse to the revelation of the exact extent of their pecuniary means, and if any thing besides an interference with their religion could stir them to mutiny it would be a tax of this nature. But at this time they would submit to almost any degree of annoyance from the Government, even if they regarded the Government as oppressive and intentionally offensive, for with such a European force as we now have in the country all serious disaffection must be utterly hopeless. But while they know that the Indian Government was never stronger than it now is, they have observed that it was never more disposed to consult their true interests and respect their prejudices.

The *Friend of India*, of April 22nd, has the following paragraph:—

"As to relieve the weariness with which, for the past ten months, we have been watching the

struggle between Cabul and Herat, an outbreak has taken place in the neighbouring country of Beloochistan, on our Scinde frontier. Since the murder of the great Nusseer Khan in 1857, his half-brother, Khodadad, has ruled as Khan. Placed, when only sixteen, at the head of nobles whom Colonel Green describes as a set of barons no less turbulent than those of the days of the Plantagenets, our agent yet managed to reconcile to the Khan all his chiefs, to recover for him the revolted Murrees and the provinces which Persia was gradually annexing, and to make him master of his country while he became our faithful ally. Since 1860, when the work was completed, Khelat has given us no trouble. It is as much our breakwater between Scinde and Persia as Afghanistan is between the Punjab and Central Asia. Its wool-producing capabilities are great. Through it lies the better of the two caravan routes into Central Asia. Along its Makran coast, where Alexander's soldiers perished, we are attempting to erect the telegraphic wire, and projecting a line of railway. Quetta alone, the principal town of the Shawl valley, is of immense strategical importance, commanding as it does the two high roads through the Bolan pass and over the Khelat plateau. Local accounts assert that Mirdal Khan, the ruler's cousin, after wounding him, has formed a party to supplant him, consisting of all the chiefs who do not receive a share of the black mail we pay for the safety of the Makran telegraph. As yet the accounts are native in their origin, but the return of the caravans which had left Kurrachee is ominous. Meanwhile, the telegraphic cable for the Persian Gulf has been landed at Gwader."

The Indian papers announce the death at Hyderabad of the aged Prince Shamz-ool-Omrah, described as the best and most enlightened member that has ever adorned the family of the Nizams of the Deccan. He was highly respected by both Europeans and Natives. He did good service to the British Government in the great mutiny by his steady loyalty, and by his influence over his relatives and his countrymen. If he had taken a part against us, the whole of the Deccan would have risen against us. The Government, in his lifetime, duly honoured and acknowledged his good services and fidelity, and at his death eighty-six minute-guns were fired in compliment to his memory, the number corresponding with his years.

Government currency-notes are now receivable at all treasuries in Assam, and measures are being taken to make notes generally available to persons who may have claims on the treasuries in Assam, and who may desire to obtain payment, or part payment, in notes.

Mr. Mansfield, Commissioner of Scinde, has left on a mission to the Imam of Muscat and Badjat, on the subject of the Persian Gulf Telegraph.

Dr. Elliott has presented a melancholy report to Government on the epidemic now raging in the district of Nuddea, generally considered a wholesome locality. For five years past, however, it has been afflicted with a disease almost as fatal as cholera. In one small town

there were in one year 7,000 deaths out of a population of only 12,000. The doctor does not give this strange pestilence a name.

A communication from the home authorities has just been addressed to the Government of India, to the effect that her Majesty's Government have been pleased to offer annuities of 200l. (in addition to the pensions to which they may be entitled by the regulations) to a limited number of Regimental Colonels of the four Indian regiments of Artillery and Engineers. These annuities will be allotted according to seniority among the officers who may apply to retire under this arrangement. The annuities offered to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay are as follows:—*Artillery*: Bengal, 7; Madras, 4; Bombay, 3. *Engineers*: Bengal, 4; Madras, 2; Bombay, 2.

Transit duties on the principal roads in India are now in course of abolition.

The appointment of chief engineer to the Public Works Department of Madras has been abolished.

At Madras, Soojan Mull, a rich Sowcar, was prosecuted for having in his possession instruments and materials for counterfeiting Government stamps, and Cawder Bey, an influential Mahomedan, was arraigned for wilfully giving false evidence on a judicial proceeding. The first was acquitted legally, though he has not cleared himself to the satisfaction of the British Indian public. His own countrymen, however, are rejoicing at his escape. Cawder Bey, after a three days' trial, was found guilty, and, to the great grief of the followers of the Prophet, was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

A number of police appointments have been created in the Punjab, which include first and second-class superintendents, subordinate to which are several grades of assistants and supernumeraries.

The Indian correspondent of the *Times* gives the following extract from private letters on the subject of a flight of the King of Burmah's second son.

"Turning to Burmah, private letters inform me that our commercial engagement made with the King—for, as Lord Elgin said, it can hardly be called a treaty—is likely to produce the same state of things as we have had for the last three years in Japan, but on a smaller scale. There is an anti-foreign party who frighten the King, at present the sole trader in his dominions, with assurances that the foreigner will absorb all the commerce of his country. What connection there is between this and the flight of the King's second son to our province, it is difficult to see. A year ago the Prince Throngre-men-tha was married to his niece, the eldest daughter of the heir apparent, according to the Burmese rule that the Royal family must intermarry only with its own members. Accompanied by eighty horsemen, he made for a frontier town, of which his uncle is governor, and then on to Tongoo, our frontier station, where he delivered himself up to our officers. They very properly told him that he was free to go where he liked, and that they could do nothing for him. He is now, I believe, in Rangoon. He was hotly pursued by the King's horsemen, who demanded the youth from the Deputy Commissioner of Tongoo. That officer strove to make them understand that there was no extradition treaty, and that so long as the Prince behaved himself we could not turn him out of our territory. It seems that he tried to raise an insurrection before finally taking refuge with us. The punishment hanging over his head for unauthorised flight is death, so that he is more likely to take ship at Calcutta than go back to Mandalay. Why he has fled is not known, but I expect he chafed at the *quasi* imprisonment to which all the Royal family of Burmah have to submit, and was eager, now that there is a commercial treaty, to do something to carve out a career for himself and see the world."

The Hon. E. Drummond has left Calcutta for the seat of his Government at Allahabad.

The Hon. A. Roberts has taken his seat as a judge of the Bengal High Court, officiating in the place of Mr. Loch, who is on leave to England.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's scheme for the alteration of the arrangements now subsisting between the Presidency banks and the Government have not yet been revealed.

General Thomas, commanding the Calcutta Division, has returned to England by the steamer just arrived.

The Advocate General of Madras has again brought to the notice of the Home Government his claim on the Madras Government, for Rs. 55,000, on account of the trouble taken by him in the settlement of the affairs of the late Nawaub of the Carnatic.

The *Pearl* steamer, which had so narrow an escape from the fate of the *Jason* and *Burmah* is now afloat in the Madras Roads, almost uninjured. The *Jason* has been sold for Rs. 21,000. The vessel is to be broken up, but the engines, it is supposed, are not much injured, and may more than repay the outlay. The fittings, stores, &c., were sold separately. The total proceeds of the sale were Rs. 80,000.

The *Nubia* is to have Rs. 6,500 for her trip from Madras to the Straits.

Sala Jung, at Hyderabad, is acting the part of the Good Samaritan. He has expended eight lakhs of rupees in the purchase of rice for the poor, to be sold at a greatly reduced price.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Surge H. W. Tyler, H.M.'s Bengal army, at Hampstead, aged 44, May 26. Maj. E. W. Bristol, Bengal retired service, and formerly of the 1st Bengal N.I., at Heavertree, near Exeter, aged 46, May 17.
MADRAS.—Lieut. F. R. Sadler, 28th P.I., late 49th Madras N.I., at Chattri Poonjee, April 13.
H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. col. H. L. Gibbard, R.H.A., at Paris, on his way home from India.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Mackay, Maj. Brooks, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, Mr. Lansdale, Capt. Ross, Mr. Princep, Maj. Hutchinson, Mrs. Armstrong, Maj. gen. Showers, Capt. Cotton, Capt. Macdonald, Col. Maxwell, Capt. and Mrs. Bruce, Capt. Baillie, Mr. Ward, Mr. Gordon. FROM MADRAS.—Mr. Vibert, Mrs. Sparkes and infant. FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. Delas, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Gibb. FROM SINGAPORE.—Mr. Schmidt. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Lambrecht, Mrs. Dumreicher and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Landan, Mrs. Kornig, Mr. Holmski. FROM MALTA.—Capt. Brandreth, Capt. Goodenough, Mr. Johnson.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, May 31.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Miss Blair, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. W. Balmain, Col. Cormick, Lieut. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt and infant, Mr. Wyman, Mr. E. R. Ker, Dr. A. Wilson, Maj. Freer, Lieut. Gerardet, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Creaton, Mr. Kilgour, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis and infant, Mrs. Thomson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Sandeman. FROM MADRAS.—Mr. H. Burton, Mr. C. B. Shaw, Mrs. Greaves, Miss Pearson.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	Interest taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ...	1s. 11d.	98
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	1 11½	...
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	—	100
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	—	...
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	—	97½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	—	...
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	98
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	...
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	2 1	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	...
5 per Cent. of 1858-59 ...	2 1½	107½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	2 ½	115½

BENGAL.

THE DUTCH IN THE EAST.

For more than twelve months past the British authorities both at home and in the East have frequently had their attention called to the encroaching spirit exhibited by the government of Netherlands India, and we might therefore not be surprised to see some steps adopted to put a limit to the almost insatiable desire of the Dutch for more territory in the Eastern Archipelago. Java has proved so lucrative a source whence to derive revenue to be spent in Europe—after the good old fashioned method of colonial taxation—that the Dutch evidently consider another Java would not prove a bad addition to its Empire in the East, and as some parts of Sumatra possess equal capabilities and a population of a similarly docile character, these are being gradually and quietly absorbed. The native chiefs have more than once and in different parts of Sumatra protested against this assumption of Dutch rule, but they are powerless in the matter, and so the annexations go on; but all our Government does is to remind some of the Rajahs that they are by treaty under obligations to us, while they, it appears, are only too anxious to see us set up to our responsibilities. But in the great majority of cases, as the Dutch well know, the lands belong to independent Rajahs with whom we are in no way under engagements. The attention of the Indian Government has lately been directed to the subject, but with the present determination of the Straits settlement to free themselves from the rule of his Government, and which they declare themselves sanguine of accomplishing in the year, it is not to be expected that Lord Elgin will trouble himself with so dangerous a question any more than the home Government has thought proper to do. Indeed, the British Government cannot with good grace, after so repeatedly declining to annex Borneo, think of interfering if the Dutch choose to gain an ascendancy in lands where no Englishman has, perhaps, ever set foot, nor does it even appear needful. Our Government is able to point to many spots in Malacca where European capital is safely and profitably invested under the rule of the native Rajah, and it naturally fails to see the necessity of planting the British flag wherever sugar is to be grown or tin mines worked. There is another reason why our Government should hesitate to mix itself up with the further colonisation of the Straits territories. The population is rapidly changing from Malay to Chinese, and constant feuds are brought about by these persevering settlers, who argue that if the Rajah who owns the mines will not work them, they have a right to do so, a doctrine which we English are not required to recognise. Quarrels perpetually arising out of these questions may safely be left to settle the rule in Sumatra, for that the Dutch form of Government will not suit the Chinese has been clearly proved in Banca. The interest of our government must of course be to see the native Rajahs expelled, and the Chinese are doing it as fast as possible. These Chinese are our best customers, they bring all they can grow or dig to us in Singapore or Penang, while on the other hand the Rajahs do not, but, through the excessive rentals they require from the Chinese, valuable land remains untitled and mines of vast wealth remain unworked. Those even who are under British pay for the purpose of developing their countries or of keeping order, have lately shown that without our assistance they are powerless over their own people. There is no fear of the Dutch ever taking possession of those parts of the Straits territories held by the cunning, and treacherous Malays. If the Dutch can find, as they have found on the opposite shores of Sumatra, territory inhabited by a docile people whom they can compel to grow coffee to add to Dutch revenues at home, they will in all probability take possession of those districts, but there is no great fear of our Singapore trade being injured by the Dutch form of colonisation. In one way any European occupation of territory in those parts must prove bene-

ficial to Singapore, by getting rid of the swarms of pirates who now seek refuge in the best harbours of these uninhabited shores. These are now the places from which "hail" the most daring corsairs. It is in these that the Malay pirates, forming a terror to the small craft, who, as coasters, are the only possible means of transport of the produce of the neighbouring shores, reef and provision. The Straits of Banca, Gaspar, and Rhio, as well as others, afford a fine channel in which these villains, in their beautiful lorchas, carry on their trade; and even when chased by our vessels, they can bid defiance to us by their sailing powers and light draft of water.

If our Government, instead of interfering in any question as to the colonisation of these countries, will take care to keep the seas freed of these piratical hordes who now form the greatest impediment to the still further development of a trade already of wonderful growth, the rest may safely be left to the industrious Chinese who thoroughly understand the business of colonisation in the Straits settlements. If we meddle further, we may see the beginning, but it will be long before we shall see the end, of troubles with Malays, Chinese, and nondescripts. The Dutch have notified their intention of taking Siak and its Chinese population, and applying the opium farm regulations on July 1 next. Let the British Government see how they get on before it troubles itself to interfere in the matter.—*Englishman*, April 14.

A NICE CASE.

The luminous judgment delivered by Sir Mordaunt Wells in the case of Sreenauth Mullick and Others v. Beojololl Pyne and Doorgapersaud Seal, is well worthy of an attentive perusal, not only on account of the legal acumen exhibited in weighing conflicting evidence, but for the insight it gives us into that inner social life of the native community which is rarely penetrated by the eye of the European. The facts of the case can be very briefly related. Two boys, or youths, had been to school together, and were on terms of that close intimacy which frequently exists between two friends at school. These youths are the defendants in the present action, and it appears that they had borrowed Rs. 5,000 on a promissory note from the plaintiff, and for a purpose which is not indicated. The object of the plaintiff was to fix the liability upon one of them named Doorgapersaud Seal, whose connections were apparently possessed of considerable wealth; whilst it was the object of Doorgapersaud Seal to endeavour to escape from this liability, which he has succeeded in doing in a manner not very creditable to himself, by pleading that the paper he signed was not a promissory note, that his signature was fraudulently obtained, and that he was an infant at the time the note was made. Of course every one knows the conflicting evidence, the tricking of signatures, the prevarication about stamps, the strong suspicions of forgery, and the dove-tailing of doubtful evidence, always weak at the joints, which invariably accompany such cases, and which few judges can detect and expose with greater skill than Sir Mordaunt Wells. It is, therefore, needless to say that his judgment might be studied with advantage by every one, but we may add that his criticisms on the promissory note in question, and the manipulations to which it had or had not been subjected, are as interesting as a romance. It is true that the defendant Doorgapersaud got off on a plea of infancy, but with the following words of the judge ringing in his ears:—"Doorgapersaud, in denying a part of his signature, must have done so wickedly, and with intent to deceive the Court. It is painful to make such an observation with reference to a young man who is not only respectably connected and highly educated, but is just commencing life; but it is justified by the evidence which is clear and distinct as to his conduct. I am satisfied that he signed the promissory note knowing at the time what it was that he was signing." Looking at the facts from a European point of view, we should have considered that the family of Doorgapersaud would have done better to have sacrificed Rs. 5,000, or even the greater part of

their wealth, than have suffered such a stain upon the character of any one of their number; though we must, in justice to the relatives of the defendant, observe that the Judge fully exonerates them from any implication in the attempted fraud, and states that he did not believe that either the mother or the uncle of Doorgapersaud would have assisted him, had they been aware of the real facts of the case. It is, however, rather gratifying that the present trial, like most others, goes far to prove that there is no greater fool than the knave. There was no occasion whatever for any prevarication as regards the promissory note. The plea of infancy, in itself not over creditable, was quite sufficient to enable the defendant to escape from paying the paltry Rs. 5,000.

Two or three other points in this case are also well worthy of consideration. First, we cannot gather from the judgment what the money was wanted for, nor what could have induced the plaintiff to lend it to the couple of youths, except for the sake of the exorbitant interest of 48 per cent. per annum. But we pass over these to consider the fact that came out in evidence, that when Doorgapersaud was only ten or eleven, and his girl-wife was only nine or ten, the latter was actually *en famille*, and that it is a customary occurrence among natives, in both the higher and lower classes, for children at the ages mentioned to live together as man and wife. Now, we are not about to indulge in a tirade against these conditions of social life amongst the natives. The result is a check to the growth of that energy and independence which make the Anglo-Saxon race superior to the Hindoo, and which render Hindoo husbands and wives mere children to their latest days. We are prepared to make some allowances for the difference of climate, and to believe that the maturity of both sexes is reached much earlier under the tropics than in the temperate zone; but the extreme state of things indicated arises partly, we believe, from the morbid desire of the natives themselves for grand-children to perpetuate their family, and partly from the general want of education, especially amongst the females, which renders them peculiarly the subject of those passions, which, at that early age, uncontrolled by the mind and unpurified by the natural play of the affections, can only be manifested in the most animal form. We are not saying this for the purpose of insulting the native and vaunting the European, but rather to stimulate the exertions of the former to bring about a more rational state of things in his family and *zenana*. The crying evil is the want of education. Shut any girl up in a *zenana*, without books to study or accomplishments to acquire, and the result may be easily imagined; and the evil is only exchanged for another by the marriage of girls of nine years of age to boys of ten. These social reforms, we are satisfied, can only come from within, and we can do no more than point them out, leaving them to be achieved as speedily as possible by the more enlightened natives, in the fashion which may seem most fitting to themselves.—*Englishman*, April 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATION.—The Director of Public Instruction [Bengal] furnishes in his last published general report the following important statistics regarding the extent of education in these provinces:—

	No. of Pupils.
Government institutions	19,503
Aided and other schools under inspection	29,012
Indigenous vernacular schools under improvement in Central, South-East, and South-West Divisions	8,685
Total	57,200

"Assuming," says the director, "the population of these provinces to be 40,000,000, and that one-tenth of the population or 4,000,000 are boys of an age to attend school, these returns show that less than one and a-half per cent. of the boys who ought to be at school are actually attending any school under Government inspection."—*Hindoo Patriot*.

HAILSTORMS.—The hailstorms which occurred in the Doon and Mussorie, and at Darjeeling, seem to have been pretty general. We hear of them in the Allahabad and Sarun districts; the change in the temperature which has lately taken place is doubtless owing to this cause.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 18.

DISTURBED STATE OF BUNDELKUND.—We hear from Bundelkund that in consequence of the disturbed state of the district Government have placed a detachment of European troops at the disposal of the authorities.

HERAT.—The *Delhi Gazette's* Cabul newsletter does not report much progress at Herat. The Ameer's force captured only two hundred sheep out of two thousand which managed to enter the city. The son of the former king of Kokan, having collected about fifteen thousand Kubchak and Kurghuz people, had taken possession of the city Oosh, and had closed the road to Kokan. He had levied a tax of one gold mohur and a half on every merchant going to Kokan. It is said that the Ameer has plenty of everything except coins, the normal want of Afghanistan. The Heratees are described as very badly off for supplies, particularly for meat, grass, ghee, and firewood. A number of poor citizens of Herat have removed their families to the neighbouring villages, where they have been kindly treated by the Ameer's men, and allowed to cultivate. A native letter says:—"It is very likely that the Herat business will be settled about the Nouroze (new year)."

MR. JOHN HAWORTH, of Croydon, in the county of Surrey, in England, has obtained, through his agent in Calcutta, the exclusive privilege "for an improved method of conveying telegraphic messages and signals by means of electricity without the intervention of any continuous artificial conductor." The specification may be seen at the Home-office by paying the usual fee.

NEW CHURCH AT ALLAHABAD.—Allahabad is likely to have a Scotch Church becoming the new capital. The Rev. Mr. Williamson, the energetic chaplain, has raised Rs. 10,414. The church will be seated for 400 persons, and is estimated to cost (inclusive of furnishings) Rs. 42,000. Of this sum, Government have subscribed Rs. 20,000, which, with private subscriptions, interest, &c., gives a sum total of Rs. 35,722-13 6, leaving a deficiency of rather more than Rs. 6,000 to be made up.

MAJOR GRAHAM.—We give prominent insertion to the following attempted contradiction. We say "attempted," because as Sergeant Major Graham's suicide has been reported in all the papers, it is more probable that he is under a mistake than we:—"To the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette*.—Sir, I was rather surprised on reading in your impression of the 14th inst. that I had committed suicide, &c., &c., but as the same is entirely void of fact, allow me at any rate, as the ghost of William Graham, to beg you will contradict the same in your next, as up to the present I am alive, and not in much fear of putting an end to myself.—Yours obediently, WILLIAM GRAHAM, Sergeant Major 11th Brigade, R.A., Lucknow Cantonments, 10th April, 1863." It is ridiculous to suppose that the public press is not the best judge in a case of this kind.

ALLAHABAD.—The following regiments are expected in the station:—Left wing pioneer corps, en route to the presidency, arrived here by special train from Allypore on the 15th inst. Right wing, under command of Major McMillin, will arrive by special train this morning. The above corps has been raised by order of Government for service in Ceylon. The Bengal Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Dayrell, en route to Cawnpore, will march into the station this morning, and will encamp at Alopee Bagh.—*Allahabad Gazette*, April 18.

PUNJAB.—There is so much sickness among the engine drivers on the Punjab line of railway that it has been rendered necessary to make application for hands from the East India line while the sickness continues. As there are several drivers out of employment here, and lower down on the line, we doubt not our information will induce such to obtain temporary employment at Lahore.

RAILWAY.—About ten miles of the line is completed beyond Allyghur, and there are plenty of sleepers on the ground, which will enable the authorities to push on the work. If the progress of the rail depends upon the platelayers only, there need be no fear of delay. Two platelayers can lay down ten miles in a month, so that, with even so very diminutive an establishment, the line will be ready in a very short time throughout to Meerut.

SEETAPORE.—We hear from Seetapore that, on the night of the 13th instant, there was a great thunderstorm. "While it was raging, the whole of the dhoby's huts in the 34th regiment bazaar caught fire, and were burnt to the ground, with all the soldiers' clothing mess, linen, and clothes belonging to officers and others. Providentially, the rain came down just in the nick of time, or the whole bazaar would have been consumed. It is raining yet (15th instant), and is likely to rain for some time. It is a misfortune for the crops, for the cultivators are crying out against it. However that may be, it has cooled and cleared the atmosphere very deliciously." We also hear that rain has fallen very copiously between this and Fyzabad, and in the Baiswarra and Barraich divisions. We have had some smart showers in Lucknow, too.—*Oudh Gazette*, April 18.

GENERAL WHEELER.—Major-General Wheeler, C.B., commanding this division, is expected to arrive at Meerut in a few days. He will proceed hence to Mussoorie (about the end of the present month), where his head-quarters will be during the hot season. Now that the electric telegraph is open, and the journey from Mussoorie to Meerut narrowed to twenty hours, or say fifteen hours, to a man who can ride like General Wheeler, no possible inconvenience can arise from the graceful concession in the General's behalf, on the part of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, with the sanction of his Excellency the Viceroy. Let us hope that the same privilege will be extended to General Wheeler's successor, whoever he may be. Military officers in this country are always past the meridian of life before they attain to so high a command, and however vigorous and young (for their age) they may be, they require the bracing climate of the Hills, during the hot season, to render them efficient for the performance of their arduous duties during the cold weather in the plains. General Beatson will retain the command of the station during General Wheeler's absence, and will, we have reason to believe, succeed General Wheeler on his rumoured retirement next year.—*Mofussilite*, April 17.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—"The entire Indian press," says the *Englishman*, "is now indulging in unfavourable criticism upon the present administration of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's affairs. In proportion as that Company was once popular it is now unpopular. As it was once the favourite of the Indian public, so it has now become, in general estimation, the common enemy. If this wealthy Company has desired to try how far a niggard policy can undermine a position attained by energy, ability, and capital, we must certainly congratulate its directors on their triumphant success."

MR. LAING.—While advocating a permanent settlement for all India, Mr. Laing "nevertheless expresses his belief that as a matter of L.S.D., the State will find itself richer if it maintains its position of sole proprietor of three-fourths of the cultivated land of India, and only grants leases at fixed rents for limited terms, such as thirty years." "If," continues Mr. Laing, "the finance accounts of Bengal and Madras are carefully analysed it will be found, that after deducting the profits in opium which form part of the taxation, and a fair proportion of the custom duties levied at Calcutta for imports destined for the North-West, Bengal does not contribute so much revenue as Madras in proportion to its population. The rate is about 3s. 6d. in the former, and 4s. 6d. in the latter. In other words, the sacrifice of land revenue in Bengal under Lord Cornwallis' permanent settlement, has not been made good by the increased produce of other taxes."—*Madras Times*.

MUSSOORIE.—A very heavy storm of lightning, thunder, and hail visited Mussoorie on Sunday, the 12th. The hail-stones are described as the largest that were ever known to fall over the sanatorium.

CORON.—The Rajah of Johut, under the Bheel Political Agency, and the Nawabs of Mahomedgurh and Basowda, and the Rajahs of Nursingurh and Muxoodungurh, under the Bhopal Agency, have abolished transit duties on cotton within their estates. Central India is now almost free from these obnoxious imposts.

DEHONG AND DEBONG RIVERS.—Major Agnew's report on the navigation of the Dehong and Dehong rivers will be read with considerable interest by all who are concerned in developing the capabilities of Assam. It is now evident that a steamer can ascend as high as the mouth of those rivers, and almost equally, so that, with a very trifling outlay, steam communication might be opened even with Sudyah. It is certainly very desirable that Government should accede to Major Agnew's recommendation, and at once call for a survey of the Berhampootra as far as a navigable channel may be found to extend.

THE LAND.—A Ceylon planter writes, under date January 8, as follows:—"As a proof of the mania for land here, I may mention that there has been a general sale of land since I last wrote to you. The lots went off at exceedingly high prices. I shall give you the price of one valley which has been bought for one estate. It contains six hundred and eighty-six acres, and was sold for £4,351, about £6. 6s. 10d. per acre."

THE GANGES CANAL.—The main canal, including the two terminal divisions, is 520 miles in length, and the length of Rajbhas, completed on 30th April, 1861, is 1,542 miles. With its branches and distributing channels the canal had, to the same date, cost Rs. 1,87,48,290, while the value of the crops produced by means of the canal during the year under review is estimated at Rs. 1,51,22,640. The area of land irrigated was 536 square miles, and 3,483 villages received the benefits of irrigation. The cost of maintenance and repairs for 1860-61 (including a fair share of the cost of the central office) amounted to Rs. 4,62,327, and the amount of revenue derived in the same period was Rs. 6,45,115. The following table shows the progress made by the Ganges Canal since it commenced to yield revenue:—

	Capital expended to end of year.	Maintenance and repairs, including the cost of Central Office.	Income.	Deficit.	Surplus.
1856-57	1,62,05,673	4,01,259	48,000	3,52,659	...
1856-57	1,73,45,953	3,49,143	1,09,760	2,39,383	...
1857-58	1,75,75,466	2,53,150	88,790	1,64,360	...
1858-59	1,78,84,063	4,59,539	1,63,554	2,95,985	...
1859-60	1,82,63,874	4,63,129	3,05,097	1,58,032	...
1860-61	1,87,48,280	4,62,327	6,45,115	...	1,82,758
		23,88,547	13,60,916	12,10,419	1,82,758

It will thus be seen that for the first time since the opening of the canal the receipts have exceeded the outlay during the year, and the balance of charges has, in consequence, been reduced from Rs. 12,10,419 in 1859-60, to Rs. 10,27,631 in 1860-61, exclusive of interest on capital, which, at 5 per cent. per annum, amounts to Rs. 48,13,144.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 17. Hyderee, Crichton, Bombay; Beranger, —, Pondicherry.—19. Baltic, Coomb, Madras; John Melluish, Acock, —; Fatty Alun, Theob, Bombay; Eliza Wickson, Liverpool; Lagerborg, Jacobson, Singapore; Benguliyum, Blix, Sydney.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Baltic.—Capt. W. H. Ashton, Mr. J. Steward.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Orissa.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Smith, Lieut. Bateman, Mr. Cuyper, Mr. Stewart Macnaghten, Col. J. Grimes, Lieut. and Mrs. Hawley. For BOMBAY.—Mr. McNeill, For SEZ.—Dr. and Mrs. Clarke and family, Mr. Kimbold. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Sweeney, Mr. E. G. Birch. For MALTA.—Mr. Stevenson. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. H. Mackey,

Maj. Brooks, Mrs. M. Thomson and children, Mrs. S. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Ingles and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hollway, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wyllie, Mr. E. L. Fitzgerald, Mr. W. Landale, Capt. Ross, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Maj. Hutchinson, Mrs. Armstrong, Maj. gen. St. G. D. Showers, Capt. Cotton, Mr. L. Macdonald, Mr. J. D. Gordon, Col. Maxwell, Capt. and Mrs. A. N. Bruce. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Blair, Mrs. Mazuchelli, Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and family, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Balmain, Col. Cornick, Lt. H. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt and child, Mr. G. Wyman, Mr. E. S. Kerr, Dr. A. Wilson, Mrs. Sandeman and children, Mr. H. B. Griffiths, Cpt. Ballie, Mr. R. J. O'Connor, Maj. Frere, Lieut. Girardet.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 22, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Ra. 100 Rs. 99 13 to 99	
Do. Transfer Stock....	Sa. Ra. 100 ...	Nom.
4 per Cent.	Co.'s Ra. 100 ...	99 4 to 99 8
5 per Cent.	Co.'s Ra. 100 ...	8 12 to 9 0
5½ per Cent.	Co.'s Ra. 100 ...	18 0 to 18 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	2 0½ to 3-16
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight ...	2 0-16 to 2-16
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight ...	2 0-16 to 2-16
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight ...	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up Ba. exch.	Quoted at Ba.
Agra Bank	500 ...	890 to 900
Assam Company	200 ...	520 to 530
Bank of Bengal	4000 ...	9 25 to 9 50
Beerbhoo Coal Company	1000 ...	1525 to 1550
Do.	100 sh.	305
Bengal Coal Company	1000 ...	1880 to 1900
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ...	760 to 770
Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100 ...	130 to 140
Bengal River Steam Co. (Limited)	1000 ...	500 to 550
Bengal Tea Company (Limited)	100 ...	300 to 310
Cachar Company, new	600 ...	600
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600 ...	970 to 990
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	1305
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim.)	100 ...	130 to 135
Delhi Bank Shares	500 ...	605 to 610
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000 ...	1590 to 1600
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100 ...	62 to 63
East India Railway Company	218 ...	235 to 240
East India Tea Company (limited)	100 ...	5 prem.
Do.	40 ...	43
Ganges Company	500 ...	450 to 480
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	450 to 460
Hope Town Tea Association	1000 ...	30 p.ct. pm.
India General Steam	600 ...	1375 cam dr.
New Port Gloster Mills Company	10 ...	17 to 17½
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	900 ...	17 to 10 pm.
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	500 ...	550 to 580
Simla Bank	100 ...	10 to 15 pm.
Takvar Tea Company	100 ...	10 to 15 pm.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre	23 7 6 to 23 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	"
Rice	2 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	"
Seeds	4 10 0 to 4 15 0 ...	"

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOSS OF THE "BURMAH."—The commissioners appointed to inquire into the loss of the S. S. *Burma* have presented their report. A considerable delay has taken place in consequence of the commissioners determining to await the decision of the High Court in the case of appeal preferred by the captain of the *Jason*. The loss of the *Burma* is attributed by the commissioners solely to a want of judgment on the part of Captain Ashton, and the absence of necessary precautions; the latter being more immediately observable "in respect of not taking the soundings in time, and in merely using the hand-lead under circumstances when the deep-sea-lead should have been used." These were the chief grounds of complaint, "but some minor details were referred to in the report to the Board of Trade." Under these circumstances the Board resolved to suspend Captain Ashton's certificate for the period of two years. Unlike Captain Hurst of the *Jason*, Captain Ashton at once handed over his certificate to the commissioners, who will forward it, together with their report, to the Board of Trade.

SECUNDERABAD, April 1.—Dr. McAllum, the Durbar Surgeon, has been at his own request transferred to the Hyderabad Contingent. Nawab Salar Jung, the minister, has purchased and collected grain to the amount of two lacs of rupees for the benefit of all the city people, especially the poor, who are dying daily for the want of food. It is very generous on Salar Jung's part to come

forward as he has done. He has also issued strict akhams to all the village authorities in the Nizam's dominions to prevent the exportation of grain, under a heavy penalty, the surplus grain being sent to the city of Hyderabad, where the want of it is felt very much indeed. The Bunyas have been harshly treated the other day in the city, and justly, too. It appears a Rohilla went to a Bunya's shop and purchased a rupee's worth of rice. The Bunya bundled up the rice and told the Rohilla that the bundle contained eight seers, who, trusting to the grain-dealer's word, went home and made over the bundle to his wife, who measured the rice and found it to be only seven seers, and not eight, as the Bunya had said, and according to the general rate. The Rohilla immediately retraced his steps to the shop and politely asked him the cause of the deficiency, but the Bunya appearing to take no notice of it he (Rohilla) repeated his question, but no answer came; he tried again, and the answer was that he (Rohilla) must have taken one seer of the rice for himself. The man remonstrated, and even swore that he had not done anything of the sort, but it was to no purpose, and the upshot was that the Rohilla drew a knife from his waist-belt, deliberately cut off the Bunya's nose, and walked away. So the Rohilla was minus one seer of rice, and the Bunya now is minus his nose. Lieut. Tweedie has been appointed Second Assistant Resident, in place of Captain Fraser, gone on leave. The saving caused by the amalgamation of the Resident's offices is about 400 rupees. All the public buildings at Jaulna are either to be dismantled or sold. The weather hot. The Nizam's palace gate was burnt down the other day by a mob making a noise and fighting for grain.

THE VISITATION.—Yesterday was an important day for the clergy in the diocese of Madras. For six and a half years there has been no visitation held by the bishop, so that to very many the ceremony was quite a novelty. The clergy, in their gowns and bands, gathered in the cathedral, to the number of thirty or more, by eleven o'clock. The morning service was read by the senior chaplain, and an able sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Alcock from the appropriate text, Acts x. 22, which was read in the second lesson for the day. The rev. preacher dwelt principally on the connection existing between the pastor and his flock. The Holy Communion was then administered to about forty persons; and this terminated the morning's proceedings at two o'clock. On leaving the cathedral, those who preferred remaining until the evening service found a most ample tiffin prepared for them in a large tent. At half-past four o'clock the evening service commenced with the Litany, after which the names of the clergy of the diocese were called out by the Registrar, and those present responded to the call. The bishop then delivered his charge, which occupied about an hour and a-half. All that his lordship said on the different topics which he introduced was well and forcibly put, and rendered his discourse extremely interesting, not only to those more immediately concerned, but also to the congregation scattered in the nave. The Bishop first touched on the subjects most nearly connected with his own diocese, such as the missions in Tinnevely, Tanjore, &c., the work carried on by the Continental and Colonial Church Society, and the two large Missionary Societies, the S.P.G. and the C.M.S., and on the work of education going on in the diocese. He adverted also to those topics which are now agitating the religious world, in a most sensible manner. He advised his clergy what books to read with reference to the "Essays and Reviews," and the "Colenso Question," and dealt fairly with the subject of the plenary inspiration of Scripture, the discussion of which has latterly occupied the religious portion of the Madras world. We hear that this excellent charge is to be printed, so that we need not enter further into particulars.—*Athenaeum*, April 28.

THE REV. J. BAMFORTH.—We are happy to record that the Rev. J. Bamforth, now principal of the Military Male Asylum, who vacates that post on account of the designed Amalgamation of the

Egmore Institution with the Lawrence foundation at Ootacamund, has been chosen to succeed the Rev. Mr. Halley as Head of the Doveton College, which latter is sure to thrive under his auspices. The Committee could not, we believe, have made a better selection, for Mr. Bamforth is a highly certificated St. Mark's man, of ability, scholarship, and great experience in teaching. A branch of the Male Asylum will still be maintained here for the present, by orders from the Secretary of State, under, we trust, the superintendence of the now Head Master, Mr. Berry, who admirably discharged the duties of acting Principal in addition to his own, for the space of eighteen months, and has every qualification for the office, as well as the best title to it. Government have sanctioned the immediate commencement of operations at Lovedale, Ootacamund, for the purpose of preparing a site on which the erection of the new buildings necessary to accommodate part of the Madras Male and Female Orphan Asylums may take place.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The scheme now being carried out for the re-organization of the Public Works Department, which involves the turning adrift of some hundreds of subordinate officials, and some seniors of old standing and responsible position into the bargain. One of the latter, at the head of the Chief Engineer's Office, and who holds high certificates from his employers during nearly twenty years' service, is thus menaced with dismissal, but we should trust that such gross injustice cannot have been deliberately contemplated. The committee appointed to frame the plan of re-organization, have only partially performed their work of suggestion, and will, it is to be hoped, correct oversights of that kind.—*Athenaeum*, April 28.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.—In consequence of Mr. B. Brooks, the official assignee and deputy clerk of the Crown, being compelled, from ill-health, to proceed to Europe by the first steamer in next month, it is said that Mr. J. H. Brockman will act in the former capacity, and Mr. Barclay (of the firm of Messrs Miller and Bayson) in the latter, during Mr. Brooks's absence.

MADRAS MAGDALEN ASYLUM.—Into the Madras Magdalen Asylum, established for thirteen years, fifty-four women have been admitted. Of these seven were on penitence, received again by their friends; four had been respectably married; fourteen had entered service, and were, on the whole, well spoken of by their employers; eighteen had left the institution at their own request—but several of these it was feared had returned to their evil course of life; one had died; ten still remained in the asylum. We fear the similar asylum in Calcutta, where it is so much needed, is not now in existence.

RAIL BETWEEN SHONANOR AND COCHIN.—We are given to understand that a party of railway engineers have proceeded to survey the route of a branch line of railway, which is to turn off the main line at Shonanor, and terminate at Cochin. We sincerely trust that Government will do all it can to expedite the construction of the line in question, as we shall then have a respectable terminus for our magnificent line of railway, instead of its ending nowhere, as it does at present. Cochin is greatly to be preferred, as a terminus, to Calicut, since there is a large through traffic to Madras via the former, but none with the latter.—*Athenaeum*.

LAND IN THE NEILGHERRIES.—The *Nilgherry Excelsior* records the first sale of waste lands on the hills under the new rules. The price realised for forty-five acres of forest land was Rs. 2 each, but under Sir W. Denison's obstructive rule to obtain the fee-simple at twenty-five years' purchase would raise it to Rs. 80. The firewood on the land, it is said, will pay the price if there are roads. The late Collector gave it as his opinion that every acre of forest land in the neighbourhood was worth from 700 to 800 rupees for fuel and timber. The purchaser of the present lot is a Mr. Vincent of Calcutta, who has already embarked in coffee planting, but now intends trying Cinchona and tea. He has secured 1,000 Cinchona plants from the Government gardens.

OUR PETTY MONSOON set in some days back, with a copiousness very exceptional during April, and enough rain has fallen to produce effects most beneficial to the country; but the weather cleared up again on Saturday night, rather contrary to our expectation, as appearances were threatening up to dark, and is now, seemingly, settled for the present, and growing very hot. We hope, however, that further falls will occur next month, of a still more abundant nature, and so replenish the larger tanks. A May gale is overdue just now, and we feel somewhat disposed to expect one this season. There has been nothing serious of the kind since May, 1851.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER *Australian* left the roads with the *Sesostris*, transport-ship, in tow, on the 27th of April. They carry the 34th Regiment N. I. to Penang and Singapore.

THE REV. MR. ALCOCK.—It is understood that the Rev. Mr. Alcock, M.A., will be nominated Commissary of the See of Madras, on the approaching departure of the Rev. Mr. Dealtry.

THE STEAMER *Pearl*, of Ceylon, has narrowly escaped coming to grief on the Madras coast. She grounded off Cocanada, but was happily floated again without sustaining any damage.

THE MORTALITY IN MADRAS for the year 1862, as gathered from the records of the principal Inspector General Medical Department, numbered 3,199 males, 3,146 women, and 4,755 children under 12 years of age.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 15. Delhi, Leveque, Cardiff.—16. Coldstream, Kenned, Sydney.—17. H.M.S. Sydney, Hodge, Negapatam; Nourmahal, Fowler, Sydney.—18. str. Erymanthe, Mearns, Port de Galle.—20. Sea Queen, Cunningham, Glasgow; Nouvelle Helvetie, Verdois, Pondicherry.—23. P. and O. str. Simla, Castle, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. str. Mooltan, from Calcutta.—Mr. W. Birks, Dr. Douglas, Lieut. and Mrs. Wise and infant, Mr. W. C. Graham, Mr. Moir, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. Wilson, Maj. and Mrs. Herbert and child, Mrs. de Momet and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Mr. Byrie.
Per P. and O. str. Orissa, from Calcutta.—Lieut. and Mrs. Hayter, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Bateman, Mr. Coffage, Mrs. Warde, Mr. S. Macnaghten, Col. Grimes, Capt. and Mrs. Astle.

DEPARTURES.

April 19. Royal Stuart, Cornwall, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Royal Stuart.—Col. Cadell, Capt. and Mrs. Barrett and child, Lieut. Vincent, Dr. Howell, Capt. Dicker, Lieut. Neubald, Lieuts. Seacombe and Budd.
Per P. and O. str. Orissa.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Kilgour and H. Burton, Mrs. Sparks and infant, C. B. Shaw, Esq., Mrs. Grews, Miss Faroon, Mrs. E. Dalley. To ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. A. B. Campbell. To MARSEILLES.—W. F. Vibart, Esq. To SUZ.—Capt. D. J. P. and Mrs. Campbell. To BOMBAY.—Mr. Grimes.

BOMBAY.

COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

After many months of weary discussion and much adverse criticism, within and without the walls of the Chamber, the Cotton Fraud Bill has at length passed the Bombay Council, and now only requires the confirmation of the supreme authorities to become law. All honour to Mr. Scott for his unwearied and persistent perseverance, and to Sir Bartle Frere for his enlightened support of a measure which bureaucratic prejudice and jealousy would have stifled in its birth. We commend Mr. Scott's spirited conduct to the careful attention and consideration of those mild individuals who are facetiously supposed to represent Interlopia in the Governor-General's Council. Had they not betrayed their trust and slavishly welcomed the order which abrogated the freedom of discussion, the question of a Contract Bill would not now be in the "slough of despond" into which it has unquestionably fallen. Their feeble deprecation of Sir Charles Wood's edict contrasts humiliatingly with the energetic protest of Mr. Roberts, who, in this case, has proved himself a worthy disciple of that manly school of Punjab Politics, created by the great pro-consul who first inaugurated an Indian Parliament.

But the example of Mr. Scott should inspire us with hope. Young in years, but old in experience,

and at the head of the largest mercantile establishment in Bombay, he has devoted such an amount of time and attention to this cotton question—which his peculiar and varied experience has made “a speciality”—that we regard success as the natural and fitting guerdon of his labours. In the face of bitter detraction and studied misrepresentation of motives, he held on, unmoved, the tenor of his way, regardless alike of the empty declamations of Mr. Robertson, the feebleness of Mr. Tristram, and the injudicious ardour of indiscreet friends out of doors. All British Legislation, however, is a system of compromise, and the most perfect measure devised by the mind of man must submit to this inevitable law. The present Bill is no exception to the rule, and in accommodating himself to the various modifications proposed and introduced, Mr. Scott has had, probably, to propitiate many diverse interests and prejudices, which, although not appearing on the surface, had still to be conciliated. The Bill, therefore, is not perfect; and in some of the clauses compromise seems to have been carried to the very verge of emasculation; but, on the whole, it is sound in principle; and we trust that the mere knowledge of its existence will be sufficient to prevent the evil practices which it was designed to remedy.

A Contract Bill is the necessary corollary of a Cotton Fraud Bill. Sir Charles Wood is not eternal; and the mendacity of spiteful missionaries, although backed by effete Bengal civilianism, is not the voice of England. We have no faith in the honesty of the *Times*, but we have great faith in its keen sense of its own interests. It has rattled once already on this question, and will rat again when it suits its purpose. The necessity for such a measure—and especially with reference to an early and adequate supply of cotton—is so obvious, and the evidence already adduced in its favour is so overwhelming, that any further discussion on the subject may well be dispensed with here. We may safely assert that every man in India, in or out of the service, whose opinion is entitled to the slightest estimation, is unmistakably in favour of such a Bill. Let us, therefore, live in hope. But in the meantime we must be up and doing. At home those in favour of the measure are daily increasing in numbers, wealth, and standing; and we trust the day is not far distant when Mr. Laing will be found in Parliament to represent and advocate the real interests of India. The Nestor of Calcutta politics will soon be there also. Is it too much to hope that he may be induced to forego his well earned leisure, and devote his unquestioned abilities and great experience to the advocacy of our cause in the House of Commons? No man could represent us more worthily, as no man could bring to the discussion of Indian subjects that sagacity and intimate practical acquaintance which is so lamentably lacking in the debates in the House of Commons. It says little for the gratitude of Calcutta that a man of note like Mr. Peterson, who is so essentially a representative man, and especially a true representative of the force and vigour of Anglo-Saxon character, and who has ever done such good yeoman service in the service of the public, should be permitted to leave our shores without any mark of recognition or regret. Is it yet too late to ask him to meet all Calcutta at a public dinner in the Town Hall? Or shall we fear dyspepsia more than the shame of letting every honest man's friend depart without one kindly word of respect, sympathy, and good will?—*Ben-god Harkara.*

OPENING OF THE BHOORE GHAUT INCLINE ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Speech of Mr. Adamson in acknowledgment of the toast at the Bhoore Incline Banquet in honour of himself and his colleagues.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—In rising to return thanks on the part of Mr. Clowser and myself for the high honour we have this day received at your hands, I should do so with diffidence were it not that we both know that we are amongst men who thoroughly understand the character of our

labours—men who were familiar with the natural difficulties of the Ghaut before a foot of the line of railway had been cut, and who can, therefore, the more readily understand the nature of the obstacles which we had to remove or surmount—(hear).

Seven and a quarter years have passed away since the ground was first broken on the Bhoore Ghaut Incline. Brief, however, as it appears, the face of the empire has been changed, dynasties have been swept away, whole armies have been destroyed, and the power from which we received permission to construct a line of railway up the face of this Ghaut has become simply one of the vestiges of Oriental history. But the revolt which reddened the plains of Hindustan, and the resolution with which the rapacity of rebellion was avenged, never for a moment disturbed science in carrying out the great work which English enterprise had inaugurated, and for the completion of which English capital and English honour had been pledged—(cheers).

We knew that in the vicinity of our railway there would be no rebellion. Experience had taught us in other lands, that well remunerated toil, like security, would make repose more sweet; and instead of suspending our labours, we eagerly availed ourselves of the aid which the ravages of war and famine directed to the place where it was known a hard day's labour procured a good day's wages. All men who could work were cheerfully employed, and the little youngster scarcely heavier than the stone which he carried, and sometimes more diminutive than the basket which he bore on his head, if he only did an hour's labour, was remunerated in proportion to the value of the work he had performed—(loud cheers).

The news of the system pursued with regard to labour and its price, circulated far and wide; and the consequence was that our Bhoore Ghaut contract, from the commencement to the end, always swarmed with labourers, from the skilled artizan of the city to the rude denizen of the Ghaut Jungles, whose highest triumph of mechanical skill hardly reached higher than a basket of bamboos—(hear).

Women and children have all borne their part in the construction of the Ghaut Incline, and if they had not been employed we could not have seduced the masculine muscle of remote villages. Our instructions to our agent were, that they were to employ all who could pick up a stone or carry away a basket of earth. By adopting this course we infused love into labour, and this, as we all know, lightens toil, whether it be in the harvest fields of England or amid the sullen solitude of Indian jungles. We never wronged labour of an hour; and the consequence was, that we could have had the village grandfathers and grandmothers down to aid us if we had deemed it expedient to incur the expense of doolies to convey them to their work—(loud cheers).

The natives of India, like the natives of England, can and will work well if they are well and regularly paid; and it was by adopting the system of giving value for value that the triumph of this day has been achieved. English soldiers know how native soldiers can fight, when they are properly led; and English engineers will also bear testimony to the way in which Indian work-people can toil, when their industry is properly directed and fairly remunerated. English science and English capital constructed this Ghaut Incline; but, sir, and gentlemen, let us ever bear in mind, that it was native muscle that sustained the wear and tear of the gigantic work which you have this day beheld; and that it was native endurance that bore the heat and burden of the day, which would have triumphed over all the thews and sinews which the Anglo-Saxon race could have sent to these shores—(loud cheers).

But it is not alone the Asiatics who have performed marvels. Every European connected with these works has done his duty, as our countrymen alone can do when their hearts are in their work—(hear, hear). In a large undertaking of this character it was necessary that the supervision should be of the closest and most exacting character, as upon the connecting links of the system the suc-

cess of the whole depended. It is therefore with pleasure on my own part and that of my colleague that I mention publicly the great benefit which the Ghaut Incline has derived from the exertions and vigilance of Messrs. Lean, Donohoe, Waites, Eggleston, Blisher, Elvins, Stockholm, Rothwell, Langram, Townsend, Watson, Nichols, Hoadley, Meachem, W. Donovan, J. Donovan, Windle, Skilliter, Nowell, Jowett, Machin, and M'Pherson. From the last-named gentleman we have received the aid of professional skill combined with large and varied practical experience. Neither must we forget to mention our acknowledgments to the Resident Engineers, Messrs. West and Tait, who identified themselves with the work, and in the success of the Bhoore Ghaut Incline recognised their own triumph as railway engineers. Both gentlemen cordially co-operated with us, and materially contributed to the success of the undertaking. To the chief engineer, Mr. Graham, and to all the officers of his department, our best acknowledgments are also due. Mr. Graham followed in the wake of his predecessor, and supported us whenever and wherever aid was required. To the secretary and his department, to the directors and to Colonel Rivers, the superintending engineer on the part of Government, our best thanks are due. They appreciated our labours, sympathised with our difficulties, and lent us a helping hand whenever it was required. More than this need not be said. We are fully sensible of the kindness of all; and if words are wanting to express our gratitude, the will must be taken for the deed. All officers connected with the construction of the G. I. P. Railway, whether on the part of Government or the company, vied with each other in lending us assistance, and contributed each in his own way to make the ascent of the Bhoore Ghaut by means of a railway and locomotive power one of the scientific feats of the century.

Having now, ladies and gentlemen, named I think nearly all who have distinguished themselves in connection with the work which has this day taken its place amongst the triumphs of science, I must now proceed to fulfil a less pleasing task; but as it is an imperative duty, you will I am sure sympathise and bear with me if I fail to do justice to the memories which I am about to invoke from “beyond that bourne whence no traveller returns.” To the genius of the late James John Berkley India owes the magnificent railway work which has this day been inaugurated. His eye had no sooner traversed the Ghaut from its base to its summit, than his mind conceived the railway incline by which you have this day ascended the Western Ghats. The intuition of genius told him it was practicable, and he gathered together the agencies and elements by the aid of which the Bhoore Ghaut Incline has become one of the greatest scientific facts of the age. In the meridian of his life he looked forward to this day as the most unworthy culminating point of one of the noblest brilliant professional careers which is to be recorded in the biography of our country, luminous as it is with the lustre of genius. He, however, died before this great work was finished, although to him the Incline was completed before even a line of the design had been laid down on paper—when the surveys and sections were finished, the combined light of genius and science had daguerreotyped on his brain the impression of the work over which you have this day passed. Well, indeed, might he have exclaimed, “to die so young!” not in the fear of death, but in the despair of genius—(hear, hear).

The other victim seized by the stern destroyer was Mr. Solomon Tredwell, a gentleman qualified in every way to carry out the designs of the engineer in chief. He also was lured to this country by the hope of fame, rather than by the thirst after fortune, as the industry of his youth had borne golden fruit, and placed him high amongst those whom wealth delights to honour; but he, too, was called away when fortune wore her sunniest aspect, and when in the flower of his age. Mr. Solomon Tredwell was, in every respect, a representative man. He was a fine type of the middle-class Anglo-Saxon—the men who have won for England her most imperishable laurels in science, art, and literature. To them

the greatest obstacles which impede the progress of modern discovery appear simply as so many incentives to exertion. They plant their banners on the highest mountains; they change the course of rivers, and leave the trail of thought and the medium of communication along the beds of seas and oceans. To men like the late Solomon Tredwell, the world impossible is unknown; they look at the perfection of creation, follow the laws of unerring science, and in persevering and well-applied toil, arrive at that goal which all of us seek to attain—success! His indeed was the kind heart and the liberal hand; he had toiled himself, and he knew how sweet was the reward of labour; hence it was that he was loved by those he employed, and trusted by the capitalists who wished that their wealth should be directed into lucrative channels of circulation. Wherever railways are known on the Alpine viaduct, across the English morass, in the Australian bush, and in the heart of the Indian jungle, men are to be found in scores who in days gone by received a fair recompense for either rude labour or mechanical skill, from a family which will be as intimately connected with railway success as the name of Watt with the steam engine, Arkwright with the spinning jenny, or Stephenson with the locomotive. Well indeed might the noble eulogy of England's greatest bard be applied to Solomon Tredwell:—

"He was a man! Take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again."

When he died, the honour of completing the incline devolved upon my colleague and myself, who stand here before you grateful to you all for honouring us as you have done; and above all, humbly thankful to the Creator of the Universe, who has spared us to do His work, so that the light of truth, science, and civilisation may penetrate into the darkest nooks of the globe. Again allow us to thank you most heartily and sincerely for all the honour we have received at your hands on this memorable day.

SPEECH by the late Mr. Berkley, on January 30, 1861, on the occasion of an entertainment being given by Messrs. Adamson and Clowser at the works on the incline:—

I gladly avail myself of the opportunity which your kindness has afforded me of expressing my perfect and entire satisfaction with the great and successful exertions which the assistant-engineers, Messrs. Tate and West, and the managers, Messrs. Adamson and Clowser, are making in the prosecution of these extensive and important works. I have never been one of those who underrated either the resources of this country, or the capabilities of English enterprise and experience in conducting even the most formidable of our Indian public undertakings. Yet it is only doing justice to our hosts for me to confess that the effects of their able, energetic, and liberal management have far outstripped my expectations. It has always been my impression that the long tunnel and massive viaduct near Khandalla, and the heavy rock cuttings and lofty viaduct which you have this morning beheld, could not possibly be finished before next year; yet, thanks to the extraordinary efforts and skillful arrangements of Messrs. Adamson and Clowser, they are already on the eve of completion. Those two gentlemen have not only achieved the triumph of making the public opening of this Ghaut Incline next year a matter of certainty, but its present condition exhibits a display of workmanlike and energetic operations, such as I believe is unrivalled within the whole range of engineering practice. I am proud to think that these remarkable results have been accomplished by two officers whom I may call essentially my own men. They were with me upon the Trent Valley Railway in 1846. They were with me again upon the difficult works on the Churnet Valley Railway in 1848. They came with me to India at the beginning of 1850, and having been practically identified with a considerable portion of our heaviest works, they took up their posts upon this Incline at the very commencement of its construction, and are now help-

ing me, in a masterly manner, to pull through the numerous difficulties with which it is encumbered. The Bhoze Ghaut Incline is in point of construction a stupendous mass of heavy works, crowded upon an unhealthy, desolate, and almost inaccessible mountain scarp. The patient endurance, and the unflagging energy, of those practical men who have been employed upon it, have already surmounted most of its impediments; yet there is one attendant evil with which all our care and best arrangements do not enable us to cope. I allude, of course, to the vicissitudes of health and sickness. Here, as elsewhere, we are in that respect wholly dependent upon the protection of a merciful Providence. I trust that all our lives may be spared to witness the public opening of this Incline. You have seen enough this morning to enable you to form a conception of the wonderful transformation that will be effected, when one of the great iron ways of India will run along the rough flanks of this mountain range; when the commerce and population of vast productive districts will fly through these Ghaut jungles with their savage tenants to the flourishing port and metropolis of our Presidency—(cheers); and permit me to remind you, gentlemen, that railways have been already accepted by the people of this country. They have become indelibly stamped upon the map of India, to be superseded only when some better means of locomotion shall be devised. They are no ephemeral and waning of evidence of English influence upon Indian soil, but are an enduring and inalienable contribution from the British nation to the welfare and prosperity of this noble empire. I earnestly hope that Messrs. Adamson and Clowser will survive to enjoy the triumphant consummation of their long and arduous labours in the public opening of this incline. On that day, if it please God that I should live, I for one shall reiterate the claim to have cancelled from the pages of declamation, as untrue, the stigmatised words of Edmund Burke:—"England has erected no churches, no hospitals, no palaces, no schools; England has built no bridges, made no high roads, cut no navigations, dug out no reservoirs. Every other conqueror of every other description has left some monument, either of state or beneficence, behind him. Were we to be driven out of India this day, nothing would remain to tell that it had been possessed during the inglorious period of our dominion by anything better than the orang-outang or the tiger"—(cheers). What a striking commentary it is upon Burke's own maxim, "The situation of man is the preceptor of his duty," when we reflect that towards the close of the last century he could find circumstances to warrant him in uttering to a listening Senate a denunciation which has long since become an unmerited reproach upon the British nation."—*Times of India*.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL MADHOWROW.

Justice is slowly, but surely, overtaking all those who bore any prominent part in the late Indian revolt. The last capture has been made by Captain Nuttall, superintendent of the Sholapur Police, who appears to have seized no less a personage than Madhowrow, or the Rao Sahib Peishwa. Whoever the captive may eventually turn out to be, the capture of such a mischievous and desperate criminal is a matter of congratulation. At least such is the opinion of our friend Mr. William Hart, the revenue commissioner, and he is a man that rarely makes mistakes, except when he runs a tilt at press. But we fancy that by this time he has learnt that stern lesson which defeat alone can teach—that discretion is the better part of valour. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that Mr. Hart is taking an interest in this capture, as he is in every respect eminently well qualified to pronounce a decision upon the point at issue. The real Rao Sahib is a stout fair man, of soldierly bearing, and conveys by his manner the impression that he possesses the heritage of command. He is no mean pretender, the Rao Sahib, but a prince in every respect. There are numbers of old people in Poona who could easily identify him, as he bears

upon his countenance the lineaments of the Royal race from whom he is descended. It is, therefore, to be hoped that Government will exercise extreme caution in disposing of this case, and that Sir Bartle Frere will bring his extensive knowledge of the Mahratta Royalties to bear upon the inquiry. The Rao Sahib was selected by Tantia Topee to accompany him in his descent upon the Dekkan, as that sagacious leader believed that his very name was sufficient to arm the whole of Maharashtra. From the official report of Capt. Nuttall, we learn that from time to time, during the last four months, he had been given to understand that emissaries of the Nana Sahib, disguised as fakeers, were abroad in that part of India, endeavouring to raise the country. He sent trusty men out, who promised to keep him informed of their whereabouts. About a month since he received intelligence that one of these emissaries had been marked down; that his spies had gained his confidence; that he was evidently one of the principal agents of the Nana Sahib; that he had disclosed the facts that he had witnessed and borne a part in the massacre of many Europeans; that he had been deputed by the Nana Sahib to raise the country; and that he had full powers awarded him by the Nana to raise a force, and grant commissions, &c., &c., but that his real name yet remained a secret. He was further informed that it would be premature to move in the matter just then, and that it would be more advisable to wait until his detectives should have elicited further information on various subjects, more especially regarding other agents, who, they had been told, were working under the orders of the said Madhowrow. A few days afterwards, one of his men arrived, and reported that Madhowrow was in the Barsee district, and that all was ripe for his capture. Captain Nuttall started from his camp on the night of the 22nd of November, and reached Kangaom the next day, where he had directed information to be sent as to the jungles they were in. Late on the 23rd of the same month one of his men arrived and reported that it was "all right," that he (the emissary) had most treasonable documents in his possession, in his own handwriting, and that he had given the men whom Captain Nuttall had sent all "purwannas" for service. Captain Nuttall started early in the morning to the Kangaoni jungles, near where he was lying in a temple. He delayed capturing him that day, as he was most anxious to take him red-handed whilst writing, so that he could not say the documents he had in his possession were forgeries. For this purpose Captain Nuttall sent one of his men disguised to take service with him, and the next morning when he was in the act of writing his "purwanna" he was seized. At first he struggled hard to escape, but seeing the fruitlessness of such attempts, he resigned himself to his fate. He openly maintains that he is a most determined enemy to the British Government, and that he is on this side of India for the purpose of raising the country, and proclaiming the Nana Sahib Peishwa. He states that he left the Nana in the Nepal Hills about three years ago, but Captain Nuttall believes he really left that miscreant much later. From all the information that has been gathered, and from what he states himself, he must be a first cousin to the Nana Sahib. He says his father's name was Rajaram, and that he was brother to Mahadeo Bhut, the Nana's father, and that he (the prisoner) was born at Bithoor, and was adopted by the late Peishwa Bajeerow. He was not, however, so communicative as Captain Nuttall could have desired, although he told the police sepoys that he had, in the hills near Dawer (Nizam's territory), in his service a large number of Ratoors, and hosts of the people in the country about, who were all ready to join, and that he was certain of some regiments rising the moment he displayed his flag. Before the detectives he received on several occasions letters, all of which were burnt after perusal. His letters and papers that he had received from the Nana he destroyed, for the reason, he told them, that once he had been detained for a few hours by the police, but was, luckily, not searched. His communications

with the Upper Provinces and over the country were carried on by means of fakeers. Generally verbal messages were sent, seldom notes. In the event of success, the army of Aurungabad and Dowlatabad was to be composed as follows:—

Hoodedar Aleekha Wullud Peerkha, Jemadar Rs. 500
Jemadar 800
Duffedar 100

The next sunnud, found in his possession, is granted to Govindrow Wullud Soombhaje Naique, residing at Ballaghat, Zilla Dharasoor, village Anjungaom, for his having accepted the post of Hoodedaree in the service of the Government of Row Sahib Bajeerow, Peishwa Bahadoor. He was to select the following officers, under his command; and was to advance with his force upon the Fort of Purrandia:—

Hoodedar Govind Wullud Soombhaje, Naique. Rs. 200
Bhyroo Wullud Soombhaje, Naik ... 30
Sheeroobhaee Wullud Meeyabhaee Puttan, Duffedar ... 30
Shaik Chand Wullud Sooltankhan, Golundaj Luxoomun Wullud Dowgree, Duffedar ... 30
Phurreebhaee Wullud Rajooobhaee, Golundaj 40
Bapoo Kudum, Karkoon ... 50
10,000 Force, at Rs. 10 each, per month ... 10

After collecting this force, if, within eight days, the fort of Purrandia should be taken possession of, the villages of Anjungaom and Purrandia were to be given as an Inamee Jahageer, and, besides, a reward of Rs. 25,000 was to be paid.

The pay of Sowars was to be as below:—

Sowars, 1st Class Rs. 50
Do. 2nd Class 40
Do. 3rd Class 30

As you have sworn by the name of your ancestors, you should kill as many Europeans as you may find, and bring their heads out off before me, a reward for this shall be given as under:—

Rupees 2,000
" 1,000
" 500

If European ladies and children are found they must be seized and brought alive. For this a reward of Rs. 12,000 will be paid.

Exceedingly liberal, it will be perceived, is the Rao Sahib with regard to the offers which he makes for the lives of babes and sucklings! Absolutely, if we had not the documents before us, we could scarcely believe that such things could be. The man seems, also, to have been possessed of abundance of hooddees, one of which we reproduce for the sake of hearing the explanations of a Mr. Nana Sunkersett upon the subject, whoever that individual may be. Probably some of our Bombay friends may be able to throw some light upon the subject. At all events, we subjoin the documents drawn on Bombay and Poona:—

F.

Rupees 50,000.

Hooddee of Sunkersett Nana, residing at Bombay, granted by Rungoo Hurree Punt, residing at Dharasew.

G.

Rupees 20,000.

Hooddee on Yeknata Balapa, residing at Beer, granted by Rungoo Hurree Punt, Dharasew.

D.

Rupees 40,000.

Hooddee on Dewaram Atmaram of Poona, granted by above Rungoo Hurree.

E.

Rupees 10,000.

Hooddee on the Shah of Daguba Kaley at Nagpoor (Nagpoor) granted by above Rungoo Hurree.

MEMORANDUM.

These hooddees are drawn out by Madhowrow, in his own handwriting, and signed by him, and purport to be for his own use.

It is to be hoped that the gentlemen whose names are so conspicuously mentioned, will come forward with the necessary explanations. The following was the army (on paper) destined to take possession of Poona. It was to be commanded by Shenapatee Guzraj Gungajee, who was to receive the handsome allowance of Rs. 10,000 per month for his services:—

Mounted Force.

	Rs.
1st Ressalidar	800
2nd Ressalidar	200
1st class Sowar	50
2nd "	40
3rd "	30

Foot Regiment, 7,000, consisting of Arabs.

Arabs, 2,000—	
2 Jemadars, at Rs. 500 each	1,000
Chawoos	30
Arabs each Rs. 15	15
Rohillas, 1,000—	
Ressalidar	500
Jemadar	50
Duffedar	30
Sepoys, &c.	15
Sikhs, 1,000—	
Jemadar	500
Duffedar	30
Sepoys, &c.	15
Rahadhoor, 1,000—	
Jemadar	500
Duffedar	30
Sepoys	15
Rajpoots, Poorbya, Hindoostanee, 1,000—	
Hoodedar	800
Soobedar	75
Jemadar	40
Havildar	20
Duffedar	15
Sepoys	12
Murattas, 500—	
Hoodedar	100
Jemadar	30
Duffedar	12
Sepoys	8
Bheels, 500—	
Hoodedar	100
Naique	50
Sepoys	8

After gathering together this army, Poona was at once to be seized; and this is the manner in which the English people of these parts were to be disposed of, after our troops had been, of course, annihilated. "For this (we are told) a reward of 100,000 rupees will be given to you, and your pay will be further continued. I shall never fail to fulfil this my promise after you have acted upon your words. When we will become masters of the country, the Inamee Jahageers, now in the possession of Ballajee Punt Nathoo and Vinchoorkur, will be ceded to you. If I will not act upon my words, I declare upon my solemn oath that my forefathers and descendants will suffer in hell, &c. If you will kill the Governor I shall give you a reward of 5,000, and if you destroy the Buddee Sahibs a reward of 3,000 rupees will be given. If European ladies and children are found they must be caught and brought alive before me with their noses and ears cut. If you fail in doing this, you will be considered as sinners against God!" Of course, and as failure has been the result, our missionary friends should at once endeavour to bring such promising converts within the fold, as they have been pronounced no longer fit to come within the pale of Hinduism. The army of Sholapoor was to be placed under the command of Shaik Hoossein Wullud Ahmed, and was to consist of 3,000 cavalry and 2,000 infantry. The force was to be organised as under:—

MOUNTED ARMY.

	Rs.
1st Ressalidar	800
2nd do.	200
3rd do.	100
1st class sowar is to get... ..	50
2nd do. do.	40
3rd do. do.	30

THE INFANTRY

was to be officered as under:—

	Rs.
The pay of each Arab	16
Do. do. Rohilla... ..	15
Do. do. Radhoor	15
The Jemadar of Bheels	100
The Muratha servant	8
The Hindoostanee Rajpoots	10

As soon as the fort of Sholapoor was captured, 50,000 rupees were to be divided amongst the victorious troops. A similar sum was to be given for the capture of Ahmednuggur, and rewards for the massacre of Europeans were to be granted as under:—

	Rs.
For Europeans of the highest rank... ..	10,000
For killing the Governor	5,000
Do. the captains	3,000

These must be killed, and their heads and hands should be brought before me, otherwise no claim for a reward will be accepted. If the European ladies and children will be caught, and brought alive before me with their noses cut, a reward of Rs. 1,000 will be granted.

There is an air of circumstance about this butchery which would be sickening to dwell upon, were it not that the whole affair seems the wanderings of a maniac, rather than the planned resolutions of a sane mind. With the following extract, which is authenticated with Capt. Nuttall's signature, as a true translation, we must conclude our extracts from the proceedings of this extraordinary trial:—

This Sunnud is granted by Shreemunt Row Sahib Bajeerow Peishwa Bahadoor to Surbajeet Sing wullud Gungasing, residing at Ballaghat, Zilla Dharasew, village Gittoor, on the Aswin Wudya 9, Thursday, Shukla 1784, for his having taken upon himself to select an army to be levied at Ahmednuggur under his command from this date.

	Ra.
Hoodedar "Surbajeetaing wullud Gungasing	500
Rudoolakha wullud Jurreef Rohilla } Jemadar	300
Moolook Peesoar Rassalidar in Command of the Army	
Horse regiment, 1,000—	
1 Ressalidar	200
1 Jemadar	100
1 Duffedar	60
Foot Regiment of Arabs, 500—	
1 Hoodedar and Jemadar	200
4 Chawoos	100
Rahadhoor, 500—	
1 Hoodedar	200
4 Duffedars at Rs. 80 each	30
Rajpoots, Poorbya, Hindoostanee, 500—	
Hoodedar	200
Soobedar	75
Jemadar	40
Havildar	25
Duffedar	10
Sepoys	12
Sheiks, 500—	
1 Hoodedar	200
1 Duffedar	50
4 Chota Duffedars	30
Sepoys	15
Muratta Force, 500—	
1 Hoodedar	100
1 Jemadar	50
4 Duffedars	12
Bheel Force, 500—	
1 Hoodedar	100
1 Naique	30
4 Duffedars at Rs. 12	12
Sepoys	8
Kolee Force, 500—	
1 Hoodedar	100
1 Naique	20
4 Duffedars	12
Sepoys	8

If you will muster this army before the month of Kartik, and direct it towards Nuggur and take possession of the Fort, a reward of Rs. 50,000 will be paid.

As soon as we become masters of this part of the country the Barsee Talooka will be ceded to you as Jahageer. I shall never fail to fulfil my promise. Rewards will be paid for killing the Europeans as below:—

	Ra.
For killing the Governor	5,000
Do. do. noble Europeans	3,000
For apprehending the ladies and children, and for bringing them with their hands and noses cut	1,000

My signature is affixed at the top—

(True translation.)

(Signed) T. NUTTALL, Captain,

Superintendent of Police.

In conclusion, we may mention that the Rao Sahib was the companion of Tantia Topce when he menaced the Dokhan in 1858.—*Deccan Herald*, April 20.

MISCELLANEOUS

MARRIAGES FOR MONEY.—The *Satya Dipika* and the *Rast Gofar*, both ably conducted Guzeratee weeklies, denounce the system of marriages for money, which the Banias and Bhattias have carried to an extent which threatens to sap the foundations of society among them. The occasion for some long articles by our contemporaries is an alleged contract effected by a Bhattia for the marriage of his daughter, a very young girl, in consideration of a payment of rupees sixty thousand by the intended son-in-law. There is a dearth at present, says the *Rast Gofar*, of marriageable girls among the Bhattias and Banias; and as no marriage, whether of a mere child, a youth, or an old man, can be a proper one, unless with a virgin, according to the customs of

the Hindoos, the consequence is that marriageable girls are actually sold to the highest bidder, who generally happens to be a fat, old, but rich man. Rich and respectable persons are not guilty of such practices; but those who love money, and are too lazy to earn it, actually set a price upon their daughters. The *Satyā Dipakā*, differing from its contemporary on this point, states that the practice is common even in rich families. Our contemporaries agree, however, as to the immense mischief which is the result of this alleged sale of marriageable girls. Domestic happiness is a rare thing between husbands and wives united in this manner, while family quarrels lead to constant ill-treatment of the latter, and not unfrequently to suicide. Owing to the great disparity of age when marriages are contracted, old husbands, on their deaths, leave young widows behind, who from that time are doomed to a life of seclusion, misery, and, as is often the case, of unchastity. The parents of the girls are responsible for all these evils, the only panacea for which appears to our contemporaries to be the re-marriage of widows.

SEWAGE OF BOMBAY.—The subject of deodorization and disinfection of sewage is at present engaging the attention of the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay. Staff assistant-surgeon P. G. Hewlett has addressed a letter to the Commissioners, in which he lays before them many valuable suggestions. After detailing at length the nature of the various gases emitted from putrefying animal and vegetable matter, the writer proceeds to show that "in deodorizing and disinfecting sewage, it is requisite to employ some agent which will prevent the decomposition of the fecal matter before these gases are evolved." Such a desideratum is supplied by carbonic acid gas, which is used largely in England with complete success when properly applied. In many towns in England during the Cholera season or when defective sanitary arrangements exist, "the carbonic acid has been applied to the water carts and drains with the happiest results." The Commissioners were so convinced of the importance of the suggestions made by Dr. Hewlett that they lost no time in "experimenting on the sewage of Bombay with carbonic acid, and found the remedy to be most efficacious." Large supplies of the acid, together with detailed drawings and the necessary instruments, have been ordered out from England, and the best thanks of the Commissioners are conveyed to Dr. Hewlett for his "valuable suggestions." Bombay, from all that we can learn, is far superior to Calcutta with respect to sanitary arrangements, and yet our own Commissioners make no effort to improve the drainage of this city. We shall be glad to learn that they propose to follow the example set by the sister Presidency, for the condition of the drains in Calcutta is such that if they are much longer neglected, some dreadful epidemic must inevitably be engendered.

TRIAL FOR FORGERY.—The counsel for the prisoners in the case of conspiracy and forgery, tried before the High Court at Bombay, has moved for a new trial, "on the ground that the evidence did not warrant the verdict of the jury." The presiding judge (Sir Joseph Arnould) remarked on this that "he quite concurred in the propriety of the finding." It was then urged that although by the 24th section of the letters patent constituting the High Court, there was no appeal in criminal cases, still it was left discretionary with the judge, before passing a sentence, to reserve any important point for the consideration of the full Court. The judge replied, "That in a country where evidence could be so easily manufactured, he should be the last person in the world to reverse the verdict of a jury with which he was satisfied." The prisoners' counsel argued, on the other hand, that the High Court held the same position as the Court of Queen's Bench in England, and insisted that "there was sufficient doubt as to the corroboration of the approver's statement to justify the judge in reserving the point." Ultimately it was agreed to defer passing sentence until the counsel for the prisoners had brought the matter before the full Court.

CAPTAIN ISMAEL BEG.—A correspondent at Baroda writes to us as follows:—"Yesterday (April 23) his Royal Highness's Brigade were assembled to witness the expulsion from the service, with ignominy, of Captain Ismael Beg, alias, Kennedy, for committing a rape on the person of a child about five years of age. This Ismael Beg, alias Kennedy, was formerly a lieutenant in the Bombay Cavalry, and was cashiered without trial for anti-Christian habits, he having embraced the Mahomedan faith. He was brought to the parade ground by a guard of troopers, his sentence read out to the troops, and, after divesting him of sword and uniform, expelled the Guicowar's dominions."

BROAD OR NARROW GAUGE.—A difference of opinion exists between the Bombay Government and the Indian Tramway Company respecting the gauge of the proposed line of tramway between Gogo and Ahmedabad, and for which this company is seeking a Government subvention. The Bombay Government demands that this line, which is to serve as a precedent for the construction of all others intended as feeders for the great trunk lines, be constructed on the broad gauge system. The reason given by the chief engineer of the G.I.P. Railway Company for this determination is that the trunk lines should be of the same gauge as the trunk lines, "so that the rolling stock of the latter may be used on the former, and vice versa." By adopting the broad gauge, the Government appears to consider that, in the event of the branch lines falling into their hands at any subsequent time, they could at once be incorporated with the trunk lines, whereas if the gauge were different on the two lines, much delay and inconvenience would arise. The question is esteemed of such importance that the Government of Bombay has referred the matter to the Government of India. The difference in cost between the broad and narrow gauges is £3,000 per mile, and the company have given a pledge to shareholders that they shall not be called upon to pay more than this sum.

BRIBERY.—Nemchund Meelapchund, the opium merchant charged with giving a bribe to a telegraph signaller in the office at Bombay, has been convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, the judge expressing his regret that the law did not empower him to pass a heavier sentence. It will be remembered that this man was the means, about a year ago, of convicting two signallers who had been in league with him for some time, and to whom he had promised a large sum of money for falsifying the Galle telegram conveying the China opium news. On the release of these men from prison they applied for payment of the promised bribe, but were peremptorily refused, and in consequence gave information against their principal, which led to his arrest and conviction. This case affords another instance of the extraordinary facility with which false evidence can be obtained when necessary, and to which the Court alluded in passing sentence. "In addition to the charge itself," the Court observed, "you have succeeded in bribing some of the witnesses who appeared to-day to unsay upon oath what they swore to before the police magistrate."

"UNITED STATES" STEAM-SHIP.—Mauritius news has reached us via Bombay to the 24th of March. The steam-ship *United States*, of 600 tons, Captain Ganie, from London to Bombay, was run into on the 15th of February by a large American ship, name unknown, in latitude 308 S. and longitude 208 W., carrying away the masts and bulwarks of the steamer. This vessel arrived at Bombay on the 10th inst.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, April 22.

EXPORTS FROM KURRACHEE.—The *Sindian* remarks that in 1853 the whole exports from Kurrachee were only Rs. 37,63,107, or Rs. 6,22,434 less than the total value of exports during the single month of last February. This is a gigantic stride to take within one decade, but it is more than paralleled by the progress of Rangoon. The second consignment of Punjab flax—eighteen bales—has been exported by the agent of the Indian Flax Company to Belfast. It is valued at £35 a ton, and is specially exempted from duty.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, April 15.—The news of the fortnight is not eventful, nor, on the whole, is it unsatisfactory. At Peking everything appears to be quiet. Sir Frederick Bruce's administration of British affairs continues to be marked by great ability and foresight, and is such as to command the respect of all who have the interests of sound foreign relations at heart.

From Tien-tsiu we learn that her Majesty's consul Mr. Gibson, who was wounded in an affray with the Nyen-fei rebels, reported in our last summary of news, is out of danger, although still suffering from the wound in his head. The rebels have been driven off from the vicinity of the settlement; their presence had a depressing effect upon the trade of the port.

From Shanghai we have been expecting intelligence as to the success of an expedition of disciplined Chinese which was sent some time ago to the relief of Fochan, known to be invested by the rebels. Nothing decisive has yet occurred. The expedition expended all their ammunition, and were prevented from further action by the want of "bridges"—a want already, on two occasions, disastrous to the Imperial arms at Tai-tsan and Shaou-hsing. Major Gordon, now in full command of the disciplined contingent, has proceeded with a strong reinforcement of men and additional supplies of ammunition. It is to be hoped that he will bring the tardy operations to a speedy conclusion.

From Hankow there is little news of importance. The weather has been unsettled. The tea season will commence soon. Teas are expected to arrive in the middle of May, a week or two earlier than last year. There will likely be a further decrease in the quantity of tea that goes to Canton, as it was clearly proved last season that it entailed a loss to send teas to Canton from the Hoo provinces.

Kiukiang continues to prosper; its reputation for game, however, is falling off. Deer are still occasionally seen in the neighbourhood, but the feathered tribes are somewhat scarce. On the 21st ultimo an armed party of fifty men attacked a Cantonese hong there, and plundered it of four chests of opium and 1,000 taels of silver. The men are supposed to be discharged Imperialist soldiers from Nganking.

The accounts from Ningpo are not very encouraging; no progress has been reported against the Taepings since the capture of Shaou-hsing. The Franco-Chinese troops are said to be too much given to general looting—a practice that will eventually bring disgrace if not disaster upon foreign arms.

No reports have yet reached us as to Admiral Kuper's doings in Japan; there are not wanting indications of a desire to temporise on the part of the Japanese, but nothing is known sufficiently definite to allay the general anxiety as to what attitude they mean to adopt, and what securities for their future good behaviour our Minister means to require, in the event of their showing a desire to treat with us peacefully. In the meantime everything is quiet; the secession of nobles from Yedo still continues, and it cannot be concealed that some grave design is shrouded under that extraordinary proceeding. Two documents, purporting to be translations of native papers, were published in our last issue; they are believed to be genuine productions, and the opinions to be formed from perusing them are unfavourable to the position of American political agents in this portion of the East. The steamer *Fiery Cross*, recently purchased by the Japanese Government from a foreign firm here, has been lost in a typhoon in the Inland Sea.—*Overland China Mail*.

REPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Delta*, May 27, 1863.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria.....	27,000	—
Suez	60	—
Bombay	15,300	2170,000
	232,360	2170,000



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Foreign Dept., Simla, April 13.—No. 21.—Capt. F. D. Ogilvie, late 46th N.I., is app. to officiate as 2nd in com. of the Deolee irreg. force.

April 14.—No. 152.—Lieut. C. H. Grace, assistant comsnt. 2nd class, Central Provinces, to be an asst. comsnt. 1st class, from the date of Capt. Thomson's absorption into the sanctioned staff of dep. comsnts.

Financial Dept., April 21.—No. 1,619.—Mr. F. Lushington, dep. auditor and accountant gen., Bengal, now on leave, to be dep. auditor and accountant gen., Madras.

Mr. J. L. Lushington, dep. auditor and accountant gen., N.W.P., to be dep. auditor and accountant gen., Bengal, and to officiate as auditor gen. and accountant gen. to the Govt. of India, until the return of Mr. K. P. Harrison.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, civil paymaster, Bombay, to officiate as dep. auditor and accountant gen., Madras, until the return of Mr. F. Lushington.

Mr. J. M. Erskine, civil paymaster, Madras, to be dep. auditor and accountant gen., N.W.P.

Mr. E. F. Harrison to be civil paymaster, Madras, and to continue to officiate as dep. auditor and accountant gen., Bengal.

The above appointments will take effect on the 1st proximo, the date from which Mr. J. J. Harvey has been permitted to resign the C.S.

No. 1,620.—Mr. L. C. Probyn received charge of the office of civil paymaster and dep. auditor and accountant gen., Punjab, from Mr. W. Balmain, on 7th inst.

No. 1,621.—Appointment:—

Mr. H. E. Oakeley, M.A., to officiate as chief asst. in the office of the dep. auditor and accountant gen., Bengal, without prejudice to his standing in the 3rd class in the dept. of account.

Military Dept., Camp Simla, April 10.—No. 28a.—Consequent upon Major gen. A. M. Becher, c.n., qrmr. gen., and Maj. H. R. Garden, asst. qrmr. gen., vacating their present appts. upon the expiry of their term of staff service on this date, the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following proms. and appts. —

Col. J. S. Paton, Bengal staff corps, dep. qrmr. gen., to officiate as qrmr. gen., pending approval of H.M.'s Govt.

Maj. P. S. Lumsden, Bengal staff corps, asst. qrmr. gen., to officiate as dep. qrmr. gen., v. Col. Paton.

Capt. F. B. Norman, Bengal staff corps, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to be an asst. qrmr. gen., and Lieut. col. G. Allgood, Bengal staff corps, now offic. as comdt. 28rd (Punjab) inf., to officiate as asst. qrmr. gen., to fill vacancies.

Lieut. J. May, late 72nd N.I., to be a dep. asst. qrmr. gen. to complete the estab.

April 11.—No. 29a.—The services of Lieut. J. C. Ross, of the R.E., and now with the sappers and miners, are placed at the disposal of the public works dept.

April 14.—No. 80a.—The undermend. officers are appd. brig. majors to complete the estab., and in succession to the officers named in the margin [Maj. S. B. Cookson, Maj. J. Ross, Lieut. col. H. Nicoll, Col. G. P. Whish, Maj. C. St. G. Brownlow], who vacate their appts. under provisions of G.G.O. of April 10, 1861, paragraphs 76 and 77:—

To be Brigade Majors.

Brev. maj. H. F. Brooke, H.M.'s 48th foot.

Maj. H. C. Anderson, staff corps.

Capt. G. C. Hankin, staff corps, 2nd in command, 4th Bengal cav.

Capt. A. Pond, late 3rd Eur. regt.

Capt. G. Ward, late 5th Eur. L.C.

Capt. A. Cory, late 16th N.I., officiating maj. of brigade at Meer Meer.

Lieut. H. D. Marsh, H.M.'s 82nd foot, officiating maj. of brigade at Umballa.

Lieut. G. B. C. Simpson, staff corps, officiating maj. of brigade at Gwalior.

April 21.—No. 284.—The services of Maj. H. R. Garden, Bengal staff corps, asst., qrmr. gen. of the army, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

No. 285.—The underment. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough:—

Surg. maj. J. H. Littler, M.D., med. dept., for two yrs., under new regs.

Capt. J. S. Ross, Madras staff corps, dep. commr. in Oude, for 6 mos.

Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie, late 35th regt. N.I., district superint. of police, Punjab, for 6 mos., under new regs.

No. 281.—In continuation of G.O. No. 856, dated June 14, 1859, the following military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 102, dated March 16, and the list therein referred to, are published for general information:—

Military.—No. 102.

H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR GEN. OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

My Lord,—In continuation of the letter dated May 2, 1859, No. 148, a list is herewith forwarded of the officers of the Bengal army who, pursuant to the Resolution of Nov. 22, 1837, are entitled to count the time passed at the Royal Military College, Addiscombe, after they attained the age of 16 years, as so much time passed in India in calculating their period of service for retirement on full pay.—I have, &c.,

India-office, London, March 16.

(Signed) C. Wood.

BENGAL ENGINEERS.

Names.	Date of joining Addiscombe College.	Date of attaining the age of 16	Date of passing public examination.	Time entitled to reckon with the view of retirement on full pay.
O. B. C. St. John	1st Feb. 1855	21 Mar. 1858	12 Dec. 1856	Y. M. D. 1 10 13
A. H. Bagge	"	12 Feb. 1854	"	1 10 12
H. R. Thuillier	1st Aug. 1855	26 Mar. 1854	12 June 1857	1 10 12
A. J. W. Cumming	3rd "	22 Dec. 1855	"	1 5 22
T. C. Manderson	1st "	21 Apr. "	"	1 10 12
L. C. Gordon	1st Feb. 1856	12 Sept. 1854	11 Dec. 1857	1 10 11
J. Browne	"	16 Sept. 1855	"	1 10 11
T. T. Carter	"	8 Feb. 1854	"	1 10 11
C. W. I. Harrison	1st Aug. 1856	28 June 1855	11 June 1858	1 10 11
F. J. Home	6th Feb. 1857	22 Oct. "	"	1 4 6
L. D. A. Jackson	2nd Aug. 1856	20 Apr. 1856	"	1 10 10
B. Lovett	1st "	16 Feb. 1855	"	1 10 11
G. T. Skipwith	"	2 Nov. 1854	"	1 10 11
H. McV. Crichton	"	8 Feb. 1855	"	1 10 11
E. A. Trevor	"	14 Apr. "	"	1 10 11
W. H. Pearson	1st Aug. 1857	23 Nov. "	10 Dec. 1858	1 4 10
G. Strahan	3rd Feb. 1857	5 Feb. "	"	1 10 8
B. J. Goldie	"	6 Apr. 1856	"	1 10 8
H. C. Rowcroft	1st Aug. 1857	22 Aug. 1855	10 June 1859	1 10 10
R. V. Riddell	2nd Feb. 1858	12 Mar. 1856	"	1 4 9
W. J. Heavside	1st Aug. 1857	3 June 1856	"	1 10 10
F. P. Spragge	2nd Feb. 1858	5 Apr. 1856	"	1 4 9
W. Shepherd	3 Aug. 1858	16 Feb. 1858	9 Dec. 1859	1 4 7
R. P. Tickell	2 Feb. 1858	20 Mar. 1857	"	1 10 8
E. G. Clayton	3 Aug. 1858	16 July 1857	"	1 4 7
A. J. C. Cunningham	1 Feb. 1859	29 Oct. 1858	8 June 1860	1 4 8
H. W. Clarke	3 Aug. 1858	5 Nov. 1856	"	1 10 6
W. P. Tomkins	"	11 June 1857	"	1 10 6
J. Dundas	1 Feb. 1859	12 Sept. 1858	"	1 4 8
H. Trotter	3 Aug. 1858	30 Aug. 1857	"	1 10 6
M. A. Alves	7 Feb. 1859	16 June 1858	"	1 4 2
C. Strahan	6 Aug. 1858	6 May 1859	"	1 1 3
J. H. Western	"	17 May 1858	"	1 10 3
J. C. Ross	7 Feb. 1859	10 Dec. 1857	"	1 4 2
F. F. Cotton	"	7 Aug. 1859	"	0 10 2
W. Broadfoot	"	15 Oct. 1857	"	1 4 8
G. F. L. Marshall	"	27 Mar. 1859	"	1 2 13
J. A. Armstrong	2 Nov. 1858	4 Nov. 1856	"	1 7 7
H. L. Mackenzie	1 Aug. 1857	13 Feb. 1857	10 June 1859	1 10 10
J. Waterhouse	8 Aug. 1857	24 July 1858	"	0 10 18
R. Bazett	1 Aug. 1857	31 Oct. 1855	"	1 10 10
J. Butchart	"	26 Sept. 1856	"	1 10 10
G. B. Wymer	"	10 Dec. 1855	"	1 10 10
J. F. Cookesley	"	10 Dec. 1857	"	1 6 0
S. H. Cowan	2 Feb. 1858	14 Sept. 1857	9 Dec. 1859	1 10 8
M. H. Seward	"	22 Dec. 1856	"	1 10 8
S. E. Pemberton	"	17 April 1856	"	1 10 8
R. W. Smith	"	11 May 1857	"	1 10 8
C. H. Thompson	3 Aug. 1858	18 Mar. 1859	"	0 8 22
A. Swinton	2 Feb. 1858	11 Jan. 1857	"	1 10 8
H. S. Hutchinson	"	25 April 1856	"	1 10 8
R. G. S. Marshall	6 Aug. 1858	13 April 1857	"	1 4 4
G. P. Brown	2 Feb. 1858	9 Aug. 1856	"	1 10 8
D. F. Huyshe	5 "	3 Dec. 1857	"	1 10 5
A. J. C. Rawlins	"	1 May 1856	"	1 10 5
F. A. Wilson	7 Feb. 1859	13 June 1858	8 June 1860	1 4 2
A. Connolly	7 "	29 Nov. "	"	1 4 2
H. S. Higginson	1 "	15 Dec. "	"	1 4 8
E. H. Steel	25 "	26 April 1857	"	1 3 15
V. Rivaz	1 "	26 June 1858	"	1 4 8
E. J. DeLautour	7 "	10 Mar. "	"	1 4 2
C. E. Salkeld	6 Aug. 1858	13 June 1857	"	1 10 8
J. E. Alexander	1 Feb. 1859	30 "	"	1 4 8
R. B. Hewson	7 "	7 Mar. 1859	"	1 3 2
W. A. Blane	1 "	17 Jan. 1858	"	1 4 8
A. T. Wintle	6 Aug. 1858	10 Sept. "	"	1 8 30
A. D. Anderson	"	19 Mar. 1859	"	1 2 21
F. P. W. Freeman	"	20 Oct. 1857	"	1 10 3
H. A. Douglas	3 "	4 Feb. 1859	"	1 4 5
M. J. K. Harman	6 "	1 "	"	1 3 8
G. Swinley	"	24 April 1859	"	1 10 3
BENGAL INFANTRY.				
B. E. Gowan	1 Aug. 1857	21 Oct. 1855	10 June 1859	1 10 10
H. Carter	8 "	20 Sept. 1857	"	1 8 22
D. C. Andrew	7 Feb. 1859	19 Mar. "	9 Dec. 1859	0 10 4
E. W. Samuella	2 Feb. 1858	6 July 1858	"	1 5 5
T. R. Taylor	"	18 July 1857	"	1 10 9
S. M. Burney	6 Aug. "	11 Mar. 1859	8 June 1860	1 2 29
J. G. T. Carruthers	8 "	11 Nov. 1856	"	1 10 6
Aislabie Landon	7 Feb. 1859	29 July 1858	"	1 4 8
Beville Granville Vyvyan	1 "	13 May "	"	1 1 13
Henry Beal	7 "	27 April 1859	"	0 10 4
John Ronald Campbell	5 Aug. 1859	12 Nov. 1858	"	1 7 20
Alfred Wheler Bird	3 " 1858	20 Oct. "	"	1 4 18
Ernest George Cattermole	2 " 1859	8 Aug. 1857	19 Dec. 1860	1 4 15
Charles Edward Shepherd	5 "	22 Mar. 1859	"	1 4 18
John Mowbray Trotter	2 "	6 Sept. 1858	"	1 4 15
John Alexander Temple	5 "	4 April "	"	1 4 15
George Henry Jackson	5 "	14 July 1859	"	0 10 19
Louis Henry Emile Tucker	1 Feb. 1860	18 Oct. 1859	"	0 10 19
John Cook	1 "	28 Aug. "	"	0 10 19

Names.	Date of joining Addiscombe College.	Date of attain- ing the age of 18	Date of passing public examina- tion.	Time entitled to reckon with the view of retire- ment on full pay.
Edward Augustus Pemberton	5 Aug. 1859	27 Dec. 1857	"	1 4 15
Charles McDowal Skene	1 Feb. 1860	13 Oct. 1859	"	0 10 19
William John Williamson	1 "	7 Sept. 1858	7 June, 1861	1 4 7
Arthur George Hammond	8 Feb. 1861	28 Sept. 1859	"	0 4 0
John Edward Sandeman	3 Aug. 1860	3 "	"	0 10 5
Charles Key	1 Feb. "	18 Nov. 1858	"	1 4 7
Sydney Campbell Trower	1 Aug. "	1 Mar. 1860	"	0 10 7
Edward Molloy	1 Feb. "	15 June, 1858	"	1 4 7
William More Molyneux	3 Aug. "	28 July, 1859	"	0 10 5
Joseph Ralph Edward John Royle	1 "	3 Dec. "	"	0 10 7
Ralph Anstruther Price	3 "	11 Aug. 1858	"	0 10 5
John Butler	17 Dec. "	27 Dec. "	"	0 5 22
Walter Morland Story	8 Feb. 1861	11 Feb. 1859	"	0 4 0
Edward Evans Grigg	1 Aug. 1860	22 Mar. 1860	"	0 10 7
Edward Zohrab Thornton	3 "	6 Feb. "	"	0 10 5
J. M. Tulloch	8 Feb. 1861	5 Mar. "	"	0 4 0
C. Ransford	1 Aug. 1860	1 Oct. 1858	"	0 10 7
G. McCall	6 Feb. "	9 Feb. "	"	1 4 2
J. R. B. Atkinson	8 " 1861	8 April 1860	"	0 4 0
J. Fraser	6 " 1860	3 " 1858	"	1 4 2
E. W. Smyth	1 Aug. "	9 Nov. 1859	"	0 10 7
H. P. Airey	3 Feb. "	3 Aug. 1858	"	1 4 5
E. H. Webb	1 Aug. "	16 May 1859	"	0 10 7
H. S. Anderson	"	22 June 1860	"	0 10 7
W. W. H. Scott	"	5 Dec. 1859	"	0 10 7
C. S. Morrison	8 Feb. 1861	25 Sept. 1860	"	0 4 0
E. Hughes	"	15 Aug. "	"	0 4 0
F. W. Glassford	"	19 Mar. 1859	"	0 4 0
P. W. Smith	"	27 July "	"	0 4 0
A. Peel	12 "	12 Feb. 1861	"	0 3 27
R. C. S. C. Tytler	8 "	6 Dec. 1859	"	0 4 0
J. Cook	"	22 Mar. 1860	"	0 4 0
W. H. Hyne	"	3 Jan. "	"	0 4 0
C. E. Hunter	"	5 April "	"	0 4 0
F. D. Boileau	"	12 Mar. "	"	0 4 0
J. A. McNeale	3 Aug. 1860	27 Dec. 1859	"	0 10 5
A. R. Badcock	8 Feb. 1861	11 Jan. 1860	"	0 4 0
C. F. Thomas	1 Aug. 1860	12 Sept. 1859	"	0 10 7
R. C. Richardson	8 Feb. 1861	29 July "	"	0 4 0
A. Oldham	"	25 Feb. 1860	"	0 4 0
W. E. Gowan	"	23 Dec. "	"	0 4 0
V. C. E. Parker	3 Aug. 1860	12 Aug. 1858	"	0 10 5
M. F. Stokes	"	18 Nov. 1859	"	0 10 5
A. Harden	1 "	26 "	"	0 10 7
W. C. Ramsden	8 Feb. 1861	10 Feb. 1860	"	0 4 0
T. Nicholls	"	21 Mar. 1859	"	0 4 0
F. O. Fuller	27 Nov. 1860	29 Nov. 1858	"	0 6 12
C. C. Brownlow	8 Feb. 1861	20 " 1859	"	0 4 0

SERVICES AT LUCKNOW.

April 15.—No. 31a.—The foll. copy of a despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India No. 88, dated Feb. 28, 1863, is published for general information:—

Military.—No. 88.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA in Council.

MY LORD.—With your military letter dated Dec. 22 last, No. 476, you transmit, for my consideration, applications from Lieut. Col. C. A. Barwell and Brev. Maj. T. F. Wilson, C.B., soliciting that the one year's service granted to the officers and soldiers engaged at the defence of Lucknow, may be allowed to count as service towards promotion in the staff corps.

2. I agree with the C. in C. in India and your Govt. that the application cannot be complied with. To concede the point would be to give to these officers an undue advantage.

3. In reply to the inquiry made by your Govt. as to the exact benefits derivable by commissioned officers from the grant of the year's service, I have to inform you that, in the case of such officers, the grant was intended only to apply to service for the retiring pension. I observe it is stated, however, in the letter of the Sec. to your Govt., military dept., to the officg. adjt. gen., dated Dec. 15, 1862, that in the case of the civilians engaged in the defence of Lucknow the year's service has been allowed to reckon as service towards furlough, provided they do not thereby take precedence of their seniors, who may be entitled to, and may desire to take, furlough.

4. I shall not object to the extension of the same privilege to the military officers engaged in the defence of Lucknow.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. Wood.

India-office, London, Feb. 28, 1863.

Fort William, April 18.—No. 279.—Dep. Ins. gen. of hospitals A. Wilson, of the med. dept., is perm. to retire from the service on the pension of £700 per annum, with effect from March 31.

No. 280.—The underment. officers are perm. to proceed to Eur. on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Lieut. A. N. Bruce, of the Bombay staff corps, asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana, for 20 mo.

Capt. (brev. maj.) G. Hutchinson, of the Bengal staff corps, ins. gen. of the Punjab organised constabulary, for 15 mo.

Lieut. D. T. H. Sampson, of the Bengal staff corps, adjt. 9th Bengal cav., for 15 mo.

April 21.—No. 286.—The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—

Second Capt. C. H. Barnes, R.A. 14th Nov., 1862.
Lieut. J. Trevenen, Bengal staff corps. 14th April, 1863.

Asst. surg. J. R. Purefoy, M.D., med. dept. 14th April, 1863.
Vet. surg. G. Kettlewell, Bengal estab. 14th April, 1863.

Public Works Dept., Camp Simla, April 14.—No. 12.—Capt. G. Sim, R.E., re-appointed consult. engr. and under-sect. to the Govt. of the Punjab, in the railway dept., in public works dept. notification No. 8, dated March 21, assumed charge of that office on the 28th idem.

April 15.—No. 13.—Mr. S. G. Hanna, special asst. engr., trans. [notification No. 5, dated Jan. 12, 1863] from the Punjab to the Central Provinces, is posted to the irrigation dept., with effect from March 11, 1863.

No. 14.—Mr. P. J. Kenn, asst. accountant, third class, attached to the chief engr.'s office, Straits Settlements, is removed from the public works dept. from the date on which his servs. were dispens. with by the gov. Straits Settlements.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

April 10.—Appointments.—Mr. A. T. Maclean to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing.

April 13.—Mr. R. H. Pawsey, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Noacolly, is vested with the judicial powers of a superint. of salt chowkies, as prescribed.

April 15.—Capt. R. W. Glasie to be a 3rd grade dist. superint. of police in Lohardugga.

Lieut. R. P. Davis to be a 1st grade asst. superint. of police in Assam.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. Belchambers, asst. superint. of police at Dinapore, for 20 days.

Mr. R. S. O'Connor, asst. superint. of police, for 12 mo., on m.c.

April 7.—Major W. Agnew assu. charge of the office of coms. of Assam on Nov. 1 last.

Mr. T. H. Cowie having proceeded to Europe, the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept his resignation of his appt. as a member of the council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for making laws and regs.

April 15.—The servs. of Mr. A. G. Macpherson, secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the legislative dept., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the home dept.

General, April 16.—No. 69.—Transfer.—The following transfer is made in the upper subordinate establishment of the public works dept. in Bengal:—Mr. W. Gatehouse, overseer, from the 2nd div. of the Grand Trunk Road to the Ramghur div.

April 6.—No. 2,634.—Appointments.—Mr. J. B. Goad to a third grade assistant supt. of police in Dinapore.

Mr. S. J. Hadow to be a third grade assistant supt. of police in Howrah.

Mr. W. P. Davis, dist. supt. of police, Lohardugga, is prom. to the 2nd grade.

Mr. W. P. Davis, dist. supt. of police, Lohardugga, to officiate as personal asst. to the inspr. general of police.

April 7.—Mr. W. T. Tucker, officiating additional judge of Tirhoot, Sarun, and Shahabad, to officiate as additional judge of Behar.

April 8.—Mr. J. J. Grey to officiate as mag. and coll. of Shahabad.

Mr. F. R. Cockerell to officiate, temp., as additional judge of Nuddea.

Mr. A. Smith to officiate as mag. and coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. F. J. Cockburn to officiate as additional civil and sessions judge of the 24-pergunnahs, Hooghly, and East Rurdwan, and to try all commitments from the dacoity coms. and his subordinates in the dists. of Midnapore, Moorshehabad, Jessore, and Beerbhoom. Mr. Cockburn is also vested with the powers of a coll. to hear appeals, under Act X. of 1859, in Hooghly.

Mr. P. Bonnard to officiate, temp., as dep. coll. of customs, Calcutta.

Mr. W. L. Heeley to officiate as supt. of stamps and stationery.

Mr. J. C. Price to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Rungpore, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class.

Dr. N. Jackson to be medical officer at Balasore.

April 9.—Dr. T. E. Charles to officiate as prof. of midwifery in the med. college, and *ex-officio* obstetric physician of the med. coll. hospital, in addition to his present duties.

April 8.—Leave of absence.—Mr. J. D. Gordon, mag. and coll. of Malda, for 9 mo. and 28 days on m.c.

April 6.—The services of Dr. W. F. Goss, med. officer of the Sonthal pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the foreign dept., from the 31st ult.

April 10.—The foll. gentlemen to be members of the provisional committee of management for the agricultural exhibition to be held in Calcutta in January next:—

Capt. H. Hyde, R.E.

Mr. C. Ladd.

Mr. S. Apar.

Mr. F. Schiller.

April 8.—No. 2,717.—Appointments:—

Mr. W. O. A. Beckett to officiate as dep. coms. of Kamroop.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, offic. extra asst. coms. at Durrung, to be extra asst. coms. in that district.

April 14.—Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw to officiate as mag. and coll. of Malda.

Mr. T. F. Bignold to officiate as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad.

Mr. W. J. Herschel to officiate temp. as civ. and sess. judge of Purneah.

Mr. J. Beames to officiate temp. as mag. and coll. of Purneah.

April 8.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. E. P. Lloyd, dep. coms. of Kamroop, for 6 mo., m.c.

April 9.—Lieut. E. Molloy, doing duty with the Kamroop regt., for 2 mo.

April 11.—Lieut. R. C. Money, asst. coms., in charge of the Lohardugga div., for 2 mo., under sec. 12 of covenanted absentee rules.

April 13.—Mr. J. D. Gordon, mag. and coll. of Malda, for 10 days, prep. to Europe, m.c.

Public Works (Railway) Dept., April 14.—No. 2.—The services of Capt. W. S. Trevor, R.E., officiating superint. engineer, Northern Circle, have been placed at the disposal of the railway dept. from the 10th inst. for the purposes of a special inquiry in addition to his other duties.

April 15.—No. 2,927.—Lieut. D. Ross to be a third grade superint. of police in Assam.

Lieut. G. D. Crawford to be a third grade district superint. of police in Cachar.

Mr. A. V. Palmer, mag. of Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a mag. in the divisions of the districts of Nuddea and the 24-Pergunnahs on the borders of the river which are suffering from the prevailing epidemic.

Mr. J. D. Maclean, on special duty, is vested with the powers of a mag. in the divisions of the districts of Nuddea and the 24-Pergunnahs on the borders of the river which are suffering from the prevailing epidemic.

April 16.—Mr. M. Little, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah, is transferred to Moonghyr, in which district he will exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the first class.

Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the charge of the sub-division of Meherpore.

Mr. A. J. Fraser to be a sub-asst. coms. in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the second class.

Mr. A. C. Woodward to officiate as a sub-asst.

commr. in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the second class.

April 17.—Mr. F. R. Cockerell, officiating adnl. judge of Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a commr. of revenue in that district under Act X. of 1859.

April 21.—The Lieut. gov. of Bengal, with the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen., is pleased to nominate Mr. C. H. Brown to be a member of the council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for making laws and regulations.

Mr. F. Jennings to be a member of the council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for making laws and regulations.

Mr. C. Boulnois to officiate as sec. to the Government of Bengal in the legislative dept.

Mr. H. J. Reynolds to officiate as mag. and coll. of Dacca.

Mr. J. R. Muspratt to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Purneah.

Mr. H. Hankey to officiate as mag. and coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. J. D. Maclean to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshedabad.

Mr. N. S. Alexander to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea.

April 17.—Lieut. R. M. Skinner, asst. supt. of police in charge of the Sarun dist., to the 12th ult., under the financial notification dated Feb. 22, 1856, in ext.

Capt. J. E. L. Willows, doing duty with the Kamroop regt., for 6 mo. on m.c. to Mussoorie.

April 21.—Mr. C. F. Harvey, mag. and coll. of Dacca, for 15 days to appear before the standing med. committee at the Presy.

April 17.—Mr. H. C. Halkett, of the C.S., reported his departure from India on the 11th inst., on the steamship *Mooltan*.

TRANSPORT OF COOLIE LABOURERS.

April 18.—Whereas Act III. of 1863 of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal in Council, entitled an Act to regulate the transport of Native labourers to the dists. of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, having received the assent of the Gov. gen., will come into force on May 1 next, it is hereby notified for general information that under sect. II. of the Act the foll. appts. have been made:—

Mr. C. Eales to be supt. of labour transport within the limits of the town and suburbs of Calcutta, as defined by Act XXI. of 1857.

Dr. F. N. Macnamara to be med. inspr. of labourers within the limits of the town and suburbs of Calcutta, as defined above.

Under sec. XXVIII. of the above Act it is hereby declared that the foll. stations in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet shall be places of disembarkation, viz:—

In Assam.—Gowalparah, Gowhaty, Durrung, Tezpur, Sebsaugur, Deebrooghur. In Cachar.—Cachar. In Sylhet.—Sylhet.

Public Works Dept., Bengal, April 21.—No. 70.—Lieut. E. T. Thackeray, R.E., asst. engr. of the 1st class, whose services have been placed, temp., at the disposal of the public works dept., in Bengal, to offic. as garrison engr., Fort William.

2. Lieut. Thackeray assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 7th current.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Police Dept., Allahabad, April 1.—No. 295a.—Lieut. J. W. O'Dowda, asst. inspec. gen. of police in Rohilcund div., officiated in charge of the Bareilly district police from Dec. 17, 1862, to Jan. 31, 1863, both days inclusive.

No. 299a.—Lieut. A. Ollivant, dist. superint. of police 4th grade at Jhansie, has priv. leave for 3 mo. from April 15, to hills north of Deyrah.

No. 300a.—Mr. G. H. Volkers, asst. inspec. gen. of police in the Jhansie div., is app. to officiate for Lieut. Ollivant.

No. 303a.—Priv. leave for 3 mo., under rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, is granted to Capt. C. T. Hallett, dist. superint. of police at Allyghur, from May 15.

Mr. J. W. William, asst. inspec. gen. of police, Meerut div., is app. to officiate as dist. superint. of police in the Allyghur dist. during absence on leave of Capt. Hallett.

General Dept., March 31.—No. 1,228a.—Rev. E. M. Birch, B.A., whose services have been placed at disposal of this Government, is app. asst. chaplain at Gwalior.

April 1.—No. 1,240a.—Mr. W. C. Plowden, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Ghazeepeer, is app. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. 1st grade, with effect from 11th ult.

April 2.—No. 1,276a.—Mr. E. Goulding, 2nd master of the Government College at Agra, is app. to officiate as professor of English literature and history in that institution, with effect from Feb. 9.

Public Works Dept., April 1.—No. 1,941.—The following officers are app. members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Ghazeepeer district:—Mr. W. C. Plowden, jt. mag.

Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt, asst. mag.

April 2.—No. 1,976.—Mr. W. E. Parry, asst. engineer, joined his app. in the Allahabad div., public works, to which he was posted in notification No. 1,005, dated Feb. 21, on the 9th March last.

April 4.—No. 1,994.—Mr. J. T. Denmeade, asst. engineer, is app. to officiate as exec. engr. of the Agra div., public works, until the arrival of Capt. C. T. Stewart.

Mr. Denmeade received charge of the division from Lieut. J. L. Watts on March 20.

Judicial (Criminal) Dept., April 9.—No. 228a.—Mr. J. W. Mulligan, sub. mag. 1st class, and Moonawur-ool-zuman, dep. mag., are hereby invested with authority to receive and try charges under sec. 1, Act X of 1854, in the dist. of Shahjehanpore.

Judicial (Civil) Dept., April 11.—No. 138a.—Lieut. A. B. Chalmers, asst. commr. of Jaloun, is appointed registrar of deeds in that dist., during the absence of Mr. J. Alone, or until further orders, with effect from Feb. 22 last.

April 9.—No. 333a.—The services of Lieut. G. F. J. Graham, Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, military dept., with effect from the date on which he proceeded on the leave to the presidency granted to him in order No. 158a, of Feb. 21, 1861, prepy. to furl. to Europe on m.c.

General Dept., April 6.—No. 1,282a.—Three mo. leave is granted to Mr. J. C. Robertson, judge of the court of small causes at Allahabad, from 8rd inst., or from subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. E. B. Thornhill, joint mag. and dep. coll. 1st grade, Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as judge of the court of small causes at that station, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Robertson.

No. 1,285a.—Mr. W. S. Halsey, joint mag. and dep. coll. at Benares, is appointed to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at that station.

No. 1,299a.—Mr. J. Statham, asst. to the principal of the Benares College, is appointed to be head master of the Ajmere School, v. Mr. F. Goulding, with effect from March 13.

No. 1,319a.—Subject to the orders of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, leave of absence for 6 mo. is granted to Mr. C. P. Carmichael, mag. and coll. of Budaon, from 15th inst., or from subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. H. R. Clarke, joint mag. and dep. coll. 1st grade at Budaon, is appointed to officiate as mag. and coll. of Budaon, during absence on leave of Mr. C. P. Carmichael.

April 9.—No. 1,366a.—Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher, officiating civil asst. surg. of Shahjehanpore, is invested with the powers of a mag., as described in sec. 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the precincts of the jail under his charge.

No. 1,368a.—Mr. C. B. Thornhill, commr. of the Allahabad division, was a passenger on board the steamer *Bengal*, which was left by the pilot at sea on March 24.

No. 1,372a.—Surg. R. K. Buckell, offic. civil asst. surg. at Lullutpore, is placed in charge of the jail of that dist., and is invested with the powers of a mag., to be exercised within the precincts of the jail under his charge.

No. 1,374a.—The services of 3rd grade sub asst. surg. G. D. McReddie, attached to the Government Charitable Dispensary at Bareilly, are placed at the disposal of the Secretary to Govt., N.W.P., in the public works dept., with a view to being appointed to the station of Roorkee.

April 11.—No. 1,473a.—Surg. W. Keates, offic. civil asst. surg. of Banda, is placed in charge of the jail of that dist., and is invested with the powers of a mag., to be exercised within the precincts of the jail under his charge.

No. 1,485a.—Six weeks' leave, prepy. to furlough to Europe, is granted to Mr. H. W. Dashwood, mag. and coll. of Banda, from 15th inst., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1,846a.—Mr. G. H. Lawrence, joint mag. and dep. coll. 1st grade at Moradabad, is appointed to offic. as mag. and coll. of Banda.

No. 1,487a.—Mr. A. Bouderson, joint mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade at Furruckabad, is transf. in the same capacity to Moradabad dist.

No. 1,488a.—Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, joint mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade at Jounpore, is transf. in the same capacity to Furruckabad dist.

No. 1,491a.—One mo. leave, under sec. 12 of the civil service absentee rules, is granted to Mr. R. H. W. Dunlop, offic. civil and sessions judge of Bareilly, from April 20, or from subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. Dunlop will make over charge of the current duties of his office to the principal sudder ameen.

April 16.—No. 2,145.—Leave of absence to Mussoorie, on m.c., for 6 mo., is granted to Maj. H. A. Brownlow, R.E. supt., Eastern Jumna Canals.

Lieut. O. B. C. St. John, dep. supt. Eastern Jumna Canals, is app., as a temp. measure, to officiate as supt. Eastern Jumna Canals.

April 17.—No. 2,159.—Lieut. col. J. E. T. Nicolls,

royal engra. suptg. engr. 2nd Circle, has leave of absence for 6 mo., from 17th inst., or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India, Capt. F. W. Poile, royal engra., exec. engr. Allahabad div. public works, is app. to officiate for Lieut. col. Nicolls.

April 18.—No. 2,176.—Mr. T. R. M. Ross, civil div. engr. Meerut div., has leave of absence for 6 weeks, from date on which he may avail himself of it, to enable him to reach Calcutta, prep. to England, on m.c.

No. 2,177.—Mr. C. Polites, asst. engr., reported his return from leave granted him in notific. No. 1,007, dated Oct. 11 last, is reposted to 4th div. Grand Trunk Road.

Lieut. T. C. Manderson, asst. engr., is transf. from 4th div. Grand Trunk Road to the Agra div. public works.

Mr. J. T. Denmeade, asst. engr., is transf. from the Agra div., and posted to the Meerut (revenue) div. as an additional civil div. engr. of 8rd grade.

Police Dept., Allahabad, April 17.—No. 355a.—The services of Lieut. G. F. M. Phillips, Bengal staff corps, adjt. of the Ajmere and Mhairwarrah police corps, and ex-officio asst. district supt. of police in Beawur and Todghur, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the military dept.

Revenue Dept., April 18.—No. 481a.—Mr. W. B. Joyce, dep. coll. at Muttra, is transf. to the district of Moradabad.

Mr. J. Clarke, dep. coll. at Moradabad, is transf. to the district of Muttra.

General Dept.—No. 1,517a.—Surg. F. Tarabull, M.D., 10th N.I., was in charge of the gaol and civil medical duties of the station of Shahjehanpore, from Feb. 18 to March 23.

April 15.—No. 1,536a.—Mr. J. W. Power, mag. and coll. of Futtelphoor, has 3 mo. priv. leave of absence, from 15th inst.

Mr. J. W. Quinton, B.A., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. at Futtelphoor, is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Power.

No. 1,540a.—Mr. W. Wynyard, judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, has 3 mo. priv. leave of absence, from April 20.

No. 1,541a.—Mr. W. Edwards, judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W.P., is app. to be President of the Special Central Examination Committee, v. Mr. W. Wynyard.

April 16.—No. 1,560a.—Mr. N. Parick, dep. mag. and dep. coll. at Banda, has 3 mo. priv. leave, from April 15.

April 17.—No. 1,625a.—The services of the Rev. M. D. C. Walters, M.A., asst. chaplain at Benares, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Rev. W. W. Nicholls, at present asst. chaplain of Nagode, Nowgong, and Banda, is app. to be asst. chaplain at Benares.

No. 1,641a.—Asst. surg. J. Sheetz, civil asst. surg. of Etawah, is transf. in the same capacity to Futtelphoor.

Asst. surg. T. T. Sherlock, civil asst. surg. of Futtelphoor, is transf. in the same capacity to Etawah.

Asst. surg. Sherlock is placed in charge of the gaol at Etawah, and is invested with the powers of a mag., to be exercised within the precincts of the gaol under his charge.

April 18.—No. 1,656a.—Mr. R. J. Leeds, asst. to the coll. and mag. of Shahjehanpore, has 6 mo. leave, together with 3 weeks' prep. leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from July 1.

AMALGAMATION OF DIVISIONS.

Public Works Dept., April 14.—No. 2,070.—With reference to notific. No. 877, dated Feb. 14 last, the amalgamation of the Goruckpore division with the Benares division public works, was completed on March 11 last.

No. 2,071.—The priv. leave of absence for 13 days, from Jan. 22 to Feb. 3, granted to Sub-engr. G. W. Grant, attached to the Benares div. public works, is confirmed.

No. 2,081.—With reference to notific. No. 877, dated Feb. 14, Capt. H. Z. Darrah assumed charge of 4th div. Grand Trunk Road on March 13, and Lieut. E. Swetenham of the Jhansie div. public works on 1st inst.

No. 2,082.—With reference to notific. No. 1,790, dated March 26, Lieut. C. W. J. Harrison and R. P. Tickell, royal engra., are posted to the Eastern Jumna Canal and Cawnpore Terminal Div. Ganges Canal, respectively.

No. 2,084.—Messrs. E. S. Robertson and W. Kaye, asst. mags. and colls., are app. members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Muttra district.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

General Dept., April 2.—No. 764.—Transfer.—Mr. C. Stephen, extra asst. commr., from the Rohtak to the Kurnaul dist.

Police Dept., April 7.—No. 355.—Appointments:—Maj. J. W. Younghusband, dep. inspec. gen. of the Umballa circle, to officiate as inspec. gen. of police

Punjab, during the absence of Maj. G. Hutchinson, on leave.

Capt. A. H. Bamfield, personal asst. to inspec. gen., to officiate as dep. inspec. gen., Umballa circle, v. Maj. J. W. Younghusband.

Capt. P. H. F. Harris, dist. superint. of police, Hoshiarpore, to officiate as personal asst. to inspec. gen., v. Capt. A. H. Bamfield.

The above appointments to have effect from 4th inst.

Mr. R. H. Kinchant, asst. dist. superint. of police, to officiate as dist. superint. at Hoshiarpore, v. Capt. Harris. Mr. Kinchant took charge of the Hoshiarpore district from Capt. Harris on 31st ult.

General Dept., April 7.—No. 796.—Appointments:—Capt. J. T. Norgate, Bengal staff corps, is appointed canton. jt. mag. of Senalkote.

No. 802.—Rev. A. Horsburgh, M.A., to be chaplain of Dera Ismael Khan.

No. 803.—Transfers:—

Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, asst. comanr., from the Rawul Pindee to the Dera Ismael Khan dist.

Lieut. R. Hare, asst. comanr., from the Dera Gaze Khan to the Dera Ismael Khan dist.

April 8.—No. 818.—Leave.—Capt. J. Fendall, dep. comanr. of Hissar, has leave for 6 mo., m.c., from date of availing himself thereof.

No. 819.—Appointment.—Capt. J. C. Horne, asst. comanr., to officiate as dep. comanr. of Hissar during absence of Capt. Fendall.

Military Dept., April 4.—No. 70.—The regimental order dated 21st ult., by Lieut. F. J. Keen, offic. comdnt. 3rd Punjab inf., directing Lieut. C. K. Mackinnon, appointed act. adjt. 6th Punjab inf., to continue with the corps till his services can be spared, is confirmed.

No. 71.—The leave granted to W. S. Brooke, guide corps, in Punjab order No. 2, dated Jan. 6 last, is cancelled, at that officer's request.

Public Works Dept., April 1.—No. 8187.—Asst. surg. C. F. Oldham, whose services are placed temp. at disposal of public works dept., to officiate in medical charge of the Baree Doab Canal establishments at Madhopoor during the absence of Asst. surg. J. C. Penny.

April 6.—No. 8295.—Transfer.—Mr. E. L. Asher, asst. engineer, from 2nd to 4th div., Baree Doab Canal.

April 7.—No. 8330.—With reference to G.O.G.G. No. 8, March 21 last, Capt. G. Sim, R.E., resumed charge of the office of consulting engineer and under secretary to Government, Punjab, in the railway dept., on 27th idem.

No. 8381.—Leave.—Lieut. G. R. Gibbs, asst. engr., Peshawur div., has leave for 6 mo., m.c., from April 15, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Transfer.—Mr. C. Shelverton, asst. engr., is transferred from the Kohat to the Peshawur div.

NEW POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

Police Dept., April 9.—No. 260.—With reference to notification No. 3, of Feb. 4, 1861, announcing the appointment of asst. dist. superint. of police in the Punjab, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to determine that there shall be two classes of assistants, subdivided into the following grades:—

1st Class Assistants.

1st grade... 5 at Rs. 400

2nd grade... 3 at " 350

2nd Class Assistants.

1st grade... 2 at Rs. 400

2nd grade... 2 at " 350

3rd grade... 5 at " 300

4th grade... 6 at " 250

5th grade... 6 at " 200

With reference to the foregoing notification, his Honour is pleased to make the following appointments and proms:—

To be 1st Class Asst. Superintendents.

1st Grade.—Lieuts. R. J. Wimberley, C. McNeile, T. H. Scott, and Mr. R. Kinchant.

2nd Grade.—Lieut. P. H. Kirke, Messrs. J. H. Herndon, and J. McAndrew.

To be 2nd Class Asst. Superintendents.

2nd Grade.—Messrs. E. Charde and P. A. Rattigan.

3rd Grade.—Messrs. M. Morris, W. W. Green, G. L. Kelly, R. C. Jones, and T. L. Edwards.

4th Grade.—Messrs. W. Ward, J. S. Christie, P. White, E. A. Marshall, P. Broadway, and C. Aldridge.

5th Grade.—Messrs. J. G. Allsop, H. W. Nicholetts, H. J. Teasdale, S. Stone, T. A. O'Connor, and A. R. Hutton.

Supernumeraries.—Messrs. W. Haslett, W. J. D'Gruyther, Bruere, and Barlow.

Leave of absence:—

April 10.—No. 270.—Maj. T. G. Souter, dist. superint. of police, has leave for 8 weeks, with effect from 15th inst., prepy. to applying for leave on m.c. to Europe.

Revenue Dept.—No. 314.—Mr. C. Kelly, asst. patrol, salt dept., has privilege leave for 8 days, with effect from the date of his availing himself of the same.

Military Dept.—No. 75.—The regimental order, dated 22nd ult., by Capt. W. D. Hoste, comd. 6th

Punjab inf., directing Lieut. S. J. Browne, appointed acting 2nd in com., to retain charge of the adjt.'s office also, until the arrival of Lieut. C. K. Mackinnon, is confirmed.

Public Works Dept., April 8.—No. 8373.—Under orders of Govt. of India, Maj. H. W. Gulliver, superint., Baree Doab Canal, is appointed dep. director of canals in Punjab.

The superintendship of Baree Doab Canal as a separate charge is abolished.

Public Works Dept., April 13.—No. 8506.—Lieut. G. Newmarch, asst. sec. to Govt., public works dept., has 3 mo. priv. leave, from April 13.

Major J. J. M. Innes, controller and examiner, public works accounts, is, with the sanction of the Govt. of India, app. to officiate as asst. sec. in this dept. during Lieut. Newmarch's absence.

No. 8512.—With approval of Supreme Govt., the services of Capt. H. E. Quin, asst. engr., Rawul Pindee div., are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., for employ. in the Qmr. gen's dept.

Major F. G. Stainforth, asst. engr., is transf. from the 3rd div. Lahore and Peshawur road, to the Rawul Pindee div.

April 17.—No. 8649.—Lieut. G. Swinton, supt. Robtuk div., Western Jumna Canals, is allowed 3 mo. leave.

Police Dept., April 14.—No. 88.—Transfers:—Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, asst. dist. supt. of police, from Kurnaul to Jhung, but to continue in charge of Hissar as district supt.

Lieut. C. McNeile, asst. district supt. of police, from Jhelum to Goojrat, but to continue to officiate as district supt. of Senalkote.

Mr. J. W. Barlow, asst. dist. supt. of police, from Ferozepore to Goojrat, and to officiate for Lieut. McNeile.

Mr. C. Aldridge, asst. dist. supt. of police, from Goojrat to Ferozepore, when relieved by Mr. Barlow.

Political Dept.—No. 304.—Asst. surg. A. M. Verchere is dep. to Srinagur, Cashmere, as medical officer at that place during the season of 1863.

General Dept., April 13.—No. 854.—Lieut. R. P. Nisbett, asst. comanr., is transf. from the Kurnaul to the Rawul Pindee district.

No. 896.—Leave.—Lieut. E. P. Gurdon, asst. comanr., has leave for 6 mo., m.c., under military rules, to Murree.

April 17.—No. 897.—Leave.—Asst. surg. A. R. Waghorn, in civil medical charge of Mozuffurgurh, has leave for 2 mo. from date of his making over charge of his duties, prep. to m.c. to Europe.

No. 901.—Transfer.—Mr. T. W. Smyth, asst. comanr. from the Goojranwalla to the Goojrat dist.

April 18.—No. 907.—The following Ferozepore brigade order of Feb. 5, 1863, is confirmed:—

"Asst. surg. C. Ricketts, 7th foot, to assume medical charge of the civil station of Ferozepore, as a temporary measure, v. Asst. surg. T. E. Hale, v.c."

Military Dept., April 13.—No. 76.—Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney, M.D., 1st Punjab cav., is app. to medical charge of the camp of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab during his Honour's tour, with effect from this date.

April 14.—No. 77.—The brigade order dated 30th ult., by Brigdr. gen. N. Chamberlain, C.B., directing Capt. H. Close, 2nd in com. 5th or Huzara Goorkha battalion, to act as comdnt., and Capt. H. Bernard, do. du. officer, to act as 2nd in com., is confirmed.

No. 870.—Transfer.—Capt. H. P. Babbage, asst. comanr., from the Rawul Pindee to the Simla dist.

The leave of absence granted to Capt. H. P. Babbage in *Gazette* order No. 608, of March 18 last, is cancelled, with effect from the date on which he may take charge of his duties in the Simla dist.

April 15.—No. 872.—Asst. surg. J. C. Penny, M.D., to office as superint. Lahore central jail.

No. 876.—Asst. surg. R. Gray, M.B., civil surgeon, Goojranwalla, in temporary med. charge of Madhopore, to be civil surg. of Googaira, as a permanent arrangement.

No. 877.—In supercession of *Gazette* order No. 750, dated April 1, Mr. A. R. Bulman, asst. comanr. 3rd class, is posted to the Goorgaon dist.

Police Dept., April 17.—No. 297.—Correction.—In *Gazette* order No. 288, dated 14th inst., read Lieut. C. McNeile, asst. dist. superint., transf. from "Jullundur," instead of from "Jhelum" to Goojrat.

No. 298.—Mr. Bruere, supernu. asst. dist. superint., to officiate for Lieut. R. J. Wimberley.

General Dept., April 11.—No. 848.—Transfer.—Mr. L. H. Griffin, asst. comanr., from the Goojrat to the Umritsur dist.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp Kalka, March 26.—Brevet major P. H. K. Dewaal, late 34th N.I., is permitted to do duty at the Landour convalescent depot during the ensuing season.

The undermentioned officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed in Hindostanee on the 9th inst.:—

Capt. A. E. Wilkinson, 7th hussars.

Lieut. J. S. Robinson, late 1st Eur. L.C.

Lieut. J. Colledge, gen. list, cav.

Lieut. E. J. Webber, gen. list, inf.

Staff asst. surg. J. L. Power, attached to 46th foot,

will proceed at once to Jhansie and do duty with 80th regt.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 27th ult.—Directing Staff surg. F. O. Barker to assume med. charge of No. 3 battery 24th brigade R.A., in addition to his other duties; and Asst. surg. F. W. A. De Fabeck, on being relieved of the above charge, to proceed and do duty with 16th brigade R.A. at Barrackpore.

The following Allahabad brigade orders are confirmed:—

Dated 12th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. W. Ironside, M.D., 71st highlanders, to accompany a detachment of volunteers proceeding to Agra.

Dated 17th ult.—Making [the following medical arrangements:—

Directing Staff asst. surg. A. Croker to accompany G battery 22nd brigade R.A. to Delhi.

Directing Staff asst. surg. R. E. Heath, M.D., and Asst. surg. F. Gillespie, M.D., to accompany a detachment of volunteers and recruits proceeding by rail to Cawnpore, en route to Lucknow, Futtehgurh, and Gwalior.

Directing Asst. surg. W. Sly, 34th foot, to afford med. aid to a detachment of volunteers and recruits proceeding towards Jubbulpore and Saugor.

The following Umballah brigade order is confirmed:—

Dated 1st ult.—Directing Asst. surg. H. Clark, M.D., to assume med. charge of 5th R.H. brigade and artillery division, consequent on the departure of Surg. major G. Harper, on leave.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding 54th foot, dated Jan. 3 last, appointing Ensign J. Simcoe to be asst. musketry instructor.

By the Officer commanding 11th Bengal cavalry, dated Jan. 22 last, appointing Lieut. H. M. Buller, late 5th Eur. L.C., to act as paid doing duty officer, with effect from Dec. 12 last.

By the Officer commanding 14th regt. N.I., dated Jan. 28 last, directing Lieut. E. G. Wace, late 33rd N.I., to officiate as paid doing duty officer.

Attock garrison order, dated Jan. 31 last, appointing Garrison Asst. surg. A. K. Reed to afford medical aid to 8th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties.

By the Officer commanding 1st Goorka L.I., dated 3rd ult., appointing Lieut. G. Young, late 66th N.I., to act as interpreter from Jan. 27 last, there being no qualified officer available.

By the Officer commanding 98th foot, dated 20th ult., appointing Brevet major G. D. D. Cleveland to be interpreter, in addition to his other duties.

Bareilly station order, dated 23rd ult., directing Asst. surg. H. Cookson, 104th foot, to afford medical aid to brigade staff, in addition to his other duties, during absence of Asst. surg. F. Corbyn.

Agra brigade order, dated 6th inst., appointing Lieut. H. F. Seagram, 23rd royal fusiliers, to charge of a detachment of convalescents proceeding towards Kussowlie.

Leave of absence:—

Late 46th N.I.—Lieut. H. U. Smith for 6 mo., with sanction of Govt., in extension of leave granted to him in G.O. of Sept. 30 last, without pay.

Medical Dept.—Surg. A. Wilson (deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, Peshawur circle), 2 mo., from date of availing himself of the leave to visit Calcutta, preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service.

March 27.—Appointment:—

13th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. E. Wells, gen. list, to be a paid doing duty officer, with effect from 13th inst.

Capt. C. Armstrong, late 10th N.I., is directed to do general duty at Umballa.

Capt. R. W. Glaspe, staff corps, is permitted to resign his appointment of 2nd in command of 15th regt. N.I., and to do general duty at the Presidency, with effect from Oct. 28 last.

Lieut. R. Beavan, gen. list, inf., is appointed musketry instructor to 19th hussars, and directed to join.

Ensign F. D. Boileau, gen. list, inf., is directed to do duty with 12th Bengal cav., at Nowgong.

The following transfer and posting of medical officers are directed:—

Asst. surg. L. H. Lees, M.D., from 20th to 31st regt. N.I., v. Surg. J. Bow, proceeded on furlough.

Surg. J. Squire to 29th regt. N.I., v. Asst. surg. Lees.

The following Presidency division order is confirmed:—

Dated 2nd inst.—Directing Major C. F. G. Lamb, staff corps, to do general duty at Fort William.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Nowshera station order, dated Nov. 22 last, appointing Lieut. R. Lewis, 71st highlanders, to be station staff officer, as a temporary measure, from 21st idem, there being no passed officer available.

Umritsur station and garrison order, dated 6th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. C. Smith to afford med. aid to No. 1 battery 24th brigade R.A., in addition to his other duties.

By the Officer commanding 2nd regt. N.I., dated 18th ult., appointing Lieut. H. Fellowes, staff corps, to continue to act as adj., as a special and temporary arrangement.

By the Officer commanding 12th Bengal cavalry, dated 1st inst., appointing Lieut. R. E. Boyle, late 46th N.I., to act as adj.

Nowrong station order, dated 1st inst., directing Lieut. R. E. Boyle, 12th Bengal cav., to assume charge of the station staff office, in addition to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. R. D. Osborn (adj. 12th Bengal cav.), from March 1 to March 31, to visit Calcutta, on m.c., preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on same account.

Late 2nd Eur. Bengal Fusiliers.—Major A. Boyd (doing duty at Shahjehanpore), from April 10 to Oct. 10, to visit Simla.

Late 16th N.I.—Capt. G. B. Mainwaring (doing duty at Meerut), from March 10 to June 10, to visit Calcutta, m.c.

Late 61st N.I.—Capt. C. B. Basden (doing duty at Peshawur), from Feb. 24 to April 24, to visit Calcutta, m.c.

Late 69th N.I.—Capt. E. Tulloch (doing duty at Sealkote), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Mussoorie and Hills north of Deyrah, under old rules.

March 28.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known, with effect from 14th inst.: H.M.'s 66th Regt. Foot.—Capt. C. W. Aylmer to be major, by purch., v. Benson, promoted; dated Jan. 31, 1863. [This cancels the promotion of Capt. Watson and Lieut. Triggs to this and consequent vacancies.]

The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. W. N. Manners, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, is accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to confirmation by her Majesty, with effect from 14th inst.

With the sanction of Govt., the Agra garrison and station order, dated 2nd inst., appointing Capt. Wilson, doing general duty at Agra, to superintend the arrival and departure of troops by rail at Allypore, is confirmed, so long as that station continues the railway terminus in the N.W.P.

Leave of absence:—

68th Foot.—Ensign A. G. Howard to England, by either route, m.c.

79th Foot.—Lieut. col. T. B. Butt for 12 mo., in extension, to remain in England.

88th Foot.—Major B. B. Mauleverer for 2 mo., to Calcutta, m.c.

March 30.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

20th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. Wheeler, late 61st N.I., is confirmed as paid doing duty officer, with effect from 12th inst.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Cawnpore brigade order, dated 9th inst., directing Vet. surg. E. Kelly, C battery 11th brigade R.A., to take veterinary charge of the horses of a squadron of 2nd drag. gds.

Meerut district order, dated 12th inst., directing Lieuts. G. T. Halliday, late 4th Eur. L.C., and H. Coghlan, gen. list, cav., to do duty with 10th Bengal cavalry.

Leave of absence:—

Late 4th Eur. L.C.—Lieut. H. C. Creak (doing duty 1st Bengal cav.), from March 20 to Sept. 20, to Presidency, to study the native languages.

Late 73rd N.I.—Capt. C. N. McMullin (doing duty at Meerut), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Mussoorie and Hills north of Deyrah.

PRIZE MONEY.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 1.—The C. in C. is pleased to notify that it has been ruled by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India that the shares of prize money to be awarded to officers 2nd in command of irregular corps, if below the regimental rank of captain, shall be 12, the number fixed for that rank.

Major W. R. Forster, unattached, is directed to do general duty at the Presidency, with effect from Jan. 12 last.

The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign W. P. Bury, 1st batt. H.M.'s 23rd foot, subject to confirmation by her Majesty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been posted to the battalions specified:—

7th Foot.—Lieut. the Hon. W. P. Moreton, 1st batt. 19th Foot.—Capt. A. B. Morgan, 1st batt., and Lieut. M. Tucker, 2nd batt.; also of the exchange of battalions between Lieut. A. W. Burton, 1st batt., and Lieut. J. F. Fraser, 2nd batt. 19th foot, having been sanctioned.

Lieut. A. T. Davis, gen. list, inf., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on Feb. 14 last.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Muttra station order, dated Jan. 13 last, appointing Lieut. and Adj. F. B. Prinsep, 21st hussars, to act as station staff officer until further orders.

Gowhatie station order, dated Jan. 24 last, appointing Lieut. and Adj. W. W. Hume, 33rd regt. N.I., to be station staff officer, in addition to his other duties.

Presidency division order, dated Feb. 6 last, per-

mitting Lieut. A. W. Roberts, gen. list, cav., to do general duty at the Presidency, with effect from Oct. 1 last.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. J. Hunter (19th brigade), from April 13 to Oct. 12, in extension, on account of ill health, Lieut. J. A. Tillard (2nd R.H. brigade), from Sept. 21, 1862, to Dec. 20, 1862.

7th Hussars.—Lieut. H. O. Johnes, from Dec. 31, 1862, to April 7, 1863, m.c.

19th Hussars.—Cornet C. R. St. Quintin, from Dec. 30, 1862, to July 7, 1863, m.c.

20th Hussars.—Major C. C. Hook, from Jan. 18 to March 19, m.c.

23rd Foot.—Lieut. J. Clayton, from Dec. 25, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1863, m.c.

27th Foot.—Lieut. col. H. Stappylton, from Dec. 31, 1862, to July 2, 1863, m.c.

42nd Foot.—Capt. J. C. R. Grove, from Jan. 1 to July 7, m.c.

43rd Foot.—Capt. R. T. F. Hamilton, from Dec. 24, 1862, to July 2, 1863, m.c.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. B. L. Cumberland, from Jan. 17 to April 17, for the recovery of his health.

92nd Foot.—Capt. J. Moorhead, from Dec. 24, 1862, to July 2, 1863, m.c.

94th Foot.—Lieut. H. Farrer, from Jan. 11, to April 7, m.c.

97th Foot.—Ensign A. P. Martin, from Jan. 11 to April 11, m.c.

101st Foot.—Capt. J. W. Daniell, from Jan. 7 to July 7, m.c.

April 2.—Appointments:—

5th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. H. A. Shakespear, late 5th Eur. L.C., to be a paid doing duty officer, with effect from 18th ult.

8th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. C. E. Benthall, gen. list, cav., to be a paid doing duty officer, with effect from 18th ult.

17th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. C. E. D. Branson, gen. list, inf., to be a paid doing duty officer, with effect from 12th ult.

39th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. E. D. Broughton, late 6th Eur. regt., to be a paid doing duty officer, with effect from 18th ult.

Lieut. col. W. C. Gott, gen. list, inf., is permitted to do general duty at Umballah.

Capt. G. C. Hankin, 2nd in command 4th Bengal cav., is, at his own request, permitted to do duty with 7th drag. gds.

Lieut. W. F. Fullarton, 93rd highlanders, is appointed to do general duty at the Murree depot during the ensuing hot season.

Lieut. F. A. Buckley, late 37th N.I., is appointed to 2nd Goorkha regt. as an unpaid doing duty officer, with effect from 12th ult.

Ensign G. C. Napier, gen. list, inf., is permitted to do duty with H.M.'s 13th foot at Dum-Dum.

The following Agra garrison order is confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 24 last.—Directing Asst. surg. F. A. Turton, H.M.'s 23rd fus., to afford medical aid to E battery 16th brigade R.A. as far as Allahabad, returning thence to Agra.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding 97th foot, dated Feb. 20 last, appointing Lieut. K. G. Macdonald to act as quartermaster, v. Lieut. J. C. Minto, proceeding with invalids.

Peshawur division order, dated Feb. 24 last, appointing Surg. major J. Macintire, 101st foot, to officiate as deputy inspector gen. of hospitals, with effect from the date of receiving charge from Surg. A. Wilson.

By the Officer commanding 18th regt. N.I., dated 4th inst., appointing Lieut. F. Allen, 2nd in command, to act as commandant; and Lieut. and Adj. A. R. Loughnan to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Drag. Gds.—Capt. G. E. Logan, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to visit Mussoorie and Hills north of Deyrah; Capt. T. W. Sneyd, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to visit Simla and Cashmere (with sanction of Punjab Govt.); and Lieut. W. J. Thomas, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to visit Nynee Tal and Hills north of Deyrah.

19th Hussars.—Cornet J. Bouderson, from March 15 to Sept. 15, to visit Nynee Tal, on m.c.

Late 6th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. W. G. Keppel (doing duty 19th Bengal cav.), from Feb. 1 to June 30, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Late 46th N.I.—Lieut. (Brev. capt.) F. D. Ogilvie (doing duty at Meean Meer), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Simla.

Late 55th N.I.—Lieut. D. R. Clarke (doing duty 16th N.I.), from March 12 to April 12, to proceed to the Presidency, m.c.

Late 65th N.I.—Lieut. col. C. T. E. Hinde, from Feb. 14 to Feb. 20, in extension.

CAVALRY HORSES.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 3.—With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the following alterations be made in Section XXXIX. of the Military Regulations:—

Clauses I. and IV. of para. 2 are to be expunged, and the following substituted:—

Clause I. The horses are to be divided into five classes, and the selection for each class is to be made in the following order:—

- 1st Such as are fit for chargers.
- 2nd " " the horse artillery.
- 3rd " " field batteries.
- 4th " " medium cavalry.
- 5th " " hussars.

In making selections for light field batteries, committees will, after allotments have been made for the first and second classes, choose from the remainder of the horses presented for survey, such as may, from shape and bulk, be considered best suitable for draught purposes.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Brevet col. J. Garvock, unattached, to the staff of the army in India, with the local rank of major general, in succession to Major gen. Sir S. J. Cotton, K.C.B., whose tour of service has expired.

In continuation of G.O.C.C., dated June 28, 1862, it is announced that the appointment permanently of hospital sergeants to permanent convalescent depots, is sanctioned by Govt.

Leave of absence:—

21st Hussars.—Brev. major C. P. Lane for 6 mo., from date of embarkation, without pay.

Bengal Inf.—Lieut. col. C. Pattenson (doing duty at Delhi), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Mussoorie; Brev. Lieut. col. J. Hennessy (doing duty at Delhi), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit the Hills north of Deyrah Doon.

64th Foot.—Capt. E. T. Shiffner, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, with sanction of Punjab Govt.

Late 11th N.I.—Lieut. T. M. Shelley (doing duty at Meerut), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Mussoorie and Landour.

MESS ALLOWANCE.

The C. in C. is pleased to announce that the Supreme Govt. has sanctioned mess allowance at the rate of rupees twenty per company being granted to the wings of all regiments of British infantry in India whilst separated and each keeping up a separate mess, with effect from Jan. 1 last.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers of H.M.'s 13th foot having been posted to battalions as specified:—

Lieut. J. F. James to 2nd batt.

Lieut. A. M. Rowan, to 1st batt.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 9th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. L. H. Lees, M.D., to proceed and assume med. charge of 31st regt.

Dated 21st ult.—Directing Asst. surg. G. B. Hadow to relieve Surg. major R. B. Kinsey at Dum-Dum, and the latter to proceed to Dinapore and assume med. charge of 16th regt. N.I.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Asst. surg. A. Maclean, from Dec. 4, 1862, to Jan. 20, 1863, to visit Calcutta.

6th Drags.—Major the Hon. C. W. Theisger, from June 27 to Dec. 26, in extension, to remain in England.

7th Hussars.—Paymaster G. Elliott for 1 mo., from date of leaving regt., and to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. C. C. Jervoise, from April 15 to June 12, to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to the Cape.

27th Foot.—Major B. Thomas for 1 mo., to Calcutta, and to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

42nd Foot.—Lieut. J. W. Haynes for 1 mo., from date of leaving the regt., and to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

66th Foot.—Col. G. Maxwell, from April 20, 1863, to April 30, 1864, in extension.

April 4.—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign W. P. Bury, 1st batt. 23rd foot, subject to confirmation by her Majesty, dated March 14, 1863.

The appointment of Lieut. H. Inglis, late 41st N.I., to do duty with 4th regt. N.I., is cancelled, and he is permitted to do duty with 22nd regt. N.I., at Umballah.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding 12th Bengal cav., dated Feb. 13 last, appointing Lieut. P. S. Yorke, late 12th N.I., to act as paid doing duty officer, with effect from 6th idem.

Dorunda station order, dated Feb. 23 last, directing Asst. surg. G. M. Govan, M.D., on being relieved from civil duties, to continue to afford med. aid to 35th regt. N.I., as a temporary arrangement, with effect from 21st ult.

Leave of absence:—

69th Foot.—Brev. maj. G. H. Messiter, from date of embarkation, to England, via the Cape, under the new rules, m.c.

74th Foot.—Capt. C. H. Thomson, from date of leaving his regiment to June 30, to Allahabad.

Court Martial.**ENSIGN A. R. HAMILTON, H.M.'s 98TH FOOT.**

Head Quarters, Simla, March 31.—At a General Court Martial assembled at Rawul Pindee, on Monday, December 22, 1862, Ensign Archibald Rowan Hamilton, H.M.'s 98th foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1st. With having, at Peshawur and Rawul Pindee, and between these places, between March 18, 1861, and March 21, 1862, when acting paymaster of the regiment, fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees 6,915-10-1, or thereabouts, public money intrusted to him, as paymaster, for her Majesty's use.

2nd. With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Rawul Pindee, on or about April 1, 1862, been drunk on commanding officer's parade.

Additional Charges.

1st. For having, when in arrest at Rawul Pindee, on or about Sept. 28, 1862, left his confinement before being set at liberty by proper authority.

2nd. For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and subversive of good order and military discipline, in having at Rawul Pindee, on or about the night of Sept. 30, 1862, familiarly associated with Private John Hill, 98th regiment, and the wife of the said Private Hill, by receiving them at his quarters, and permitting them to sit near and on the bed on which he, Ensign Hamilton, was lying in the open air in his compound.

Finding.

The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Ensign Archibald Rowan Hamilton, H.M.'s 98th foot, is—

Of the first charge not guilty, and does acquit him thereof.

Of the second charge guilty.

Of the first additional charge guilty.

Of the second additional charge guilty.

Sentence.

The Court sentences the prisoner, Ensign Archibald Rowan Hamilton, H.M.'s 98th foot, to be cashiered.

(Signed) H. P. DE TRISSIER, Lieut. col., President.

Rawul Pindee, Jan. 12, 1863.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) HUGH ROSE, General, C. in C. in India.

Camp Meerut, March 13, 1863.

MADRAS.**BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.**

April 21.—No. 136.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appt. and proms.,—the latter subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. E. Villiers, of H.M.'s 43rd L.I., to be acting A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov., with effect from the 16th instant.

7th Regt. L.C.—Senior Capt. C. C. Hook (major in H.M.'s 20th hussars) to have the position of major, and Lieut. F. A. Fenton (capt. in the staff corps) to have the position of capt., v. Campbell, dec.; dated April 16.

Capt. E. M. Cherry, 1st regt. L.C., is permitted to proceed to Secunderabad, Bombay and the western coast, with leave till July 8, 1862, in continuation of priv. leave, under the furl. regs. of 1854.

Ens. J. G. M. DeL. Bean, gen. list, doing duty 8th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Calcutta and Patna, under the furl. regs. of 1854, with leave for 6 mos. from date of departure, the first 60 days being priv. leave.

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, April 24.—Leave of absence:—Mr. C. G. Master, dep. sec. to Govt. in the revenue dept., for 3 mos., Neilgherry Hills.

April 21.—Appt.—Mr. J. B. Pennington to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Nellore.

Judicial Dept., April 24.—Mr. J. G. Thomson, actg. civil and sess. judge of Tellicherry, delivered over charge of the court to the principal sudder ameen, on the 18th inst.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, April 22.—The board of revenue have granted 2 mo.'s priv. leave to Mr. D. Williams, head asst. coll. and mag. of Nellore.

The superint. revenue survey has granted to Mr. Y. Quinless, sub asst., No. 3, Kistna survey party, m.c. for 3 mo. from the date of his quitting the district.

Office of Principal Insp. Gen., Med. Dept., April 23.—The principal insp. gen. of the med. dept. has granted to inspec. gen. R. Wilson, M.D., civil surg., Madras, priv. leave for 3 mo., from date of departure.

With reference to G.O. dated March 24, 1857, No. 77, priv. leave of absence is granted to Capt. G. Pringle, paymr., ceded districts, for 35 days from date of departure, under the provisions of the G.O.G. dated April 11, 1851, No. 71.

With the permission of the coms. gen., Lieut. J. D. W. Sewell, of the staff corps, and sub asst. coms. gen., will act as paymr. during the absence, and on the responsibility, of Capt. G. Pringle, without prejudice to his other duty.

April 24.—No. 139.—Promotions, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

7th Regt. N.I.

Sen. Capt. J. C. Day (Maj. in the staff corps), to have the regtl. position of maj., and Sen. Lieut. W. Rawlins (Lieut. in the staff corps), to have the regtl. position of capt., v. Sparks, dec.; date of commissions, April 24.

Infantry, General List.

Sen. Ens. H. A. Hogge (Ens. in H.M.'s 105th foot), to have the position of lieut. in the gen. list, in succession to Rawlins, 17th regt. N.I., prom.; date of commission, April 24.

The underment. officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—

Maj. E. T. Boddam, staff corps—arrived at Madras April 23.

Memo.—With reference to G.O., No. 100, of March 24, Capt. R. C. Glover, H.M.'s 43rd foot, assumed charge of the office of act. mil. secy. to the Gov., on the 15th inst.

Capt. E. W. H. Lateward, of the late 52nd regt. N.I., doing duty 28th regt. N.I., is perm. to proceed to Eur. on m.c. for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Erratum.—In G.O.G., No. 136, dated April 21, granting leave to Capt. E. M. Cherry, 1st regt. L.C., for "July 8, 1862," read "July 8, 1863."

Revenue Dept., April 28.—Mr. H. Newill to be coll. of the Godavery dist., on the retirement of Mr. Purvis.

Mr. H. Morris to act as coll. of Godavery, on Mr. Purvis's departure from the dist., and during the absence of Mr. Nowill, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. E. R. McDonell (absent in Europe), to be coll. of South Canara.

Mr. J. Fraser to be coll. of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as coll. of North Arcot, until relieved by Mr. Robinson.

Mr. F. H. Woodroffe to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madras.

Mr. J. Hope to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore.

Mr. J. R. Daniel to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly.

Mr. F. Brandt to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—The right Rev. the Bishop has appt. the Rev. A. H. Alcock, M.A., to be his commissary, and to act as archdeacon of the diocese of Madras, during the absence of Archdeacon Dealtry, on leave.

Mr. F. Church, Madras railway, to be an additional lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Vepery.

Financial Dept.—Mr. B. Cunliffe is permitted to resign the C.S. from the 14th proximo, under the terms of the despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, dated Nov. 25, 1862.

Mr. A. Purvis, coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist., has been permitted to resign the C.S. from the 1st of June next, and has been granted prep. leave from the 11th proximo.

Revenue Dept.—The leave granted to Mr. V. H. Levinge, coll. and mag. of Madras, and notified in *Gazette* of March 17, is cancelled, at his own request. This cancels the app. of Mr. G. Banbury, under date 10th inst., as act. coll. and mag. of Madras.

Mr. W. T. Blair, act. inam coms., assumed charge of his office from Mr. G. N. Taylor on 22nd inst.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. R. Davidson, judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, assumed charge of the court from Mr. R. J. Melville on 23rd inst.

Mr. R. W. Chatfield, civil and sess. judge of Mangalore, delivered over charge of the court to the principal sudder ameen, and of the gaol to the zillah surgeon, on 18th inst.

Mr. J. G. Thompson, offic. civil and sess. judge of Mangalore, assumed charge of the court from the principal sudder ameen, and of the gaol from the zillah surgeon, on the 21st inst.

Marine Dept.—Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple, master attendant, assumed charge of the office of superint. of marine on 11th inst.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. J. V. Bull, M.A., jt. chaplain of Bangalore, has priv. leave for 60 days from date of quitting his station.

The app. of the Rev. G. E. Morris, M.A., to be chaplain of Ootacamund, notified in the Fort St. George *Gazette* of 21st inst., will take effect from June 1 next.

Pub. Works Dept.—Appointments:—

Lieut. col. S. G. E. Ludlow, royal engs., dep. chief engr., northern circle, to be dep. sec. to Govt. in the public works dept., and to continue to act as consulting engr., Madras irrigation and canal company, without prejudice to his substantive appt., during the absence of Lieut. col. F. H. Rundall.

Capt. O. W. S. Chambers, royal engs., dist. engr., Vizagapatam, to be superint. engr., 2nd class, and attached to the 1st div.

Brev. major J. C. Anderson, royal engs., district engr., Kistnah, to be superint. engr., 2nd class, and att. to the 2nd div.

Lieut. col. E. Hemery, royal engs., dist. engr., Cuddapah, to be superint. engr., 2nd class, and att. to the 3rd div.

Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau, royal engs., dep. chief engr., central circle, to be superint. engr., 1st class, and att. to the 4th div.

Lieut. col. H. W. Hitchins, royal engs., dist. engr., presidency, and actg. dep. chief engr., central circle, to be superint. engr., 1st class, and att. to the 5th div.

Capt. E. A. Foord, royal engs., dist. engr., South Arcot, to be superint. engr., 2nd class, and att. to the 6th div.

Lieut. col. J. Outcherlony, royal engs., dep. chief engr., southern circle, to be superint. engr., 1st class, and att. to the 7th div.

Lieut. col. G. W. Walker, royal engs., dist. engr., Tanjore, and actg. dist. engr., South Canara, to be superint. engr., 1st class, and att. to the 8th div.

Capt. H. L. Prendergast, royal engs., dist. engr., North Arcot, and actg. dist. engr., presidency, to be exec. engr. at the presidency, but to act as superint. engr., 4th div., during the absence of Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau, or until further orders.

Capt. H. Tulloch, royal engs., asst. to the chief engr., to act as exec. engr., Pres., v. Capt. H. L. Prendergast.

The undermentioned officers will do duty under the orders of the superintending engineers of divisions, retaining their present establishments:—

Major J. F. Stoddard, staff corps, acting district engr., Godavery.

Capt. A. S. Moberly, royal engs., acting district engr., Nellore.

Capt. R. C. Babington, staff corps, acting district engr., Bellary.

Capt. J. Beatty, royal engs., acting district engr., Kurnool.

Capt. J. Vertue, royal engs., acting district engr., N. Arcot.

Capt. F. J. Moberly, royal engs., acting district engr., Madras.

Capt. T. E. Gahagan, royal engs., district engr., Salem.

Capt. J. Mullins, royal engs., acting district engr., Tanjore.

Capt. W. C. Palmer, staff corps, acting district engr., Trichinopoly.

Capt. J. Bean, royal engs., district engr., Malabar.

Col. C. E. Faber, retired list, district engr., Coimbatore.

Capt. G. M. Payne, staff corps, acting district engr., Madras.

Capt. S. Paxton, staff corps, acting district engr., Tinnevely.

Capt. C. G. Phillips, staff corps, acting district engr., Ganjam.

Capt. H. Tulloch, royal engs., acting exec. engr., Pres.

Capt. J. Goddard, royal engs., exec. engr., Bangalore.

April 27.—The Board of Revenue have granted 3 mo. priv. leave to Mr. A. Smith, dep. coll., in charge of salt dept., Madras.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, April 27.—No. 275.—The two mo.'s privilege leave granted to Mr. A. D'Monte, dep. coll., in charge of the salt dept. in Tanjore, in the Fort St. George *Gazette* of Jan. 23, will commence from the 10th May next, instead of March 2, as originally granted.

No. 108.—The leave granted to Insptr. A. T. Stahlmann, of South Arcot police, under sec. VII. of the uncovenanted service absentee rules, has been extended for 2 weeks.

No. 109.—Leave of absence has been granted to Chockalinga Pillay, insptr. of police, Madras, for 1 mo., under sec. VII. of the uncovenanted service absentee rules.

No. 110.—Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. Francis, insptr. of police, Tanjore, for 3 weeks, under section VII. of the uncovenanted service absentee rules.

No. 111.—Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. H. A. Case, insptr. of police, South Arcot, for 1 mo., under sec. VII. of the uncovenanted service absentee rules.

No. 112.—The insptr. gen. of Madras police has granted Capt. R. A. W. C. Stuart, supt. of police, in the Ganjam dist., priv. leave for 1 mo. from date of departure.

Board of Examiner's Office, April 28.—Statement showing the name of the junior civil servants who have passed the examination, held on April 15 and 16, 1863:—

April 16.—Telugu.

Mr. H. P. Gordon arrived Jan. 8, 1863.

Mr. H. Sewell arrived Nov. 26, 1862.

Mr. A. Cruickshank arrived Dec. 8, 1862.

Mr. E. Storr arrived Jan. 8, 1862.

Mr. J. Hope arrived Nov. 7, 1862. Passed in Tamil on Jan. 14, 1863. Qualified for the public service.

Mr. J. F. Price arrived Oct. 25, 1862.

Mr. H. J. Stokes arrived Dec. 8, 1862.

Mr. J. W. Best arrived Dec. 8, 1862. Passed in Tamil on Jan. 14, 1863. Qualified for the public service.

Mr. J. R. Daniel arrived Dec. 27, 1862. Passed in Tamil on April 15, 1863. Qualified for the public service.

Mr. F. H. Woodroffe arrived Jan. 14, 1863. Passed

in Tamil on April 15, 1863. Qualified for the public service.

Mr. W. Logan arrived Nov. 20, 1862.

April 15.—Tamil.

Mr. P. L. Roberts arrived Dec. 8, 1862. Passed in Telugu on Jan. 15, 1863. Qualified for the public service.

Mr. W. H. Comyn arrived Dec. 8, 1862. Passed in Telugu on Jan. 15, 1863. Qualified for the public service.

Mr. J. R. Daniel arrived Dec. 27, 1862.

Mr. J. B. Pennington arrived Nov. 26, 1862. Passed in Telugu on Jan. 15, 1863. Qualified for the public service.

Mr. J. G. Horsfall arrived Nov. 26, 1862. Passed in Telugu on Jan. 15, 1863. Qualified for public service.

Mr. F. Brandt arrived Oct. 7, 1862. Passed in Telugu on Jan. 15, 1863. Qualified for public serv.

Mr. B. Horsburgh arrived Jan. 14, 1863.

Mr. F. H. Woodroffe arrived Jan. 14, 1863.

Military Dept., April 28.—No. 145.—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—Maj. J. C. P. Prescott, staff corps, comdt., 3rd inf., Hyderabad contgt., arrived at Bombay April 17.

Lieut. J. F. G. Shirrefs, 25th regt. N.I., is permitted to resign the service at his own request from April 30.

April 28.—No. 147.—The following extracts from gen. orders by the Govt. of India are republished:—*Camp Simla, April 9.—No. 26a.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to confirm the following order issued by the resident at Hyderabad:—

Dated March 26.—No. 58.—The regtl. order issued by the officer comg. 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, directing Lieut. and adjt. C. J. O. Fitzgerald to act as 2nd in com., and Lieut. and paid do. du. officer H. S. Stewart to act as adjt. from Feb. 22 last, v. Lieut. A. A. Johnson, 2nd in com. 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, app. to act as 2nd in com. 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, is confirmed.

Fort William, April 18.—No. 268.—The following orders issued by the resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

Dated March 18.—No. 46.—Placing the services of Lieut. W. Tweedie, adjt. 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, at the disposal of the resident, in order to his being appointed to officiate as 2nd asst. resident.

Dated March 16.—No. 47.—Confirming the cantonment order issued by Maj. W. Murray, comg. 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, at the station of Bolaram, dated March 10 last, directing Asst. surg. G. Williamson, M.D., 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, to assume medical charge of 1st cav., No. 3 lt. fd. horse batty., Hyderabad contingent, and details, consequent on the departure of Asst. surg. Sanderson, 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, on m.c.

Dated March 16.—No. 49.—Confirming the regimental order issued by Lieut. A. C. Havelock, officiating 2nd in command, 6th inf., Hyderabad cont., dated Jaunah, Feb. 28, 1863, assuming command of the regt., v. Capt. J. W. Sinclair, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government, and directing Lieut. and Adj. R. T. Snow to offic. as 2nd in command, and Capt. W. Weldon, paid doing duty officer, to act as adjt. to the corps from the above date.

No. 52.—Confirming the following regimental orders issued by the officer commanding 1st inf., Hyderabad cont., dated Feb. 25, 1863:—

Making over the command of the regt. to Lieut. H. J. E. Teed, 2nd in command, 1st inf., Hyderabad cont., from Feb. 25, 1863, on departure of Capt. Fagan, commandant, 1st inf., Hyderabad cont., on sick leave to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a furlough to Europe.

Appointing Capt. J. Shand, paid doing duty officer, to act as 2nd in command, and in addition to officiate as adjt. from the above date.

Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals W. G. Davidson, ret. on full pay from H.M.'s Indian military forces, to have the honorary rank of Insp. gen. of hospitals; dated Feb. 20.

The commission of Brev. maj. H. G. Delafosse, as published in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 21, 1862, has been antedated to June 22, 1861.

April 28.—No. 148.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in G.O.:—

Foreign Dept., General, Fort William, April 17.—No. 630.—Capt. J. L. Pearce, supt. of the Ashtagram div., Mysore, has priv. leave from 1st to 30th inst.

No. 640.—Major J. Stubbs, offic. dep. commr., W. Berar, resumed charge of his duties on 10th ult.

No. 642.—Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, prob. asst. supt., has 10 days' priv. leave, from date of quitting the Nundidroog div. in Mysore.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Madras, April 7.—Capt. W. Hands, staff corps, is app. to act as adjt. of the 23rd regt. W.L.I., until further orders; to join on being relieved from the duties of brigade maj. at Bellary.

Capt. H. A. Hare, staff corps, is app. a. d. c. to Maj. gen. C. A. Browne, comdg. N. div.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. C. C. McCallum, staff corps, dep. judge advocate gen., N. div., to Presidency, on m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

April 8.—The underment. staff asst. surgeons, who arrived from England per *Golden Fleece* on the 3rd inst., will join and do duty as follows:—

T. D. Milburn, with R.A., at St. Thomas's Mount.
A. F. Churchill, with 18th Royal Irish, at Secundabad.

J. S. MacAdam, with 108th Madras inf., at Secundabad.

E. Nicholson, with the detachment 102nd royal Madras fus., at Calicut.

Capt. J. R. Gordon, 108th regt. of foot, is permitted to visit Bangalore and the Neilgherries, on the leave granted to him in G.O. dated March 6.

April 9.—Lieut. T. A. Quin, 1st drag. guards, is permitted to proceed to England on m.c., under the new rules, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, and will report his arrival to the adjt. gen. Horse Guards.

Lieut. F. D. Gordon, 26th regt. N.I., is permitted to join his regt. at Kamptee, via Bombay.

The following removals and postings are ordered:—
Asst. surg. A. Harris, from late appt. to garrison of Trichinopoly.

April 9.—With reference to G.O. dated Jan. 9, Ens. Robins, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, is app. to do duty with the troops proceeding to England on the *Royal Stuart*, and will join the depot at Poonamallee at once, and do duty with the details there, under orders for embarkation.

Lieut. C. Bowen, royal engrs., having arrived from England on the 10th inst., will report himself to the comdt. of the royal engrs.

Lieut. W. Auchinleck, of No. 5 batt. 14th brig., having arrived from England on the 10th inst., will proceed without delay to join his batty. at Bombay.

April 11.—Lieut. A. F. Marshall, H.M.'s 68th foot, who arrived from Rangoon on the 7th inst., in charge of invalids and time-expired men, is directed to rejoin the regtl. head qrs. of his corps by the first opportunity.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals G. S. Beaton, M.D., is directed to hand over his charge to the senior medical officer of H.M.'s British forces at Bangalore, and proceed to Bengal immediately to relieve Inspector-gen. of hospitals Dr. W. Linton on May 1.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—

1st Drag. Guards.—Asst. surg. E. L. McSheehy, M.D., from Feb. 23 to June 28, on m.c.

68th Regt.—Capt. R. A. Clement, from Feb. 20 to May 20, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Leave of absence:—

18th Regt. N.I.—Capt. C. Hight, from March 9 to Jan. 1, 1864, to Neilgherries, on m.c.

Late 62nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. E. W. H. Lateward, doing duty 28th regt. N.I., from date of departure for 1 mo., to Madras, on m.c.

34th Regt. L.I.—Lieut. G. H. Granville, from April 11 to July 11, to Madras.

49th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. C. C. Hewetson, doing duty 34th L.I., from April 8 to Oct. 8, to Madras, under the provisions of G.O. G. No. 116, dated April 24, 1855.

ERRATA.—In G.O.C.C., dated April 4, directing Ens. F. G. Faber, gen. list, to join the 40th regt. N.I. on arrival at Madras, for "Madras" read "Cannanore."

April 17.—Capt. E. G. Campbell, of late 51st regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with 22nd regt. N.I., till further orders.

ARTILLERY ORDERS.

April 18.—No. 25.—The C. in C. directs it to be notified in orders that all artillery regimental orders issued by the assistant adjutant-general, royal artillery, under H.E.'s authority, are to be recognised and forthwith acted upon, by all officers commanding divisions and stations in the same manner that general orders are.

Asst. surg. C. Codrington, 68th regt., recently arrived at the Presy. with invalids, &c., will proceed to rejoin his regt. at Rangoon, by first opportunity.

April 20.—Leave of absence:—

68th Foot.—Lieut. H. J. R. V. Stuart—to England, by either route, to appear before a medical board, under new rules.

April 21.—With reference to G.O. dated Feb. 16, Lieut. col. H. W. Blake, 9th regt. N.I., will proceed to join his regt. at Moulmein.

Lieut. A. McGoun, 6th regt. N.I., doing duty sappers and miners, has furnished a certificate of qualification in surveying.

Cornet E. Corbett, 17th lancers, is directed to proceed to the presidency, m.c.

April 23.—The following extracts from G.O.s by the C. in C. in India are republished:—

Head Qrs., Camp Kalka, March 28.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known, with effect from the 14th inst.

H.M.'s 66th Regt. of Foot.—Capt. C. W. Aylmer to be major by purchase, v. Benson, promoted, dated Jan. 31. (This cancels the promotion of Capt. Watson and Lieut. Triggs to this and consequent vacancies.)

The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. W. N. Manners, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, is accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to confirmation by H.M., with effect from the 14th inst.

The underment. officer has leave of absence:—
68th Foot.—Ens. A. G. Howard—to England by either route, m.c.

Major A. K. C. Kennedy, of the staff corps, is app. to act as dep. judge advoc. gen., northern div., during the absence on leave of Lieut. col. C. C. MacCallum, or until further orders, and will join the judge advoc. gen.'s office at the presidency, for the purpose of going through the departmental probationary course.

Lieut. H. W. Pardoe, of the cav. gen. list, doing duty 17th lancers, who has been rep. qualified to com. a troop at exercise, is app. to do duty with the 2nd regt. L.C., till further orders.

Leave of absence:—

No. 1 Battery, 17th Brig. Royal Arty.—Lieut. H. L. Armstrong, from date of departure from Singapore, for 6 mos.—Madras, m.c.

General List (doing duty) 6th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. R. Shelley, in continuation—Presy., m.c.; Lieut. H. W. Bainsfather, in continuation—Presy., m.c.

19th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. B. A. Bloomfield, from date of expiration of priv. leave for 4 mos.—Madras.

Board of Examiner's Office, April 24.—The undermentioned officers have passed the prescribed exam. in the vernacular entered opposite their names:—

Capt. F. Moberly, district engineer, Madras, Tamil and Canarese. Colloquial test of the D.P. W. Passed April 15.

Capt. W. H. Edgcomb, acting Principal, Engineering College, Tamil. Full test, as published at page 118, *Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 23 last. Passed April 15.

Camp Palaveram, April 28.—NOTICE.—All matters with reference to the Pegue sapper battalion must henceforth, until the final disbanding of the said battalion, be referred to Lieut. D. Dinwiddie, the adjt., Pegue sapper battalion, at Palaveram.

With reference to G.O., dated Feb. 23, 1863, Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. W. Bayley, is to be considered as having done duty with the 20th regt. N.I., till the arrival of Lieut. col. G. DeSaumarez at Penang.

Lieut. col. G. Selby, 17th brigade R.A., having arrived from England on the 23rd of April, will proceed to join the head quarters of his brigade, at St. Thomas Mount.

Leave of absence:—

69th Regiment.—Ensign J. B. Keith from Feb. 2 to Sept. 4, at the recommendation of a med. board.

The underment. officers have been examined in the Canarese and Telooogo languages:—

Lieut. C. G. Gunning, 37th regt. grendrs, Madras, qualified as intrpr. in Telooogo.

Capt. H. E. Mottet, staff corps, Bangalore, creditable progress in Canarese.

Lieut. H. I. Lugard, staff corps, Madras, creditable progress in Telooogo.

The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Capt. Mottet and Lieut. Lugard.

The hon. reward of Rs. (1,000) one thousand, is under para. 14, G.O.C.C., July 6, 1858, No. 46, to be disbursed to Lieut. Gunning, of the 37th regt. grendrs, for having passed in two Native languages.

Leave of absence:—

41st Regt. N.I.—Maj. C. O. Lukin, in continuation of priv. leave, till July 8.—Neilgherries.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Capt. J. E. Edlmann, in continuation of privilege leave, till June 18.—Ootacamund.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Public Works Dept., April 18.—Capt. R. S. Sallon, R.E., is app. an exec. eng. 2nd cl. and exec. eng. Mhow div. of the Bombay and Agra road, v. Capt. C. W. Finch, proceeding on furl. to Europe.

April 22.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has app. Sir A. Grant, Bart., to be a member of the consultative committee for the removal of the western ramparts of the fort, and improvement of the town of Bombay.

Mr. J. H. E. Hart, exec. eng. 3rd cl., to be an exec. eng. 2nd cl., v. Capt. J. M. Greig, R.E., app. dep. consulting engineer for railways.

Ecclesiastical Dept., April 16.—The furl. granted to the Rev. G. Watson, on the 24th of Feb. last, will commence from the date of his departure from India.

The Rev. W. Carr, chaplain of the harbour, is app. to act as a chaplain at Kurrachee until further orders.

April 22.—The promotion of the Ven. Archdeacon M. J. T. Boys to be chaplain, has effect from the 11th Dec. last, v. Schwabe retired.

The Rev. W. Goodall, chaplain of Sattara, is permitted to retire from the service, from the date of the departure of the last mail steamer in May next.

and is allowed leave of absence from his station from the 14th May, prepy. to his departure.

The Rev. G. Watson is allowed leave of absence from his station, Kurrachee, prepy. to his departure on furl. to England.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen's Office, Poona, April 9.—No. 286.—Consequent upon Major E. A. Green, staff corps, vacating his appt. on the 10th inst., under the operation of G.O. No. 240, of May 4, 1861, and the departure of Capt. J. Bates, brigade major at Deesa, on m.c., to Europe, the C. in C. is pleased to make the following appts:—

Brev. maj. T. E. Gordon, H.M.'s 95th foot, is brought on the estab. of the brigade staff.

Capt. H. Y. Beale, 12th regt. N.I., staff officer at Surat, to act as brigade major, v. Wood, acting asst. adjt. gen., and is attached to the brigade at Aden.

Brev. Capt. E. A. Green, 11th regt. N.I., to act as brigade major, v. Bates, and is attached to the Nusserabad brigade.

Capt. E. L. Scott, cadre 30th regt. N.I., brigade major at Aden, is transf. to the Deesa brigade.

Maj. E. A. Green, staff corps, is app. to com. the 19th regt. N.I., v. Barrow, proceeding on m.c. to Europe.

No. 287.—Lieut. A. Wool, gen. list, paid doing duty officer 29th or 2nd Belooch regt., is appt. adjt. of that corps, v. Lieut. Yonge, who is removed from the adjutancy, and app. paid doing duty officer.

No. 288.—In supersession of G.O.C. No. 811, of July 31 last, Vet. surg. Lamb is posted to the B batt. 4th brig. R.H.A.

Vet. surg. Lamb will receive vet. charge of the horses of other batteries stationed at Kirkee and Poona.

No. 289.—Asst. surg. Lewis, gen. duty, Bombay, is transf. to gen. duty, Sind, and directed to join.

April 10.—No. 291.—Under instructions from India head qrs., and in accordance with the orders of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., subaltern officers of the new brigades of R.A. will be required to undergo an examination before being promoted to the rank of 2nd capt., under the following rules:—

1. The first ten senior lieutenants as they now stand on the list of the regiment (as follows) shall not be required to be examined:—

Lieuts. Newport, Vibart, Vachell, Baker, Leishman, Theobald, Basevi, Stockley, Benson, Fletcher.

2. The next ten senior lieuts. will be examined in three months from this date, on or about July 8:—

Lieuts. Brown, Finch, Borradaile, E. Pottinger, B. Pottinger, Grierson, Lloyd, Wallace, A. T. B. Stevenson, Battiscombe.

No. 294.—The following G.O.s by H.E. the C. in C. in India are republished:—

Head Qrs., Camp Moulund, March 21.—The following orders by H.E. the C. in C. of Bombay are confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 1.—Appointing Lieut. col. W. H. Kirby, H.M.'s 94th foot, to act as deputy adjt. gen., British forces, v. Lieut. col. the Hon. F. Theisger, H.M.'s 95th regt., proceeding on leave.

Dated Jan. 13.—Making the following appts. on H.E.'s staff:—

Brev. maj. F. R. S. Flood, H.M.'s 82nd foot, to be military secretary, with effect from Dec. 16, 1862.

Capt. E. S. Jervis, H.M.'s 106th foot, to be A.D.C. Capt. J. N. Crenlock, H.M.'s 95th foot, to be A.D.C.

Capt. Crenlock will continue to perform the duties of junior district insp. of musketry until further orders.

No. 295.—Asst. surg. Hewlett is placed upon general duty, Bombay garrison.

No. 296.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated March 18.—By the Maj. gen. comg. northern div. of the army, appg. Brev. capt. Green, 11th regt. N.I., to act as brigade major at Deesa, during absence of Capt. Bates.

Dated March 18.—By Capt. M. Boyd, appg. Lieut. H. D. Cathcart to act as adjt. to 11th regt. N.I., during such time as Brev. capt. Green may be officiating as major of brigade at Deesa.

No. 297.—Capt. R. F. Williams, late 30th regt. N.I., returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on April 9.

No. 316.—Lieut. J. R. Strutt, staff corps, is attached to do du. with the 3rd regt. N.I., and directed to join.

No. 317.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 194, dated 7th inst., the following orders by Lieut. col. Powell, comg. at Kolapore, are confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 19.—Appointing Lieut. Anderson, 26th regt. N.I., to act as staff officer and superint. of bazaars at Kolapore, v. Lieut. Ferguson.

Dated Feb. 25.—Appointing Lieut. Ferguson, 26th regt. N.I., to act as superint. of bazaars at Kolapore, v. Lieut. Anderson.

Dated March 27.—Appointing Lieut. Anderson, 26th regt. N.I., to act as staff officer and superint. of bazaars at Kolapore, v. Lieut. Ferguson.

No. 318.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated April 1.—By Capt. Walker, appointing Capt. J. Gordon, staff corps, to act as interpreter to 1st gr. regt. N.I. during the absence of Lieut. Eden on m.c., and to have effect from March 18.

Dated April 8.—By Brigdr. F. Adams, C.B., appointing Lieut. Fellows, 5th regt. N.I., to act as interpreter to H.M.'s 44th regt. of foot from 5th idem, v. Lieut. Hennick, proceeded on leave.

Leave of absence:—

28th Foot.—Lieut. E. Brett, from March 15 to Sept. 14, to Mursorees.

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. T. J. Fitzsimon, from April 5 to May 13, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final m.c. to Eur.

56th Foot.—Lieut. R. T. Thompson, adjt., gen. depot, from April 10 to April 30, to Bombay, on m.c.

6th Regt. N.I.—Capt. J. A. S. Faulkner, from April 16 to May 15, in ext., to Mathuran, on m.c.

8rd Drag. Guards.—Capt. W. Edgeworth, from April 25 to May 31.

8rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. P. Forbes, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 10, to Bombay, on m.c.

Invalid Estab.—Capt. W. C. Robinson, from April 7 to April 30, to Bombay, on m.c.

No. 303.—The foll. G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is republished:—

Adj. Gen's Office, Head Qrs., Camp Umballa, March 30.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. A. Jones, 95th foot, is accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to the approval of H.M.

Adj. Gen's Office, Poona, April 21.—No. 324.—Lieut. col. A. M. Murray, of the R.A., is app. to the charge of the ordnance on the island of Bombay and the harbour defences, from the 28th ult., v. Gibbard.

Head Qrs., Simla, Oct. 18.—No. 329.—Lieut. E. S. Reynolds, gen. list, attached to the 20th regt. N.I., is appt. paid doing duty officer with the Sind Horse, and is directed to join.

No. 305.—The undermentioned officer has been reported to have passed the required exam. in the Native language as follows:—

HINDOOSTANEE.—Staff Test.

Gen. List.—Lieut. J. W. Greenfield, attached to 14th regt. N.I.

No. 310.—Ensign R. Hennell, attached to the 23rd regt. N.I., has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

No. 311.—With the sanction of Govt. sub conductor W. Brabazon, public works dept., is pensioned on £45. 12s. 6d. per annum, in Europe.

No. 312.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

33rd Foot.—Lieut. col. Donovan from April 13 to Sept. 4, on m.c.

33rd Foot.—Capt. Willis from Feb. 28 to Sept. 6, on m.c.

No. 318.—The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Maj. W. G. Mainwaring, comdt. 30th regt. N.I., or Jacob's Rifles, for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Medical Establishment.—Asst. surg. H. Wakefield, for 30 days from date of departure, to Bombay on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Subordinate Medical Department.—Asst. Apothecary A. C. Pais, (No. 195), from April 7 to April 30, to Bombay on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to Goa.

Abolition of the Indian Navy.

Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, April 22.—No. 22.—The return of the *Semiramis*, *Constance*, and *Mahi* from Aden permits the final abolition of the Indian Navy, as ordered by H.M.'s Govt.

The reasons for this measure do not touch the high character of that Navy.

The services of the Indian Navy have been most varied, honourable, and useful. It has done successful war services in Burmah, China, and Persia; the surveys made by its officers are of wide-spread utility; and the beneficial results of its repression of piracy and of the slave-trade will long endure.

The same gradual change of circumstances which led to the conversion of the East India Company's Bombay Marine into the Indian Navy has now led H.M.'s Govt. to rely upon the Royal Navy for all naval duties in the Indian seas.

The extinction of such an honourable service, and of the prospects to which its officers looked, must be viewed with regret and sympathy by the Govt. under which they served. These feelings have been expressed by H.M.'s Govt.; they are shared by H.E. the Gov. in Council, and have influenced all the orders for disposal of the officers.

H.E. the Gov. in Council begs Commodore Frushard and the officers of the Indian Navy to accept this renewed assurance of the respect with which the Govt. regards their past services, and of its desire to mitigate, so far as possible, the disappointment attending the change in their career.

At noon on the 30th inst. the broad pendant of Commodore Frushard will be saluted by eleven guns from the battery at Apollie Pier.

The flag of the Indian Navy, long known as "the Company's Jack," will then be hoisted at the Castle flag-staff and saluted by twenty-one guns.

At the close of the salute the Indian Jack will be hauled down, the broad pendant of Commodore

Frushard and the pendants of all the Indian Navy vessels in harbour will be struck, and the Indian Navy will cease to exist as an effective service.

Commodore Frushard, on landing from the *Ajdaha*, will receive a personal salute of eleven guns.

Under the authority of H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India, the following honorary promotions on retirement will have effect from 30th inst.:—

To be Captains.

Commanders C. J. Crutenden, W. B. Selby, W. Balfour, H. W. Grounds, A. Foulerton, G. N. Adams, J. Tronson, M. B. Worsley, H. Batt, F. W. Hopkins, R. A. Stradling, G. C. Constable, T. S. H. Twynam, H. A. Fraser, E. Peavor, and H. W. Etheridge.

To be Commanders.

Lieutenants A. W. Chitty, E. Giles, E. F. T. Ferguson, W. M. Pengelly, J. Sedley, C. H. Walker, S. B. Hellard, C. Lloyd, G. T. Robinson, G. T. Holt, A. D. Taylor, C. Y. Ward, P. W. Mitcheson, S. Child, J. G. Nixon, C. E. Brooman, H. H. James, T. E. Lewis, T. W. Aylesbury, W. H. M. Davies, F. Gardiner, G. N. P. Mason, R. W. Whish, W. B. Dickson, A. A. Cookson, A. T. Windus, and J. A. H. Heathcote.

To be Lieutenants.

Messrs. T. R. Rogers, G. C. Seance, J. G. Lakes, J. B. Bewsher, G. L. Lewis, F. L. Seaton, W. H. Ogilvy, F. Warden, H. Ellis, H. Morland, H. Burn, C. P. Wilson, T. M. Lambard, A. H. Hall, C. V. D'Arcy, G. C. Parker, J. Rutherford, A. N. Law, G. L. Bonham, F. Dawkins, W. H. Bruce, J. Brebner, B. C. S. Clarke, C. E. Beddome, and J. G. DuBoulay.

No. 23.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 22 of this date, H.E. in Council directs that, after the 30th instant, the vessels hitherto belonging to the Indian Navy will be borne as supernumeraries of the Bombay Marine.

The present pay and allowances will be continued to the man-of-war crews until discharged.

The dockyard establishments will be maintained until further orders.

Captain Young, C.B., the assistant superintendent and dockmaster, will, as superintendent of the dockyard and of the Bombay Marine, take the control of the docks, vessels, and establishments.

Captain Young will make arrangements for the care of the seamen who are still undischarged.

The Examiner, Indian Navy Department, will continue his functions as examiner, Marine department.

The Deputy-Inspector General of Hospitals for the Presidency Division and Indian Navy will exercise medical supervision of the Bombay Marine, and be called deputy inspector general Presidency division and Bombay Marine.

The Indian naval draftsmen will be called marine draftsmen.

W. F. MARRIOTT, lieut.-col.,
Secretary to Government.

BIRTHS.

BOOSCH, the wife of J. E. C., daughter, at Madras, April 15.

BOSE, the wife of M., son, at Calcutta, April 8.

CLARKE, the wife of Henry R., C.B., son, at Budaon, April 13.

CORY, the wife of Capt. Arthur, daughter, at Meer, April 11.

FORBES, the wife of H. N., daughter, at Calcutta, March 29.

GOOD, the wife of E. J., son, at Galle, April 1.

GRANVILLE, the wife of G. H., 34th M. N. I., son, at Madras, April 14.

HALL, the wife of Fred. W., son, at Rawul Pindee, April 14.

HEATH, the wife of Capt. A. H., Roy. Art., daughter, at Barrackpore, April 17.

HIND, the wife of Chas. G., son, at Khoorja, April 11.

JACOB, the wife of Lieut. J., adjt. Deolis Irr., son (still-born), at Deolis, April 14.

LINDSAY, the wife of Lieut. J. G., Roy. Eng., son, at Madras, April 17.

MACDONALD, the wife of A. J., Jhansie Div., son, at Coora, April 19.

MADGE, the wife of John, daughter, at Chandernagore, March 26.

MAIN, the wife of W., son, at Howrah, April 5.

MAUSSELL, the wife of Major F. R., R.E., daughter, at Roorkee, April 4.

PATERSON, the wife of D. H., son, at Royapooram, April 12.

PRICHARD, the wife of A. H., daughter, at Poona, April 16.

SMITH, the wife of Julian L., daughter, at Agra, April 22.

SMITHE, the wife of Hamilton, R.A., son, at Simla, April 11.

WILLIAMS, the wife of B., son, at Bunnoo, March 25.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES, A., to Miss Alice E. Henry, at Calcutta, April 2.

DEATHS.

LOLLEY, William A., at Futehghur, March 27.
MACFARLANE, William W., son of W., at Benares,
April 17.
SADLER, Lieut. F. R., 28th P.L., late 49th Madras
N.I., at Cherra Poonjee, April 12.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.
May 22.

1st Drag. Gds.—Lieut. J. B. Hepburn, from 5th
drag. gds., to be lieut., v. Quin, who exchanges.
7th Drag. Gds.—Ensign G. T. Morris, from 38th
foot, to be cornet, v. J. T. Cammilleri, prom.
18th Foot.—Major J. H. Rocke, from a depot batt.,
to be major, v. Swinburne, who exchanges.
38th Foot.—J. Alexander, gent., to be ensign, by
purch., v. G. T. Morris, transferred to 7th drag. gds.
39th Foot.—H. F. Cotton, gent., to be ensign, by
purch., v. F. S. Arnott, who retires.
43rd Foot.—Ensign W. M'N. Cairns, from 26th foot,
to be ensign, v. W. J. Denton, who retires; J. B. Gar-
land, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. C. Y. Peyton,
who retires.
44th Foot.—Lieut. G. E. Aclom, to be capt., with-
out purch., v. A. De M. Fleming, deceased; Ensign
W. J. E. G. Sutherland to be lieut., without purch.,
v. Aclom; Ensign L. Fenton, from 15th foot, to be
ensign, v. Sutherland.
77th Foot.—Lieut. T. H. M'D. Murray, from Gold
Coast artillery corps, to be lieut., v. W. Minister, pro-
moted to an unattached company, without purch.
94th Foot.—Lieut. S. Malthus to be capt., without
purch., v. F. H. Elliot, dec.
96th Foot.—F. W. L. Cassidy, gent., to be ensign,
by purch., v. Cairns, transferred to 3rd foot.

BREVET.

To be Majors in the Army.
Capt. D. Macfarlan, royal (late Bengal) artillery.
Capt. A. T. Welsh, 8th foot.
The following promotions to take place in H.M.'s
Indian military forces, consequent on the deaths of
Major gen. D. Forbes, Bombay inf.; Lieut. gens. J.
Perry, Madras inf.; D. G. Scott, Bengal inf.; T.
Fiddes, Bengal inf.; and W. H. Hewitt, Bengal inf.:—
To be Lieut. generals.
Major gen. J. Parsons, c.b., Bengal inf.
Major gen. G. Warren, Bengal inf.
Major gen. H. F. Salter, c.b., Bengal cav.
Major gen. T. M. Taylor, Bengal cav.
To be Major generals.
Col. Sir C. S. Stuart, k.c.b., Bombay inf.
Col. T. S. Shuldham, Bengal inf.
Col. J. Butler, Bengal inf.
Col. W. B. Goodfellow, Bombay engrs.
Col. W. M. Coglan, Bombay art.
The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian mili-
tary forces, who have retired upon full pay, to have
a step of honorary rank as follows:—
Lieut. col. G. Allan, Madras inf., to be col.
To be Lieut. colonels.
Major H. W. Rawlins, Madras staff corps.
Major R. Cowpar, Bombay staff corps.
To be Majors.
Capt. B. Revell, Madras inf.
Capt. H. Michell, Bengal inf.

INDIA OFFICE, May 18.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the
undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank
among the officers of the Staff Corps, and of her
Majesty's Indian military forces:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

ADMISSIONS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut. J. T. Harris, late 2nd Eur. fusiliers.
Lieut. C. R. Matthews, late 56th N.I.
Lieut. N. Lewis, late 61st N.I.
Lieut. T. Dawes, late 72nd N.I.
Lieut. M. W. Gattaker, late 2nd N.I.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Major.

Capt. J. Baillie.

To be Captain.

Lieut. K. J. W. Coghill.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major (Brev. Lieut. col.) S. C. Briggs.
Major (Brev. Lieut. col.) R. T. Snow.
Major A. Robertson.
Major (Brev. Lieut. col.) R. S. Dobbs.
Major T. Clerk.
Major W. F. Eden.
Major A. Wyndham.
Major A. R. Thornhill.
Major F. H. Scott.
Major J. H. M. Babington.
Major E. E. Miller.
Major H. Man.

Major A. Tod.
Major (Brev. Lieut. col.) W. G. Woods.
Major (Brev. Lieut. col.) L. Barrow, c.b.
Major C. C. McCallum.
Major A. J. Greenlaw.
Major J. White.
Major T. Greenaway.
Major S. J. Batten.
Major H. D. Abbott, c.b.
Major G. W. Russell.
Major W. C. R. Macdonald.

To be Majors.

Capt. A. Drury.
Capt. A. H. Hope.
Capt. W. G. F. A. Hutchinson.
Capt. J. W. Stubbs.
Capt. G. T. Hillyard.
Capt. W. P. S. Smyth.
Capt. J. Puckle.

To be Captains.

Lieut. H. J. E. Teed. | Lieut. A. M. Davies.
MADRAS ARMY.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Asst. surg. W. Aitken, M.D., to be surg., v. Linton,
retired.
Asst. surg. P. G. Fitzgerald to be surg., v. Forbes,
retired.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major (Brev. Lieut. col.) R. Wallace.
Major (Brev. Lieut. col.) R. J. Shaw.
Major (Brev. Lieut. col.) M. F. Gordon.
Major C. R. W. Hervey.
Major T. A. Cowper.
Major C. M. Barrow.
Major G. A. Leckie.
Major (Brev. col.) G. Malcolm, c.b.
Major D'O. T. Compton.
Major C. P. Rigby.
Major J. T. Barr.

To be Majors.

Capt. C. O. Maude.
Capt. (Brev. major) J. A. M. Macdonald.
Capt. W. G. Mainwaring.
Capt. J. Black.

To be Captains.

Lieut. G. G. Leathes. | Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp.
Lieut. P. H. Le Geyt. | Lieut. R. Macredy.
Lieut. C. H. Clay.

BOMBAY ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieut. S. W. O. Stevens to be capt., in succession to
Cunynghame, dec.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ensign J. Becke to be lieut., v. Lee, late 30th N.I.,
resigned.

Ensign E. C. Jackson to be lieut., v. Bell, 2nd N.I.
(staff corps), resigned.

Ensign J. I. Tinling to be lieut., in succession to
Wauchope, 24th N.I., invalided.

Ensign A. R. T. M' Rae to be lieut., v. Bell, late 2nd
N.I. (staff corps), resigned.

Ensign E. G. Sturt to be lieut., in succession to
Wauchope, 24th N.I., invalided.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Capt. W. H. F. Sykes and Lieut. W. H. J. Stopford,
to take rank from July 25, 1860, in succession to
Wren, retired.

General List of Cavalry Officers.

The undermentioned officers will take rank from
the dates specified:—

Lieut. W. S. Peat, from Feb. 6, 1861.

Lieut. J. Fagan, from June 10, 1861.

Lieut. J. A. H. Arbuthnot, from Sept. 5, 1861.

General List of Infantry Officers.

The undermentioned officers to take rank from
the dates specified:—

Lieut. J. Becke, from Nov. 11, 1862.

Lieut. E. C. Jackson, from Dec. 1, 1862.

Lieut. J. I. Tinling, from Dec. 14, 1862.

ARMY RANK.

The underment. officer having completed 15 years'
service, to be capt. by brevet:—

Lieut. J. J. Elder, of the 6th N.I.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Asst. surg. R. G. Lord, M.D., to be surg., v. Grier-
son, dec.

Asst. surg. J. G. Nicolson, M.D., to be surg., v. Rey-
nolds, ret.

Asst. surg. R. Millar, M.D., to be surg., v. Grierson,
dec.

Surg. H. Giraud, M.D., to be surg. maj.

Surg. J. C. Trestrail to be surg. maj.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Surg. R. G. Lord, M.D., to take rank from Dec. 18,
1862, v. White, ret.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the under-
signed officer to resign his commission:—

Capt. G. E. S. Bell, of the Bombay staff corps.

MEMORANDUM.

The name of Lieut. E. H. P. Glover, of the gen.
list, Bengal inf., has been removed from the list of
the army, her Majesty having no further occasion
for his services.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should
be accompanied with the real name and address of
the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but
as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertise-
ments, should be sent under cover to Messrs.
W. M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place,
S.W.*

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in
supplying this Paper, communication of the fact
to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, May 28, 1863.

COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

THE Cotton Frauds Bill has at last passed
the Bombay Legislative Council, but it is
considerably altered and amended since its
first conception, and has still to pass the
criticism of the supreme authorities in Bengal.
The Bill provides that all cotton adulterated,
deteriorated, or fraudulently mixed, or decep-
tively increased in weight, shall be confiscated.

BOMBAY JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

THERE are already nine banks at Bombay,
but it seems that a tenth is required. A
joint-stock bank is about to be established
there. The promoters of the new company
are the Honourable Michael Hugh Scott,
Robert Hannay, and Cowasjee Jehanghir, of
Bombay. The capital is to consist of five
hundred thousand pounds, to be divided into
twenty-five thousand shares of twenty pounds
each, with power to increase such capital by
the issue of new shares to one million pounds.
The head office is to be in London.

BISHOP COLENZO AND YOUNG
BENGAL.

BISHOP COLENZO's attacks upon the "Penta-
teuch" are said to have had very considerable
effect upon the mind of Young Bengal. A
native paper, called the *Bengallee*, complains
of the inconsistency of the English nation,
which pretends to love free discussion and
yet persecutes those individuals who dare to
think for themselves, and frankly express their
own opinions. The editor of the *Bengallee*
asks his British readers how they can expect
the natives "to forsake all they hold dear
upon earth to embrace doctrines about which
many eminent men in England are in doubt?"
We think the bishops have grossly exaggerated
the danger of Dr. Colenso's writings as far
as this country is concerned, because most of
his objections have been answered a thousand
times before, and are not now urged with any
peculiar power of eloquence or logic; but it
happens that Dr. Colenso's works on arithme-
tic are class-books in the Government Colleges
of India. His name is familiar to the students
as that of a successful author, and now that
they hear of the apostate bishop having directed
his favourite science against his old creed, the
circumstance has created amongst them a very
peculiar excitement, and is a subject of espe-
cial exultation amongst the educated Hindoo
Deists and Free-Thinkers. In this way, the

fact of a Christian prelate daring to discourse to the public on what he is pleased to pronounce the "unhistorical" character of the "Pentateuch," must have a very injurious effect upon the missionary cause in India. The natives have already reprinted the works of Tom Paine, and we dare say that we shall soon hear of their having paid the same compliment to Dr. Colenso. The natives are not likely to give credit to the bishop for still retaining some respect for the Holy Scriptures, for they will not understand how a man who rejects so large a portion of the Bible as he does, can look upon the rest of it as the Word of God; and will in all probability attribute to worldly motives his abstinence from an open avowal of wholesale unbelief.

THE BHOORE GHAUT INCLINE ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

By far the most important, most interesting, and most memorable event in India of the present year was the opening of the works on the Bhoore Ghaut Incline. This gigantic and noble undertaking by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company was commenced in January, 1852, and completed in March, 1863, at the cost of £1,100,000 sterling, or one crore and ten lakhs of rupees. It was formally opened, with appropriate ceremonies, by his Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay, on the 21st ultimo. The Governor's speeches on the occasion (too long for us to reprint) were in excellent taste, and full of generous, enthusiastic, and well-earned tributes of praise to all concerned in this marvellous work, which has triumphed over so many physical difficulties that at first sight must have seemed insuperable. But there are few difficulties really insuperable to Anglo-Saxon energy and skill. This grand scientific conquest, far nobler and more impressive than the bloodiest military victory, furnishes one more substantial and complete reply to the complaint of Burke uttered some four score years ago, and so often echoed by others almost to the present day, to the effect that the English in India had erected "no stately monuments, no hospitals, no palaces, no schools, built no bridges, made no reservoirs, and that were we suddenly driven out of India nothing would remain to tell that it had been possessed, during the inglorious period of our dominion, by anything better than the orang-outang or the tiger." The inhabitants of India, native or foreign, were never much troubled by the presence of orang-outangs, and Sir Archibald Alison, in his incomplete quotation of this passage from Burke, very quietly drops the word *orang-outang* and puts that of the *hyæna* in its place. Our sportsmen in India have left but few hyænas, or leopards, or lions, or tigers to tell a tale against us; while the Anglo Indian Government, and many enterprising private companies and independent British settlers of all sorts have cleared vast jungles, and have cultivated, and variegated, and adorned, and enriched the country from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya mountains with profitable and beautiful plantations, and roads, and railways, and electric telegraphs, and bridges, and aqueducts, and canals, and harbours, and tanks, and palaces, and hospitals, and colleges, and schools, and Christian temples. The Ganges Canal, 525 miles in length ("nearly equal to the aggregate length of the four greatest

navigable canals in France"), and this Bhoore Ghaut Incline, would alone be sufficient to disprove the sneering remark of men rather less eloquent than Burke, that, if we were compelled to resign our Eastern possessions we should leave nothing behind us but empty beer bottles.

The Bhoore Ghaut Incline is a work of which any country might be proud. The length of the Incline, from the base to the summit, is upwards of 15 miles. The level of its base is 196 feet above the sea, and of its summit 2,027 feet, so that the total elevation surmounted by this Incline is 1,831 feet, the average gradient being 1 in 48, and the steepest gradient 1 in 37 for 1 mile and 38½ chains. The engineers, to whom the greatest praise is due for their exertions on this grand work, so happily completed, are the late Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Graham, the late Mr. Tredwell, and Colonel Rivers (consulting engineer), and Messrs. Anderson and Clowser, the present managers.

Sir Bartle Frere, in his reply to the address from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, said very strikingly—"Were I to tell you that the bulk of so many pyramids was contained in the earthwork and masonry of the embankments, that it would take so many times all the bridges of London to equal the viaducts—or were I to compare the bulk of the stone quarried with the breakwaters of Plymouth or Portland—I could give you but an imperfect idea compared with that which we have all derived from traversing the Incline this day. Nor could any description give to the uninitiated a notion of the difficulties you have had to overcome. Military men who know what it is to organize and feed an army of 10,000 men, may have some knowledge of the difficulties of organizing, feeding, and working a multitude of labourers, averaging for years together 25,000, and rising to the enormous number of 42,000; but most of us must be content with the impression we have this day received, and it is, I am sure, an impression which can never be effaced of that which may, I believe, without exaggeration be described as the greatest work of the kind in the whole world."

Such magnificent and truly useful works as these, connecting so conveniently the capitals of India, cannot but add materially to the strength and security of Government, enlarge our commerce, develop the vast resources of India, preserve public peace and order, advance the prosperity of the people, and increase to an almost indefinite extent the value of our Oriental possessions. We are glad to learn that, in spite of a few exceptional instances of misconduct, the hundreds of Englishmen thrown into immediate contact with the natives on this great railway have by their good conduct and forbearance raised the character of our nation amongst the people, so that the Engineers have had no want of willing Hindu assistance in their arduous work. These poor dark-skinned labourers have well performed that portion of the duty which no white men attempt with impunity under an Indian sun, and it is gratifying to hear that they have been so well paid and well treated that they look upon their railway employers and associates as the best friends they have ever had. Such is the popularity of the railway managers and staff, that the Governor expressed an opinion that if he and the railway com-

pany were both equally bent on raising an army, the Government would find most formidable rivals in Messrs. Adamson and Clowser. The multiplication of such Englishmen in India, and the means and appliances of telegraphs and railroads, would soon enable us to laugh at the idea of another mutiny in India being in the slightest degree dangerous to our supremacy.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

THE great Lord Clive, who will ever occupy a most important position in the history of British India, left in trust to the East India Company a large sum of money for the benefit of invalided or disabled European officers and soldiers of the Bengal army. The money was to revert to his family should the East India Company at any time cease to have an army in their pay. That event occurred on the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858. Sir John Benn Walsh, the present legal representative of Lord Clive, claims the payment of this money, called Lord Clive's Fund, from the Secretary of State for India. The case was brought into the Court of Chancery some time in 1861, and in December of that year the Master of the Rolls dismissed the Bill with costs, on the ground that this trust fund had passed into the hands of her Majesty, and ought to be still applied to the original purpose, for the pensioners on the fund still existed, and the Crown had taken upon itself all the responsibilities of the East India Company. Sir John Benn Walsh, not satisfied with this decision, appealed to the House of Lords.

Our military readers, of course, know all that they need to know about Lord Clive's Fund, but as some into whose hands this paper falls may now hear of it for the first time, or have but very vague notions regarding its origin, its general character, or its details, it will, perhaps, be as well to say a few words upon the subject.

Lord Clive, whom Pitt called the "Heaven-born general," whom the natives of India called "the Daring in War," whom both Hindoos and Europeans must ever remember as the Victor of Plassey and the Founder of our Indian Empire, after his first administration in Bengal brought home such a princely fortune as enabled him to vie with the richest grandees of England in luxury and magnificence. With this noble fortune he acted nobly. He paid off all his father's debts and enabled him to ride in his own carriage for the rest of his life. He settled five hundred a-year upon his old commander Lawrence, and raised all his poorer friends and relations to a condition of comfort and independence. He is said to have expended in this way at least fifty thousand pounds; and fifty thousand pounds at that time was of nearly double the value of what it is in these days. Every one knows that Lord Clive deposed Surajah Dowlah, and placed Meer Jaffier on the throne of Bengal, and Lord Clive always acknowledged that he owed the greater part of his vast fortune to the gratitude or the fears of the Nawab, who was a mere puppet in his lordship's hands. On one occasion Clive accepted from him a present of twenty lacs of rupees. "It would have cost him but a word," says Macaulay, "to make it forty." In fact, the treasury of Moorsshedabad was at his command;

and so, indeed, was that of Fort William. But, though he secured to himself his own fair share of prizes, he took good care of the Company's interests also. Eight hundred thousand pounds sterling in coined silver were sent from Moorshedabad to Calcutta, at the dictation of Lord Clive, for the use of the East India Company.

After Lord Clive, with a small force of 450 Europeans and 2,500 sepoy, had saved the panic-stricken Meer Jaffier from Shah Alum, who, advancing with an army of forty thousand men, had threatened to dethrone him, the Nawab, in the excess of his delight, bestowed on Clive the title of Omrah, or Lord of the Empire, and granted him, for his own life and to the Company in perpetuity, a jaghire or landed estate, south of Calcutta, worth about £30,000 a-year. The Court of Directors questioned the right of Meer Jaffier to bestow this land on their servant for his life; and on Lord Clive's second return to England it was with difficulty that he got the term of the jaghire extended for ten years, but even that guaranteed him the sum of £300,000. At first the Directors had resolved to confiscate it, and Lord Clive had even filed a bill in Chancery against them; but when affairs in India were suddenly discovered to be in a most critical position, and no other pilot was thought fit to take the helm of the empire in the hour of danger, his enemies were overpowered and outvoted, and he was allowed to have everything his own way. He went back for the third and last time to India with all honour and power. On his arrival there he found that Meer Jaffier was dead, and had left him, by will, a legacy of five lacs of rupees. No one could justly question Clive's right to that money; but as he had been so badgered by his countrymen at home about his Indian wealth, and as very stringent orders had lately been issued by the Court of Directors forbidding any of their servants to accept gifts from the natives, he determined not to have a question raised upon the subject—though the rules alluded to might freely be said to apply to presents from the living and not to bequests from the dead. He accepted the money, but made the whole over to the East India Company, *in trust*, for the relief of invalided or disabled officers and soldiers of the Bengal establishment on their retirement from the service, and for the support of their widows. The new Nawab of Bengal, Syf-al-Dowla, was persuaded to add another three lacs to the Fund, and the East India Company undertook to increase the value of the Fund by an interest of 8 per cent. per annum upon the whole eight lacs.

Lord Clive, it appears, seems to have anticipated the day when the great Indian Empire would pass from the Company to the Crown, and when the Company's army would be no more. He inserted a clause in the deed by which he transferred the money in trust to the Company, to the effect that if the Company should cease to keep up an army in their pay, and have no fleet of ships for carrying on their trade and commerce, that the money should return to himself or his heirs or representatives. If the Company kept up their shipping as traders, after resigning their army on ceasing to be the rulers of India, Lord Clive intended the benefits of the Fund to be extended to the sailors. The Lords have decided that the view of the case taken in the

Court below was "radically erroneous," and its decree ought to be reversed, and it was reversed accordingly. The respondent is to pay the costs to the appellant. Lord Clive's five lacs are to be paid over to Sir John Walsh, the present representative of the Clive family, "subject to the payment of such annuities and pensions duly granted by the East India Company under the provisions of the deed of 1770, before the passing of the Act of 1858, and now subsisting, as shall be found payable out of the interest. Of the five lacs of rupees, the appellant, as representative of Lord Clive, is entitled to receive from the respondent the sum of five lacs of sicca rupees, and all of the five lacs not required to meet such annuities and pensions be paid to the appellant."

The pensioners now on Lord Clive's Fund need be under no apprehension of losing their small means of subsistence. If we understand the decision of the Lords rightly, no part of the original sum or the interest of it will be paid to the representative of Lord Clive until all existing claims are duly provided for.

By the regulations for the admission of pensioners on Lord Clive's Fund, every officer must swear that he does not possess any real or personal property beyond a fixed and very moderate amount. The fund, indeed, is chiefly intended for the destitute; and those who have served long enough to be entitled to the regular pension from the State are not permitted to have any share whatever in the benefits of the Fund. Widows are obliged to swear that their husbands did not die possessed of more than a certain sum, which is fixed at rates proportioned to the ranks of the several officers at the date of their death. The allowances from the Fund are greatly lower than the regular pensions. A captain, for instance, who has served his time has a pension of ten shillings and sixpence a-day, but from Lord Clive's Fund he obtains but five shillings a-day. His widow draws half that sum. If a disabled captain possesses two thousand pounds of his own, he is not entitled to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund, though he may have a large family to support.

As the Crown, on taking possession of India, accepted all the then liabilities or responsibilities of the late Company, it cannot be doubted that even if the law should fail to secure the rights of all legitimate claimants on Lord Clive's Fund, no one but the Government will be a serious loser by Sir J. B. Walsh's gain. As the Fund was established at a period when the Indian army was wretchedly ill paid, and the condition of that army is altogether changed and improved, and there are now regular pensions allowed which were not in existence when Lord Clive's Fund was founded, it is not likely that the same institution will be continued after present claimants are provided for, so that officers who now enter the Indian service will understand that Lord Clive's Fund will be to them but as a thing of the past.

SIR JOHN BENN WALSH V. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 21.

The noble and learned lords present this morning were the LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD BROUGHAM, LORD WENSLEYDALE, and LORD CHELMSFORD.

Their lordships this morning delivered judg-

ment in this singular case, relating to the donation of upwards of £80,000 by the first Lord Clive to the East India Company for the formation of a fund for officers and men in their service.

The Lord Chancellor said: In the year 1770 that great man the first Lord Clive formed the design of establishing a pension fund for the relief of such European officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company as might be disabled while in the service, and of the widows of those who should fall in their service. He seemed to have foreseen that the territorial possessions of the company would increase, and that they would require at all times European troops for the maintenance of their possessions. He accordingly had embodied in his deed the principal motive that influenced him, and the object that he sought to obtain—namely, to induce European officers and men to enter into the service of the East India Company. But he had probably some misgivings about that which the world afterwards saw with admiration—the power of a few ordinary traders in Leadenhall-street to enlarge and establish and to rule dominions of such vast extent, including so many millions of the human race. Accordingly, he provided for the possibility of the Company ceasing to employ European officers and troops in their military service. He probably calculated that the time was not far distant when the Imperial Government would be required by necessity or by expediency to enter itself into the government of the territorial possessions of the East India Company, reducing that Company to its original position of a trading corporation. In order to accomplish this, Lord Clive, being possessed of a large sum of money, amounting to five lakhs of rupees, which he had lent to the East India Company upon its notes, induced the Nabob of Bengal to advance for a similar purpose another three lakhs of rupees, and the entire sum of eight lakhs, together with interest thereon amounting to £24,000, was handed over in effect by Lord Clive to the Company upon the terms that they should be bound to provide an annual sum, equal to the interest at 8 per cent. upon the eight lacs of rupees, to be applied in furnishing pensions to disabled and retired officers and soldiers and the widows of those who had fallen in the manner prescribed by the deed. The cardinal question on which this case appeared to turn was the ascertainment of what was really the trust fund created by the deed. The Master of the Rolls had treated it as a trust fund which had a substantive and independent existence, and which was capable of being dealt with as such, and had been transferred by a recent Act of Parliament, and which was now in a separate and distinct state of existence and investment, subject to the trust which his Honour supposed to have been declared or continued by that Act of Parliament. The Lord Chancellor could not concur in that view of the effect of the deed, or of the transaction which it embodied. There was no trust fund so far as the principal was concerned. The East India Company incurred no obligation to set apart or to keep any part of their revenues in a distinct form or mode of investment; the only trust fund was the annual interest which the company was bound to provide and to apply to the object of the trust. The duration of the trust was, upon the face of the deed, perfectly clear—it was to continue as long as there were objects of the trust. The objects of the trust were equally apparent upon the face of the deed; they were the European officers and soldiers in the service of the Company disabled by age or by the accidents of the service, and the widows of those who died in that service. Therefore, so long as those *cestui que* trusts continued, so long had the trust duration. The next point which was observable in passing, and which followed immediately from what he took leave, with the greatest deference, to denominate the original misapprehension of the case upon which the decree appealed from was founded, was the position laid down by the Master of the Rolls, that the appellant's bill must not be regarded as if it were an action of covenant brought by the representative of Lord Clive upon the covenant contained in the deed, but it was to be treated

as if it were in the nature of a suit for the repayment or re-transfer of the trust fund. On the contrary, it appeared to him (the Lord Chancellor) the suit occupied in the eye of a court of equity that precise position, and possessed the character which an action at law would have had if it had been brought upon the company. The obligation of the East India Company was not an obligation in the nature of a re-transfer, which might be the subject of a claim for re-petition, but it was a common personal contract entered into by the East India Company, not to pay out of any specific fund, not to render back any definite trust security, but out of its general revenues, if a certain event should happen, to repay to the representative of Lord Clive such a sum of money as should be equal to the value of the five lakhs of rupees, that being the property which had been the subject of the original donation by Lord Clive. If that were the nature of the case the question that would arise upon the deed was a simple one—namely, had that event occurred which gave birth to an action of demand upon the covenant? That event was expressed in the covenant in the following way:—If the united company, after the year 1784, should cease to employ a military force in their actual pay and service in the East Indies, and also ships for carrying on their trade and commerce, they shall," &c. There were two events mentioned in that covenant—one, about which there was no controversy, occurred on the passing of the Act of 1833, when the East India Company ceased to be possessed of ships for carrying on their trade and commerce, and ceased to be a trading and commercial company. But the other event did not occur until after the passing of the Act of 1858, when they ceased to employ a military force, because their troops were taken from them, and they were disqualified from employing any military forces in their actual pay and service in the East Indies. It had been faintly argued at their Lordships' bar that the thing contemplated by the deed was a voluntary act of the East India Company, and that the operation of the Act of Parliament, being in the nature of a proceeding *vis major*, could hardly be regarded as coming within the meaning of the covenant. He, however, apprehended that that was an erroneous position, and that their Lordships had no right to limit by any such form as that suggested by the argument, the natural meaning and effect, of the deed. In all probability Lord Clive contemplated the ceasing of the Company to employ a military force in the very manner in which it had happened—namely, by the intervention of the Home or Imperial Government. But the Act of Parliament requiring the East India Company to discontinue to employ a military force could not be considered in the light of a *tort* or wrong, and therefore the Company must be considered to have properly, duly, and in a manner consistent with every obligation ceased to employ a military force. Therefore, looking at the deed alone, they would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the appellant was entitled to the sum of five lakhs of rupees. Although the five lakhs of rupees were blended in the general funds of the East India Company, yet it seemed good to Parliament in 1833 to declare that all their debts and liabilities should be made chargeable upon the revenues of India, and therefore this contingent liability must be supposed to come within the words of the Act, and will have to be satisfied out of the general funds of India. In that condition of things the Act of 1858 was passed, and the Master of the Rolls came to the conclusion that the covenant must be considered as a trust which that Act had transferred. He had already commented upon that position, which followed as a necessary consequence upon the original erroneous assumption in point of law and fact that the distinct trust fund transferrable by the Act, which there was not, as he had already stated. There was not a word in the Act of Parliament which in any way affected the trust; and even if the Legislature had expressly enacted that the officers and soldiers serving in India and their widows were still to retain the advantages secured to the company's troops under the deed of 1770 it would

not in the slightest degree have affected the claim of the representatives of Lord Clive to the five lakhs of rupees when the events contemplated by the covenant had happened. His conviction, therefore, was that the view of the case which was taken in the Court below was radically erroneous, and ought to be reversed. He submitted the following declaration for their Lordships' approval:—"Declare that, subject to the payment of such the annuities and pensions duly granted by the East India Company under the provisions of the deed of 1770 before the passing of the Act of 1858, and now subsisting, as shall be found to be payable out of the interest of the five lakhs of rupees, the appellant, as representative of Lord Clive, is entitled to receive from the respondent the sum of five lakhs of sicca rupees. Refer it to the judge in chambers to ascertain what annuities or pensions are now subsisting, and what proportion ought to be paid out of the interest of the five lakhs of rupees, and that all of the five lakhs not required to meet such annuities and pensions be paid to the appellant. The respondent to pay to the appellant the costs up to and including the hearing before the Master of the Rolls, and reserve further consideration of subsequent costs."

The other noble and learned lords having concurred,

The decree of the Court below was reversed, with costs, accordingly.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

One of the least known, perhaps, of Sir Walter Scott's novels is the "Surgeon's Daughter," though the story is told with characteristic power, and the scene laid in a country of peculiar interest. Many readers, however, will doubtless have a lively recollection of the tale, and to these we need offer very little explanation of the extraordinary case just brought by appeal to the House of Lords, and there decided. The novel turns on the devices employed for drawing "Europeans" into the service of the East India Company, and the trial turned entirely on a provision made by the great Lord Clive for recruiting this service in a more eligible way. Whatever may be thought of India in the present day, and whatever might have been the visions opened by its name a hundred years ago, it is certain that in the days of Clive the service of the Company was regarded with anything but predilection. The higher and more lucrative places were eagerly shared by a few privileged families, and here and there a more humble adventurer would "shake the pagoda-tree" to good purpose, and return home with fabulous wealth and exorbitant pretensions. But in the eyes of the public the service was a desperate one. India was then thought so far off, and was a country so little understood, and invested in popular imagination with such strange and fearful attributes, that few cared to go there except on some distinct and powerful attraction. Mere enlistment in the Company's service was considered a far more desperate step than enlistment in the Royal army, and recruiting was carried on upon a system which in Sir Walter Scott's pages appears little better than kidnapping. Even the officers felt themselves in a subordinate and but half-recognised profession, with only equivocal rank and disputed position to recompense them for life-long exile in a distant region and fatal climate. With these facts before his eyes, Lord Clive, who understood India and its affairs better than any other man, established in the year 1770 a certain fund for the support of officers and soldiers disabled in the Company's service, and the widows of such as should lose their lives in it. His motive in thus acting he put distinctly on record in the deed itself. He wished "to induce fit persons to enter the service, and encourage the bravery of the soldiery employed therein;" and these results he thought to promote by the prospect of pensions. The method of proceeding takes us back to days and names which now seem almost mythological. Every student of Indian history will recollect a certain Meer Jaffer, "Subahdar," Governor, or "Nabob," as he is styled in this deed, of the province of Bengal under the Great Mogul. This Meer Jaffer, after playing a prominent part in the

scenes of those times, died at the beginning of the year 1765, having bequeathed to Lord Clive a very handsome legacy. The bequest represented the various contents of an Oriental Treasury. It consisted of three lakhs of "rupees," one lac in "gold mohurs," half a lac in "jewels," and another half lac in "money." These five lakhs, computed to be worth upwards of £80,000 in British currency, Lord Clive paid into the Company's Exchequer at Calcutta, and stipulated by indenture between the Company and himself that the Directors should appropriate the interest of the money to the purposes described above. But he did something more than this. Gazing into futurity, he foresaw the day when a Company might no longer exist to be served either by soldiers or sailors, and the deed therefore included a condition that if ever the Company should cease to employ a military force and ships for carrying on their commerce, then the five lakhs of rupees, subject to the satisfaction of existing interests, should be returned to him or his representatives. It seems almost incredible that this contingency should now actually have come to pass, and the fulfilment of the condition have been exacted, yet so it is. Sir John Walsh, the legal representative of Lord Clive, has sued her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as representing the old East India Company, and did on Thursday last obtain a judgment for the recovery of the five lakhs of sicca rupees taken from the hoards of Meer Jaffer ninety-eight years ago.

Two pleas were urged against the suit. The first was that the "service" of the Company, strictly speaking, expired in 1833, and that Sir John's claim, therefore, which should have been prosecuted at that time, was now void by the Statute of Limitations. This argument, however, was over-ruled, and it was held that the contingency specified by Lord Clive did not occur in 1833, but in 1858, at the transfer of India from the Company to the Crown. The second plea was at first sight plausible, but not to be sustained upon close inquiry. It was urged that though the East India Company had expired, the Crown occupied its place, and that the officers and soldiers of her Majesty's Indian forces were genuine representatives of that very class for whose benefit the provision was originally made. The trust, in short, had been transferred with the transfer of everything else, and its execution had simply devolved on a new set of authorities. But is it true that at the present time any European troops in India do really occupy the exceptional position of those for whom Lord Clive designed to provide? It is as clear as possible that his intention was to do something for the advantage and encouragement of a service to which the advantages of a Royal service did not attach. He desired to provide some compensation for the disabilities under which the Company's troops laboured, and to make up for the drawbacks which their peculiar position involved. He would no more have provided these funds for a Royal army than he would have shared them with a Royal regiment. When once the military forces employed in India formed part of the regular service of the kingdom, and stood on the same footing as other forces, the necessity for Lord Clive's subvention ceased, and the time which he anticipated must be held to have arrived. The "Company has ceased to employ either soldiers or seamen, and though soldiers and seamen are still employed on Indian service, the employment is no longer that which Lord Clive contemplated, nor the service that for which he provided this private recompense and encouragement. Her Majesty's Indian army requires no such compensation for professional disadvantages as was due to the "Europeans" in the pay of the Company a hundred years since.

The Lord Chancellor paid Lord Clive the compliment of supposing that the contingency which he had in view was exactly that which actually occurred—namely, the intervention of the Imperial Government, and its assumption of a dominion too great to be left to a company of merchants. Perhaps that was really the case; but, if so, Clive probably looked for an earlier return of his money. It is not unlikely that he thought the

company could not long occupy the position to which he had raised it; whereas, in reality, it became infinitely more powerful than he had ever known it before the time came for its extinction. We may say, indeed, that the company's troops had long ceased to be in much need of Lord Clive's benefaction before the old "service" was exchanged for that of the Crown. The curious part of the case is that the condition of revocation, after being so long unfulfilled, should have come into operation at last at a time when the annals of a most eventful century separate us from the days described. The year 1770 is no very remote period, and yet, if the interval is measured by the events which it brought to pass, the date seems of extraordinary antiquity. In reality, the termination of this trust is no more than the termination of a ninety-nine years' lease, but it was a trust established by the founder of our Indian empire for purposes incidental to the weakness of its infancy, and it is now brought to an end by the establishment of that empire on the foundation of assured and undisputed dominion.—*Times*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Your readers are already aware that by the decision of the House of Lords overruling that of the Master of the Rolls the representatives of the great Lord Clive are enabled to appropriate the sum of £50,000, which the latter, not being enabled to hold himself, made over to a fund in behalf of the widows and children of deceased Indian officers.

I am not aware whether this point—viz., the inability of Lord Clive to accept the sum in question for himself—was brought to the notice of the House of Lords, but the fact undoubtedly is so, and it is thus described by Mill:—

"Other acquisitions of Clive came subsequently to view. Notwithstanding the covenants executed by the servants of the Company not to receive any presents from the natives, that Governor had accepted five lacs of rupees during his late residence in Bengal from the nabob Nujem ul Dowla. It was represented, indeed, as a legacy left to him by Meer Jaffer, though all indications pointed out a present to which the name of legacy was artfully attached. At any rate, if any sums might be acquired under the name of legacies, the covenants against receiving presents were useless forms. Lord Clive represented that upon the first intimation of this gift his resolution was to refuse it; that he changed his mind upon reflecting of what importance it would prove as a fund for the benefit of invalided officers and soldiers in the Company's service; and that he afterwards prevailed upon Syeff ul Dowla, the successor of Nujem ul Dowla, to bestow three lacs more for this excellent end. The Company sanctioned the appropriation, and to this ambiguous transaction the institution at Poplar owes its foundation."

Query, do the Earl of Powis and his relatives imagine that by their successful suit they have promoted "the excellent end" of their great ancestor in behalf of

May 26.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS?

CLAIMS OF THE WIDOW OF THE LATE SIR JOHN INGLIS.

Short as memories are in this generation, the defence of Lucknow is never mentioned or remembered without a thrill of national pride. It was the greatest deed of a war which was remarkable for great deeds of heroism, and it was the cause of other great deeds the lustre of which has somewhat obscured that of the defence itself. Had Lucknow not held out as it did, there would have been no occasion for Havelock's victories, and the relief of it by Lord Clyde could never have become a part of history. That it did so hold out, and that constancy and discipline were maintained unbroken among its defenders, is admitted on all hands to have been mainly due to Sir John Inglis. Ample justice was done from the first by the Governor-general and the Home Government, no less than by the public, to his "enduring fortitude and persevering gallantry;" but we believe that the military profession alone can fully appreciate the skill and resource manifested in those three eventful months of the siege. For this splendid piece of service Colonel Inglis, as he then was, was raised to the rank of Major-General, and made a Knight Commander of the Bath. It is with

no wish to provoke invidious comparisons, but solely in order to show how different is the pecuniary value of such promotion and of the recompense sometimes given to heroes, that we here quote the precedents of Williams and Havelock. Sir William Williams's defence of Kars was a feat in many respects similar to Sir John Inglis's defence of Lucknow, though it must be recorded, in fairness to the latter, that it was not equally successful; yet certainly no one felt that the hero of it was over-rewarded by a baronetcy with a pension of £1,000 a year attached to it. The command of the garrison at Woolwich and the command of the troops in Canada were additional marks of her Majesty's favour. To the widow and son of Sir Henry Havelock, who can hardly be said to have relieved Lucknow, though the name of that city is appended to the baronetcy, were awarded respectively similar pensions of £1,000 a year, amid the applause of the whole nation. We are far from saying that the inferior honours bestowed on Sir John Inglis were a shabby requital of his deserts, but we wish to point out that they were inferior, and not only inferior, but—what is of greater importance—far more precarious. Having been made a Major-General he was afterwards appointed to the command in Corfu. Had he lived he might here, perhaps, have saved a considerable sum in the course of time, but his health was shattered by his Indian service, and he unhappily died of an Ionian fever a few months ago, leaving a widow and five children, to whom a sixth was added but a week since. The worth of his commission having been lost by the very fact of his promotion, a share of prize money amounting to less than £200, a widow's pension of £140 a year, and an allotment of £25 each for all the children so long as they are under age, is all the acknowledgment that remains to the representatives of a man to whom our Indian Empire owes so much.

Now, the question is not whether this does not pain our feelings, but, simply, whether this is right. There are many brave men who have fallen in their country's service after exertions not less heroic, though more humble, than those of Sir John Inglis, and whose widows may have at least an equal claim on the score of compassion to the national bounty. When we select this as an exceptional case, demanding the attention of the Government, we do not speak of compassion, but of equity. Unless it can be shown that Sir John has never received what he had a right to expect, and what the English nation, from the Queen downwards, intended to give him, we should be ashamed to plead on behalf of Lady Inglis. We regard this as a remarkable example of the injustice which the system of rewarding public benefactors by offices tenable for life may occasionally work. Where it does work such injustice it is surely the part of the Government, and, if necessary, of the Legislature, to step in and redress the hardship which would otherwise be suffered. All that is required, or could properly be asked, is that the widow of Sir John Inglis should be placed in the same position which would have been unanimously and most cheerfully conceded to her if her husband's premature death could have been foreseen.—*Times*.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Friday, May 22, at the offices, Liverpool-street; Lieutenant-Colonel French in the chair.

Mr. Baynes, the Secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, the report, an abstract of which appeared in our last, was taken as read.

The Chairman, in moving its adoption, stated that the net amount received from the working of the line from February, 1860, to the 30th of June, 1862, was £28,648, being 42·70 per cent. of the gross receipts, and this sum had been paid over to the Government in India in reduction of the guaranteed interest. During the half-year ending the 31st of December last the net receipts amounted to £22,673, being within £6,000 of the total amount of net receipts previously obtained. That, he thought, was very satisfactory; for while

the net profits amounted previously on the average to 42·70 per cent., the net profits for the past half-year amounted to 57·37 per cent. of the gross receipts. The gross receipts for the half-year ending the 31st of December amounted to £39,575, the expenses to £10,901, and the net receipts to £28,674. The gross traffic receipts were at the rate of 12s. 9½d. per train mile, the expenses at the rate of 5s. 5½d. per train mile, and the net profits on the working at the rate of 7s. 4d. per train mile. The whole of the net receipts, from the opening of the line to the end of last year, amounted to £31,332, and it had been paid over to the Secretary of State for India, which he thought was exceedingly satisfactory.

Mr. Hartridge, deputy chairman, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said he had been away during the past twelve months in India. He trusted that before the next half-yearly meeting they would have a full report from their consulting engineer as to the progress of the works and other matters relating to the undertaking. The country on each side of the railway from Bulsar to Ahmedabad was one of the most productive in India. On the whole length of the 185 miles they would not find any portion of it unfit for cultivation. There were not five miles of the whole distance that had not been under the plough. As far as the eye could reach, right and left, it was one mass of cultivation. Oude had been called the garden of India, but from Bulsar to Baroda was quite equal, if not superior, to Oude. No country could be richer or more productive. There were large towns and villages on the line. The 185 miles from Ahmedabad towards Bombay were certainly as rich, if not richer, than any other part of India. The towns had above 100,000 inhabitants, and there were villages of 5,000, 10,000, and 25,000 inhabitants. A cotton mill had been opened at Surat, and another was about being established at Ahmedabad. Roads were wanted from the villages to the railway, and they expected a great deal of through traffic when the line from Bassein to Bombay was completed. When they got into Bombay they would have their terminus in a city of eight hundred thousand inhabitants. He had received a letter from Colonel Kennedy, their consulting engineer, who had been over the line, and was well pleased with the manner in which the bridges and other works had been executed, and was of opinion that they could not have a better staff of engineers to carry on the works. Although an engine would probably run from Bombay to Ahmedabad in June next, they could not open the whole line for traffic before next year, because the earthworks would require to be consolidated by having two monsoons to pass over them. The bridges were almost completed, but the earthworks had been delayed by the Government stopping the works when there was a financial panic several months past, and thousands of men were sent away in consequence. In reply to a question, he stated that £13,000 a mile would complete the line.

Mr. Hartridge and Mr. Wilde, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and also Mr. Goodchap, the retiring auditor.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday last, at the offices, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street; Mr. J. Borradaile in the chair.

The report stated that the bridge over the Palle had been finished, and that the first carriages passed over the line on the 22nd of January last. On the 10th of February the first vessel since the opening of the line arrived to load at the port. Her cargo, of about 350 tons, was conveyed over the rail from Calcutta to the Mutlah, and her loading was satisfactorily completed. Several other vessels from European and Indian ports were known to be on their way to the Mutlah, and the number might be expected to increase rapidly

as the facilities of this new channel of communication with Calcutta became known and appreciated. The partial settlement of the embankment across the old bed of the river had prevented the official opening of the line, but the means of traffic throughout were practically completed. The screw pile jetty had been despatched direct to the Moolah, and had probably reached its destination by this time. It would enable vessels to transfer their cargoes direct into the railway waggons, for delivery in a few hours at Calcutta. The cost of the jetty was estimated at £12,000, but there was every prospect that it would prove a profitable outlay. Owing to the want of roads to connect the stations with the populous districts adjoining the line, the inhabitants were unable to obtain access to them during the last rains, and the receipts per train mile during that period consequently fell off more than 30 per cent. There was every reason, however, to expect that the feeders so urgently required would be completed by Government before the ensuing monsoon.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders that after eighteen months' delay they had got the Pinallee bridge completed. The subsidence in the embankment over the river mentioned in the report had ceased, and he believed that the line had been officially opened on the 15th inst. There was every prospect of a large traffic during the next cold season, and that the revenue would at last meet the expenditure. They had received no advice as to the materials for the jetty having arrived, but its cost had been added to capital. He could not say much about the traffic, owing to the want of roads to the railway. There was an extension line proposed, but it appeared the Government could not give a guarantee on the outlay, although they were disposed to give a subsidy. The directors had suggested that it should form one enterprise, and have a guarantee. The proposed line would open up a large amount of traffic, and if carried out as suggested it would have a separate capital. More capital would be required to finish the main line, but he could not then state the exact amount.

Mr. Marshman seconded the motion for the adoption of the report.

In reply to a question by Mr. Adams, it was stated that the estimated amount of additional capital was £80,000, but it was thought better to say £100,000, which would raise the capital to £500,000.

The report was adopted, and Mr. H. H. Thomas and Mr. J. Borrdaille, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and also the retiring auditors.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

EAST INDIA IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

The directors of this Company state in their report that the contract between the Government of India and the Company has been duly ratified by both parties, and an earnest desire has been exhibited by the Government of Bengal to carry out its provisions in a liberal and enlightened spirit. The surveying and levelling operations over the greater portion of the extensive territories embraced by the contract have been prosecuted by the Company's engineers with an energy and effect deserving the highest praise. An elaborate system of irrigation, navigation, and drainage works, admirably suited to the exigencies of the country and the purposes of the company, has been ably planned in all its main features by the chief engineer, Colonel F. H. Rundell. An important line of canal (the Oolaberiah), about seven and a-half miles in length, communicating with Calcutta, and connecting the Hooghly and Damoodah rivers, lately constructed by the Government of Bengal, and suited to form the termination of the company's tidal line from Balasore to Calcutta, and also of their high level canal from Cuttack to Calcutta, has been transferred to the company upon equitable terms, and was to be opened for public traffic during the times of high tide on and after the 1st inst., the necessary transfer of powers as to levy tolls having been delegated by Govern-

ment to the company. The construction of the locks necessary to render this Oolaberiah Canal navigable at all times has been commenced, and they will probably be completed by the conclusion of the current year. An existing line of water communication of about nine and a-half miles in length, known as the Banka Nulla, connecting the rivers Roopnarain and Huldes with Calcutta, and intended when improved to form a further portion of the company's tidal canal to Balasore, has also been transferred to the company, and is doubtless at this time open for traffic, the company's agents receiving the tolls. There is, therefore, now about seventeen miles of water communication opened for traffic in the hands of the company. Large quantities of materials and stores are being collected at Cuttack, near the site of the proposed "anicut," also along the intended canal from Midnapore to Calcutta, and on the line of the tidal canal from Balasore, and every preparation has been made to insure vigorous and continuous constructive operations after the expiration of the present rainy season. The village of Jobra, near Cuttack, and other contiguous land necessary for the company's head works and workshops, as well as for the main "anicut" across the Mahanuddy, the Kajoree, the Beropa, &c., has been made over to the company, and those works have been planned and marked out ready for construction. Two vessels laden with tools and machinery were despatched from England early last month. Effective assistance has been throughout promptly afforded to the chief and executive engineers by the local Government and their officers. The system of works now under consideration consists of a high level canal for irrigation and navigation from the city of Cuttack to the port of Calcutta, passing close to the principal towns on its route. A series of works for supplying the Deltas of the Mahanuddy, the Brahmany, the Byturnee, and the Soobanreeka, and the adjoining districts of Hidjellee, Midnapore, Burdwan, &c., with irrigation and means of water transport; a main navigable tidal canal from Balasore, in the Bay of Bengal, to the river Hooghly, near Calcutta, accommodating the chief places on its line; and the improvement and opening up of the Mahanuddy River by means principally of a canal, in length about one hundred and thirty-five miles, for navigation and irrigation, commencing at Puddunpore and terminating at Dholapore. A considerable amount of work has been executed. To render these works fully effective and capable of supplying irrigation and navigation throughout the year it will be necessary to store large bodies of water in the upper portions of the several rivers which intersect the country embraced, and search is now being made for the most favourable sites. The directors assure their proprietors that, so far as investigation has been carried, it has tended to confirm the very favourable anticipations entertained at the outset, and to show that the undertaking of the company will prove successful and amply remunerative. The audited accounts in India up to the 31st of October last, and in England up to the 31st of December last, show that £114,340 had been then received, and £17,927 expended, leaving a balance of £96,413.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

The report of the directors states that the right to construct and develop the entire scheme of works originally selected for the company has been secured upon advantageous terms. They are to raise such further capital as may be found desirable, under conditions of which the following is the substance, viz. :—

1. The guarantee of 5 per cent. of the Secretary of State for India, already given, upon a sum of £1,000,000, is to continue in force, and to apply specially and solely to the now existing capital of £1,000,000 as held by the present shareholders.
2. Out of the net returns which may be derived from the irrigation supplied from all works constructed by the company an annual amount equal to 5 per cent. upon the sum of £1,000,000 is to be received in the first instance by the company, and is to represent the current year's interest

guaranteed by the Secretary of State, which sum will be paid to the holders of the existing guaranteed shares. 3. Out of the balance which may remain of such net profits from irrigation an amount equal to 5 per cent. upon all additional capital which shall have been raised beyond the present guaranteed £1,000,000 is to be retained by the company, and will be paid to the holders of unguaranteed shares. 4. The residue of such net profits from irrigation, as far as it will extend for that purpose (after the payments, before described, of 5 per cent. upon the entire capital of the company), is to be applied in liquidation of all such interest upon the present guaranteed £1,000,000 capital as the Secretary of State may have previously advanced. 5. When such last mentioned arrears of interest shall have been liquidated, the company are to receive, out of the balance of such profits from irrigation remaining after payment of 5 per cent. upon the whole capital, a sum sufficient to represent a further 7 per cent. upon such capital, and making, with the previous 5 per cent., 12 per cent. thereon. 6. The ultimate residue of the net profits from irrigation, after the company shall have received 12 per cent. therefrom, is to be divided equally between the Government and the company; and, 7. The whole of the net returns derived from tolls and other profits of navigation are to belong exclusively to the company; subject, however, to a lien thereon to meet any deficiency in the profits from irrigation to cover the current interest upon the guaranteed £1,000,000, should any such arise. A contract embodying this arrangement is now in course of settlement by the legal advisers of the Government and the company, and will, it is hoped, be completed and executed within a short period. The shares representing the fresh capital will be offered to the existing shareholders *pro rata*. The price to be charged for water supplied for irrigation from the company's works, has been for the present fixed at four rupees (8s.) per acre for the first crop. The anicut at Soonkasala, and the first 17½ miles of the main canal, are by this time finished; the aqueduct over the Hindry has been so far executed as to allow the passage of a body of water sufficient to irrigate a considerable extent of land; the five miles of canal which immediately follow upon the aqueduct have been completed, and along those five miles there exists some land available for irrigation; in the next 21 miles of the main canal some heavy rock cutting and embanking have yet to be executed. The 12 following miles, from the 43rd to the 54th mile, of the main canal is now complete, or nearly so; thence to the commencement of the Mittacondal cutting in the 72nd mile the work has, with the exception of some intervals of rocky excavation and empty embankment, been executed, which, with the Mittacondal cutting itself, will be finished by the end of the year. From the 72nd to the 103rd mile the excavation is in hand; from the 103rd to the 148th mile the plans and estimates have been for some time past awaiting Governmental approval; the plans and estimates of the main line from the 148th to the 240th mile at Somaishwarum, in Nellore, are in course of completion; the execution of the Somaishwarum anicut has commenced, and, in all probability, by this time the whole of the remaining works in Nellore are under construction. The entire line from Soonkasala to the sea at Kistnapatam in Nellore has been finally determined by the chief engineer, and the greater portion now is actually under construction, while the remainder will be so shortly. The selection of sites for the storage of water to maintain irrigation and navigation throughout the year is still under investigation. Up to the 31st of December last the total receipts amounted to £661,141, and the expenditure to £250,442; leaving a balance of £410,699.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALTERATION OF POSTAGE OF LETTERS TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, MAURITIUS, &c., *via* MADRASELLES.—On the 1st of June next, and thenceforward, the whole of the postage upon the letters

forwarded, *via* Marseilles, to the East Indies, China, Australia, or any place to the eastward of Suez, will be charged by the British scale of weight, instead of, as at present, by the British scale for the British inland and sea postage, and by the French scale, advancing by steps of a quarter of an ounce, for the French transit rate. The following will be the amount chargeable upon such letters from the date specified:—Addressed to India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 10d.; above half an ounce and not exceeding 1oz., 1s. 8d.; above 1oz. and not exceeding 2oz., 3s. 4d.; above 2oz. and not exceeding 3oz., 5s.; every ounce after the first, 1s. 8d. Addressed to Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, China, Java, Labuan, Japan, Borneo, the Moluccas, or the Philippine Islands, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 1s. 4d.; above half an ounce and not exceeding 1oz., 2s. 8d.; above 1oz. and not exceeding 2oz., 5s. 4d.; above 2oz. and not exceeding 3oz., 8s.; every ounce after the first, 2s. 8d.—By command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary. General Post-office, May 23, 1863.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The directors of this company in their report congratulate the shareholders on the satisfactory completion of the whole line from Calcutta to Kooshtee; and on the success, as a commercial undertaking, which has since attended the working of both the goods and passenger traffic. The works were commenced on the 14th of April, 1859, and the last portion of the line, three miles in length, was delivered to the company in the commencement of 1860. On the 29th of September, 1862, 45 miles of the line, from Calcutta to Rhanaghat, were opened for passenger traffic only. On the 15th of November following the whole line of 110 miles, from Calcutta to Kooshtee, on the Ganges, was opened throughout for general traffic. The Government of Bengal have expressed their approval of the manner in which the officers of the engineering staff of the company and the agent of the contractors have performed their several duties. The Government of India, in a public despatch, referring to Mr. Purdon, the chief engineer of the company, acknowledges "the services he has rendered to the country by the skill with which he has laid out and directed the works of the Eastern Bengal Railway;" while, at the same time, Messrs. Leslie, Prestage, and Granville, engineers under him, are assured, "that the Government of India is fully sensible of their meritorious services;" and Mr. Henfrey, the agent of the contractors, Messrs. Brassey, Paxton, and Wythes, is informed "that his successful prosecution of an undertaking of such magnitude as this railway, under circumstances so novel to English contractors, entitles him to the hearty approval and congratulations of the Government." The gross traffic receipts from the 10th November last, when the whole line was opened, to the end of the year (five weeks) amounted for passengers to Rs. 46,682, and for merchandise to 10,204 rupees; together, Rs. 56,886. The receipts from the end of the year to the 11th of April last (fifteen weeks) amounted for passengers to Rs. 136,401, and for merchandise to Rs. 50,649; together, Rs. 187,050. The maintenance of the way and works up to the month of November next will be borne by the contractors. The directors state that they have every reason to expect a very large traffic at Kooshtee, through the resort of steamers to that port instead of Calcutta. The capital account shows a total expenditure of £1,285,727, leaving a balance of £114,272.

DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 30,00,000 rupees (£300,000) in bills on India took place on Wednesday, May 20, at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were, to Calcutta 16,70,000 rupees, to Bombay 12,00,000 rupees, and to Madras 1,30,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was as before, 1s. 11d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for upwards of 100 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11d. will receive about 28 per cent.; on Bombay 1s. 11d., about 31 per cent.; and all above these prices in full. Those on Madras will receive in full.

DEATH OF THE HISTORIAN OF LUCKNOW.—On the 8th instant, suddenly, at Leamington, Martin Gubbins, Esq., E.I.C.S., aged fifty years, the historian of Lucknow. Mr. Gubbins had never recovered from the shock both to mind and body produced by the horrors which he experienced during the siege of that city.

THE ORIENTAL TEA COMPANY.—The directors of the Oriental Tea Company (Limited) have notified that, difficulties having arisen as to the completion of the purchase of the estates referred to in the prospectus of the company, they have resolved to return the deposits in full. At the same time, it is intimated that they "hope still to make arrangements for the purchase of the estates, which they are informed are more extensive, by two hundred and fifty acres of tea plant, than the quantity originally stated in the prospectus, and on which the purchase-money was calculated."

FALSELY PACKED COTTON.—We alluded some time since to the stringent measures that were being adopted by the Bombay Government with a view to check the evil of packing rubbish in the bales of Surat Cotton, so seriously detrimental to the interest of importers, as well as spinners; for the former, who have no means of knowing whether this is the case or not till the bales are opened by the latter, have immediately to grant redress, with the remote contingency of being able to recover their loss on the other side. Nor is this all, for in the period that might elapse between the sale of the cotton and the discovery of the fraud, there may be room for a serious decline in value, and the seller might thus be placed at a further disadvantage. With the view to protecting sellers on this point, a table, it appears, is affixed to the bales of Surat cotton that no allowance will be made after they pass the scales. To this spinners take objection, on the ground that it acts injuriously upon their interests, and in the course of the present week a meeting of that body was held in Manchester, with a view to rescinding this stipulation. Great complaints were made at the meeting of the stones almost invariably found in some descriptions of Bombay cotton, but this is well known to arise from the nature of the soil on which such cotton is grown, and not to a system of false packing, and so thoroughly is this understood in Manchester that the price of such cotton suffers a proportionate depreciation at the time of sale. Whatever rule the Liverpool brokers may make for the protection of their principals will, as a matter of course, only be made upon principles of fairness and equity; for their high position, obtained, as it is, by acting upon these principles, forbids the idea of their being guided by selfish or unworthy motives. One fact will show the high honour with which their business is conducted, and that is, that in all their transactions no interchange of written contracts takes place between them, and yet in no single instance has it appeared that the contracts have not been faithfully carried out. To their principals, of course, whether buyer or seller, each broker sends a contract note; but between the brokers themselves no such document passes, nor has a necessity for it ever yet been discovered. If this is not the essence of honour, it may be inquired, where are we to look for it? The spinners have only, through an appointed organ, to address the Committee of the Cotton Brokers' Association, in regard to any rule that the latter may adopt to which the trade may take exception, to have their objections fully and fairly discussed, with the certainty that justice will be done to all parties. As it is at present, we question if any case of false packing, fairly shown, would fail to meet with redress. That there is a degree of cunning and cupidity in the Asiatic native, in the mixing or adulterating of cotton, cannot excite the least surprise, for in other articles besides cotton, and other countries besides India, adulteration is not only in full activity, but in some instances is the chief source of profit to the manufacturer. It appears that this season there has been an unusually large export of cotton from Burmah, chiefly to Calcutta for Bombay, where it is used with the Bengal fibre to adulterate good Darwhar and Surats.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 20. Delhi, Harnett, Sarawak; Xulla, Black, Java; Anne Lee, Scott, Ceylon; City of Mobile, Cole, Calcutta.—21. Sydneyham, Toeh, Calcutta.—22. H.M.'s str. Snake, Moreaby, Hong Kong; Kate Carnie, McLean, Foochow; Gresham, Brayley, Shanghai.—23. Spirit of the North, Steele, Shanghai; Agamemnon, Hyne, Calcutta; Danneverke, —, Singapore.—26. Robert Henderson, Logan, Shanghai.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, May 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. J. and Mrs. Woodcock, Capt. and Mrs. Hawthorn, Mr. W. Wood, Mr. N. M. Wadia, Mrs. Showell. For SUEZ.—Commander James E. Elliott, R.N.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)
June 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ainslie, infant, and child, Capt. Ormsby, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Muller. For MADRAS.—Mr. John Markell, Lieut. col. Bouleau. For Ceylon.—Mr. Fitzroy Sewell, Mr. A. G. and Mrs. Green, Miss Green, Mrs. Binny Scott, Lieut. col. J. H. Freeth, R.E. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. John Clark, Capt. S. Osborn, R.N., Mr. H. S. Collins, R.N., Mr. Chapman, R.N., Mr. A. Barnard. For HONG KONG.—Dr. Otto Martin, Mr. Buddin.
June 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Laugtry, Mr. W. Comrie.
June 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Apin and infant, Mrs. Gastrell and child, Capt. Staples. For MADRAS.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. S. J. Batten and infant, two children, and Miss Batten. For Ceylon.—Mr. H. Bowden Smith. For HONG KONG.—Mr. E. Norton.
June 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. L. Onslow.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL, the lady of Major E., H.M.'s Bombay Army, of a son, at Berners-street, May 17.
DALY, the wife of R. N., H.M.'s Bengal Marines, of a daughter, at Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, May 22.
FOORD, the wife of Capt. Edward A., Royal Madras Engineers, of a daughter, at 5, St. John's Grove, Brixton, May 20.
HUTTON, the wife of Major W. F., Madras Army, of a daughter, at South Cleeve, Cheltenham, May 19.
MOBERLY, the wife of Capt. Arthur S., Royal Madras Engineers, of a son, at 44, River-street, Bath, May 28.

MARRIAGES.

CUST, Leopold, only son of Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Edward, to Isabel, fourth daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman, at Knockyn, Shropshire, May 19.
DAUNT, John C. C., v.c., Lieut. H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Jane A. M., daughter of Richard P. Philpott, Esq., The Holmwood, and late of Offham House, near Lewes, at the Holmwood Church, Dorking, May 13.
TEMPLE, Rev. W. H., second son of Richard Temple, Esq., of the Nash, near Worcester, to Maria, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., and widow of the late F. R. Nelson, Esq., at Christ Church, Paddington, May 19.
VINCENT, J. H., to Clara, daughter of E. Cooper, Esq., Commander in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, at Pear-tree-green Church, near Southampton, May 20.

DEATHS.

BRISTOW, Major Edward W., Bengal retired service, and formerly of the 1st Bengal Native Infantry, at Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 46, May 17.
BROWN, Anna J. N., relict of Major James D., H.E.I.C.S., at Helensburgh, Dumfriesshire, May 19.
DUNBAR, Anna S., widow of the late John, of the Bengal Civil Service, Judge of the Sudder Court, Calcutta, at 12, St. George's-terrace, Hyde-park, May 17.
GIBBARD, Lieut.-col. Harry Lee, Royal Horse Artillery, son of the late John Gibbard, Esq., Sharnbrook House, Bedfordshire, at Paris, on his way home from India, May 17.
IBBS, the wife of Joseph C., H.M.'s Indian Navy, at Derwent Villa, Finchley, May 23.
MANCLARKE, Eliza M. E., wife of Richard B., and daughter of the late Major Carige, H.E.I.C.S., at Broughton-in-Furness, May 23.
NICHOLSON, Elizabeth, widow of the late Maj. Charles J., of the Bengal Army, and eldest daughter of E. H. Gillian, Esq., of the Grange, Cheltenham, May 17.
RAPER, Eliza, widow of the late Major-general F. V., Bengal Army, at Buxton, Derbyshire, aged 67, May 11.
TYLER, Henry W., Surgeon H.M.'s Indian Army, at Hampstead, aged 44, May 25.

India Office,

May 27, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. G. B. Malletson, Staff Corps; Surg. F. Douglas, Medical Estab.; Major J. S. Davies, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. C. Ward, Staff Corps;

Col. R. E. Knatchbull, Art.; Capt. C. R. Shaw, Staff Corps; Dep. insp. gen. of Hospitals J. Bal-four, Medical Estab.; Capt. W. R. Tucker, Engrs.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. R. A. Doria, 28th N.I.; Lieut. col. A. Wyndham, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. H. E. Busted, Medical Estab.; Capt. H. G. Hearn, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. C. McCallum, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. R. Twyford, Staff Corps; Capt. G. V. Winecom, Engrs.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. C. Robinson, Invalid Est.; Capt. J. G. Griffith, Engrs.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. J. B. Collison, Med. Est., 4 mo.; Capt. C. S. Thomson, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Beal, Inf. (Unposted); Capt. J. H. Speke, late 49th N.I., 18 mo.; Capt. J. A. Grant, late 6th Eur. regt., 18 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. C. Morris, 8th L.C.; Lieut. G. V. Law, 14th N.I.; Asst. surg. D. Mackenzie, Med. Est.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. L. Dempster, Art.

INDIA EXCHANGES.
 BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 da. sight.	30 days sight.	60 days sight.	30 days sight.
Calcutta	1s 11½d.	1s 11½d.	Singapore 4s. 9½d.	4s. 9½d.
Madras	1s 11½d.	1s 11½d.	Hong Kong 4s. 9½d.	4s. 9½d.
Romney	2s. 0d.	2s. 0½d.	Shanghai	—
Colombo	3 p.m.	3 0½ p.m.		

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	233		
India 5 per cent.	110½		
India Enforced Paper 4 p. ct.	98		
India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	107½		
India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ p. cent.	115½		
India Stock Debentures, 1858	95½		
India Stock Debentures, 1859	105½		
" " " 1863	100½		
" " " 1864	100½		
" " " 1864 or 1866	100½		
India 5 per cent. for account	108½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½		
India Bonds (£1,000)	12s. pm.		
Ditto (under £1,000)	21s. to 17s. pm.		
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	108½ to 109½
20	New	5	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto E Shares	5	1 to 1½
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	108 to 109
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	110 to 113
Stock	East Indian	all	109 to 110
20	Ditto G Extension	5	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto H Extension	5	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	109½ to 110½
20	Ditto New ditto	13	1 to 2 pm.
20	Ditto Jan. 1863	6	1½ pm.
Stock	G. S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	107 to 108
Stock	Madras guar. 4½ p. ct.	100	98 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107 to 108
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ percent)	100	101 to 103
20	5th Extension	22	to ...
20	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	11½
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	109½ to 110½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	104 to 106
Stock	Ditto Delhi gu. 5 p. ct.	all	107 to 108
20	Ditto	2	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	107 to 108
20	Do. 5 p. c.	15	1½ to 1½ pm.
BANKS.			
100	Agri and United Service lim.	50	100 to 103
40	Australasia	all	74 to 76
20	Bank of Egypt	all	29 to 30
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	28½ to 29½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	51 to 53
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	1½ to 1½ dia.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	55 to 56
20	Ottoman Bank	all	44 to 46
20	Do. New	2	8 to 8½ pm
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	1½ dia to par.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	Bombay Gas	2	1½ dia 1½ pm
20	Ceylon Company	3	1½ dia 1½ pm
10	E. I. and London Shipping B	all	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	1½ dia par
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	3 to 3½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1½ to 1½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	1	1½ to 1½
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (Co)	all	5½ to 6½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	75 to 77
20	Ditto New	30	15 to 17 pm.
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	15 to 17 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1½ to 1½
1	Ditto Registered	all	1½ to 1½
10	Ditto	all	1½ to 1½
2	Telegraph to India	1	1½ to 1½ dia.

LIST OF H.M.'s BRITISH REGIMENTS STATIONED IN INDIA.

CORRECTED TO THE 27TH MAY, 1863.

	Where Stationed.	Station of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.
BENGAL.			
2nd Dragoon Guards	Benares	Canterbury	25 July, 1857
7th " "	Umballah	Canterbury	15 October, 1857
7th Hussars	Peshawur	Maidstone	27 August, 1857
*8th " "	Meerut	Canterbury	5 October, 1857
19th " "	Lucknow	Maidstone	
20th " "	Peshawur	Canterbury	
21st " "	Muttra	Canterbury	
1st Batt. 7th Foot	Ferozepore	Walmer	20 July, 1857
†1st " 13th "	Fort William	Fermoy	25 May, 1851
1st " 19th "	Meean Meer	Chatham	21 July, 1857
1st " 20th "	Benares	Chatham	6 August, 1857
1st " 23rd "	Agra	Walmer	23 May, 1857
27th Regt.	Gondah	Cork	5 July, 1854
34th " "	Seetapore	Colchester	8 August, 1857
35th " "	Fyzabad	Chatham	31 July, 1854
38th " "	Dinapore	Colchester	4 August, 1857
42nd " "	Dugshaie	Stirling	15 August, 1857
†43rd " "	Barrackpore	Chatham	8 October, 1851
46th " "	Cawnpore	Buttevant	12 October, 1854
48th " "	Lucknow	Cork	27 February, 1853
51st " "	Rawul Pindee	Chatham	7 October, 1857
52nd " "	Hazareebaugh	Chatham	30 June, 1853
54th " "	Roorkee	Colchester	5 August, 1857
71st " "	Nowshera	Stirling	4 March, 1853
77th " "	Allahabad	Chatham	17 June, 1857
79th " "	Peshawur	Stirling	10 August, 1857
80th " "	Jhansie	Buttevant	25 July, 1856
81st " "	Gwalior	Chatham	1 July, 1853
82nd " "	Subathoo	Canterbury	20 May, 1857
88th " "	Shahjehanpore	Colchester	15 July, 1857
89th " "	Mooltan	Fermoy	20 April, 1854
90th " "	Meerut	Canterbury	15 April, 1857
91st " "	Jubbulpore	Chatham	14 December, 1854
93rd " "	Sealkote	Aberdeen	6 June, 1857
94th " "	Jullundur	Chatham	8 December, 1857
97th " "	Saugor	Colchester	6 August, 1857
98th " "	Umballah	Canterbury	8 October, 1857
101st " "	Rawul Pindee	Chatham	
104th " "	Bareilly	Parkhurst	
107th " "	Fyzabad	Fermoy	
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade	Delhi	Winchester	9 August, 1857
3rd " "	Agra	Winchester	26 July, 1857
Royal Artillery.			
2nd Horse Brigade	Meerut	Woolwich and Warley	
5th " "	Umballah		
11th Foot	Lucknow		
16th " "	Barrackpore		
19th " "	Peshawur		
22nd " "	Morar		
24th " "	Lahore		
25th " "	Agra		
MADRAS.			
1st Dragoon Guards	Bangalore	Canterbury	24 August, 1857
17th Lancers	Secunderabad	Maidstone	5 October, 1857
1st Battalion 1st Foot	Kamptee	Colchester	28 July, 1857
1st " 18th "	Secunderabad	Buttevant	12 November, 1857
3rd Battalion 60th Rifles	Thayet-myoo	Winchester	15 August, 1857
66th Regiment Foot	Bangalore	Colchester	29 August, 1857
†68th " "	Rangoon	Fermoy	21 September, 1857
†69th " "	Fort St. George	Fermoy	17 November, 1857
†74th " "	Bellary	Fermoy	16 March, 1851
102nd " "	Cannanore	Aberdeen	
105th " "	Wellington	Chatham	
108th " "	Secunderabad	Pembroke	
		Fermoy	
Royal Artillery.			
3rd Horse Brigade	Bangalore	Woolwich and Warley	
17th Foot	Madras		
20th " "	Kamptee		
23rd " "	Secunderabad		
BOMBAY.			
3rd Dragoon Guards	Ahmednuggur	Canterbury	19 August, 1857
6th Light Dragoons	Mhow	Maidstone	7 July, 1858
1st Battalion 4th Foot	Poona	Chatham	23 May, 1857
28th Regiment Foot	Nusseerabad	Fermoy	22 February, 1854
83rd " "	Poona	Fermoy	4 February, 1857
44th " "	Belgaum	Colchester	29 August, 1857
56th " "	Deesa	Colchester	27 August, 1857
72nd " "	Mhow	Aberdeen	22 October, 1857
95th " "	Hyderabad	Fermoy	25 June, 1857
103rd " "	Bombay	Canterbury	
106th " "	Neemuch	Birr	
109th " "	Kurrachee	Cork	
Royal Artillery.			
4th Horse Brigade	Kirkee	Woolwich and Warley	
14th Foot	Ahmedabad		
18th " "	Kurrachee		
21st " "	Mhow		

* To be relieved in India by 5th Lancers.

† First for relief.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic	240
Daily Boarders	20
Daily Pupils	14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each	4
Do. do. by a Master, each	8
German and Italian, each	8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each	4
Laundress, Four Pounds.	

Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.
A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

SUPERIOR EDUCATIONAL HOME.—

A Lady, daughter of an Officer, RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS, who share the comforts of home with her own Children, and have the advantage of constant intercourse with a resident German Governess. In addition to a good English Education, the course of instruction comprises the French, German, and Italian Languages, the Pianoforte, Drawing, and Dancing. Inclusive terms, Eighty and One Hundred Guineas per annum.

Address Mrs. ALFRED MORRIS, Hazlewood-lodge, Roupell-park, Streatham, Surrey.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 18, Waterloo-place, S.W.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, receiving a limited number of Pupils, has TWO VACANCIES. Residence in a healthy locality, near the South Coast. Home care and comforts. Terms moderate.
Address Rev. N. J. N., care of Mr. FOSTER, Bookseller, Dorchester, Dorset.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, crown 8vo, price 6s.

ILLUSTRATIONS of the BEAUTIES of TROPICAL SCENERY, and Sketches of Objects of Interest. With Notes, Historical and Explanatory.

By the Author of "The Nuptials of Barcelona."

"This work contains many beauties."—Morning Post.

"A volume of word-pictures."—Observer.

"His descriptions make the reader's mouth water for the luxuries and charms of both sea and land in those parts. The notes at the end are by no means the least interesting or valuable portion of the work."—The Era.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 1/4, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

CLAPHAM-COMMON.—To be LET, Unfurnished, a Capital FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing dining-room, breakfast-room, and study, handsome double drawing-room and five good bed-rooms, usual domestic offices, and garden. Omnibuses to City and West End constantly. Victoria Station in ten minutes.

Apply to Mr. JAMES STEVENS, auctioneer and house agent, Clapham-common, S. (Fo. 840.)

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, Corner of Spring-gardens.

DENTAL SURGERY, 9, GROSVENOR-STREET.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S IMPROVEMENT in the CONSTRUCTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, and PALATES, on an INDIA-RUBBER BASE, are secured by Letters Patent, dated December, 1852, whereby the continual outlay of new teeth is avoided, alterations from the absorption of the gums, or any other cause, being easily remedied, and the first outlay no greater than for ordinary kinds. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted as under:—It consists of one continuous piece of Prepared India-rubber. The Artificial Teeth present an uniformly even surface to the action of the tongue, preventing lodgment of food and all secretions, so much complained of in the present system. No gold or any other metal being required, all springs, wires, and fastenings are wholly unnecessary; sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the prepared india-rubber; and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.
9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MALVERN PROPRIETARY COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR:
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

HEAD MASTER:

THE REV. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

Arrangements have been made for commencing the College Buildings, so that they may be Opened for the Reception of Pupils during the Summer of 1864.

For Prospectus and Shares apply to the Honorary Secretary from whom any further information can be obtained.

L. STUMMES, M.D., Malvern, Hon. Sec.

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.

Commanding Capital, £500,000.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.

Registered in May, 1854.

The following are duty-paid prices:—

Sherris at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 55s.
Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 48s., 54s., and upwards.

Champagnes—Epernay, 39s.; Imperial Silvery, 48s. and 54s. E. Ciquot's, 55s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Gicler's, and others, 60s.

Clarets—Modoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s. Claret's—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.

All other French or German Wines in proportion.

For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY GOODS

CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Cabinet Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, and General House Furnishers, beg very respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Public in general, that they have recently made very extensive ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their spacious SHOW ROOMS and MANUFACTURING PREMISES, which has enabled them very materially to increase their hitherto extensive stock, and rendered it practicable for the more prompt execution of the numerous orders consequent on their large and increasing business, and they take this opportunity of most respectfully soliciting a continuance of past favours, and kind recommendation of those to whom the house is favourably known, calling special attention to the very important fact that, regardless of distance, all goods are delivered.

CARRIAGE FREE.

R. L. and Co. invite all parties intending to furnish to supply themselves with their "Illustrated Furnishing Guide," containing about two hundred and fifty well-executed designs, which will be forwarded on application postage free.
January, 1863.

INDIA AND CHINA OUTFITS.

WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand, and 54, Charing-cross (Established Thirty-five Years), continue to supply every requisite in best quality at wholesale prices, and are exclusive makers of the following articles for India:—

WHITELOCK'S ORIENTAL SHIRTS.

WHITELOCK'S INDIA GAUSE VESTS.

WHITELOCK'S INDIA TWEED SUITS.

Detailed Price Lists sent by post on application.

THE FAMILY BOOT-MAKER.—

BURCHETT, 71, OXFORD-STREET, nearly opposite the Pantheon, London, and 89, HIGH-STREET, NOTTINGHILL. The best assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes in the Kingdom.

EXCELLENCE—ELEGANCE—ECONOMY.

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES.

6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.

TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a basin of water being alone necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.

WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON and SON,

Merchants and Drysalers,

10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BUSH-LANE, LONDON.

N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.

Retail of Chemists.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,250,000.

Fully subscribed by upwards of 700 Shareholders, whose individual responsibility is unlimited.)
Invested Funds, over £600,000.

HEAD OFFICES.

Aberdeen 3, King-street.
Dundee 14, St. Andrew-place.
Edinburgh 30, St. Andrew-square.
Glasgow 19, St. Vincent-place.
London 1, Moorgate-street.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—WILLIAM MILLER, Esq., M.P. (James Miller and Sons, Leith; and William Miller and Co., St. Petersburg).
George G. Anderson, Esq. (G. and A. Anderson).
Charles Bell, Esq. (Thomson, Bonar, and Co.).
Thomas Newman Farquhar, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. (Kay, Finlay, and Co.).
Sir Charles R. M'Grigor, Bart.
William Munro Ross, Esq.

SECRETARY—A. P. Fletcher.

VICE-SECRETARY—Edward Fuchs.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company now stands, in point of revenue, seventh on the list of fire offices in the United Kingdom.

Insurances granted against fire at home, in the colonies, and most foreign countries.

FOREIGN RISKS.—The Directors, having devoted great attention to this branch of insurance, are enabled to offer unusual advantages as regards rates of premium and conditions, and a discount is allowed to merchants and others effecting their own and correspondents' insurances.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

(REDUCED RATES FOR THE EAST INDIES AND CHINA.)

The Directors have recently adopted a new system of Rates for the East Indies and China, by which the insured, instead of being subjected to a heavy extra premium during the years of his residence within the Tropics, has the option of throwing the same over the whole currency of his insurance, by paying an unchanging rate, which it will be seen is very little higher than that charged for residence in Europe.

The following are specimens of the new Rates for civilians:—

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.

ANNUAL PREMIUM (INCLUDING EXTRA) FOR THE INSURANCE OF £100.

(Payable during the entire currency of the Policy.)

Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
18 ... 2 3 3 ... 2 8 9 ... 33 ... 3 2 0 ... 3 9 11				
21 ... 2 5 11 ... 2 11 11 ... 36 ... 3 7 9 ... 3 16 6				
24 ... 2 9 8 ... 2 15 6 ... 39 ... 3 14 6 ... 4 3 11				
27 ... 3 12 11 ... 2 19 9 ... 42 ... 4 1 11 ... 4 12 5				
30 ... 2 17 2 ... 3 4 6 ... 45 ... 4 10 3 ... 5 1 10				

No extra charge for voyages.

Prospectuses and full tables of rates will be furnished on application.

AGENCIES.—The Directors are prepared to receive applications for agencies from persons in a position to introduce fire or life business.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.

Class VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND

78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS.—Have all

your BOTTLED ALES, WINES, &c., PACKED in SEYMER'S REFRIGERANT STRAW ENVELOPES, which entirely prevent Heating, Fermentation, and Breakage; will use repeatedly as Wine Coolers, prevent all litter on board ship or in quarters, and save 20 per cent. in space and freight.

Supplied by all Wine Merchants at 9d. per dozen, and wholesale by THOMAS WHITEHEAD, 37, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

THE OCCHIOMBRA, or 'TRANSPARENT'

VENTILATING EYE and SUN SHADE, excludes wind and dust, and modifies the light, keeping the eye perfectly cool; it can be worn over spectacles, and is easily removed when required.

Patented, J. CALKIN, Sole Agent. Wholesale and Retail, JOHN WEISS and SON, 62, Strand, London. Price, in case, 5s. 6d.; post free, 6s. 6d.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, at once agreeable and effective.

Prepared and sold in Tins, 1s. 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, No. 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS. No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W. * Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

PASSAGES and OUTFITS to INDIA.—Plans and prices of accommodation of all Ships sailing for INDIA may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., and Passages, Overland and via the Cape, negotiated without charge for Commission.

CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c.—Every article of OUTFIT, Camp, and Cabin Furniture supplied on the shortest notice, at the Outfit and Supply Branches. Complete Lists, showing the total expense of military and personal equipment in all branches of the Service, may be obtained, with every information relative to India of GRINDLAY and Co., EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENTS, 55, Parliament-street, S.W. * Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—OVERLAND ROUTE.—Officers and Civilians returning from furlough, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY and Co.'s (late Waggon) West-on Office, 23, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurances effected. Files of the latest news in the reading-room.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 30th of every month. For further Particulars apply at the Company's Office, 139, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galie (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai. For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORN, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 33, Regent-street, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belonging to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited). The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship LADY JOCELYN, 2,242 tons, 300-horse power, ROBERT W. KER, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 18th of JUNE, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 20th of JUNE, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent Ship, built expressly for the Indian trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess. The average passage of this Company's steamers last season was seventy days to Madras; the Calcutta having performed the voyage in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record. The line will be continued on the 20th of each succeeding month, with the strictest punctuality, by one of the Company's magnificent fleet of auxiliary screw steam-ships. For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Brokers, ALFRED BRETT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Office of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary. East India and London Shipping Company (Limited), 9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!! C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Morlan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post. 23, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

BATTY and Co., Export Officers.

Have had awarded to them TWO PRIZE MEDALS for the SUPERIORITY of their PICKLES and PRESERVES, which they supply to all the most respectable dealers in India, China, West Indies, and all the other Colonies and Countries throughout the World, and they invite purchasers to be particular in obtaining their goods to observe that the bottles are protected by a Patent Metallic Capsule, bearing the Crown Royal of England. They subjoin a list of a few of the numerous articles they supply.

PICKLES of every kind, in pure malt vinegar, Choicest Sauces and Condiments.

BOTTLED FRUITS of every variety, for Tarts, Puddings, &c. Raspberries, Strawberries, Cherries, and Currants, in Tins for making Ices.

JAMS and JELLIES, Marmalade, Crystallised Fruits, Calvesfoot Jelly, Fruit, Syrup, and Confectionery.

YORK HAMS, Cheese, Bacon, Fresh Cambridge Sausages, Pickled and Preserved Tongues, Yorkshire Game, and Pork Pies, Strasburg and Veal Pies, Brunswick and Bologna Sausages, Durham and Herbaceous Mustard, Fresh Oysters, and all other delicacies.

SALMON CUTLETS, Fried Eels and other Fish, Essence of Anchovies, Mushroom Ketchup, Preserved Mushrooms, Reading, Harvey, Dr. Kitchener's, and all other Sauces.

VINEGARS, plain and flavoured.

BATTY and Co.,

PRIZE MEDALISTS IN 1851, 1862, AND PARIS HONOURABLE MENTION 1855.

15 AND 16, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE," is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA.

Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per pound. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

J. McCALL and Co.,

PROVISION STORES, 137, HOUNDSDITCH, N.E.

* Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour is retained.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S

CURRY OR MULLIGATAWNY PASTE.

Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of

CROSS & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

TENDER and DECAYED TEETH STOPPED with ANODYNE CEMENT, which instantly allays the most violent pain, and fills up cavities, however large, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed. Prepared only by Mr. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.H. the Princess Augusta and Duchess of Gloucester, the late Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France, 64, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. At home from 11 till 4. No connection with any person practising in the same profession.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELEY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH. GUM, &c., specially commended at the International Exhibition—Class XVII., No. 3,556. Single Teeth, from 5s.; Sets, from Five Guineas.—For the successful result and efficacy of their system, vide "Lancet."

KEATING'S PERMANENT INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

For which a Prize Medal was awarded to the Producer at the International Exhibition, 1862.

THIS POWDER is quite harmless to animal life, but is unvalued in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in furs, and every other species of insect.

SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life.

Sold in packets 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14 or 36 postage stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

Take notice each genuine packet bears the above name and address. See "The Field," October 7th and 9th, pp. 263, 283, and 294.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its Purity, and marked superiority, daily prescribed by the Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, Affections of the Liver, Constitutional Debility, Attenuation of Body, as an Alterative Medicine at the Changes of the Seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of Mercury.

In India and the Colonies it is extensively used to prevent taking complaints incidental to Tropical Climates, and as a renovator of the system after Sickness invaluable.

"A superior preparation, that may always be relied on."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

"Literally, in consequence of much debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used 'Bridge's Sarsaparilla' myself, with complete benefit and success."—J. Poett, F.R.C.S.

Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter pints. One pint is equal to eight pints of the ordinary preparations.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against cheap preparations of Sarsaparilla, which, instead of being what they profess, are nothing but a decoction of common herbs, sweetened with molasses, and flavoured with American Winter Green. The genuine has "Thos. Wilkinson (late Bridge and Co.), 270, Regent-street, London," engraved on each bottle.

AGREEABLE SEIDLITZ POWDER in one bottle, protected by a case with measure and spoon included. This preparation is highly recommended, not only as a Mild Aperient, but to allay Fever, Thirst, &c.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINIDINE for the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria. No person exposed to the influence of or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria. Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

THE WATER CURE IN CHRONIC DISEASE.

BEN RHYDDING is one of the most complete and most comfortable Establishments in Europe for the reception of PATIENTS and VISITORS. For a full description of the ESTABLISHMENT, its ROUTINE, and its BEAUTIFUL and EXTENSIVE GROUNDS, see 3rd edition, with Map of Routes, of Ben Rhydding, the Asclepien of England, which is to be had, by enclosing thirteen stamps, of Mr. Shuttleworth, Bookseller, Ilkley, Yorkshire.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS

stand unequalled for restoring vigour to weak and relaxed constitutions, and have been proved to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. To those who are suffering from languor and exhaustion occasioned by a residence in hot climates, these Pills will be found particularly beneficial. They give energy to the muscles and nerves, strength to the stomach, and completely renovate the system, so that the patient is astonished at the effects produced.

Prepared by W. PRICHARD, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

KEEP AWAY THE DOCTOR is an old saying. People follow the advice, and ensure a good state of health by the simple and cheap process of taking

PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which may be used with confidence in all cases of sick headache, indigestion, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints, habitual costiveness, nervous affections, &c. In most cases the sensation of illness vanishes after two or three Pills have been taken. May be obtained of any medicine vendor, in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets 11s. each.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

MR. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London. Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage 1s.

" Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 6d.

" An Umbilical Truss—42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c., &c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When formidable

fevers and other contagious complaints are prevalent Holloway's purifying Pills are the best correctives of the system, and the surest cleansers of the blood. No one should permit any disordered action to continue when it can be so easily rectified by these Pills; even one day's delay may bring bitter cause to rue that slight neglect. There can arise no danger from taking Holloway's medicine, and no difficulty can occur in administering it to the young and delicate; clear and definite instructions envelope each box. To feel that the body is out of order is sufficient warranty for taking these Pills, which will prevent or arrest diseases even when doubtful, complicated, or obscure.

THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA;

AND, THE MANNERS OF THE DESERT.

Containing the Origin of the Arab Horse—the Barb—Weight carried by African Horses—Breeds—the Sire and Dam—Bearing and Breaking-in—Diet—Grooming—Coats—Variety of Colours—On Choosing Horses—Shoeing—Harness—The War Horse—War between Desert Tribes—Usages of War—Ostrich Hunting—Gazelle Hunting—The Greyhound—Hawking—The Chase, by ABD-EL-KADER—The Camel—The Sheep—Life in the Desert—The Arab Aristocracy, &c., &c.

BY GENERAL E. DAUMAS.

With Commentaries by the EMIR ABD-EL-KADER. Translated from the French by JAMES HUTTON.
8vo., 10s. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo, cloth lettered, price £1. 13s.

THE NATIONALITIES OF EUROPE.

BY DR. R. G. LATHAM.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Post 8vo, cloth lettered, price 8s. 6d.,

**TEA CULTIVATION; COTTON,
AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN INDIA.**

A REVIEW.

BY W. NASSAU LEES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In 8vo., price 1s. 6d.,

**THE SALE of WASTE LANDS, and the IMMIGRATION
of LABOUR in INDIA;**

The RESOLUTIONS, REGULATIONS, DESPATCHES, and LAWS relating thereto.

COMPILED BY W. NASSAU LEES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BY APPOINTMENT.

**THURSTON AND CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.**

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY CHANDELIERS,

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Porcelain, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.**OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,**

WALL LIGHTS, & LUSTRES, FOR GAS & CANDLES, TABLE GLASS, &c.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £3.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms. 45, Oxford-street, W.

BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.

Established 1807.

WATERPROOFS FOR INDIA, THE COLONIES, AND HOME.

EDMISTON AND SON,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY WATERPROOF CLOTHING GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

THE POCKET SIPHONIA, twelve ounces, 40s., to 50s. This coat can be carried in the pocket. Stout Siphonias, 35s. Shooting Boots and every requisite for the Sportsman. Portable Folding Baths, Air Beds, Water Beds for Invalids, Pillows, &c. Portable India Rubber Boats, designed expressly for the Indian Rivers, to carry one or more persons, weighing from 10 lbs. to 40 lbs. Price £10. 10s. to £31. 10s., folding in a compass of three feet.

THE SIPHONIA DEPOT, 5, Charing-cross (late 69, Strand), London.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

FOR "EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP" HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

TOULMIN AND GALE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING AND TOILET BAGS,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANCES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

AT THE MANUFACTORY, SISE LANE, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE, AND 7, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1735.—Illustrated Catalogues Free.

AGENTS.—I. HIGGINBOTHAM, MADRAS, AND CROSSLEY AND CO., BOMBAY.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £500,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., CHIEF MANAGER.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills, and grants Drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Mauritius; issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, for the use of travellers by the Overland route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office, in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertake the safe custody of the same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 53, Threadneedle-street, London.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

No. 53, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* * Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

SEWING MACHINES.**THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE
COMPANY,**

185, REGENT-STREET, W.,

AND

98, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

Call special attention to their MACHINES for every class of Family Use and Manufacturing. They

HEM, FELL, GATHER, TUCK, BIND, BRAID, CORD, FRILL, AND STITCH.

Hundreds are in operation in all parts of India, and are universally preferred.

* * SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SHIPPING MERCHANTS.

SEVENTY THOUSAND IN USE.

Illustrated Prospectus Post Free.

GARDNERS'**LAMPS**

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the PUNKAH,

WILL BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 30s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellence of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

H. & J. GARDNER,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS

(Four Doors from Trafalgar-square).

ESTABLISHED 1782.

LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES FRANK ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.
—May 28, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 584.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	477
BENGAL:—	
Financial Statement by the Hon. Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., April 30	478
Casualties among the Shipping	486
Miscellaneous	485
Shipping and Commercial	486
MADRAS:—	
Character of the Coorg	486
Miscellaneous	487
BOMBAY:—	
Fall of Khelat	487
Miscellaneous	488
Shipping and Commercial	488
Ceylon	489
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	490
DOMESTIC	494
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Amalgamation Memorials	495
Calcutta Municipal Bill	495
The Budget	495
A New Mercantile Company in Egypt	495
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and its Bombay Agent	495
An Angry Commercial Correspondence	495
The Death of John Lilley and the Crawley Court-martial	496
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT	496
HOME:—	
The Death of John Lilley	497
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	498
Miscellaneous	499
Shipping and Domestic	500
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	500
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	500

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	May 5	Burma (Rangoon)	April 14
Madras	" 7	Bombay	May 14
Agta	" 7	Ceylon	" 4
China (Hong Kong)	April 18.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE have thought it right to make room for the whole of Sir Charles Trevelyan's long speech upon the Indian Budget, for it is one of overwhelming interest. Nothing else was thought or talked of in Calcutta for some days after its delivery. Though the natives have been greatly disappointed in their too confident expectation that the hateful Income-tax would be wholly and at once abolished, the general feeling is one of triumph and exultation. It is, indeed, a matter of well-founded pride and pleasure that our Indian Empire should have so rapidly recovered from the deplorable and apparently helpless and hopeless condition to which it was reduced by the enormous loss and expenditure of the last great mutiny. The enemies of England exulted in our terrible embarrassments, and fancied that though our valour had subdued the rebellion, we had certainly not the skill or the means to shake off any considerable portion of the

dreadful load of public debt. But without the imposition of any very burthensome additional taxes, without a single invasion or annexation, by the honest and judicious application of those financial principles which have made England what she is, the labours of three English financiers in succession, within a marvellously brief period, have raised India to a state of monetary prosperity, superior to every condition in her past history, and far surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine of her well-wishers. We need not here enter upon details of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Budget, as every important information on the subject is included in his own most able explanation. It is certain that his success will thoroughly establish his reputation as a Public Officer, and give him a high place in British Indian history. We are glad to see that he has paid generous and graceful compliments to his predecessors. Though Sir Charles Trevelyan owed his appointment to Sir Charles Wood, he honestly testifies that Mr. Laing after all was right in the controversy with the Secretary for India. Mr. Laing calculated that the last year would close with a surplus of £179,814, and the amount was actually larger than his successor's estimates for this year, or £936,925.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council of Bengal, on the 25th April, the two new members, Messrs. Brown and Jennings, were called to the table, and took the customary oaths. The main business of the day happened to be the consideration of the several clauses of the Calcutta Municipal Bill. Mr. Brown was silent, but Mr. Jennings, whose appointment has caused so much criticism on the score of his position, inasmuch as he is rather a trader's agent or subordinate than a trader on his own account, delivered his maiden speech. One question of importance before the Council was, whether the chairman of the Corporation should be elected by the votes of the Corporation, or be appointed by Government, who would in all probability confer the post on the chief commissioner of police. Mr. Jennings seemed to lean on the occasion towards the "Powers that be," and gave it as his opinion that the appointment could not be in better hands than those of the Government; and he could not, he said, refrain from expressing his

satisfaction at the evident desire evinced by the Government to meet the interests of the town. Mr. Jennings will not, perhaps, much please his fellow-citizens by this complimentary tone of address to the authorities, or his readiness to leave so important a post as that of the head of the municipal corporation to the disposal of Government. He ought to have remembered that civil rights are not mere matters of courtesy and compliment, and that laws intended to be permanent should not be moulded to suit immediate and personal interests, or with any feeling of deference, or respect, or goodwill to the Cabinet of the time, for the good governors of to-day may be succeeded by very bad ones to-morrow. Mr. Peterson looked a little further a-head, and, proceeding on general principles, objected to subjecting the Municipal Corporation to a Government authority.

Lieut. L. D. A. Jackson, who was tried at Mooltan for causing the death of his servant by a cruel beating, has been convicted of aggravated manslaughter, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. It is a terribly severe sentence, considering that it was clearly not the officer's intention to kill the man, but it was deemed necessary to make an example of him; for the readiness with which too many Englishmen, when enraged, inflict personal chastisement upon "a nigger," and the feebleness, and delicacy, and timidity of Asiatics, compared with our sterner and stouter race, are strong reasons why those who cannot protect themselves should be protected by the law. It is expected that Lieut. Jackson will be sent to Maulmein, or Singapore.

H.M.'s 21st Hussars at Muttra is believed to be in what is called "a very unsatisfactory condition," that is to say, full of discord. Four officers are under arrest, and Major-general Wheeler, C.B., is investigating the matter. It is said that the attention of Lord Mark Ker was drawn to the state of the regiment as it passed through Delhi on its way to Muttra.

The telegraph line between Karachi and Gwader has just been opened for communication. This undertaking, which was completed in about eleven months, has telegraphic communication between Bombay and Calcutta, and Bombay was connected in



only one month more. The line between Kurrachee and Gwader is about three hundred miles in length.

The directors of the Bank of Bombay have raised the rates of discount 2 per cent. all round.

The Governor of Bombay is at Mahableshtar.

Sir Robert Montgomery has gone to Jummo to visit Runbeer Sing on a political mission.

The Government of India has granted a jagheer to the captor of Mogul Beg, with remission for one generation of the Government claims upon the estate.

Mr. Cawasjee Jehangier, surnamed "Ready money," an eminent and philanthropic Parsee merchant of Bombay, has within the last few months contributed more than £30,000 to two hospitals and the Elphinstone College and University buildings, all public works of catholic usefulness for the benefit of people of all countries, religions, and creeds; and his last gift is £750 to the trustees of St. Thomas's Cathedral, to erect a fountain opposite the western entrance to the church. The gift is bestowed in the following words:—"All my dearest associations, from my schoolboy days till now, are connected with this neighbourhood (the Cathedral); and I feel that I should be wanting in gratitude to Heaven, which has blessed me here with long life and prosperity, if I did not use every opportunity to do good to my fellow-citizens, by improving that part of my native town which I have always loved as my birthplace and my home."

His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose seems determined not to let the unfortunate Priestly affair fall into oblivion, and to leave an impression on the public mind of India that he is a little too vindictive and unforgiving. He has ejected Major Gordon from the Quarter-master General's Department on the ground that he voted for the expulsion of Colonel Priestly from the Bengal United Service Club. Sir Hugh must have been vexed to find that this "ejection" was not regarded as a degradation, for the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces has since appointed Major Gordon to his own personal staff.

Lieutenant Layton has been shot by a native supposed to be mad. The man is in custody.

The *Friend of India* still maintains his opinion that the Nana is alive in the Nepal Hills, and urges the Government to employ Captain Nuttal, who captured Mahadeo Rao, to hunt down the Nana. It is said that the Nana's general, known to the natives as Lall-poorie, is supposed to be somewhere near Cawnpore. The lakh of rupees placed on the Nana's head, one might suppose would long have tempted some associate of his to betray him, if he were still a living man.

There is such a plethora of capital all over India just now, that speculators, taking advantage of this state of things, are starting all sorts of joint-stock companies, hotels, horse-marts, &c., &c., &c.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

JAPAN AND COCHIN-CHINA.

POINT DE GALLE, May 12.

News received here from Japan states that great excitement prevailed at Yokohama, pending the Japanese reply to the despatch of the British Government. The British residents at Yokohama held a meeting on the 3rd of April.

Advices received from Saigon announce the return of Admiral Bonnard to that place from Hue.

It was supposed that the Emperor had ratified the treaty with the French Government, confirming the proclamation of the colony of Saigon as French territory, made on the 1st of January last.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.

The *Levant Herald* publishes intelligence from Teheran, via Bagdad, announcing the death of Sultan Achmet Khan, at Herat. His son continues the defence of the city.

SHANGHAI, April 22.

The reports received here are favourable.

Koo-shang has surrendered.

The siege of Chian-su has been raised.

Taelson (?) has surrendered, and the garrison has declared for the Imperialists.

The Franco-Chinese looting (?) system in Mingho has created disturbances.

[By private telegram.]

CALCUTTA, May 16.

Business almost suspended. Goods 3d. to 4d. per piece lower.

Latest advices from Hong Kong and Shanghai report business as very dull, and prices weaker.

PEARL FISHERY.—The Pearl fishery for 1863 has closed. The amount realised £51,017, is £3,700 below the official estimate, and not two-thirds of what was generally looked for at the time that estimate was made; but yet, from the inauspicious turn matters took after the fishery had fairly begun, the result seems satisfactory to all parties.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. col. J. Ouchterlony, R.E., at Ootacamund.

BENGAL.—Maj. J. P. Caulfield, Bengal Army, at Benares; Lieut. H. S. Hill, Probationary Supdt. of Police, at Salem; Capt. Pollock, late 35th N.I., at Landour; Lieut. Layton, R.A.; Lieut. H. S. Hill, Superintendent of Police, at Salem, on 28th April.

MADRAS.—Maj. T. P. Sparkes, Commissioner of Pegu, at Madras, aged 22, April 22.

BOMBAY.—Rev. William Carr, Chaplain Bombay Estab., at Bombay; Lieut. Frederick C. Sherren, Bombay Commissariat Depart., at Maligaum, May 6; Lieut. Arthur Sopitt, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, at Calcutta, April 21.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Turner, R.A., Mr. Hebbert, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tristram and inf., Mr. Waterfield, Mr. S. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Farrar, Maj. Mainwaring, Hon. Mr. Erskine, Lieut. C. J. Turnbull, 23rd regt. N.L.I., Mr. Carter, Mr. Fearon, Mr. McNeil, Col. H. James, Maj. W. E. Macleod, Mr. N. Daniel, Capt. Tabuteau, 93rd Highlanders, Dr. A. Sanderson, Mr. A. R. Waghorne.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ellora*, June 9.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Foushard, Miss Foushard, Mr. Wheeler, Mrs. Whitehill, Rev. J. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Grimes, Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Maj. A. Crombie, Lieut. Morant, Mrs. Madge, Mrs. Clarke and inf., Lieut. Thompson, Mrs. La Touche, Mr. and Mrs. Chitty, Lieut. French, Asst. surg. Baly, Mr. La Touche. From ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. Hamilton, Mr. Fairhead, Mrs. Carlisle and inf., Mrs. Ronaldson, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Maguochelli, Mr. Johnson. From MALTA.—Hon. Capt. Baillic, Miss Tomlinson, Miss Mosley, Miss Deane, Mrs. Lemple. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst and inf.

BENGAL.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BY THE

HON. SIR C. E. TREVELYAN, K.C.B.

30th April, 1863.

Mr. Laing estimated that there would be a surplus in the year 1861-62 of £239,896. The Secretary of State was of opinion that two sums had been improperly omitted from the charge side of the account, by the insertion of which the surplus was converted into a deficit of £595,513. The actual result is that there was a deficit of £150,628 only, which we may hope is the last of the long series of Indian deficits.

The financial year 1862-63 opens a new era. Mr. Laing estimated that there would be a surplus at the end of the year of £179,814. The Secretary of State again objected that certain omissions and deductions had been made, by the correction of which the estimated surplus of £179,814 was converted into a deficit of £284,086. The result is that, after providing for the whole of the expenditure, there is a clear surplus on the current year 1862-63, which terminates this day, of £697,168, according to the Regular Estimate,* which has since been increased, by reductions in the Home Charges and Guaranteed Interest, to £936,922.

REVENUE OF 1862-63.

I will now explain how the Revenue of 1862-63 has turned out, as shown in the Regular Estimate, compared with the Budget Estimate of that year and with the actual receipts of 1861-62.

"Land, Sayer, and Abkaree" show an improvement of £304,000 over the Budget Estimate, and a decline of £39,555 compared with the actual receipts of 1861-62. This last, however, is not a fair comparison, for in 1861-62 there was a double receipt, arising from the adoption for the first time of the salutary financial rule of carrying to account all the receipts of the year as revenue of the year instead of holding payments in advance in deposit until the next year; and there was also a much larger sum obtained from the sale of Khas Mebals in 1861-62 than in 1862-3. When these allowances are made, the year 1862-3 shows an increase of £646,423 under Land, Sayer, and Abkaree compared with 1861-62.

"Income-tax" has exceeded the Budget Estimate by £206,700, which is due partly to the fact that there has been a large collection of arrears of the 2 per cent. rate, which was repealed from the 1st of August last, and partly to a better management of the assessment.

"Customs" show a falling off of £85,007, compared with the Budget Estimate, and of £188,639 compared with the actual receipts of the preceding year. This is caused by the paralysed state of the trade with England in cotton piece goods and yarns, which yields half our Customs duties exclusive of salt. Out of a total amount of duty of £2,151,505 received in 1860-61 (excluding salt), £1,193,401 was for piece goods and yarns.

"Salt," on the other hand, shows an increase of £282,800 over the Budget Estimate, and of £774,419 over the actual receipts of 1861-62. As this is an article of annual consumption, and the price of the commoner kinds is not liable to much variation, the effective demand for it is a good test of the circumstances of the community.

The "receipts from opium" have surpassed the estimate by £1,550,000. Even this is not all, for the last opium sale of the year has since taken place, and the total receipts from all sources are expected to exceed £8,000,000, which will raise the surplus over the estimate to upwards of £1,700,000. The causes of this remarkable result are, that the price of Bengal opium was estimated at Rs. 1,200 a chest, while the average price per chest actually raised has been Rs. 1,429, and that passes were taken out for a larger number of chests of Malwa opium than had been expected. The receipts from opium in 1861-62 were £6,359,269.

"Stamps" are £317,100 below the estimate, and £160,317 below the sum realised in 1861-2. The amount received from stamps in 1861-2 was abnormally large. It arose from the Limitation Act, which came into operation in January, 1862. There was a great rush to get cases instituted previously to that date, and many debtors who were unable at the time to pay, gave fresh bonds on stamped paper, ad-

* The "Regular Estimate" is closed in March, and it generally contains eight months' actual, and four months' estimated expenditure. Opium, owing to the sales taking place at Calcutta, is brought up nearer to date.

mitting the justice of their creditors' claims. The indigo and rent disputes in 1861-2 also contributed not a little to the Stamp Revenue. In the Punjab and Oude, fees called "Tulubana" for serving processes in the Civil Courts were charged at so much per cent. on the amount of the suit. These were subsequently paid in stamps, but early in 1862 the plan of paying in cash was resumed, and the surplus is carried to a local fund for the improvement of the judicial establishments of the province.

The other branches of revenue call for no remark.

The total gross revenue of 1862-63 is £45,105,700, which is £2,134,500 more than the Budget Estimate, and £1,276,228 more than the actual receipts of 1861-62. It is a favourable indication of the progress of India that the revenue is habitually underestimated. The growth is so rapid as to outstrip every calculation which it is considered safe to make.

Excluding opium, the remaining branches of revenue yielded £584,500 more than the Budget Estimate, and £214,503 less than in 1861-62. This was chiefly owing to the falling off that has been noticed in Customs and Stamps.

EXPENDITURE OF 1862-63.

The first point deserving of notice in the expenditure of 1862-63 is that the charges connected with the Salt Revenue have been less by £169,100 than the estimate, and by £90,431 than the expense actually incurred in the preceding year. These are the first-fruits of the contraction of the Government salt manufacture in Bengal. There was a saving of £175,000 in consequence of the abolition of one Government agency and of the consolidation of two other agencies into one.

The increase under "Electric Telegraph" from £162,600 to £380,000 is only nominal. It arises from the value of stores expected from England having been included only in the latter account, and from the transfer from Public Works of the construction charges.

"The Army" shows an increase of £266,000 arising from too sanguine a view having been taken of the rapidity with which certain military reductions would be made.

Of the £500,000 for "Education, Science, and Art," £100,000 remain unexpended. The sum of £146,458 was added to the regular estimate of the preceding year to make the grant up to £500,000; but as the local administrations were not prepared for so large an immediate extension of their operations, the money has not been spent.

The increase of £43,700 under "Superannuations" is one of the consequences of reduction of establishments; and the increase of £42,900 under "Interest" arises from the interest on the loan from the Maharaja of Cashmere, and on the sum funded for the Mysore Princes having been included under this head.

The total expenditure in India in 1862-63 is £37,228,900, against an estimated sum of £36,329,400; but to this last must be added £366,300 for loss by exchange, which was not provided for, and the real comparison, therefore, stands as follows:—

Budget Estimate	£36,329,400
Add loss by exchange	366,300
	£36,695,700
Regular Estimate	37,228,900

Excess of expenditure over the Budget Estimate £533,200

The total expenditure in India in 1861-62 was £37,245,756, and there is therefore a decrease of expenditure in 1862-63, compared with the preceding year, of £16,856. These results are satisfactory, inasmuch as they show improved accuracy in estimating the expenditure and the absence of any increase in it.

The net expenditure in England is £5,292,397, which is less than Mr. Laing's estimate, corrected by the additions which Sir C. Wood directed to be made to it (making a total sum of £5,491,432), by £199,035. This arises from reduced expenditure at home.

The sum paid at home for guaranteed interest on railway capital, less net traffic receipts, is £1,647,478, against a Budget Estimate of £1,500,000.

The gross expenditure in India added to the net expenditure in England, including railways, amounts to £44,168,775; and deducting this from £45,105,700, the gross revenue of India, there remains a net surplus of £936,925 of income over expenditure for the year 1862-63. This result is more favourable than that shown in the regular estimate, because, as has been already stated, information was subsequently received of reductions having been made in the home charges and guaranteed interest.

I now proceed to my estimate of the expenditure of the coming year 1863-64.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE OF 1863-64.

Under "Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks," the sum taken is less than the expenditure of the two last years, chiefly because those years included a considerable sum for Licence-tax repaid.

"Land Revenue (including Forest) and Abkaree" shows an increased charge of £124,500, caused by the different establishments employed to revise the assessments preparatory to the concession of a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue.

The cost of collecting the Income-tax has diminished from £121,043 in 1861-62 to £76,400 in 1862-63, and it is estimated at only £51,400 in 1863-64. This is, perhaps, as low as it can be reduced. It amounts to a charge of a little more than 3 per cent. upon the estimated produce of the tax.

The charges connected with the Salt Revenue show a remarkable downward progress. In 1861-62 they were £646,931; in 1862-63 they were reduced to £556,500; and in 1863-64 they are estimated at only £293,100, being a diminished annual expenditure of £353,831 in two years. In 1861-62 the Salt Revenue was collected at the rate of 14·201 per cent., including the cost of manufacture. In 1863-64 it is estimated that it will be collected at the rate of 5·425. The steps by which this great economy has been arrived at will be hereafter explained. It is enough to say at present that it is owing to the cessation of the Government manufacture of salt in Bengal, with the help of a diminished charge of £25,000 at Madras.

The increase under "Electric Telegraph" arises from the causes which have been already noticed in reference to the expenditure of 1862-63, viz., to the value of stores from England and the cost of construction being included in the estimate. Provision has also been made for the formation of several new lines of electric telegraph.

It will be observed with regret that the charge for the "Army" has again risen from £12,466,000, at which, according to the regular estimate, it stood for 1862-63, to £12,646,900 for 1863-64. This addition of £180,900 is the result of a balance of increases and decreases. The chief causes of increase have been, 1st, the Bengal Native Infantry was much below its establishment last year, but it has now been brought up to full strength. This accounts for £80,000. 2nd, The Reserve Stock of Ordnance Stores having been largely drawn upon during the last two years without replenishment, the demands are £150,000 in excess of last year. 3rd, The practice of charging every disbursement to the year in which it occurs having been extended to the military accounts, there will be a difference of about £80,000 to be provided for between the arrears at the beginning and end of the year; and 4th, Six European regiments have to be relieved this year against one last year, involving a further increase of £70,000 or £80,000, after allowing for volunteering.

On the other hand, several measures of reduction have been adopted. There is one regiment of European Infantry, and one Local Corps (the Pegu Battalion) less. Eleven troops of European cavalry are in course of gradual absorption; and the establishment of twenty-four regiments of Native Cavalry has been diminished by thirty-six men each. As the strength of the Native Cavalry regiments was below their establishment, the effect of this last arrangement has been rather to save future increased expense than to make any immediate reduction.

Although the establishment of the Army, as now fixed, is not to be revised until the changes which will be made by the railways and other means of improvement in progress shall have been more fully developed, much may be done to reduce the annual expenditure by a careful manipulation of administrative details without impairing either the interests of the officers or the efficiency of the service. On the contrary, both are often promoted by well-devised economical arrangements. The necessity for action of this kind in reference to the Indian Army is very urgent. In so vast an establishment, many and often well-founded applications for increased expenditure are made from various quarters; and if these are not met by a pervading spirit of economy, ready to avail itself of every opportunity of effecting an unobjectionable saving, the expenditure must go on creeping upwards till public attention is called to the subject. This single item of my estimate equals the average cost of the British army, and to this has to be added £2,213,000 more of Indian military expenditure, included among the Home charges. The great interests of our nation in

India require that the estimate for the Indian army should at least undergo the sifting to which the War-office estimate is subjected before it is laid before Parliament.

The "Indian Navy" has disappeared from the accounts, having been dissolved under instructions from the Secretary of State, and the protection of the Indian and adjoining seas has been entirely committed to her Majesty's Naval Force; but "Marine Charges" continue to occupy the next place to the "Army," because they are chiefly incurred in paying for the conveyance of troops and stores. The Estimate for 1863-64 is less by £193,000 than the Regular Estimate of 1862-63, and by £379,193 than the actual expenditure for 1861-62. This is caused by the employment of hired and contract vessels in the place of vessels belonging to the Government, and by the arrangements in progress for transferring the Government dockyards to private companies.

The provision proposed for the public works expected to be carried on in 1863-64 is as follows:—

It was ascertained by a careful analysis of the grant for the preceding year, 1862-63, that, of the aggregate amount of £4,260,000, the sum which had been appropriated to works of public improvement was £2,380,000. It is proposed to make a similar appropriation for 1863-64, and to add to it a reserve fund of 10 per cent., or £238,000, to be held in hand by the Supreme Government to be applied to meet any special cases of cotton roads or other works which cannot be provided for out of the proportion of the sum of £2,380,000 allotted to the local governments and administrations.

In order that the local governments may work on confidently from year to year, following out consistent plans, maintaining establishments in proper proportion to the work to be done, and preserving satisfactory relations with contractors, it is necessary that the appropriations should not only be large but steady, or, in other words, that they should vary as little as possible from year to year. At the same time, it is desirable that means should exist of supplementing local deficiencies, and of accelerating any works, the early completion of which is of special public importance. Both these ends will be attained by the arrangement proposed.

The appropriation for civil buildings and ordinary repairs and other military works will be the same as last year, that is, £570,900 for the former, and £650,000 for the latter.

The sum assigned this year for building new barracks was £50,000; but a necessity exists for constructing permanent barracks for our European troops at central strategic stations which are certain to be permanently held, and it is proposed to appropriate £300,000 to this object during the ensuing year. This also will be held in hand by the Central Government to be allotted as circumstances may require, according to arrangements which have been carefully considered.

The charge for "Railway Supervision and Cost of Land" in 1862-63 was £132,500, and in 1863-64 it is estimated at £182,500; and the loss by railway exchange in the two years is respectively £366,300 and £294,600.

Lastly, another sum of £380,000 from the proceeds of the Income-tax will be divided among the different governments and administrations for the purpose of carrying on local works.

The aggregate amount of all these grants for public works for 1863-64 is £4,995,100, which is an increase upon the corresponding grants of this year of £466,300. Judging from past experience, it is very unlikely that the whole of this sum will be spent within the year, and, excepting only the appropriated 1 per cent. from the Income-tax, savings from any part of this large grant will be available to supplement any other part.* In the extremely improbable event of the whole being spent and more being wanted, we have a surplus in reserve derived from an outside estimate of expenditure and an inside estimate of revenue, which may be drawn upon to any extent required. This Government desires that it may be clearly understood that any funds that can be expended with advantage on cotton roads, on works of irrigation or navigation, or on any other useful works, will be granted during the ensuing year. There will be no difficulty as far as money is concerned. The only limit will be the impossibility, in particular cases, of getting value for the outlay.

Beside the preceding grants, an old local fund balance amounting to £58,700, which had long been due to the Government of Bengal, has been appropriated to the construction of railway feeders.

*See the Tabular Statement of the Grants for Public Works in 1862-63 and 1863-64 in the Appendix, page vi.

the plans and estimates of which had been previously prepared. Post Office and telegraphic constructions, which were included in the grant for Public Works in 1862-3, have been provided for in the Departmental Estimates in 1863-4 to the amount of £183,400. The total sum appropriated for Public Works in 1863-4, therefore, amounts to £5,237,200, and including Guaranteed Railways, to £9,237,200.

"Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments" show a diminution of £22,600, and "Law and Justice" an increase of £154,700. This arises from the pains that have been taken to keep the ordinary Civil Establishments within proper limits, and the disposition which exists to make every necessary addition to the Judicial Establishments. The consolidation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts into united High Courts has caused a considerable additional expense.

The total estimated charge for "Police" is £2,280,000, being an increase over this year of £180,000. This arises from the extension of the new police to Bengal Proper, which was the last province remaining to be brought under the new system. The transition period is always an expensive one, and this was especially the case in Bengal, where twelve police battalions and the old Thannadaree police had to be put down, while the constabulary police, which was to supersede them both, was being set up.

As the large reduction of the native army has been rendered possible by the extent to which the civil duties previously performed by it have been transferred to the new police, the two must be viewed in relation to each other. I agree with those who are of opinion that with proper economy, £12,000,000 may be taken as the standard of the expense to be incurred in India for the military force of all arms, even supposing it to be maintained at its present establishment, and that £2,000,000 is a sufficient allowance for the police. In order to keep the expenditure within due limits, it is indispensably necessary that there should be only one military, and one civil force. The permission to employ "guards," or any other protective force not included in the army, or in the organised police, would at once give scope to the former practice of making discretionary miscellaneous charges. Efficiency, as usual, goes hand in hand with economy. It can be secured only by concentrating attention on the military and police forces, dealing with each according to its special conditions.

The new Indian police is now in a state to be effectually acted upon by a searching revision. At the commencement of such an organisation the officers employed do not know what their real requirements are; and if the establishments first set up are permitted to go on long without scrutiny, the difficulty of bringing them back to a just standard is much increased. Colonel Bruce, who has already acquired much valuable experience, will be employed during the ensuing year as commissioner for investigating and reporting upon the police forces of Northern India in concert with the inspector-general of each force, and such other officers as may be appointed for the purpose by the local governments.

Although the assignment for "Education, Science, and Art" is £38,400 less than the Budget Estimate for this year, it is £61,600 more than the sum likely to be expended according to the Regular Estimate. Even so, it bears no proportion to the magnitude of the object. But national education is not merely an affair of money-grants. To deserve the name, it must be supported by the contributions and co-operation of the communities concerned. What is chiefly to be desired, therefore, is a natural growth and interior expansion according to the circumstances of each province. The object is, not uniformity, but progress and efficiency; and there may be virtue even in variety, because more is likely to be accomplished, on the whole, when each government is left to follow the bent of its own wants and inclinations, and because there is a positive advantage in the experiment being tried in different ways. The different local governments by which the administration of India is carried on have a great deal to learn from each other. An elaborate system for education of the upper and middle classes has been successfully worked out in Bengal, while in the North-West Provinces and Madras much progress has been made in laying the foundation of a really popular system. Large local funds are already expended on education, and the school fees and other incidental receipts arising out of the application of the grant are similarly appropriated. The duty of the Central Government is to be ready to sustain and encourage every well-directed effort to promote the education of the body of the people in

every part of India, and liberal grants will, I trust, never be wanting to supplement in due proportion the funds locally raised. If, in the course of next year, any well-considered plans are brought forward which cannot be provided for from the grant of the year, a further appropriation will be made out of the savings of other grants, if there should be any, and if not, out of the general surplus of income over expenditure.

There is an increase under "Political Agencies and other Foreign Services" of £25,200 over this year, which is chiefly occasioned by the presents to be given during the Governor-general's tour.

Under "Superannuation and Retired Allowances" an additional sum of £7,500 has been taken to provide for the increased demands for compensation likely to arise from the extensive reductions in progress.

It will be seen with satisfaction that the charge for Interest on the Debt, after increasing for several years, has received its first check, and will be less next year than this by £77,000, while there is an increase of £50,000 in the receipts on account of interest.

This Government has the advantage of having three real sinking funds.

The first of these is the proceeds of the sale of waste lands, and of the redemption of fixed rent-charges, both of which, according to the instructions of the Secretary of State, are to be applied to the payment of debt. As the same principle is applicable to all sums derived from the sale of real property yielding, or capable of yielding, revenue, the local financial officers have been directed to make returns of the sums available for investment on this comprehensive footing. No investments have yet been made from this fund.

The second is the sum authorised to be invested in Government securities from the coin and bullion received from notes within the limit of the smallest amount which experience has proved to be necessary for the monetary transactions of the country. That limit has been fixed for the present, by Act xix. of 1861, at four millions sterling, but the sum which it has been considered proper to invest up to the present time is only one million.

The third is the surplus of the cash balances beyond the amount required to carry on the expenditure. I shall return to this point when I have to speak of the estimate of cash balances for the ensuing year. One million sterling has been lately applied from the surplus of the cash balances in the extinction of debt held in this country, and three millions have been remitted to the Secretary of State, over and above what was wanted to meet the home expenditure, to enable him to operate upon some portion of the Indian debt held in England.

Neither of these three sinking funds is directly derived from the produce of taxation. To impose, or continue taxes to pay off debt, is a measure of doubtful policy; but when, from any cause, capital accumulates beyond what is required for current purposes, instead of spending it as income, it ought to be employed in extinguishing debt in order that there may be no diminution of the capital stock of the community.

As investments made from the waste lands fund and the surplus cash balances result in a final extinction of debt, the interest saved will appear in the estimates and accounts in the form of a diminished charge. The investments from the currency deposits, on the other hand, are held in trust to meet a possible but extremely improbable demand for the payment of Government notes; and the sum annually received for interest from this source will, therefore, be credited as revenue, leaving the principal available for re-sale if necessary.

The total estimated expenditure in India for 1863-64 is £37,525,300, which is £296,400 more than the Regular Estimate for 1862-63, and £279,544 more than the actual expenditure for 1861-62. The Estimate for 1863-64 exceeds the Estimate for 1862-63 by a larger amount, but the true comparison is, not with the expectation which the Budget Estimate of 1862-63 held out, but with the near approximation to actual fact afforded by the Regular Estimate of the same year. The increased expenditure in 1863-64 is caused by additional appropriations for public works, the greater part of which are of the nature of a highly reproductive investment. In other respects the expenditure has been kept below its previous level.

I shall now review the estimated revenue of 1863-64.

ESTIMATED REVENUE OF 1863-64.
"Land Revenue" is taken at £19,384,500, or £45,500 less than the sum expected to be realised in the current year. It falls short by a much

larger sum of the amount credited in 1861-62; but it has been already explained that there were incidental receipts in that year, the greater part of which cannot recur. The Estimates for the Land Revenue are made by the different local governments long before the end of the preceding year, with a liberal allowance for a possible failure of the harvest; and the consequence is that, as the harvest never fails in the same season all over India, the Estimates are almost always under the mark. For this reason alone I am persuaded that the Estimate for 1863-64 is a very moderate one. There are, however, still more potent causes. The high prices of agricultural produce strongly stimulate the extension of cultivation, which is attended in the Madras and Bombay presidencies and some other quarters with a direct proportionate increase of the Land Revenue. But everywhere, except where the Land Revenue has been already permanently settled, the hope of obtaining that great boon furnishes a powerful additional motive. In order to prevent any undue sacrifice, it has been determined that the claim of the Government against an estate is not to be fixed until it has been cultivated up to a fair average, leaving only the usual proportion of waste land for pasture.

I have long been of opinion that a well-considered arrangement for fixing the Land-tax would, besides indirectly augmenting other sources of revenue, increase the productiveness of the Land-tax itself.

The Government can, under no circumstances, demand more than a moderate assessment. When, therefore, the cultivation has nearly reached its maximum, our obvious policy is to fix the assessment, and to trust for the further improvement of the revenue to the outlay of capital and the accretion of wealth, which are the natural results of permanency of tenure, besides diminished expenses of collection and certainty of receipts. Thus the country becomes divided between estates, the assessment of which has been fixed, and estates which the owners are endeavouring to cultivate up to the point which will qualify for its being fixed, and it is difficult to say which condition is most conducive to the increase of the revenue.

The interests of the revenue are also deeply concerned in the sales of waste land being made in the manner most convenient to intending settlers. Every difficulty will be obviated if the practical course which experience has dictated at Ceylon be adopted, i.e., that, instead of leaving intending settlers to go through a series of embarrassing and expensive formalities, pains are taken to survey and mark out beforehand the most suitable allotments with a view to their being put up to auction at fixed periods after full information has been given to all concerned. A suggestion has been already made to this effect, and matured instructions will shortly be issued.

I have commented on "Land Revenue" as it stood previously to a slight change which has been made in the form of the accounts. The next head was "Seyer," an obsolete Arabic word, which has the same meaning as "miscellaneous." It has latterly been composed of a variety of items connected with the Land Revenue, of which the revenue derived from the forests has been the most important. The progress of improvement has given a value to the forests which they never had before, and it has been determined to give increased attention to their conservation and management, and to constitute the revenue derived from them a separate head in the public accounts. The other miscellaneous items of Land Revenue which appeared under "Seyer," have therefore been added to Land Revenue, and what remains has been denominated "Forest Revenue."

The "Abkaree," or excise upon spirits and intoxicating drugs, is estimated at something less than the expected receipts of this year. The plan of letting the privilege of selling spirits and intoxicating drugs at such prices as local monopolists think most for their advantage, is giving place in several parts of India to that of "Sudder Distilleries," or a fixed excise upon the manufacture. Whatever may be the relative measures of these two plans in their bearing upon public morality, the "Sudder Distilleries" have not, so far as the experiment has been tried, been favourable to the revenue. The subject will be fully investigated.

The "Assessed Taxes" call for no remark. As the Income-tax year is from August to August, one quarter of the 2 per cent. duty on incomes below £50 a-year was included in 1862-63, whereas the collection of 1863-64 will be entirely confined to incomes above £50.

It has been already stated that the continued depression of our "Customs" revenue is caused by

the long stagnation of the piece goods trade. The prevailing opinion is, that a revival is not at present to be expected, and in deference to it, I have taken "Customs" at about the sum realised in the present year. I myself take a more sanguine view, the reasons for which will be hereafter adverted to.

"Salt" is estimated at £61,900 above the receipts of this year, which is a moderate allowance for the growth of the consumption from the improvement of the circumstances of the people and of the means of communication with the interior, and for the increased quantity likely to be sold in Bengal in consequence of the cessation of the Government manufacture and the disposal of the remaining stock.

On all main points I concur with the view taken by Mr. Laing in his remarks upon the "Opium" Revenue in his last financial statement. We have gone on calling the Opium Revenue "precarious" long after the contrary has been demonstrated by actual experience. It is anomalous, but it is not precarious. It rests upon precisely the same basis as the excise upon spirits in England, with this difference, that the spirits are consumed by her Majesty's subjects while the opium is consumed by the subjects of the Emperor of China; but the Chinese will no more go without opium than it is to be feared certain classes of our fellow-subjects will forego the use of spirits. The idea of the Chinese becoming independent of us by growing their own opium is a mere chimera. The cultivation has been permitted in China for several years with the result that the demand upon India for opium has been continually increasing. India has been bountifully dealt with in the great division of labour established by nature. She has an advantage over all the world in producing indigo, salt-petre, opium, and some other things. The Chinese, on their part, are more likely to increase their cultivation of tea and silk than of opium. Even if the quantity grown in China was largely increased, Bengal opium is so much better than the native product that it would still be sold as an article of luxury, like Manila or Havannah cigars.

No doubt the cultivation of opium in China would increase if the market were not supplied with a sufficient quantity of Indian opium. In Bengal we make a quantity in each year as nearly approaching 50,000 chests as we can. In other parts of India opium can be freely manufactured and exported subject to a pass duty, and the annual quantity is gradually rising to another 50,000 chests. The wants of the China market, therefore, appear to be sufficiently supplied.

The moral justification of the Opium Revenue also follows the parallel of the Home Excise upon spirits. Is it best to check the consumption of opium by placing the highest possible tax upon it, or, by leaving the cultivation and export entirely free, to give to the Chinese the means of unlimited indulgence in their favourite drug? There is only one other alternative, which is, without taking any revenue from opium, to maintain an army of preventive officers in the interior and round the coasts of India, to secure the entire cessation of the cultivation. Indeed, we could not stop there, for there are other intoxicating drugs in common use in India and China which are more injurious than opium, and, if opium were prohibited, the increase in these truly brutalising stimulants would call for their suppression also.

In 1861-62 Mr. Laing estimated Bengal opium at Rs. 1,748 a chest. The average price of the year was Rs. 1,614 a chest, and at the end of the year there was a surplus on Bengal and Malwa opium, over the estimate, of £251,708.

In 1862-63 Mr. Laing estimated Bengal opium at Rs. 1,200 a chest. The average price of the year was Rs. 1,429 a chest, and there is likely to be a surplus of upwards of £1,700,000.

Bengal opium has been estimated by me at Rs. 1,250 a chest, which would give a total sum of £8,290,000 upon the expected crop on both sides of India. The sum for which I have actually taken credit in my Budget Estimate is £8,000,000, which is less than opium will yield this year.

The causes of the recent low state of the "Stamp" revenue have been already explained. I expect that it will revive next year, but I have taken the estimate on the supposition of its continued depression.

"Post-office" shows no increase. This revenue is derived from voluntary payments made in return for advantages expected to be received, and it therefore depends upon the manner in which the department is regarded by the public.

An increased receipt is expected from the "Electric Telegraph," in consequence of the new lines which are about to be opened.

The increased receipts under "Law" and "Justice and Police," arise from the circumstance that large municipal contributions towards the expense of the police, which were previously carried to local funds, have now been credited as revenue.

Of the £350,000 which are the estimated receipts from "Marine," about £150,000 are from pilot dues and other ordinary sources of income. The remaining £200,000 will be from the sale of ships and marine stores; but, owing to the abolition of the Indian navy and to the substitution of freight and contract for Government vessels, and the transfer of the Government dockyards to private companies, the receipts from this source are certain greatly to exceed the amount named.

The diminution in "Miscellaneous Military Receipts" is owing to several causes. Retrenchments not finally upheld, and consequently not actually receipts, have been to some extent included heretofore. During this last year there has been a considerable realisation on account of remounts sold to officers, which was an exceptional measure and will not recur. The actuals of 1861-62 also include a large amount of arrear receipts, chiefly recoveries, the result of more effective audit.

The total amount of Revenue estimated by me for 1863-64 is £45,306,200, which is only £200,500 more than, according to the Regular Estimate, will be actually realised in 1862-63. Indeed, when the increased receipts from opium, of which information has since been received, are taken into account, my estimate of the revenue, of next year, is less than the actual receipts of this year. In the absence of any extraordinary unexpected check before the end of April, 1864, there must be a progressive increase of the public revenue, taken as a whole, which will carry the receipts beyond the figure at which I have taken them.

How much reason there is to expect a sustained progress will be seen from the following statement of the annual revenue since the mutiny:—

1858-59	£36,060,788
1859-60	39,705,822
1860-61	42,303,234
1861-62	43,829,472

Regular Estimate for 1862-63 45,105,700

From these it will be seen—

1st.—That the increase in 1862-63 over 1858-59 is £9,044,912.

2nd.—That the average revenue of the three last years exceeds that of the three first years by £4,389,520.

3rd.—That the aggregate increase in four years upon the income of 1858-59 is £27,301,076; and

4th.—That there has been an average annual increase in each succeeding year of £2,730,107.

The net expenditure in England is estimated by the Secretary of State at £5,347,300, which is more than the expenditure of 1862-63 by £54,903. This is caused by increased payments for the Persian Gulf Telegraph, and for the site and construction of the India-office. As the object of the first is to establish direct telegraphic communication with England it stands in no need of explanation; but as regards the second, I may mention that the plot of ground in London where the Foreign-office and other buildings stood has been allotted for public offices, and that the Foreign-office and India-office divide the Park frontage, and pay for the ground and building, which is all one design externally, according to the space they take. Therefore, England only pays exactly as England does, both for ground and building.

It is estimated that the Home Military Charges will be £143,000 less in 1863-64 than in 1862-63, including a diminished payment of £50,000 to the Imperial Government for her Majesty's troops serving in India. Having during many years assisted in the settlements of the home charges of her Majesty's troops serving in India, I have had painful experience of the public inconvenience arising from the attempt to adjust such periodical accounts upon a consideration of the infinite variety of fluctuating and perplexing details into which they ramify, and am able to say that a great improvement has been made by substituting the principle of an average rate per man. The rate adopted up to the close of this financial year was a provisional one, founded upon the average of a period when the recruiting arrangements were conducted on a very economical footing, and the matter is to undergo further investigation.

The guaranteed interest on railway capital less net traffic receipts, is estimated by the Secretary of State at £1,617,825, which is £117,825 more than the Budget Estimate of 1862-63, and £192,745 more than the actual charge for 1861-62.

The total expenditure which has to be provided for 1863-64 is, therefore... £44,490,425
And, as the total estimated revenue is 45,306,200

The estimated surplus is £815,775

The Secretary of State, being strongly impressed with the public importance, in the present state of India, of expediting the construction of reproductive public works, and especially of roads subsidiary to the new railways, or opening direct communications with the coast, authorized, by a despatch, dated, August 30 last, the appropriation for this purpose of any sum that might be required out of the cash balances, not exceeding £3,000,000 sterling. The resources of Indian finance have proved greater than they were at that time expected to be, and we have been able to make, out of the revenue of the year, ample provision for all the public works of every kind that can be carried on within the year, leaving a clear surplus, after doing this, of upwards of £800,000. It is a matter of congratulation that the Secretary of State's object has been accomplished without the necessity of departing from the good old rule of English finance, that the whole of the expenditure of the year should be provided for out of ways and means raised within the year, leaving a surplus of income besides to meet contingencies. To use Lord Elgin's words, the exhibition of a surplus "tangible, palpable, and incontrovertible," at the present turning point of Indian finance, is a matter of much public moment, and if we had drawn upon our cash balances for any portion of our current expenditure, some doubt might still have remained on this point. The Secretary of State has since directed six millions sterling to be remitted to England from the cash balances for the payment of debt. The matter has thus been replaced on its right footing. Our available capital is to be employed in extinguishing permanent charges upon revenue, and every demand of the year is to be met, as heretofore, from the surplus of income over expenditure.

Before I enter upon the disposal of the surplus, I must express my grateful sense of the cordial assistance I have received from all the public departments, and from the chief officers in every part of India; but there is one obligation which I wish especially to record. The Hon. Mr. Drummond, the late financial secretary, not only gave me the invaluable aid of his excellent judgment and mature knowledge of Indian finance during his tenure of office, but after his appointment as Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces, he remained at Calcutta with the Governor-general's consent, solely for the purpose of assisting me in a task which I should have found heavy, indeed, without his help.

One article now charged with an import duty of ten per cent. is a material of industry so essential to the development of the great works upon which the future of India depends, that it is proposed to charge only a registration fee of one per cent. upon it. I, of course, refer to iron. The loss of revenue will not be great; for after separating ironmongery and cutlery, which are used for domestic purposes, and will still be chargeable with the ten per cent. duty, much the largest portion of the remainder is imported for the construction of railways, and is either added, together with the duty upon it, to the capital of guaranteed companies, the interest of which is made good out of the public revenue, or is entirely exempted from duty under a privilege lately conceded to companies more directly based upon the principle of private enterprise. Out of a total value of £1,087,464 of iron imported at Calcutta in 1862, £542,608 was for rails alone; machinery, into which iron so largely enters, is on the free list.

Keeping the duty on spirits at its present rather high rate, it is proposed that the duties charged on beer and wine should be lowered. Besides sharing the burden of the general high prices with the native community, Europeans pay heavily for articles of consumption peculiar to themselves; and now that the artisans and others in narrow circumstances are resorting to this country in large numbers to assist in carrying on public works and industrial undertakings of various kinds, it is desirable that they should get their European supplies with as little additional cost as possible beyond the necessarily heavy charges of freight from England and conveyance into the interior.

The duty on beer, the most wholesome of stimulants and the best suited to this climate, is at present two annas or three pence per gallon. It is to be reduced to a registration fee of one anna.

The duty on wine was reduced by Mr. Laing

from an uniform rate of Rs. 2 a gallon to R. 1 upon wines of less value than Rs. 12 per dozen; and Rs. 2 upon all of a higher value. This arrangement has not answered the object intended, for in the ten months ended on the 28th February last only Rs. 16,493 was paid at Calcutta on wine of less value than Rs. 12 a dozen, while Rs. 1,84,683 was paid on wine above that value. It is proposed that every kind of wine should be charged a duty of R. 1 a gallon, which will be equal to an *ad valorem* duty of about 13 per cent. Several inconveniences arising out of the present discriminating duty will thus be avoided, and the importation of wholesome wines will be encouraged.

The total loss of revenue from these reductions of duty, making the necessary allowances on iron arising out of our connection with the railway companies, may be estimated at £50,000. The reduction of duty will take effect from the 1st May, 1863.

Of the three great war taxes originally proposed, the Income-tax alone came into operation; and, by subsequent legislation, incomes less than £50 a-year were exempted, and the assessments first made were accepted until the tax expires in August, 1865. It is satisfactory to the Government that the state of the finances enables them, to a certain extent, to anticipate that period, and they propose that one per cent. of the Income-tax shall be remitted from the 1st August next. From that date, therefore, the duty upon incomes will be three, instead of four per cent.

The annual sum thus remitted is £380,000; but, as the Income-tax year is from August to August, one quarter of the one per cent., or £95,000, will come within the financial year 1863-64, and the actual loss in that year will therefore be only £285,000; and adding to this the estimated loss of £50,000 from the remission of Custom Duties, the diminution of revenue will be in all £335,000.

The estimated surplus of income over expenditure, after making ample provision for public works and every other object, has been shown to be £815,775; and deducting from this the above-mentioned sum of £335,000, the final surplus is £480,775.

It will be seen from the estimate of cash balances in the Indian Treasuries that, after taking seven millions sterling out of the cash balances for the payment of debt—that is, one million paid off in India, three remitted this year to the Secretary of State for the payment of debt at home, and three more to be remitted for the same purpose next year—it is expected that the cash balance on the 30th April 1864, will still amount to fifteen and a-half millions sterling.

After a careful study of the cash balances, I have come to a decided opinion about them. Their extraordinary increase has not arisen from a surplus of income over expenditure. This is simply impossible, because till now we have had no such surplus for many a long year. It arises, in the first instance, from our having borrowed five millions more than we wanted, the proof of which has been worked out by Mr. Drummond. Then, there is prize money; service funds; suitors' funds; local funds of various kinds; trust funds; deposits; Mr. Wilson's appropriated one per cent. from the Income-tax, a large portion of which remains unspent; the increasing trade receipts from, and the diminishing expenditure on, railways; and the action that has been taken in curtailing advances on account, and consolidating outlying balances. Our cash balances are like the French institution of the *Pot-au-feu*, into which everything not required for immediate consumption is thrown, with the result that there is always an abundant mess in reserve for the family. It is a characteristic of the cash balances that they are constantly ahead of the estimates made of them, partly because the estimates are based upon the *status quo*, whereas the balances are continually in process of accretion; and partly because public officers generally estimate for the full amount they can by possibility spend, and there is therefore always a balance left of unexpended credits. Beginning from this year, a surplus of income over expenditure will help to swell the balances.

The great item of so called "debt" must not be confounded with the genuine National Debt. It is an *omnium gatherum* of every possible description of account, current, trust, and local fund. It has long been the *bête noir* of Indian Finance, and we propose to make a real settlement of it by instructing our financial officers to scrutinise all the items of it, in concert with the officers of the local governments, and to divide them into two categories.

The first of these will contain all funds which are properly local—I mean those in this respect to

which the local governments or municipalities are entitled to exercise their own discretion—and all trust funds for which they are responsible. These will be finally placed to the credit of the local governments, subject only to an annual account to be rendered according to a prescribed form of the expenditure of these local funds, and an estimate of the manner in which it is proposed to expend them during the ensuing year. This slight supervision seems to be required by the relation in which the Supreme Government stands towards the local governments, and it is also necessary for the guidance of the Supreme Government in making grants from the general revenue.

The other category will include those funds which, by whatever name they may be known, are really public funds applicable to public purposes. These were very numerous, for almost every office had one or more private purses of this kind which it filled with all sorts of odds and ends, and employed in defraying public expenditure not included in the Budget Estimate. Various receipts have also been appropriated, from time to time, to particular public services according to a mistaken principle of finance, which has been superseded at home by the principle of having only one Consolidated Fund, from which all payments are made. All receipts and payments on the public account will hereafter be carried to Revenue and Charge, and it will then be seen what the Public Income and Expenditure really are.

Thus, by separating one part and incorporating another, we hope to reduce "Debt" to smaller proportions, and to establish a stricter responsibility in the application of the various sums of which it is composed, while, at the same time, a solid foundation will be laid for a self-sustained municipal action. But, although the account will be cleared, and the administration will be improved by this process, the cash balances will not be diminished. The Supreme Government will still be the general purse-holder, and will take care that the surplus of the cash balances is invested for the public benefit.

It may be asked in England why no reduction is proposed in the duty on piece goods. The English merchants in India, who have better means of information than their countrymen at home, have not applied for any such reduction. They are aware that, as the duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* is charged on a valuation which was fixed when prices were about half of what they now are, it really amounts only to 2½ per cent. They also know that one argument which has been urged at home with a show of reason has proved to be without foundation. The so-called protective duty on the native manufacture has utterly failed to afford protection. The native hand-loom weavers have been prostrated by the blow which staggered Manchester. Having no capital of their own, nor any charitable friends to help them, they have gone down before the excessive price of the raw material, and the excessive stocks of the manufactured article held by English houses, and have emigrated, or gone upon the railways and other public works, or have given themselves up entirely to agriculture. The great majority, like our own old hand-loom weavers, were half agriculturists before; and their recent absorption in the agricultural class has been a benefit both to England and India. Such are the wonderfully productive powers of the soil and climate of India, that agriculture must always be her staple industry. Another long step has been taken in this direction. The insufficient supply of rural labour and high price of grain and exportable produce have received some mitigation; and when Manchester sets to work again, she will find her rival local manufacturers converted to an unexpected extent into ready-money customers. There has been occasional severe distress, particularly where the manufacture was carried on for general sale at marts, but, on the whole, it is a remarkable proof of the healthy, progressive state of India, that the transition has been got through with so little difficulty. The Government has not been called on for any assistance, and the only subscriptions raised have been for Manchester.

It was shown in Colonel Baird Smith's report that the stagnation of the cotton trade in India must be attributed, first to the lowness of the stocks caused by the commercial difficulties in England in 1857-58; and 2nd, to the large speculative shipments made, in addition to the usual supplies, to take advantage of the high prices arising from the preceding cause. Upon this state of things came the war in America, which, threatening to cut off the supply of cotton, induced the proprietors of goods held in India to instruct their agents to demand an equivalent advance in price to what had taken place in Europe. Shippers, believing that the native dealers

and consumers would be compelled to pay the price asked, also continued to make nearly the average shipments. But the native dealers, being aware of the large stocks held in Europe, and of the consequences to be expected from the sudden cessation of the civil war, would not speculate at present prices, and the native consumers did not like to give 50 or 60 per cent. more for their clothes than they had been accustomed to do. This unusual combination of large stocks with high prices was the cause of the depressed state of the trade. The 40, 50, and even 60 per cent. advance of price paralysed the trade, and not the nominal 5 per cent. duty, which, for the reason already explained, had become in reality much less.

A further advance of price of about 20 per cent. has lately taken place in consequence of an unexpected demand on the part of the native dealers. India will give almost as much help by taking off the manufactured article, and thus enabling Manchester to offer a good price for the raw material, wherever it is to be had, as by furnishing the raw material itself. This great population never had so much money. They have waited a long time for cloth to get cheaper; but, seeing that it does not, and that neither they nor their wives and daughters can go on longer wearing their old clothes, they have begun again to buy.

All that is possible is being done to increase the supply of raw cotton. If Government became a producer or a trader in the article, private producers and traders would have to retire from the competition. The power of the Government, therefore, is limited to protecting everybody engaged in the trade, to enforcing the strict performance of every lawful contract, and to facilitating the conveyance of cotton to the coast. All this is being done without stint. Funds will, as I have said, be forthcoming for making cotton roads to any extent consistent with the possibility of execution on reasonable terms. The difficulty is, not money, but labour and superintendence. The laches of ages cannot be repaired in a single generation; still less in a year or two. We must not repeat in India the mistake made in Ireland, by not distinguishing between the ultimate capabilities of a country after its resources have been developed, and the improvements which are immediately practicable. The soil and labour of India are so largely engaged in producing indigo, saltpetre, opium, oil seeds, fibres, and other exportable commodities, besides this last urgent demand for cotton, that she can with difficulty meet all the demands upon her. We are too much accustomed to look upon India as an inexhaustible fund, to be drawn upon *ad libitum*. She ought rather to be regarded as a bank, the many pressing claims upon which can be answered in full only by making the most of every available resource.

I have carefully considered whether the plan which has been adopted of late years in England, of confining Customs duties to a limited number of principal articles of import, might with advantage be extended to India. Whether duty be levied on many articles or on few, all must undergo the usual examination, partly for statistical purposes, but chiefly because, unless all were verified, it would be impossible to know which were liable. Nothing, therefore, is gained by limiting duties to a few articles, either in saving expense of collection or in exempting the trade from interference. The Customs duties in India are collected in a manner which scarcely admits of simplification, and no complaints are heard. India is such a vast and imperfectly developed country, that articles which hardly appear in one part exist in abundance in another, and entirely new staples occasionally spring into life in answer to some unexpected demand or discovery. Under such circumstances, our policy should be to levy a wide-spread but moderate duty, so as to give free scope to trade in time of peace, and to cherish the increase of a fund which would be our first financial reserve in time of war. A consolidated Customs Act has lately been passed, which comprehends every regulation relating to the subject, except the tariff.

I promised to notice separately the change which has taken place in the Salt Revenue of Bengal. The monopoly which was established by Lord Clive in 1765, for the purpose of substituting sufficient salaries for the presents and other irregular gains which had up to that time been received by the servants of the company, has, after passing through a modified state of existence, come to an end before it had quite completed a hundred years. A Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1836, recommended that the import trade of salt should be thrown open, and that the Government should confine itself to a monopoly of the local manufacture,

and should sell its salt at the cost price, with the addition of a modified fixed duty which was to be equally charged upon Government and upon private salt. This plan was adopted, and the Government soon after permitted salt to be made subject to an equivalent Excise duty.

Since that there has been a constant struggle between the Government manufacture and the private trade. The long exclusion of foreign salt had given rise to a caste feeling in favour of Bengal salt, which, however much it might be mixed with earthly particles, was preferred by the natives to the purest and best Cheshire salt; and the latter was even adulterated to make it look like Bengal salt. At last, Cheshire salt was delivered at a price which overcame the prejudice against it, and it began to sell freely throughout the Lower Provinces of Bengal in places in which no salt of the kind had ever been seen, and in which its exposure to sale would hardly have been tolerated in former years by the ignorant villagers. Its conquests are not likely to end here. As the whole available carriage on the North-West frontier has been engaged to meet the pressure of the cotton trade, the importation of salt from that quarter has fallen off, and Liverpool salt is sent far into the interior, by rail and river, to supply the void. This is another instance of the unlimited confidence that may be placed in the self-adjusting capacity of trade if it is really left to itself.

The rapid increase of the sales of private imported salt, and the corresponding decrease of the sale of Government salt, will be seen from a table submitted by me.

As it gradually became apparent that the private trade might be relied on for the necessary supply of salt, the Government withdrew from the manufacture. At the beginning of the present financial year the Chittagong agency, and the Tumlook and Hidgelee agencies were united into one; and in February last orders were issued entirely to discontinue the manufacture, by closing each salt pan as soon as the first advances of the season had been worked off.

The charges of manufacture were diminished last year by £175,000, and this year there has been a further reduction of £237,500. This is not all saving, because the expenditure was of the nature of an advance, recoverable by the sale of the salt. Nevertheless, the Government was permanently deprived of the use of a large average sum of money, and it is better, for many reasons, that the public revenue should be collected on delivery of the manufactured article over the side of a ship, than by an elaborate system of advances, manufacture, and sale, absorbing time and money which can be ill spared from the really necessary purposes of government.

The clearing of the forests and the draining of the swamps at the mouths of the Ganges were seriously interfered with by the salt manufacture. Large tracts had to be kept in a half-submerged state to promote evaporation, and a portion of the Sunderbunds was maintained in a state of nature to grow fire-wood to boil the salt. As it is not to be expected that private persons will take up a losing business from which the Government is retiring, the accelerated improvement of these important suburban districts may be confidently looked for. The Moolungees, or labourers in the salt pans, are like the weavers, already half agriculturists, and the demand for their labour, as such, will be increased by the salt lands being given up for cultivation. The prices of agricultural produce are so high that every resource should be made available to increase production.

The remaining Government stock of salt consists of 8,018,161 maunds, or 294,545 tons. When the Government undertook to supply Bengal with salt it was necessary to keep a large reserve stock in hand; but now private trade has shown itself perfectly capable of supplying not only Bengal Proper, but other extensive countries in the interior besides; and the sources of supply are so varied that they cannot be cut off. The importations from Liverpool, however much they may have increased of late years, are backed by still more extensive home resources. Independently of the salt range in the Punjab, and the Sambhur and other salt lakes in Rajputana, which have vast areas of supply, an unlimited quantity of cheap salt can be made in the Chilka Lake, on the frontier of Bengal and Madras, and on every part of the Coromandel Coast. In the Run of Cutch, ready-made salt in any quantity can be had for the carting.

Besides the waste of public money caused by the locking up of so large a capital, by the gradual melting of the salt, and the heavy cost of ware-

houses and establishments, the existence of such a stock is a constant cause of disturbance to the private trade. As the Government has now entirely and finally abandoned the manufacture of salt, and only seeks to recover its advances by the sale of its remaining stock, the engagement not to sell at less than cost price may be considered to have terminated with the exceptional state of circumstances which gave occasion to it. According to my view, the Government might, with perfect fairness and consistency, after giving due notice, sell by auction from time to time certain limited quantities of salt till the whole was exhausted. The quantity to be brought forward should have reference to the average sales of the last four or five years of open warehouses and fixed prices, and the upset prices should not be less than the ruling price of Liverpool salt added to the fixed duty. All this is for future discussion; for the present there will be no departure from the practice of selling at cost price.

At the present rate of wages, the highest salt duty paid in British India amounts only to an insignificant charge upon the earnings of an ordinary labourer. This tax is levied in a manner free from inquisition, and with less expense and greater certainty than perhaps any other that could be devised. The Salt-tax and the Excise upon spirits and intoxicating drugs, amounting together to about seven and a quarter millions sterling, are contributed by 150 millions of the people of India, and these taxes stand in the place of the 40 millions sterling paid by the 30 millions of the British Isles upon their food and tobacco.

Among the other advantages conferred upon the people of India by the introduction of railways, the reduction and equalisation of the price of salt is not one of the least. At Madras a short branch line runs into the centre of the depot, and it is remarkable that out of 1,229,780 maunds of salt sold at the depot from April, 1861, to November, 1862, 1,000,887 were sent by rail into the interior.

It has truly been said that, after a quarter of a century of exhaustive efforts, beginning with the Afghan war and ending with the mutiny, the want of India is repose. But it should not be the repose of indolence. The change should be rather from the destructive arts of war to the reproductive arts of peace. The present is a golden opportunity which should be improved to the utmost, for we know not how soon the existing tranquillity may be interrupted. War does not consume according to rule and measure. Everything else must yield to the necessity of self-preservation.

As the financial system is the heart of the body politic, upon the healthy state of which the power of meeting the demands both of peace and war depends, our first attention should be directed to it. The foundation of a sound financial system on the English model has been laid broad and deep by my predecessors. The organic changes have been successfully made. What remains is to extend the application of those principles throughout the whole field of income and expenditure, so as to remould the entire system into one consistent whole.

With this view arrangements have been made for a thorough revision of all the public establishments on the plan of that which has been in continual progress at home since Sir James Graham commenced his reforms at the Admiralty more than thirty years ago. For some of the more critical investigations two of the ablest financial officers of her Majesty's Government will be united with the best man whom the Indian Department actually under revision can produce. In other cases the remoulding will be effected by carefully-selected Indian officers only. The object will be, not economy in the vulgar sense, but the attainment of the highest degree of efficiency, which is alone consistent with true economy. To get rid of unnecessary processes, to ascertain the number and description of persons really required for the effective transaction of business, and to determine the best classification and scale of remuneration, is the end proposed. Moderate establishments, well worked and well paid are indispensable to a healthy state of the public service.

In the present condition of the public service in India a searching revision on these principles must be productive of the happiest results. Although we have been overtaken by a demand for labour which requires that every available man should be restored to production, the practice in most departments still is to have a multitude of unprofitable, ill-paid subordinate native servants who prey upon the public without yielding any adequate service in return. As their wages were fixed when the expenses of living were not half what they are now, they have the same excuse for abuse of power as the English civilians had

before Lord Clive's reforms. Increase of pay must, therefore, go hand in hand with diminution of number and proper securities must be taken for the admission only of well-qualified persons into the public service. The inadequacy of the pay of the subordinate judicial establishments has long been a public scandal, and it is highly to the honour of the respectable class who fill these appointments that there have not been more instances of malversation. At the same time so many judicial and magisterial arrangements have been made of late years on different principles, that a re-cast of the existing heterogeneous establishments, especially in Bengal Proper, is indispensable for the purpose of restoring harmonious action, and the result will, by no means, be always an increase of expenditure.

After the public establishments have been thus re-adjusted, the further modifications which the change of circumstances will from time to time require, should be made on a consideration of the annual Budget Estimates. The value of this periodical review, in the opportunity it affords of pruning excesses, supplying deficiencies, and adapting the public expenditure to the actual exigencies of the public service, is incalculable; but the "Budget System," as it is here called, is an instrument of portentous power; and when it is neglected and left in the hands of interested subordinates, it is capable of fearful abuse. Painful symptoms of this have appeared in a few of the Estimates which it has been my duty to review, while in other cases they have been prepared with as much fidelity and exactness as the best of our English Estimates. These inequalities will, no doubt, be corrected as the great importance of the operation by which the public expenditure is fixed for the ensuing year becomes better understood. This operation is the foundation of our financial, and has a very important bearing upon the efficiency of our administrative system.

The other great work of peace, for which this interval of tranquillity should be utilised to the utmost, is the construction of necessary civil and military buildings, and the formation of roads, railways, canals, and other means of assisting the productive powers of the country. In respect to some of these, the active agency of the Government is indispensable; but as regards the great bulk of reproductive works, it is important for all concerned that our real position should be understood.

The primary business of Government is to protect life and property, and to enable all classes of persons to pursue their respective industries and enterprises without molestation, and with as little burden of taxation as possible, and the time and strength of the Government and its officers are severely taxed to perform even this indispensable duty in a tolerably efficient manner.

To conduct all the undertakings which are required to support the industry of a country forms no part of the functions of the Government. This rather belongs to the society itself, acting through various modifications of the principle of association. In England, which is far ahead of all the world in this respect, the Government has nothing to do with the matter. In Ireland the practice was to depend upon the "Castle" for everything; and when the system of grants, either avowedly made as such, or disguised under the name of loans, led to serious abuse, the "Board of Works" was instituted, from the scientific, systematic action of which everything was expected. Then came that terrible teacher the famine. Ireland threw herself without reserve upon the Board of Works, which was supported by all the money and all the agency which England could furnish; and, when it all broke down, people began at last to perceive that the task was beyond the strength of any Government, and that nothing short of the united efforts of the whole society, of which the Government was only the organ and representative, would suffice. Since that, the "Castle" and the "Board of Works" have been allowed to contract within their proper spheres; and, under a system of awakened private industry and enterprise, Ireland has begun to blossom like the rose, and to be a source of strength and credit to England, instead of being her "greatest difficulty."

This is a true illustration of our present position in India. In the absence of all private enterprise, the Government undertook to do what it could; and, although its hands were overburdened, they were not "torpid." This first era of Anglo-Indian public works has been illustrated by the genius of Arthur Cotton and Proby Cautley, and by the self-denying exertions and well-directed talent of many other officers less known to fame. Public opinion, however, soon became painfully sensible of the insufficiency of these means to the end proposed; but, being still possessed with the motion of the un-

limited nature of Government resources, a clamour rose, both in India and England, against the "Department of Public Works," as before in Ireland against the "Board of Public Works." Have we still to learn that to furnish a worthy industrial outfit for such a country as India is beyond the power of any Government? In the prosecution of such undertakings the Government is limited by the amount that can be annually spared out of the produce of the taxes after provision has been made for the primary and necessary provisions of Government; for the result is the same, whether appropriations are made out of current incomes, or loans are raised the interest of which has to be paid from the same source. The rapid growth of the charge for guaranteed interest for a few Trunk Railways shows that if this scheme was extended to all the public works of the country, the burden could not long be borne. Then the agency which can with advantage be worked by Government is subject to strict limits. It is limited to what can be effectively superintended by a single chief. These bounds have been already passed, and hence the numerous imputations, too often well founded, of mismanagement or abuse on the part of the subordinate local officers. It is impossible for any Government to exercise an effectual control over public works of all kinds simultaneously going on in almost every part of a great continent which exceeds the whole of Europe, without Russia, both in area and population.

According to the English practice, the capital available for carrying on public works in India would be commensurate with the entire capital stock of the society at large, and the agency would be extended to the whole of the professional classes supported and superintended by the classes which, although not professional in this sense, are accustomed to deal in a business-like manner with undertakings of every description. It would be even more than this, for India would be backed by all the capital and professional skill of England. Such is the wonderful annual accretion of English wealth, drawn from all the four quarters of the world, that if the English people can once be induced to regard India as a field of investment, as South America was once regarded by them in the time of speculative loans, and as North America was for a much longer period, and with much greater practical results, India would rapidly become more to England than any person has yet imagined. The rapidity with which England was covered with railways shows in how short a time great works may be executed on this principle; and in this case we should profit by the experience of England, and avoid her mistakes. Although the Government cannot itself execute all the works that are required by a country like India, it may, with great public advantage, exercise a general supervision, by bringing the experience of the whole to bear on every part.

To manage this transition in the manner most for the benefit of society has been one great object of Lord Elgin's Government. To pass at once in all cases from entire Government support to the entire absence of it would be overshooting the mark. It does not follow that the Government should give no assistance at all for the future because it has in some cases given too much heretofore. The military and political objects for which the Government guaranteed the capital to be expended on certain main trunk lines of railway have been accomplished, while the inconveniences of the system have become painfully apparent. For this has been substituted an arrangement under which any help that may be necessary is given without impairing the motives which are the mainspring of private enterprise. A specific grant-in-aid is made, while the entire profit and loss, together with the unrestricted management, are left with the railway company. The grant-in-aid is either greater or less, according to the special circumstances of each undertaking; and, according to the same circumstances, it assumes various forms—being sometimes given in the shape of the concession of an existing road upon which the rails may be laid—sometimes in that of a new earthwork constructed for the purpose—sometimes of a single sum paid, once for all, at so much a mile—and sometimes of the promise of an annual payment for so many years; while, in other cases, only the land is given.

As experience increases, it becomes more apparent that the assistance required from the Government for the successful prosecution of railway enterprise in India has been greatly over-estimated. My own opinion is that there is no country in the world where, with common prudence and exertion, railways can be made with greater advantage. The

opening of the East Indian Railway to Benares has been followed by a stream of traffic with which the railway managers, with their present means, are totally unable to contend; and when the gap between Benares and Allahabad has been filled, the stream will still more overflow its banks. What is wanted is, not Government assistance, but English capital and skill, and above all, experienced and able railway management. The circumstance that certain trunk lines have been made with the aid of a Government guarantee, has led to a fallacious idea that branch lines cannot be made without it; but numerous lines of railway may be made between populous cities and through highly-cultivated districts, which, although branch lines in reference to the guaranteed trunk lines, would be themselves trunk lines of no mean importance in relation to their own independent provinces.

Again, there is a great country in the interior of India occupied by the native States, where, owing to the absence of engineering difficulties, railways may be made at a cheaper rate than the cheapest English agricultural lines; while, owing to the marked difference of natural capabilities, an extensive trade is carried on between the salt and grain producing regions on one side, and the great Gangetic Valley, with its abundant supplies of tropical produce, on the other. As we go on, we shall get entirely out of the leading strings of Government assistance, and all that will be expected will be that the State through which the railway passes should provide the land. If the railway will not yield the ordinary rate of profit without a subsidy from the Government, it can only be made at a loss; and there are so many lines in India which would undoubtedly yield a profit, if properly made and managed, they should at least have a priority of construction. One most important element in the comparison between the relative prospects of the guaranteed railways and of those which will be made by private enterprise, is the substitution of private thrift and attention to details, for the careless, wasteful management which, constituted as human nature is, must be the consequence of assured profits and dependence upon others.

A similar change is in progress in marine affairs. The Indian Navy has been dissolved, and the protection of the coasts of India has been transferred to her Majesty's Naval Force. Arrangements are in progress for disposing of the expensive sea-going and river steamers hitherto in use, and employing, under fixed contracts, the lines of passage and freight steamers which have been established along the coasts of India. The large Government dockyards at Bombay, Calcutta, and Rangoon have been the chronic cause of a profuse public expenditure, which home as well as Indian experience proves cannot be effectually controlled. These establishments, with all their machinery, buildings, and stores, will be transferred on suitable terms to private companies, constituted for the purpose of improving and working them in the interests of the trade of the respective places, subject only to the condition that ships belonging to her Majesty shall have the priority of their use at the rates charged to private persons. The shipping belonging to or frequenting the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Rangoon has so increased of late years that it stands in need of support and assistance of this kind as much as the shipping of London, Liverpool, or Glasgow, and the public finances will gain, not only by saving the expense of the dockyards, but by the encouragement which will be given to commerce.

Having now performed to the best of my ability the responsible duty of explaining the state and prospects of the finances, and having shown how impossible it is that plans for the public benefit can bear their expected fruit without the hearty co-operation, not only of the official body, but also of the independent mercantile community, I conclude by expressing a fervent hope that God will enable us to give effect to these good designs by granting us a continuance of peace, and by putting into the hearts of all a spirit of mutual confidence and goodwill.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE SHIPPING.

Very nearly a month has elapsed since we felt it our duty to pass some rather severe strictures on the homicidal covetousness which allows ships to go out to sea that are little better than so many floating coffins. The very serious charges we implied, rather than made, naturally attracted the attention of our contemporaries, who one and all appeared to be of opinion that we had spoken too hastily and from the impulse of the moment. Convinced in our own mind that we had not at

all overstated the case, it became incumbent upon us to gather together some substantial facts to justify our aspersions, and to show that we were neither beating the air nor fighting with wind-mills. This task, however, was by no means an easy one in a community, every member of which appears to entertain a mysterious horror of responsibility. Insinuations, indeed, may be obtained to any extent, of every hue and shade from the lightest grey to funeral black, but facts, figures, and dates are quite another thing. Then, every man becomes afraid of his neighbour, and seems to think that all the world is a-gaze and eager to hand him up to his superiors as a betrayer of official secrets, and a caterer for that vulgar institution, the public press. At last, however, by picking up here a little and there a little, by putting line to line, and dove-tailing various odd scraps of reliable though oral information, we have succeeded in collecting sufficient data to justify us in calling upon the Government to institute a searching inquiry into the customs and practices of this port. The first result of such an investigation would be the discovery of the fact, that there are at least fifty vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 32,000 tons, sailing out of the port of Calcutta with all the privileges of really first-class ships, but which have long since been condemned by sworn surveyors as unsafe and unfit to go to sea. A few of these, perhaps, have been so extensively repaired that they are almost as good as new, but the majority are certain to founder in the first gale they encounter. And not only are valuable cargoes and still more valuable lives entrusted to vessels that may almost be said to hold together by accident or sufferance, but even good ships are strained and rendered unsafe by being immersed to such a depth that they lose all buoyancy and power of rising on the wave. Instead, therefore, of passing beneath the hull and lifting her up bodily, the sea breaks on board the inert mass, sweeping clean her decks, and breaking up her timbers as if it were a house built of playing cards. After a time we read under the head of shipping intelligence that the *William and Mary* left such a port on such a day, and was never more seen or heard of. That simple announcement embodies the plot of a ghastly and horrible tragedy, the terrors of which are unrelieved by hope. The experienced skipper and his hardy crew, from the first behold and read their death warrant in the darkening clouds, and know too well that no exertions on their part can save them from their impending fate. The storm bursts over their heads, the heavy-laden bark receives a weight of waters upon her deck, the rotten timbers gape and part, a shriek, a wild, vain tossing of arms on the surface of the waves, and all is over. The wind howls their dreary requiem, and the storm rushes on to seize another prey. Never more will the *William and Mary* appear as a 1 on Lloyds' register. Never more will the merchant, making haste to be rich, pile cask upon cask, bag upon bag, in her hold, until the water-mark is lost sight of, and the ship has got ready to sink but certainly not to float. Never more will the sworn surveyor reach forth his hand for the price of blood, and pass as seaworthy the vessel he must know in his heart is only fit for firewood. And worst of all—never more will the wife, the mother, or the child behold their loved relatives, those brave, hard-working men cut off in the prime of life, a sweet-savoured offering to Mammon, in whose unhallowed worship more innocent blood has been poured forth than was ever shed in honour of Moloch or of Kallee. Far be it from us to charge any merchant, any shipowner, any surveyor, with a deliberate design or wish that the vessel they send to sea should never reach her destination. The merchant, indeed, is chiefly to blame for his apathy, his sublime indifference as to what becomes of his goods after they are once shipped, consigned, and insured. But the shipowner and the surveyor cannot be altogether acquitted of a lurking consciousness that the ship which they declare to be seaworthy and sound, is scarcely fit for river navigation. It is an indisputable fact that ships are seldom, if ever, broken up in this port. After being sold for £3 or £4 per ton they are patched up, surveyed, and turned out as first-

class ships, an insurance upon which any respectable office will gladly accept—the more easily, perchance, that insurance offices in this city are represented only by agents. But how, it will be asked, is it possible that a sworn surveyor, a Christian, and an Englishman, would give a first-class certificate to a vessel he knew to be undeserving of one? We confess that it is rather difficult to answer that question. Were they natives, the usual course would be to insinuate that they received “a consid. ration” for neglecting their duty, and seeing only with their employers’ eyes. But no such insinuation may be made against respectable Europeans, who are all God-fearing, honourable men, slaves of their conscience, and scornors of pelf unworthily obtained. It only remains, then, to charge them with ignorance and appeal to Government to take steps to prevent the shameful and sickening loss of life and property that now disgraces this port. We demand that a strict inquiry be made into all the circumstances connected with the total loss of the *Annie Archibald*, the *Janet Willis*, the *Nugget*, the *Martha*, the *Mooltan*, the *Tropic Bird*, the *Sedgemoor*, the *Futtle Rohoman*, the *Blue Jacket*, the *Turon*, the *Elizabeth*, the *Lalla Rookh*, the *John Wood*, the *Waverley*, the *Arethusa*, the *David Begg*, the *Reindeer*, the *Thomas Sparks*, and the many other ships sailing from Calcutta, that have run aground or foundered within the last eighteen months. Some of the above-named vessels, we are aware, were quite worthy to be placed in the first-class, but there is too much reason to believe that they were so deeply laden as to have become unmanageable. In too many cases the entire crew disappeared with the ships in which they had so unwarily embarked. Not a few of the vessels named in the above list were condemned many a year ago, and yet contrived to obtain first-class certificates. It is no uncommon thing too, we are assured, for skippers who remonstrate with their employers on overloading their ships, to be either removed from their command or to be served with a warning that such will be the result of their fastidiousness if any further objections are urged. And so “men must work and women must weep,” and their corpses may strew the shore or sink into the depths of the sea, while their wives and their little ones mourn and starve and look in vain for their coming; and while shipper and shipowner, insurance agent, and surveyor, make good cheer and gladden their hearts, subscribing liberally to public charities, respected and esteemed by their neighbours, and finally laid in the grave in the sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection. And all this time a paternal Government folds its arms and looks on complacently, smiling a Pecksniffian smile, for does it not compile columns upon columns of statistics? Does it not employ an army of scribes to make entries upon entries? Does it not use the reddest of red tape? Does it not arrange its papers in the tidiest fashion, and place them in the neatest and snuggest of all possible pigeon-holes? But for all that the wail of the widow and the orphan go up to Heaven, and the earth and the sea cry aloud by reason of the innocent blood that is daily poured out like filthy water.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, April 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—MURDER OF MR. LAYTON.—We yesterday received from Almorah a letter containing the following paragraph:—“On the 25th inst., Mr. Layton, of the Artillery, and three companions, left this (Almorah) for the Snows. On entering a village of the name of Bagesur, 28 miles from Almorah, a madman rushed out of a house and shot Mr. Layton through the chest, killing him on the spot. One of Mr. Layton’s friends immediately fired at the lunatic, and hit him rather hardly with shot. He has been looked upon as a harmless lunatic for the last ten years. Mr. Layton’s remains were brought in this morning, and are to be interred to-morrow morning. The lunatic is now in the Almorah jail. We hope he will be kept where he now is for the remainder of his life; for who nows but that having tasted of artillery blood,

he might, like the tiger, pant for more, come down to Meerut, run a muck, and make Colonel Hayshe his first victim.—*Mofussilite*, May 1. A shocking occurrence has taken place in the neighbourhood of Almorah, an officer named Layton, of the Artillery, having been shot dead by a lunatic at Bagesur. The particulars of this painful event are given in the following letter:—“There is seldom any news to send from this place, but yesterday we were all startled by hearing that a Mr. Layton, of the Artillery (what brigade I don’t know), had been murdered at Bagesur (a village 28 miles from Almorah). This evening the intelligence only proved too true, as Mr. Layton’s body was brought into the station, accompanied by three of his friends. The party were on their route to the Snows, and it seems that, when Mr. Layton and party were going into Bagesur, a madman stepped out of a house and shot Mr. Layton dead, the ball passing through his chest. The man was formerly a bearer of our commissioner, and has been looked upon for the last ten years as a harmless lunatic. After the madman had fired at Mr. Layton, one of Mr. Layton’s friends fired at the lunatic, and hit him well with shot. The lunatic is in the gaol here; and Mr. Layton is to be buried to-morrow evening. I cannot hear of any provocation having been given either by Mr. Layton or any of his party to the lunatic.”

LIEUTENANT SADDLER.—We regret to hear from Cheera Poonjee of the death of Lieutenant T. R. Saddler, 28th N.I., late of the 49th Madras N.I. He died of cholera on the 12th instant. The deceased was an officer of considerable merit, and had done good service all through the North-Eastern disturbances, having especially distinguished himself by capturing the leader of the Cossyah rebellion, for which, and other services, he received the thanks of Government. It is indeed a pity that this young officer should have been cut off from an honourable career, and his death is a serious loss to the Government, especially as he would have been most useful in the police appointment recently given him.—*Englishman*, April 22.

COLONEL PATON, appointed Quarter-master General of the army by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, pending approval and confirmation in England, has been summoned by electric telegraph to leave the Presidency for army headquarters, and leaves immediately to take over charge from Major-General Becher, C.B.; Major H. Garden, Assistant Quarter-master General at the Presidency, goes out of the department under the operation of the five-year order; and Captain P. Lumsden, at present Assistant Quarter-master General, Peshawar division, is appointed to succeed Colonel Paton as Deputy Quarter-master General of the army. We believe that Captain Norman succeeds Captain Lumsden as Assistant Quarter-master General.—*Englishman*, April 20.

MAJOR CAULFIELD.—The death of Major John Palmer Caulfield, which took place at Benares on the 14th or 15th of May, will call forth many a sincere expression of sorrow and regret. The deceased officer was in command of the 1st Regiment of Hudson’s Horse, and was marching up-country from Julpigoree to Cawnpore, and had reached Benares, when he was attacked and carried off by small-pox. Major Palmer was the eldest son of the late Major General Caulfield, Chairman of the Court of Directors, and was universally loved and respected both in his own service, and by a numerous circle of non-professional friends and acquaintances.—*Id.*

THE SCHOONER “SPHYNX.”—COCHIN, April 24.—A telegram received by Messrs. Regnaud et Fils of this place, from Colombo, intimates the strange disappearance of the schooner *Sphinx*, which left the Mauritius for Cochin with a consignment of specie, consisting of 3,700 sovereigns, and a large quantity of other cargo on board. When she left the Mauritius she was commanded by Captain Puren. Having run short of provisions and water she touched at Colombo. The telegram is sent in the name of Duverge, who was mate when she left her first port, but now assumes the command of the vessel as captain. No mention is made of the former captain.

MEDICAL COLLEGE IN LAHORE.—Sir Robert Montgomery lately presided at the close of the third session of the Lahore Medical College, in which there are 59 students. The College has given a great impetus to the study of English, it has awakened an interest in scientific pursuits, and it has been of practical benefit to the city of Lahore, in providing, during the epidemic of cholera last year, a number of trained men. A new hospital is being built. The number treated in the present building, so ill-adapted for the purpose, was 8,950 last year, or 1,430 more than the previous year. Next July, 30 men will pass their final examination for native doctor, and two years hence the college expects to send out fully educated sub-assistant surgeons. We believe the Punjab authorities are anxious to give the college as fully equipped an establishment as that of Bengal. This would be premature, but the Punjab and North Western Provinces ought to have one perfect Medical College for both, as soon as the railway is completed. Agra would be the best place.

INDIAN CONTRACT SYSTEM.—An Indian contractor receives an advance, makes away with it and, in an answer to remonstrances, is the very humble slave of the employer, but does not carry out his engagement. A civil suit is filed, and is, after long delay, decided in favour of the planter, who then discovers that the contractor’s effects are *nil*, or have been ostensibly assigned to a relation. In England, says the *Spectator*, the remedy would be applied by the county courts which would amerce the defaulter in balance due, plus damages, plus costs. And what then? How is this amount to be recovered? If the contractor has not disappeared altogether his property is certainly available for the satisfaction of the claims. And what property! Three brass and half a dozen earthen vessels, a spade and a plough worth two rupees put together, and a pair of bullocks worth perhaps fifteen rupees. Such as the property is, however, the ryot must be a very poor specimen of his class, if he has omitted to guard it from attachment. We venture to say that, within a week of the time that the pressure had once been applied by a small cause court, every contractor in the neighbourhood would have made over his property by a fictitious deed, but with all the forms of law, to some female relation. Still there is the defaulter in person, and if he does not pay he must go to prison—that is to say, that the planter will have the privilege of supporting him in idleness for such a time as the law directs, while, as he is a victim in the contest between European settler and native, his family will be supported by the neighbours. The civil gaol possesses no terrors for an Indian ryot. A planter might try its effects once on one defaulter, but he could not try the experiment on hundreds at the same time. Experience unhappily shows that extended dealings might at any moment be stopped by a wholesale default carried out by organised combination. Witness the 3,000 defaulters imprisoned in the Jessore gaol, in July, 1861. Did much effect follow from this example of the majesty of the civil law?—*Friend of India*.

RELIGION OF THE SIKHS.—In a paper read before the Lahore Missionary Conference, the Rev. W. Keene, B.A., gave some interesting information regarding the Sikhs. The teaching of Nanak, their founder, is at variance with the popular belief of the Hindoos on the Godhead idol-worship caste and the immolation of the Hindu widow. The writers of the Granth acknowledge only one Creator, styled “Katarpurkh.” At present some of the Sikhs, although they do not discard the teaching of the Granth, have returned to the belief of many creators; and since the taking of the country by the English, several have gone back to idolatry. Of caste Nanak says:—“What power has caste? Know the truth. It is as poison in the hand; eat it, and you die.” The ancient Sikhs ate together in common. To do so with those of a different creed, and also with Muzbee Sikhs, was, however, never their practice. In the time of Ranjit Singh indiscriminate marriages were not contracted; but Brahman Sikhs married with Brah-

man Sikhni, and so with the other castes. Now, the Sikhs do not even eat in common, much less contract indiscriminate marriages. Nanak assails Suttee in the following lines:—"Those women are not called Satis who burn on the funeral pile. Nanak says those are Satis who die from the blow of separation." As the influence of Nanak's teaching was for good, so was that of Govind for evil. He abused the principles of Nanak to lay the foundations of Sikh independence; but, in so doing, he roused the very worst passions. To the Locdiana mission we are indebted for a grammar and a most valuable dictionary of the Punjabi language. At different times thirty-nine works in the Sikh have issued from the vernacular press. The indefatigable Carey translated and published the whole of the New Testament, and the Old Testament up to the 40th chapter of Ezekiel, besides a few small tracts, in the Punjabi language. In the 32nd Punjab Infantry of Muz-bee Sikhs the Church Mission have some forty converts, men, women, and children. Mr. Keene holds that Nanak's tenets, where understood and believed, must dispossess the mind of many gross prejudices, which have taken hold of the Hindu. His spirit of toleration, too, cannot be without good effect.

BENGAL PLEADERS.—The Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court will commit a mistake, we believe unwittingly, if the rule is passed that no one shall be allowed to begin to practise in the court as a pleader who is above thirty-five or under twenty-five years of age. The minimum may be fair, but to fix such a limit as thirty-five years will exclude all retired civilians from the bar. This we look on as a calamity. Under the new Civil Service rules the majority of civilians will take their pensions after twenty-five years' service, or about the age of forty-eight. They are then in the prime of their years and experience, and might form the nucleus of a Mofussil bar which would do more to aid our judges and purge the courts of corruption than anything else. Yet by this rule they will be excluded from a career in which they could do good service to the State. We cannot suspect the Chief Justice of emulating Sir Charles Wood in his suspicions of the integrity of the service. We do not imagine that he fears that judges would be influenced by pleaders once civilians and still their friends. Even were this probable the presence of civilian pleaders on either side in a case would prevent it.

NEW STEAM PACKET.—In the beginning of last year we mentioned that Messrs. Buyers and Riach, shipwrights of this place, had entered into a contract with Mr. Cores de Vries, to build a steamer for his line of mail packets in Netherlands India. The agreement, we believe, stipulated that the vessel should be finished within a year from the time of its being commenced, and the builders appear to have kept to their engagement very well, as the vessel, which is to be called the *Singapore*, was launched on April 20. Owing to the tide not being so high as was expected the vessel did not get fairly afloat. The *Singapore* is about 600 tons in burthen, 186 feet extreme length, 24 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in depth. She is constructed of teak and other durable woods, is copper fastened, and is pronounced, by those capable of forming a judgment, to be well and faithfully built. She will be completely fitted up in Singapore with everything but engines and rigging, which will be supplied in Java.—*Singapore Free Press.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 21. Erymanthe, Mœnne, Point de Galle; Villa Eugénie, Barcelona; India, Gray, Java, Moulmein.—23. Bruce, McEl, Melbourne.—24. A. H. Badger, Marshall, Melbourne.—25. Simla, Castle, Suez.—26. June Porter, McDonnell, London; Gardner Colet, McGuise, Rio de Janeiro.—27. Fatty Allum, Arthur, Bombay; Calabar, Thompson, Mauritius; Gertrude, Adley, Batavia.—28. City of Canton, Hedderwick, Glasgow; Hippogriffe, Addy, Cardiff; Elba, Brahe, Littlepage, Mauritius; City of Melbourne, Jones, Chalmers, N.Z.; Pomona, Colombo.—29. Ophir, Miles, Mauritius.—May 1. Joshua, Barelett, Liverpool; Fatty Salum, Davie, Bombay.—2. Clan Alpine, Crockett, Hong Kong; Gustav, Caille, Bourbon.

DEPARTURES.

April 17. Priam, Irvine, Dundee; Oxenbridge, Berry, Sydney; Eastern Empire, Jury, Mauritius.—18. General Butler,

Wood, London; Countess of Elgin, Stelton, Mauritius; Yaratilda, Donough, Hong Kong; Fenang, Melville, Burmah Coast.—19. Matilda, Stevenson, Mauritius; Gleaner, Launegrosse, Bourbon; Lightning, Taylor, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—20. Orient, Cade, Liverpool; Colonel, Gibson, London; Thunder, Fowler, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—23. Ophelus, Hog, Liverpool; Castlemaine, McGill, Bombay; Horizon, Darlington, London; Sir Hugh Rose, Swanson, Hong Kong.—24. Atlet Rohoman, Jones, Bombay; Tippoo, Esch, Trasside, Colombo; Lincolnshire, Ellis, Liverpool; Avastley, Morr, Hong Kong; Collingwood, Nunn, Fort Blair; Conette, Baptiste, Bourbon via Mauritius.—25. Edmont, Margat, Shanghai; Punjab, Rice, Bombay; Orissa, Parish, Suez.—26. Matapan, Robinson, New York; Maharaj, Kidder, Madras and the Coast.—27. Glenier, Stephen, Dundee.—28. Mayette, Cogrell, Australia; Maggie Lawder, Henry, China.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per India.—Capt. Noss, Col. Short, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Gray Mrs. Pugstee, Capt. Kennedy, Mr. Willis, and sixty persons.
Per A. H. Badger.—E. B. Martin, James Patch, T. H. P. Lucombe, Thomas Charles.
Per Gardner Colet.—Mrs. McGuise and child, Rev. C. H. Carpenter and lady.
Per Calabar.—Mr. Thompson and child.
Per Gertrude.—Mrs. Adley, four children, and ayah, Mrs. Evans.
Per Clan Alpine.—Messrs. Fryer and Giesseller.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s. s. Erymanthe.—Mr. and Mrs. Harbin, Capt. Tyler, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd and child, Maj. and Mrs. Alexander and two children, Miss Nelson, Master and Miss McDonald, Mr. Shaw, Mr. C. R. Ross, Capt. Glover, Mr. McKenzie, Capt. Gibaut, Mr. Minas, Mrs. MacRae and child, Dr. Giet, Mr. C. Gale, Maj. James, Mr. Jange, Mr. Campbell, Mr. McDowell, Lieut. D. Sampson, Capt. J. R. Bacon, Dr. and Mrs. Hood and three children, Hon. W. S. Fitzwilliam, Capt. Macane, Mr. Miller.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 4, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100	Rs. 95 12 to 99
Do. Transfer Stock ..	Sa. Rs. 100	Nom.
4 per Cent.	Co's Rs. 100	59 4 to 99 8
5 per Cent.	Co's Rs. 100	8 63 to 0 0
5½ per Cent.	Co's Rs. 100	17 64 to 0 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ... 2 0½	
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight ... 2 0 16 to 1½	
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ... 2 0½	
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight ... Nom.	

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up Rs. e. ch.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank	500	875 to 970
Assam Company	200	545 to 550
Bank of Bengal	4000	91 0
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	1525
Do.	100 sh.	305
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1210 to 1225
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	700
Bengal Printing Company (Limited) ..	100	125
Bengal River Steam Co. (Limited) ..	1000	800 to 850
Bengal Tea Company (Limited) ..	110	209
Cachar and Assam Company,	200	200 to 205
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	370 to 380
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1300
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim.) ..	100	135 to 140
Deli Bank Shares	500	605 to 610
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000	1700
East India Coal Company (Limited) ..	100	85 to 90
East India Railway Company	215	235 to 240
East India Tea Company (limited) ..	150	5 prem.
Do.	40	42
Ganges Company	500	450
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	450 to 460
Hope Town Tea Association	100	30 p. ct. pm.
India General Steam	1000	1500
New Fort Gloster Mills Company	600	1500 x d.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	19	17 to 17½
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50 to 60
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited) ..	200	par to 10 pm.
Sindh Bank	500	350 to 360
Soom Tea Company (Lim.)	30	35
Tukvar Tea Company	100	10 to 15 pm.
Upper Assam Company	410	110

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre ... £0 0 0 to £5 0 0	Nominal.	
Sugar	Nominal.	
Rice	2 12 6 to 0 0 0	2 15 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	4 10 0 to 4 15 0	

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET (May 8, 3.58 P.M.)—Government Paper: Four per Cent., 4 as. to 8 as. discount; Five per Cent., Rs. 84 to Rs. 83 premium; Five-and-a-half per Cent., Rs. 17½ to Rs. 17½ prem. Exchange on London, first-class credits, 2s. 6d. Freight to London, deadweight, 42s. 6d. to 45s. Jute, 8s. Seeds, 87s. 6d. Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7lb., 40 inches, Rs. 8-11 as. to Rs. 8-13 as. per piece. Madapolams, 13 by 11, 3lb., 32-inch, Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-2 as. per piece. Mule Twist, No. 40, good seconds, 10 annas 9 pie per mahl. Market for Piece Goods, very quiet. Market for Twist, very dull.

The Government of India has sanctioned mess allowance, at the rate of twenty rupees per company, to the wings of all regiments of British infantry in India, whilst separated, and each keeping up a separate mess.

MADRAS.

CHARACTER OF THE COORG.

We question if there is so much of the real soldier in the Coorg as he generally gets credit for. He is certainly a first-rate marksman with his gun, and, with full confidence in his own ability in this respect, would obstinately defend a post where he could shoot under cover; but we doubt if he would come up steady in open field to give or take cold steel. One can generally judge pretty accurately of a man's fighting qualities from the sort of weapon he wears. Look at the *dirk* of the Rohillah or the *bitchon* of Hyderabad, and it will at once strike one that such weapons were made for mortal combat, whereas the Coorg *gullie* is but a gaudy woodman's knife—a thing to clear the forest path, or chop sticks to cook one's dinner on a pinch.

The dress of the Coorg is simple and graceful. That of the men consists of a turban, and white cotton or coloured cashmere gown, in shape similar to an English dressing gown. The gown fits quite close to the body, extends downwards a little below the knee, and is secured at the waist by a shawl, to which is attached the Coorg knife. The women wear a cloth, which leaves the shoulders somewhat exposed. Caste, although recognised, has not by its rules so fettered the minds and bodies of the Coorgs as it has those of their neighbours of the plains. At a not very distant period of the past, nothing was more dreaded or hated by a Coorg than a Brahmin, especially if he came from Mysore; but now their priest or highest caste ape the manners and customs of the Brahmin, even putting on the sacred cord. Notwithstanding this the people generally have still an intense dislike of the Brahmin in power, and a recent proposal to introduce that *sacred* element into the public offices caused great excitement; and there cannot be a doubt that such an experiment would be most imprudent. The inferior castes are chiefly farmers, tradesmen, labourers, and slaves. Start not, gentle reader! at the word *slave*, for in spite of our boasted charter of freedom, and of our morality, poetry, &c., slavery does exist in this part of her Majesty's dominions. It is, however, a very mild form of that cursed institution, for the Coorg slave is so *sua sponte*, having, after a trial of the joys of liberty, voluntarily returned to the old state of bondage. During the years of his strength the slave gets for his labour clothing and food sufficient for himself and his family, and when too old to work his wants are also cared for by his master. Simple, and ignorant of any better condition, he remained quite contented with his lot until the arrival of the coffee planter, when coming into contact with his coolies he began to learn the true value of labour and the use of money, and to feel the degradation and misery of his bonds. Of late many have absconded, and there is therefore nothing that the proud poor Coorg dreads more than the approach of the coffee planter with his axes and coolies. At present, from desertion and other causes, slavery is on the decline, and in a few years will calmly breathe its last. Several planters on first entering the country, in hopes of obtaining cheap labour, and also out of pity for the poor slaves, induced some of them to desert their old masters and enter their service; but this was found a disagreeable and ineffectual mode of securing their freedom, as the irate Coorg might at any time pounce on the slave, and drive him back as he would a stray buffalo. All runaway slaves therefore now take care to leave the Coorg country. A gentleman who had employed some of them on his estate told me that, when they first entered his service, they had no idea of the value of money, or how to provide for their own wants, but had to be cared for like children. How different this from the saucy sharp-witted coolies of Mysore in Coorg, one of whom, on receiving a present of a rupee from us for some little service, at once clucked it up to ascertain if it was a good one, and then calmly walked off, without even making a salam! All Coorgs, and especially the lower orders, are very dirty in their habits, neglecting the sanitary ablutions of their neighbours

of the plains. As to the state of their clothing, it will be sufficient to say that dhobies are all but unknown in Coorg.

The Coorgs are a very lazy race, rarely performing any manual labour, and fostering the silly pride that it would lower their dignity to engage in any other toil than the fatigues of field sports. Indeed, but for the wonderful fertility of their rice fields, they must long ago have suffered from the want of the bare necessities of life. At present the prices of provisions are so high and advancing so rapidly, that they soon must work for their bread, or if not become beggars or emigrate. Drunkenness has become very common, and is being followed by the usual consequences. —*Madras Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT COLONEL OUCHTERLONY. —It is with feelings of deep sorrow, which we share with all who knew him, whether in public or in private life, that we record the sad event of the unexpected and premature death of one of her Majesty's most valuable military officers of this presidency; a man who, for nearly thirty years, had energetically devoted his great natural abilities, his large scientific acquirements, and his vast fund of general information, together with his physical capacity, wholly to the service of the State.—We allude to Colonel John Ouchterlony, of the Madras Royal Engineers who died at Ootacamund on the 29th of April, in the plenitude of his mental strength, but exhausted otherwise by the incessant efforts of a mind which over-taxed his bodily powers. His death was caused immediately by fever, which might have been surmounted by a more robust and less strained frame, but was really attributable to the self-sacrifice that we have mentioned. His whole heart was thrown into the discharge of his duty, no matter what it cost him personally, and like many other of the best servants of Government, he has paid the penalty of his devotion; a penalty which has to be partaken by those to whom his services are now lost for ever. He was one of those sagacious and resolute men, whom India can least afford to lose at present, when a great future is dawning on her, and the loss of whom cannot be really estimated, until the want of him shall have been proved by sad experience; because there be so few like him. He died as became him, in harness, striving up to the last to carry out great schemes of public utility, which, had he lived a few years longer, would have produced large fruits of advantage to this country, in the promotion of whose interests he had laboured so long and so well. It is not for us to attempt just now any review of his professional career, but we trust that our pages will shortly be adorned by a worthy notice of the modest yet important services of one who adorned the distinguished corps to which he belonged. We shall not venture to say more than a few words of his private character, because we might be betrayed into the expression of personal feelings unsuited to a newspaper. Nor is it necessary that we should do anything of the kind, because all who enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance even,—and much more of his friendship,—will have anticipated the warmest tribute of affectionate respect to his memory that we could offer, if the tidings of his death have reached them, or will pay that tribute of their own accord, should these few lines convey the first intimation of the general loss that has been sustained. Unblemished in every relation of life, he was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and loved as a brother by those who knew him best.—*Athenæum*, May 20.

THE RAJAH OF MYSORE.—Is the Rajah fit to govern Mysore or is he not?—on the answer to that question hangs our course of action. The first view we have of "Maharajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder" is when, in 1793, on the death of his father, the titular ruler whom Tippoo kept in confinement, he was expelled from the palace with all his family, and, being an infant of two years, cried bitterly for his toys. In 1799 we exhumed him from obscurity, and bestowed on him the province now called Mysore, giving him

as his Minister the famous Poorneah, who managed so well that when the boy came of age he found nearly three millions sterling in the treasury. In a short time it was dissipated. He surrounded himself with hordes of the most worthless retainers. Soon the annual revenue of more than half a million was insufficient for their rapacity. As in Oude, he let out Talooks to the highest bidder; he made his pipers, buffoons, and pimps amils and foudars of districts, and our Resident was overwhelmed with complaints of extortion and oppression. If the latter remonstrated, secret agents were sent to Madras to intrigue and misrepresent his motives. Sir T. Munro personally warned the Rajah, whom we had made the ruler of these millions, and for whom we were responsible, of the consequences, and received a promise of amendment, but after two years things were worse than ever. The British Government is long-suffering—it shows itself to be so at present, in the case of Hyderabad; but when the subsidy failed it was time for us to step in. In vain did the Rajah struggle to avert the blow which came in 1832, resorting even to the lowest intrigue till he received a warning which terrified him into quietude, at a period so late as 1838. If in the prime of his years—and he had as a youth the reputation of ability—he showed a signal incapacity for ruling, what confidence can our Government have, charged as it is with such solemn responsibilities, that at the advanced age of seventy he may be safely trusted with the reins of power? Mere impotency is no reason for yielding to his solicitations. From 1838 to the departure of General Cuthbert he was quiet, if we except his addresses to Lord Dalhousie, when that nobleman passed through the country to the Neilgherries. Now he is surrounded by a vast herd of retainers, who, though miserably paid, remain faithful to him, because they excite him with the hope of a restoration to power. He is at least £400,000 in debt, although his income has averaged £140,000 annually, being made up of a pension of £35,000 and the fifth share of the net revenue, which is now double what it was in his early days. A surplus has accumulated of a million sterling, derived from the people and held by us in trust for their good, after paying the Rajah and his parasites their enormous share. The restoration of the Government of Mysore is nothing less than a shameless proposal to give the money of the people to pay for the debauchery and idleness of the Court, and to let an army of the lowest Asiatic oppressors, such as even Oude did not know (for there were landed gentry there) loose upon the country. By no compromise whatever, such as Sir C. Wood is said to contemplate, will this result be avoided. The people themselves dread it.—*Friend of India.*

LAND IN TRAVANCORE.—Travancore is certainly the most intelligent of our feudatories, thanks to the enlightened action of the Dewan Madava Rao, and of the heir apparent, Prince Rama Vurmah, both accomplished English scholars. Travancore would be still more forward in progress, and lose many of those purely idolatrous and social evils which hamper it, if Mr. Fisher, the Resident, would cling less to his policy of non-interference. Oude only too plainly shows that this policy is the sure precursor, as it is the provoker, of annexation. Mr. Maltby, his predecessor, more truly recognised his function as that of the guide and adviser of the well-meaning Rajah. The following proclamation is not only of interest to coffee planters, whom the Rajah is anxious to attract, but it forms an instructive commentary on the retrogressive land policy of the Indian authorities in England. Land is offered free of assessment for four years, and at twelve annas an acre annually thereafter.

BOMBAY.

FALL OF KHELAT.

The territories of his Highness the Khan of Khelat have long been in a state of semi-rebellion—a rebellion which has only been prevented from breaking out by the great personal influence

which Major Henry Green, C.B., the Political Agent of the Khan of Khelat, has been able to bring to bear on the principal chiefs of the country. It unfortunately has chanced that the Khan has obstinately refused to listen to any advice which has been given to him, or to be induced to believe that the only method of governing his chiefs and people was by a liberal and conciliatory line of conduct towards them. He has foolishly persisted in believing himself to be under British protection, and that, therefore, no evil could befall him from any quarter, as a consequence of any act of which, in his caprice or tyranny, he might choose to be guilty.

In March last, during the absence of the political agent on other duty, the Khan assembled his principal chiefs for the ostensible purpose of making another attempt at conciliation; but, as he had frequently done this before, and no satisfactory arrangement had been come to, they appear to have placed very little faith in his protestations of good-will towards them; nevertheless, they assembled at his bidding, at Gundava, in the province of Cutchee; and, whether the event that followed was preconcerted or not, is yet a mystery.

On the evening of the 14th of March he was taking his usual evening ride, and, when nearly opposite the camp of his chiefs, he received three sword cuts, delivered by his cousin, Shere Dil Khan, who formed a portion of his escort, and who, after the perpetration of the above-named act, fled for protection into the camp of the assembled chiefs; the latter immediately mounted, and, accompanied by Shere Dil Khan, marched to the village of Gajen, the property of Sirdar Taj Mahomed, Zehree, the most powerful chief in Beloochistan, as well as the most bitter enemy of the Khan. No attempt appears to have been made on the part of the Khan's followers to secure the assassin, or to pursue the chiefs, who, having passed the night at Gajen, proceeded next morning unmolested to Dadur, and from thence addressed a respectful letter to the British authorities, stating that they had been driven to seek redress for their wrongs, by having recourse to violence, but hoped to be permitted to remain on good terms with the British Government.

They then marched *via* the Bolan Pass to Mustang, and are now before Khelat.

The only mischief committed at Dadur was the appropriation of the Khan's grain, and the levy of a tax of one rupee upon each Bumtiah. No Cafilas have been plundered, nor have any excesses been committed by the chiefs or their followers.

His highness the Khan has recovered from his wounds, and having collected as many men as he was able has marched towards his capital; unfortunately he has rendered himself so unpopular, that very few chiefs of any note have joined him. It is, however, to be hoped that even now matters may be amicably arranged, and that his highness seeing and understanding that the British Government will not make enemies of a whole nation, in order to support an individual, one who has been up to this time deaf to all good advice, will make such concessions to his chiefs as will insure their future loyalty. No advantage would accrue from a change of rulers. Shere Dil Khan being demi-idiotic and an opium eater—under the excitement of which drug it is believed that he made the attempt on the Khan's life.

The above circumstances naturally caused at the time a certain amount of excitement on the border; and a great number of the inhabitants of Cutchee have sought protection within its boundaries.

The mountain tribes are particularly quiet, and do not evince the slightest wish to disturb the British frontier; and the constant patrolling of the Sind Horse precludes all hope of success in the event of any attempt being made to disturb its present state of perfect tranquillity.—*Our Paper* (Kurrachee), April 24.

A correspondent of a Kurrachee paper says:—“On the 19th instant, Khelat fell into the hands of the insurgents, no resistance being made by the inhabitants to the entry therein of the rebels,

who were considerate enough not to commit any violence on the Khelat inhabitants.

"On gaining possession of the mirt, or citadel, the rebels formally installed Shere Dil Khan on the throne, and handed over to him the contents of the treasury, which are reported to have amounted to nine lakhs of rupees.

"The Khan, who had started for Khelat, had reached Nurr, in the Moola Pass, when he found that his further advance was put a stop to, as, also, that his return to Cutohee was cut off. He will probably, therefore, proceed to Khozdar, that being the only route left open to him.

"Up to this time the rebellion has progressed steadily and rapidly; no blood has been shed, and the unanimous feeling of the people point to a change of 'rulers,' not to one of 'dynasty,' the household slaves of even the Khan having forsaken him!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS TO MEN OF H.M.'S 103RD REGT. OF FOOT ROYAL BOMBAY FUSILIERS.—A large crowd gathered on the 6th of May at Colaba parade ground to witness the ceremony of the presentation of medals for good conduct and long services to six men of the above corps. Pursuant to a garrison order, the native troops, comprising the garrison, attended for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony. The fusiliers, with the other two regiments, formed three sides of a square on which Brigadier Tapp, C.B., commanding the garrison, addressed the fusiliers as follows:—"Fusiliers,—I am deputed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to present you with medals for long and meritorious services, which I have much pleasure in doing so, and it is an honour conferred upon me to present them which I now hold in my hand." The Brigadier then alighted from his horse and pinned upon the breasts of the undermentioned men who were brought up in front. In doing this he said to them that it afforded him the greatest satisfaction to bestow upon them the honourable distinction which they had won during their long career in the profession of arms, and in which, he had no doubt but what many of the young soldiers of the 103rd Regt. now present would receive the same in future days. Hethen mounted his horse and directed the officers commanding the native regiments to interpret what he had said to their men, which was done. After this the Brigadier ordered that the men who received the medals should be presented with a salute, which was accordingly acceded to, and the bands played "Rule Britannia" at the same time. The Brigadier concluded with his hearty wish of luck and prosperity to those who had received the honours. The names of the men who received the medals from the brigadier are—Corporal James Copus, Lance-Corporal Francis Pratt, and Private John Hare; Serjeant William Murphy, Private Hugh Johnstone, and Private William Jordan being absent, the Brigadier deputed Major Trower to present them with the medals when an opportunity offered. After the conclusion of the ceremony, the regiments marched to their quarters.

RIOT IN MEYWAR.—There has been another disturbance in Meywar, in spite of the scattering of the Meenas, mentioned by us the other day. It seems that there is, in that part of India, a temple known as that of Chootoorbhooja-jee, which possesses great wealth as well as a long name. This wealth excited the cupidity of some dacoits, who attacked the temple. The *Pindars* of the temple, however, evinced the usual priestly objection to give up their money, defended themselves, and a fight took place, in which several lives were lost. We have not yet heard who had the better of it, but, judging from experience, we should say the priests. It is as difficult to take a bone from a snapping terrier as his "tithe and cummin" from a clerical gentleman, be he Papist, Protestant, or Pagan.—*Englishman*.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FETE AT BOMBAY. Though nothing was left unaccomplished which skill and expense could have effected to enliven the occasion, the affair did not end without its

harmony being sadly marred by the most dreadful accidents. Pure accidents they were, we are told, and the unfortunate victims themselves might have, to some extent, acted blameably; and yet, it forcibly strikes us that, had a little more caution been adopted while trifling with gunpowder in the midst of thousands, human beings would not have fallen unwilling sacrifices to the fete. A crowd, it is said, had gathered at a very unsafe distance from a cluster of rockets, when suddenly, a match striking upon them, they burst forth in the very midst of the crowd, doing sad havoc therein. One Parsee youth—a handsome young lad of about 18 or 19—we sincerely pity. A rocket, it is said, struck him just below the ribs, and made a clean way through him. He fell down on the spot, and was carried home cold and dead. Another Parsi, aged about 22, died in the same manner. But this was not all. Nearly twenty-two persons, old and young, have suffered horribly, not a few of them being dangerously mutilated. Another we saw with a wound nearly two inches deep, a little above the thigh. The wound was on the back, but no bone had been broken. The sufferers were almost all of them Parsis. Further information on the subject, we have had no time to collect. It was criminal negligence on the part of those concerned to allow thousands to stand literally at stone's throw from the fireworks. A Bombay crowd is seldom pugnacious, and had the police taken a little trouble to remove them from the dangerous place, this loss of life and limb would undoubtedly have been prevented. But yet, in justice to all, let us say that we do not know whether the police were under the direction of the Fete Committee or not. The fact is, that as yet we know nothing save that men have been killed and wounded through being allowed to stand too near the fireworks.—*Rast Gofar*, May 3.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 29. Gem of the Ocean, Williams, Calcutta; Forgan-hall, Guthrie, Liverpool; Sarawak, Vaughan, Aden; Aratoon, Apear str., Smidt, Hong Kong; South, Wilson, Aden.—30. Edith Bryce, Whitway, Camperdown, Hanston, Sir J. Mandeville, Bright, Empire of Peace, Shaw, and Americana, Potts, Liverpool; Mystery, Stap, London.—May 1. Thetis, Chapman, John Lynn, Browne, and Euphrates, Gwyther, Liverpool; Typhonis, Alexander, Aden.—2. Naderah, Nacoda, Zanzibar; Dalketh, Waugh, Lochingar, Deal, British India, Har-rich, and Cesar, McBride, Liverpool.—3. Edmund Bury, Var-ley, Mauritius; Glee Maiden, Marshall, Fleur de Lis, Taylor, Zuleika, Riddell, Floating Light, Starkie, and Shard, Curwen, Liverpool; Venus, Easson, Melbourne.—4. Orissa, Evans, Glasgow; Douglas Castle, Steele, Liverpool; Auchneagh, Prophet, Glasgow.—5. Zuleika, Glover, London; Sir Charles Napier, Bell, Liverpool.—6. Singapore str., Gribble, Hong Kong; Alexandra, Peterson, Stockholm; Sea Queen, Lloyd, Liverpool; H. C. Kidston, Jimman, Aden; Bussorah Mer-chant; Richards, Kooria Moorin; Mary Crocker, Stober, Mau-ritius; Anne Armstrong, Oliver, Sunderland.—7. Joachim Christian, Peters, Mauritius; Telegraph, Bernard, Bordeaux; Belle Isle, Babot, Mary Sparks, Oldham, London; Excellent, Davies, New Zealand; Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda, Aden.—8. Morayshire, Mathers, London; Eagle, Murphy, Cardiff; Mina, Nordstar, Port Natal.—9. Nagasaki, Wood, Liverpool; Lew Chew, Sinclair, Sunderland.—11. Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Mauritius.—12. China str., Sparkes, Suez.

DEPARTURES.

April 29. Emeu str., Rennoldson, China, &c.; Salsette str., King, Aden and Suez.—30. Futtay Shaw Allum, Mitchell, Mauritius.—May 2. Vittoria, Martin, Liverpool.—3. Earl Dalhousie, Campbell, Liverpool.—6. Chanaral, Sharp, Havre.—7. Coronet, Covey, Liverpool; Maria Soames, Maclean, Colombo.—9. Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, London; Frenchman, Galloway, Liverpool.—10. Bombay str., Methven, Galle, Syd-ney, &c.—12. Anna Dorothea, Smith, Liverpool.—14. P. and O. str. Jeddo, Browne, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Fleur de Lis.—Mr. G. S. Drynan, Mrs. Taylor.
Per Orissa.—Mr. Rose.
Per Morayshire.—Mr. Pearson, Mrs. Kemp and child, Mr. Ogburn.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Singapore.—Mr. Miller, Mr. Kip, Mr. Farnham, Dr. Foulerton, Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst and child, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Daniells and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hubena and child, Mr. Zapp, Mr. Carter, Mr. Fearon, Capt. and Mrs. Eales and child, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Mr. Ryrie, Mr. Moir, Mr. Grimes, Dr. McNeil, Baboo Gobin and Mrs. and Master Chunder Dutt and child, Messrs. Nowrojee, Tamooljee, Eduljee, Framjee, Nanjeebhoy, Allybhoy, Rustomjee, Nooravalla, Dholla, Horevalla, and Curraue.
Per P. and O. str. China.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Moore and child, Capt. Stewart, Mrs. Oliver and children, Miss Dobbin, Ens. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Trepass, Messrs. H. Smith, Drake, Bennine, Johnstone, Hurst, Morris, Stacey, Thomas, Alian, Hill, Waterer, Toft, Tattersal, Oakes, McAvoy, Williamson, Gray, Winterburn, Finlay, Dryhurst, White, Lamcraft, Hollamby, Harris, G.

Giller. From MARSEILLES.—Lieut. Brown, Mr. Constant, Mr. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt and children, M. De Crepelaine.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Earl Dalhousie.—Col. and Mrs. Savage and family, Lieut. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Bouhlim, Mr. Booker.
Per Pride of the Ocean.—Mr. H. J. Arabin, Mr. W. H. Old-ham, Mr. Maton, Mrs. Cooper and two children.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Salsette.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. Williams, Mr. Eastwick. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. Foster, Mr. Glover, Mr. J. Bush.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo.—For ADEN.—Ens. J. A. Rowlandson, Lieut. Morris. For SUKZ.—Mr. Moir, Mr. Byrie, Maj. gen. Scott, Col. De Lisle, Messrs. Borda, Stewart, Murser, Joseph, Francis, Trollope, Cias, George, Miller, Robin-son, Edwards, Kip, Lieut. and Mrs. Farnam, Dr. Foulerton, Maj. Martin. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Turner, Mr. Hebb-ert, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tristram and infant, Mr. Waterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Cassels and infant, Mr. S. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Farrar and infant, Mr. La Touche, Maj. Main-ward, Hon. Mr. Erskine, Lieut. C. J. Turnbull, Mr. Carter, Mr. Fearon, Mr. McNeil, Col. H. James, Maj. W. E. Macleod, Mr. N. Daniel, Capt. Tabuteen, 93rd Highlanders, Dr. A. San-dereson, Mr. A. R. Wighorn. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. col. Manson, Mr. and Mrs. Hubener and three children, Mr. H. Chy Summerladd. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Chitt-y and infant, Mrs. La Touche and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. G. Watson and two children, Mr. S. Richards, Mr. J. Richards, Maj. A. Croombie, Mrs. Whitehill, Capt. and Mrs. Frushard, Mrs. Wadge and four children, Mrs. Mayhew and infant, Mrs. E. P. G. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pearce, Mr. Wuier, Mrs. Grimes, Mr. C. Finn and child, Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst and infant, Mr. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Daniells and infant, Dr. Wakefield, Lieut. Thomson, Mrs. A. Elder and child, Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. John Eglin, Mr. Gallette, Lieut. Morant, Mr. Matland, Mrs. Clarke and infant, Lieut. French, Mr. Eyden.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, May 14, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. —	
4 ditto Loan.....	1832-33	Rs. 103; 100 Sa.
4 ditto ditto.....	1835-36	Rs. 98 100 Co.
4 ditto ditto.....	1842-43	Rs. 98 100 do.
4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	1854-55	Rs. 98 100 do.
5 ditto Loan (New).....		Rs. 107½
5½ ditto Co. s Rs. Loan.....		117½

BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	130 pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....	135
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....	251 pm.
Central Bank of Western India.....	13 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....	103
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	103
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 21,000 pd up.....	Rs. 23,000
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China.....	200 15 pm
Chart. Mercantile Bank of India, Lond., & China.....	215 94
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000).....	7,000 ditto 6,000 prem.
Hydraulic P. Company.....	4,000 ditto 200 dia.Nom.
Cotton Spinning Company.....	4,600 ditto
Colaba L. Company.....	10,000 ditto 99,000
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway.....	1,000 ditto par. Nom.
Bombay S.N. Company.....	500 ditto — per share
Bombay Spinning and Weav- ing Company.....	5,000 par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....	150 250
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,100 400 dia.
Throstle Mill Company.....	4,000 300 dia.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....	550 200 dia.
Oriental Weaving and Spin- ning Company.....	2,500 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,500 400 dia.
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 215-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England.....	..... par
Ditto New £20 Shares at £2 per share.—Rs.	..... par.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. for Doc. Bills.	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 0½d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	96½
Ditto at 30 ditto.....	99
Ditto at sight.....	99½
On Madras, at 30 days'.....	99½
Ditto at sight.....	nom.
On China, at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 230 per 100 dols.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10 5
Bank of England Notes.....	10 3
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs. 940
Republic Dollars.....	ditto £13½
German Crowns.....	ditto 213
Sycee Silver.....	103
Gold Leaf.....	per tola, Rs. 16-8
Bar Silver.....	106½ to 106½

FREIGHTS.

To London—Cotton, £3. 10s.; Seeds, £3.
To Liverpool—Cotton, £4. 2s. 0d. to £4. 2s. 6d.;
Seeds, £3. 10s.

MUTLAH LANDS.—The fortunate purchasers of lots on the Mutlah should not lose hold of their grants. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, we understand, promised to recommend a loan of £100,000 on the security of certain freehold lots, for the building the town, and Sir Charles Trevelyan offers the holders every facility. Mr. Schiller, and the most intelligent of Bengali mer-chants, Baboo Ramgopal Ghose, are likely soon to see their faith rewarded.

CEYLON.

CEYLON RAILWAY.—Our railway is quietly progressing; but already have we felt a first pull at our purse, sufficient to indicate what we must be prepared for; and more than requisite to scatter all ideas of a "surplus revenue," or funds, to the winds. The needful for Mr. Faviell must be duly forthcoming—and no one amongst us surely grudges it now; but still we suspect an economising spirit, in other matters, will become the order of the day—certainly very unpropitious for the offer of the mother country to ease us of the "surplus" so carefully hoarded by our Colonial Secretary. A large labour force is already engaged on the railway line, at different stations along the route; principally Tamils, of course, but still with a good sprinkling of Singhalese here and there, particularly where the line passes near their villages; and it is expected that no small amount of the earthwork will be performed through the instrumentality of the latter. As we mentioned before, the paddy fields and marshes on the first few miles from Colombo, prove one of the greatest obstacles to progress. Of many thousand cubic yards of earth thrown into these by the late company's officers, little or no trace remains at the present day, and experimental trials made by the contractor, in the same manner, have resulted, we believe, in little better success. However, we are glad to learn, that judging from the reports before him while in England, the latter had the foresight, in conjunction with the Government engineer, to order a large quantity of iron-screw piles so largely used for such purposes. These—some feet in diameter, and made in convenient lengths of nine feet each adapted for bolting together—will enable the "black spots" to be rapidly spanned. Of their adequacy to bear the necessary weight and strain, the most nervous amongst us need have no doubt, proved as they will be to bear five times more than any amount of burden they can possibly encounter here. Indeed, with girders fixed across and sleepers laid above, and a sufficient length of piling screwed into the soil (marshy as it may be), we are assured that no unsteadiness, not even a springiness, will be experienced, and it must be remembered that five hundred feet will be the utmost length of the rail laid on these, at any one spot. As may be imagined, such enormous masses of iron workmanship are very costly, much more so, indeed, than the cost of embankments generally; but the great time thus saved is an important item, which, we are glad to say, has been taken into consideration. No sooner will the part requiring such bridging near Colombo be finished—and we believe the piles are now ready (if not shipped) in England—than all will be smooth for laying on rails and locomotives, materially to further operations so far as carriage is concerned.—*Colombo Observer.*

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—No PEARL PRESENTS FROM CEYLON YET.—Some weeks ago we drew public attention here to the great desirableness of our joining the other subjects of the British Crown in presenting some memorial to the Princess of Wales, and though we have heard much approval of the suggestion then made to send her some present, manufactured of the pearls secured about the time of her wedding, we are sorry to say nothing has been done; and even the very cheap loyalty of an address, which our contemporary, the *Examiner*, proposed, is still, so far as we know, only a proposal. The want of interest in anything beyond our shores which rules among many here is painful, but we had hoped that the un-English apathy would have disappeared on this occasion. If any shared our hopes, let them share the consolation offered in the old saw:—"Blessed are they who expect not; for they shall not be disappointed." At the time we first broached the subject, a necklace of our pearls was the article thought of. We have since been assured by a correspondent, that rich and famed as our Ceylon pearl fishery may be, it is quite unable to produce any pearls large enough for this purpose. We are reminded that, consequently, a pair of pearl bracelets were the articles

presented to the Princess Royal; and further that when the colonists wished to procure a necklace of pearls for Lady Horton, wife of our Governor of that name, on her departure from Ceylon, they were obliged to use pearls procured elsewhere, for the purpose. This is all very interesting to know; but it does not at all follow that we should not do our duty towards the Princess of Wales.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE EAST INDIES.—We have before us three publications—different, but kindred: one is the compilation of Statistical Tables of Indian Missions, by Dr. Mullens; the *Ceylon Church Missionary Record* for April is the second, and the third is the annual report of the Kandy Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. Mullens has let his tables tell their own story, and to those disposed to listen they tell it eloquently. From them we learn that now, in nearly 2,700 stations and outstations, 1,724 ministers and 1,776 catechists are occupied in endeavours to diffuse vital Christianity, and that nearly 50,000 communicants, comprising 1,542 churches, are surrounded by 213,812 nominal native Christians in India, Ceylon, and Burmah—who last year subscribed for religious purposes Rs. 2,18,000. There are over 2,000 schools where boys, and nearly 500 where girls, are educated; and 70,000 of the former, and 20,000 of the latter, are therein trained. During the last ten years the progress has been great. In every item there is an increase. The native churches (by which we are to understand not the places of worship, but the societies of Christian people) have increased five-fold; and the professing Christians in full church membership have multiplied threefold; and this progress is all the more satisfactory, and exhibits real head work, because the hangers-on—the halters between two opinions—have only just doubled. The expenditure last year was £294,300, of which £46,800 were subscribed on the spot. Of native contributors we are pleased to see that Ceylon Christians rank highest. Presuming the Church members to be the principal givers, the individual subscriptions of Bengal Christians averaged Rs. 1½ last year; of the Bombay, Rs. 2; of the Madras, Rs. 3½; of the North Western Provinces, Rs. 6; and of Ceylon, Rs. 10. From the *C. M. S. Record* we have some account of the progress here. Mr. Jones's report from Cotta is discouraging; but it is not so much so as a letter which we have received from "A Student" (and notice of which here must suffice), in which the continuance of cattle stealing and other misdemeanors in the neighbourhood of the mission station, is quoted as a proof of the failure of the mission! Mr. Jones had discovered some weak points in the Mission; had some unpleasant admissions to make, but as "pride comes before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall," we hope that the converse of that inspired saying will here prove true; and that brighter days are soon to dawn upon Cotta; and that the devoted members of the mission, with which it is connected, may feel their strength made perfect in the weakness which they confess to experience. We have much pleasure in again referring to the Kandy Young Men's Society, which we are glad to see from the report now before us is flourishing. Started with less noise and flourish than the Colombo Institution, it has outlived it, and we trust may long thrive. The reason of its success lies in the energy of its members who have kept themselves together, and not depended on European assistance.—*Colombo Observer.*

AN IMPORTANT CASE.—We published in our last issue a brief report of a very important case tried at Galle last Monday, in the District Court. It bears so directly on the trade and commerce of the Island—and affects the security of business transactions so completely, that we make no excuse for drawing further attention to it. Everybody who knows anything of the mercantile affairs of Ceylon, knows that promissory notes occupy a place of no small importance. When purchases are made by our native traders, payment is almost invariably made by one of these documents, payable after a term of from two to four months, and any course of action which

brings these notes into disrepute must be looked upon as something very serious. One of our banking institutions brought an action against one Assena Lebbe Meera Lebbe, for the recovery of £350, the amount of a promissory note put into their hands for collection by one of their customers in Galle. Between the bank and this customer there was some dispute, so that when the bill matured he desired the maker of the note not to pay the bank the money. The bank, being the holder of the bill, insisted upon payment; upon, we suppose, the very natural plea that a payment made to anyone else did not remove the liability of the maker, and—as it came out in evidence—promised to put the amount to the credit of the disputed account, which appears to be the subject of another action; so that, at the very worst, the person to whom the note was payable would have merely incurred the disadvantage of not "fingering" the coin. An able defence appears to have been set up, which, however, did not touch the law by which a non-professional man would have supposed the case should have been tried; but judgment was given in favour of the defendant. Very short is this judgment. It occupies one line in our report; it is unaccompanied by any of the reasons which induced the Judge to give it; and it must rather have astonished those concerned. We trust that the institution against which the judgment was given will appeal, and that the law will triumph in the Supreme Court in Colombo, or else the makers of promissory notes will have an open door for rascality set before them; they will have the unfortunate holders of their notes at their mercy; and the negotiability of promissory notes—the greatest facility which our merchants have in their dealings with the natives—will be at an end. Our readers will see the importance of the case and the propriety of making allusion to it; and we trust that, if our idea of the case be correct, it may be our pleasing duty to record that the Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the District Judge at Galle.—*Colombo Observer.*

SALE OF CROWN LANDS IN THE BADULLA DISTRICT.—Badulla and Ouwah has now become a very important planting district; it comprises clusters of estates at distances of twenty to fifty miles apart. Coffee cultivation was first commenced in this place in 1840; and notwithstanding the difficulties the planters had to encounter, they have at length succeeded in making it a highly-favoured locality. Instead of being as formerly a despised and dreaded quarter, the recent sales of lands in Happutella and elsewhere will show that Badulla is now the centre of attraction—in fact "the observed of all observers." Its future prospects we think depend entirely on the Government; for without good roads this district, which has been sometimes called the "fairest in this fair isle" will soon become bleak and dreary. As will be observed from the communications elsewhere, the difficulties in the path of the planters here, are many, and we think none should more earnestly desire the completion of our railway than the Badulla coffee-planters, so that the attention of Government, but particularly that of bandy-owners—may be turned more exclusively to their wants. For the last six months about 5,600 acres were sold at Badulla, which yielded a revenue of £19,000, or at the average rate of £3.10s. an acre. The following is an abstract statement of crown lands sold recently in this district. It will be seen that some building allotments were sold as high as £20 the acre, and a tract of forest land for £6 an acre:—

Situation.	Extent.	Purchaser.	Amount.
	Acres.		£. s.
Badulla ... 1	Uduma Lebbe Markan	20 0
" ... 10	W. Mohatale...	18 10
" ... 1	J. R. Dawson, Esq.	12 0
" ... 19	R. E. Prime, Esq.	20 0
" ... 54	E. T. Gerlitz, Esq.	7 0
" ... 61	R. W. Jenkins, Esq.	198 0
" ... 55½	Abdul Cader	201 0
" ... 76½	P. D. Ondaatje, Esq.	425 0
" ... 3	Sellema...	4 8
" ... 8½	Seydo Mahamado;	14 5
239½ Acres			Total ... £2920 3

—*Colombo Observer.*



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, April 22.—No. 2,650.—Mr. M. Wylie yesterday availed himself of the leave of absence granted to him on the 17th inst.

No. 2,651.—Appointment.—Mr. H. A. Eglinton to offic. as standing counsel for the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

No. 2,654.—The Hon. L. S. Jackson, puisne judge of the high court, availed himself on the 19th inst. of the leave granted to him on the 15th idem.

No. 2,655.—Mr. G. Campbell, of the Bengal C.S., took his seat as a puisne judge of the high court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 16th inst.

No. 2,656.—Mr. A. A. Roberts, C.B., of the Bengal C.S., took his seat as offic. puisne judge of the high court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 16th inst.

No. 2,657.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to confirm the foll. appt. made by the hon. the chief justice of the high court:—

Mr. F. B. Peacock, of the Bengal C.S., to offic. as registrar of the high court in its appellate jurisdiction during the absence of Mr. H. T. Prinsep, or until further orders.

No. 2,658.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. G. Adams, of the C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the N.W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude.

No. 2,659.—Capt. G. W. Sanders, dist. superint. of police in British Burmah, returning from leave of absence, on m.c., rep. his arrival at Rangoon on the 11th ult., and rejoined his appt. on the forenoon of the 23rd idem.

No. 2,660.—Lieut. H. E. Twyford, dist. superint. of police in the Central Provs., has obtained 2 mos' leave from March 24, for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay, prep. to applying for leave to Europe on m.c.

No. 2,661.—Mr. H. T. Prinsep, registrar of the high court, availed himself on the 23rd inst. of the leave granted to him on 14th idem.

Foreign Dept., April 22.—No. 650.—Capt. E. Thompson, dep. coms. of Seetapore, in Oudh, received charge of the Khyrabad div. from Lieut. col. L. Barrow, C.B., on the afternoon of the 30th ult.

Lieut. W. Phaire, asst. coms. of Seetapore, received charge of the dist. from Capt. E. Thompson on the afternoon of the same day.

The above are temp. arrangements.

No. 651.—Major F. E. A. Chamier, dep. coms. Durriabad, in Oudh, resumed charge of his duties on the 7th inst.

No. 652.—Major A. L. McMullin, 1st asst. agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, and dep. opium agent in Malwa, resumed charge of his duties on the 8th inst.

April 24.—No. 664.—Major F. L. Magniac, cant. jt. mag. of Jubbulpore, Central Provs., has obtained general leave of absence from Dec. 21, 1862, to Feb. 2, 1863.

No. 667.—General.—Capt. G. Hamilton, asst. agent Gov. gen. Rajpootana, assu. charge of the Ulwar political agency from Capt. H. Phillpotts on the 20th ult.

Financial Dept.—No. 1,680.—Mr. H. D. Sandeman, civil paymr. Fort William, availed himself on the 22nd inst. of the 3 mos' priv. leave allowed him, under sec. 12 of the Covenanted Civil Absentee Rules, and made over charge of his office to the 4th asst. auditor gen. of India, who has been appt. to offic. as civil paymr., Fort William, during the absence of Mr. Sandeman.

Mr. J. H. Rostan has been appt. to offic. as 4th asst. auditor gen., in the room of Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, retaining charge of his own duties as chief asst. in the gen. dept. of the accountant gen.'s office. Mr. Rostan assu. charge of the 4th assistantship on the 23rd inst.

Simla, April 18.—No. 33a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the foll. appt.:—

Punjab Irregular Force.—Maj. P. F. Gardiner, Bengal staff corps, to be comdt. of the 3rd regt., Punjab inf., v. Capt. A. U. F. Ruxton, incapacitated by illness from returning to India within the prescribed period.

No. 35a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Maj. gen. A. M. Beecher, C.B., of the Bengal staff corps, temporarily, to the divl. staff of the army, during the absence on sick leave to Europe, of Maj. gen. St. G. D. Showers, C.B., or until further orders.

No. 36a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the foll. appts:—

Punjab Irregular Force.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieut. W. C. Anderson, officiating 2nd in command, to be adjt., v. Lieut. Ryan, resigned.

5th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. C. E. Stewart, adjt. and officiating 2nd in command, to be 2nd in command, v. Capt. Somerville, dec.

Lieut. S. Beckett, paid doing duty officer, 1st Sikh inf., officiating adjt., to be adjt., v. Lieut. Stewart.

1st Sikh Inf.—Lieut. A. G. Ross, doing duty officer 6th Punjab inf., officiating adjt., to be adjt.

3rd Sikh Inf.—Lieut. J. S. Oliphant, paid doing duty officer, 5th Goorkhas, to be adjt., v. Lieut. Bainbridge, proc. on furl.

4th Sikh Inf.—Lieut. G. B. Stainforth, absent on furl., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. G. W. Williams, transferred to the police.

Lieut. H. M. Pratt, Bengal staff corps, doing duty officer, 5th Punjab inf., to be adjt.

No. 37a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Punjab Irregular Force.—Lieut. C. S. Maclean, Bengal staff corps, offic. adjt. 1st Punjab cav., and Lieut. R. C. Hutchison, gen. list, Madras army, offic. paid doing duty officer, 1st Punjab cav., to be paid doing duty officers with that regt.

Lieut. C. T. Lane, late 16th N.I., offic. paid doing duty officer, 6th Punjab inf., to be a paid doing duty officer.

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to sanction the transfer of Lieut. J. W. Sym, late 58th N.I., as a paid doing duty officer from the 4th Sikh inf. to the 5th Goorkha regt.

April 21.—No. 287.—The undermen. officer is permitted to proc. to Europe, on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Lieut. G. B. Johnston, of late 54th regt. N.I., dist. superint. of police, Assam, Sibsagar, for 20 months, under new regs.

April 23.—No. 288.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Lieut. col. J. H. Maxwell, roy. engrs., chief engr. and sec. to the chief comr., Central Provs., dept. of public works, for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 292.—The undermen. officer is permitted to proc. to Europe on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Major F. Alexander, of Bengal staff corps, exec. engr., Meerut div., dept. public works, N.W.P., for 20 mos.

No. 293.—The undermen. officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut. F. Tweddell, of gen. list, inf.; date of arr. at Fort William, April 14.

Simla, April 18.—No. 34a.—In continuation of G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 705, dated July 15, 1862, and in pursuance of instructions contained in a despatch from the Sec. of State, No. 378, dated Oct. 15, 1862, the undermentioned officers of the cavalry and infantry of H.M.'s Indian army (gen. list), who have volunteered for general service, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for appointment to the regiments noted opposite to their names, subject to approval by her Majesty.

Cavalry.

Cornet C. Bailey, Bengal gen. list, to H.M.'s 20th hussars.

Cornet T. Deane, Madras gen. list, to H.M.'s 21st hussars.

Infantry.

Ens. D. C. Budd, Madras gen. list, to H.M.'s 20th hussars.

Ens. E. T. Rogers, ditto, to H.M.'s 107th regt.

Ens. R. C. Andrew, ditto, to H.M.'s 21st hussars.

Ens. J. S. A. Bruft, ditto, to H.M.'s 19th hussars.

Ens. J. Galway, Bombay gen. list, to H.M.'s 103rd regt.

Ens. L. W. Iredell, Madras gen. list, to H.M.'s 104th regt.

Ens. J. Winslow, ditto, to H.M.'s 106th regt.

Ens. W. M. Playfair, ditto, to H.M.'s 107th regt.

Ens. W. H. C. Smith, ditto, to H.M.'s 104th regt.

Ens. J. G. M. D. Bean, ditto, to H.M.'s 107th regt.

Ens. H. J. Beattie, ditto, to H.M.'s 20th hussars.

Ens. J. W. M. Cotton, ditto, to H.M.'s 21st hussars.

Ens. R. G. E. Dalrymple, ditto, to H.M.'s 19th hussars.

Ens. A. Heoyes, ditto, to H.M.'s 109th regt.

Ens. A. Lloyd, ditto, to H.M.'s 101st regt.

Ens. T. Price, ditto, to H.M.'s 103rd regt.

Ens. V. C. E. Parker, Bengal gen. list, to H.M.'s 104th regt.

Ens. W. C. Ramsden, ditto, to H.M.'s 106th regt.

Ens. A. R. Sanderson, Madras gen. list, to H.M.'s 101st regt.

Ens. F. W. Nicolay, ditto, to H.M.'s 107th regt.

Ens. A. H. Mayhew, ditto, to H.M.'s 109th regt.

Ens. E. G. P. Wood, ditto, to H.M.'s 103rd regt.

Ens. T. A. Sharp, ditto, to H.M.'s 104th regt.

Ens. E. R. Coker, ditto, to H.M.'s 106th regt.

Ens. W. H. Webb, Bombay gen. list, to H.M.'s 109th regt.

Ens. W. Cave, ditto, to H.M.'s 107th regt.

Ens. G. S. Sewell, Bengal gen. list, to H.M.'s 101st regt.

Ens. A. H. S. Neill, Madras gen. list, to H.M.'s 103rd regt.

Ens. A. L. Wynter, Madras gen. list, to H.M.'s 104th regt.

Ens. H. Bailey, Bengal gen. list, to H.M.'s 106th regt.

Ens. W. H. Brown, ditto, to H.M.'s 101st regt.

Ens. G. W. Beresford, ditto, to H.M.'s 107th regt.

Ens. B. Hudleston, ditto, to H.M.'s 104th regt.

Ens. A. J. Shepherd, ditto, to H.M.'s 107th regt.

Ens. R. T. Mayne, ditto, to H.M.'s 109th regt.

Ens. E. L. Clarke, ditto, to H.M.'s 103rd regt.

Ens. G. G. Bird, Madras gen. list, to H.M.'s 106th regt.

Ens. A. D. Strettell, Bengal gen. list, to H.M.'s 109th regt.

April 21.—No. 38a.—With reference to G.O. by the Gov. gen. No. 7a, dated March 3, H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Lieut. W. H. Macnaghten, paid doing duty officer, 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, to officiate as adjt. during Lieut. Tweedie's absence.

No. 39a.—The services of Lieut. H. C. Rowcroft, doing duty with the sappers and miners at Roorkee, are placed at the disposal of the public works dept.

April 22.—No. 40a.—Lieut. W. H. Wilkins, 25th brigade, R.A., passed student of the Thomason College, Roorkee, is placed at the disposal of the foreign dept. for employment, on probation, in the Oude Revenue Survey.

Fort William, April 27.—No. 294.—Capt. J. Gillespie, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com., 1st Punjab cav., has leave for 2 mo. from 20th inst., or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Eur. on furl., for 2 years.

No. 255.—In conformity with para. 10 of G.G.O., No. 724, dated Aug. 19, 1861, the following prom. is made:—

Ordinance Commissariat Department.

No. 296.—The underment. officer having completed 5 years' service as brev. lieut. col. and as regtl. lieut. col., to be col. in the army from the date specified opposite to his name, under the operation of G.G.O., No. 740, dated May 20, 1859:—

Brevet.—To be Col. in the Army.—Lieut. col. L. S. Hough, of the Bombay inf., Jan. 19.

No. 298.—The foll. orders, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

No. 63.—Dated March 27.—Granting Lieut. col. A. Wyndham, comdt., 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, 1 mo. leave from date of quitting Lingsa-goor to visit Bombay, prep. to leave to Eur. on m.c.

No. 66.—Dated March 30.—Confirming the regtl. order issued by the officer comdg. 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, dated March 14, directing Lieut. W. H. Macnaghten, paid doing duty officer, 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, to act as adjt. from the above date, on the departure of Lieut. W. Tweedie, app. to offic. as 2nd asst. resident.

April 28.—No. 299.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave on m.c.:—

Lieut. E. Molloy, of the gen. list, inf., doing duty with the Kamroop police regt., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—No. 2,702.—The Hon. the President in Council has been pleased to promote Asst. Chaplain the Rev. M. R. Burge to be chaplain from the 8th inst., v. the Rev. H. Hutton, ret.

No. 2,703.—Mr. A. Wollaston, of the unconvicted service, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, an ext. of leave for 6 mo. on m.c.

April 30.—No. 2,761.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, Sir T. J. Metcalfe, Bart., of the C.S., who reported his return on the 26th inst. from Europe.

Simla, April 22.—No. 176.—Mr. D. F. Lonsdale, asst. coms. 3rd class, in British Burmah, is appt. to be coll. of customs at Thayetmyo, with effect from the date of Mr. Onslow's demise.

Mr. W. D'C. Ireland, extra asst. coms. is appt. asst. coms. of the 3rd class, v. Mr. Lonsdale.

No. 178.—Capt. C. Baldwin, dep. coms., Baitool, in the Central Provinces, has obtained 2 mo. priv. leave from March 1 last, Mr. F. Macnaghten, officg. asst. coms., Chindwarrah dist., is appt. to officiate as dep. coms. during Capt. Baldwin's absence.

Capt. C. Baldwin made over temp. charge of the dist. to Mr. W. Ramsay, settlement officer, on the 1st March, and Mr. F. Macnaghten received charge of the dist. from Mr. Ramsay on the 14th idem.

No. 180.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Asst. surg. Griffiths, of the 17th brigade, Royal Madras Art., to the med. charge of the station of Thayetmyo in addition to his other duties. Dr. Griffiths received charge from Asst. surg. Heffernan, 11th Madras N.I., Nov. 30.

No. 182.—Capt. G. Hamilton, asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana, to officiate as political agent at Ulwar during Capt. Impey's absence on leave.

No. 185.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Maj. F. L. Magniac, cantonment joint mag. at Jubbulpore, to be judge of the small cause court at Nagpore.

Fort William, May 1.—No. 133.—The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to invest Capt. J. Loch, asst. coms. of Sumbulpore, central provs., with the powers of a magistrate.

No. 156.—Revenue.—Mr. C. E. Bernard, settlement officers, central provs., assumed charge of the settle-

ment offices of the Wurdah and Chandah districts from Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, offic. asst. settlement officer, on the 7th ult.

Financial Dept., April 29.—No. 1,810.—Mr. H. A. Mangles, offic. dep. auditor and acct. gen., Madras, is allowed 6 mos. leave of absence, under sec. 14 of the civil absentee rules, from the date he is relieved of his duties by Mr. R. W. Lodwick.

April 30.—No. 1,811.—Mr. W. Clark, 2nd asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, received charge of the office of civil paymr., Punjab, from Mr. L. C. Probyn on the afternoon of the 24th inst.

May 1.—No. 1,812.—Mr. J. L. Lushington received charge of the offices of auditor gen. of India and acct. gen. to the Govt. of India from Mr. J. I. Harvey on the afternoon of the 30th ult.

No. 1,813.—Mr. J. L. Lushington, offic. aud. gen. and acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, to offic. as 1st member of the Board of Audit, as well as a Govt. director of the Bank of Bengal and a member of the Mint Committee.

No. 1,814.—Mr. J. Taylor took charge of the office of controller of the Money Order Office from Mr. J. C. Ross on the afternoon of the 28th ult.

Public Works Dept., Simla, April 22.—No. 18.—Mr. G. W. Owen, asst. engr., 2nd class, attached to the Upper Sirhind div., is transf. from the Punjab to the Central Prov.

No. 19.—Mr. G. D. Prussia, acct., 3rd class, attached to the Central Office of Accounts in the Straits Settlements, to have temp. rank of acct., 2nd class, while employed in the present office.

April 23.—No. 20.—Appointments:—Lieut. A. M. Brandreth, R.E., exec. engr., 4th cl., Punjab, at present attached to the Delhi div., Western Jumna Canals, is app. to officiate as asst. sec. in this dept. during the further absence on leave of Mr. A. B. Sampson, B.A.

No. 21.—Lieut. col. J. P. Beadle, R.E., is app. chief engr. and sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, public works dept., in succ. to Col. C. B. Young, R.E., who has vacated the appt., having exceeded the leave granted him in notification No. 569, dated June 28, 1861, of the milty. dept.

Capt. F. S. Taylor, R.E., now officiating as consulting engr. and joint sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, railway dept., is permanently app. to that office, v. Lieut. col. Beadle.

The above appt. to have effect from March 24 last, the date on which Col. Young's leave expired.

May 1.—No. 61.—Leave of absence:—Mr. C. Green, asst. engr., Punjab, who had obtained 6 mos. leave of absence on private affairs, has been granted a special extension of leave for 6 mos. without pay.

No. 62.—The leave of absence granted by the offic. chief comr., Central Provs., to Lieut. col. J. H. Maxwell, royal engrs., chief engr., from April 15, to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to obtaining m.c. to Europe, is confirmed.

Lieut.-col. J. H. Maxwell, royal engrs., chief engr., Central Provs., made over charge, temp., of duties of his office to Lieut.-col. A. Impey, royal engrs., superintdg. engr., on April 15.

Simla, April 22.—No. 41a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Punjab Irreg. Force.—4th Sikh Inf.—Lieut. T. M. Sandya, late 73rd regt. N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. during absence of Lieut. G. B. Stainforth.

April 25.—No. 42a.—The services of Lieut. J. Chalmers, unatt. list, 2nd in com., 32nd N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt. for employment in the Chanab and Ravee Forests.

April 29.—No. 304.—The undermen. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Capt. and Brev. maj. T. James, of Bengal staff corps, examiner, commissariat and stud depts., for 9 mos.

May 1.—No. 307.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. D. Hood, M.D., of med. dept., civil, Boondshur, for 20 mos., under new regs.

No. 309.—The undermen. officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. and Brev. maj. F. W. Lambert, of late 56th regt. N.I. (honorary aide-de-camp to the Gov. gen.); date of arrival at Fort William, April 26.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

80th Foot.—Ensign W. K. Westropp, to England, by either route, m.c.

97th Foot.—Capt. J. E. D. Hill, to Calcutta, in anticipation of his promotion on the unattached list, appearing in G.O.

Maj. T. R. Snow, late 4th Eur. L.C., is app. to do duty with the Nynee Tal convalescent depot, with effect from Feb. 14 last.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. appts., with effect from the 21th ult.

Darjeeling Depot.—Brev. maj. W. D. Harris, of the 104th foot, to be comdt.

Nynee Tal Depot.—Brev. maj. T. Penton, of the 8th hussars, to be comdt.

The undermen. officers, who appeared for examination in Hindoostance on Jan. 10 last, have been declared by the board of examiners to have passed:

Lients. W. Battye, late 6th Eur. regt.; A. Murray, late 60th N.I.; and A. FitzGerald, gen. list, inf.

Asst. surg. H. Cookson, H.M.'s 104th foot.

Addendum.—To G.O.C.C. of the 11th ult., app. Maj. R. Onseley to do duty at the Landour convalescent depot, add with effect from Jan. 5 last.

Leave of absence:—

1st Drag. Gds.—Lieut. col. J. R. S. Sayer, C.B., from date of embarkation, to Nov. 24, 1864, to England.

7th Drag. Gds.—Col. W. C. Forrest, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah.

7th Hussars.—Capt. D. P. Brown, from Oct. 21 to April 21, 1864, in ext.

33rd Foot.—Lieut. col. E. W. Donovan, from April 16 to Oct. 16, in ext.

72nd Highlanders.—Lieut. H. A. Crane, from March 20 to June 20, to Meerut; Lieut. C. W. N. Guinness from March 20 to June 20; and Ens. F. T. Goad, from April 1 to Sept. 30, to Simla.

74th Foot.—Brev. col. W. D. P. Patton, from date of embark., to England, for 15 mo.

81st Foot.—Lieut. F. K. FitzRoy, from April 1 to Sept. 30, to Saugor and Bombay.

Head Qrs., Simla, April 6.—Maj. C. Holroyd, staff corps, is perm. to do gen. duty in the pres. div.

Lieut. G. MacCall, gen. list, inf., is directed to do duty at Fort William.

With reference to G.O.C.C. of Feb. 12 last, Lieut. W. F. S. Perry and Ens. F. D. Boileau, gen. list, inf., doing duty with the 89th foot, are perm. to do duty with H.M.'s 7th fus., v. Ensigns W. Jones and R. F. Sandeman, who are perm., at their own request, to continue to do duty with the 89th regt.

Asst. surg. G. N. Cheke, offic. surg. to H.E. the C. in C., is app. to the med. charge of 23rd regt. N.I., v. Surg. H. W. Tytler, proc. on furl.

The Cheera Poonjee station order, dated Feb. 5 last, app. Lieut. J. L. Ferris, late 12th N.I., to act as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, is confirmed.

April 7.—Leave of absence:—

88th Foot.—Col. G. V. Maxwell, from April 1 to Sept. 30, to Simla.

88th Foot.—Ens. J. B. G. Jebb, from the date of quitting his regt., to England, for 12 mo.

April 8.—The leave granted to Capt. and Brev. maj. T. T. Boileau, 20th hussars in G.O.Q.T., No. 164, is hereby cancl.

The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. A. Jones, 95th foot, is accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to the approval of H.M.—Dated March 30.

The order by the officer comdg. the pres. div., dated Feb. 21 last, directing Lieut. col. Le Mesurier, C baty., 14th brigade royal art., to remain at the pres. while the accounts of his baty. are being adjusted, is confirmed.

The leave granted by H.E. the C. in C., Madras, to the foll. officers, is confirmed:—

Royal Art.—Capt. G. Carleton, 23rd brigade, from date of embark., to England for 2 years, with the sanction of the local Govt.

17th Lancers.—Capt. J. Goldie, from date of embark., to Australia and Tasmania, for 6 mo., on m.c.

88th Foot.—Maj. B. B. Mauleverer, to England, by either route, m.c.

91st Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. H. J. Savage, from date of quitting the regt., to England, via Bombay, for 18 mo.

102nd Foot.—Lieut. C. L. Oliver, to England, on m.c., under new furl. regs.

105th Foot.—Capt. H. L. Higginson, and Ens. H. E. Wilkinson, ditto.

108th Foot.—Lieut. J. E. Wetherall, from date of embark., to England for 15 mo.

Leave of absence:—

17th Lancers.—Lieut. col. Sir W. Gordon, Bart., from Nov. 6, 1862, to March 7, to remain in Bombay. This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave to England granted to him in G.O.C.C. of April 14, 1862, with effect from Nov. 6, 1862.

7th Fus.—Capt. H. Plummer, from Feb. 25 to April 24, to Calcutta, to appear before a med. board.

56th Foot.—Ens. G. D. Grimes, from Jan. 14 to April 14, 1864, to England.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Leave of absence:—

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, May 1.—Mr. W. S. Whiteside, sub coll. and joint mag. of South Arcot, for 3 mo.

Public Dept.—Maj. T. E. Bell, Madras staff corps, is perm. to resign his app. as offic. protector of emigrants at Madras.

Mr. P. P. Hutchins, to act as secy. to the board of examiners, during absence of Mr. Master, on leave.

Maj. W. R. Campbell, of the staff corps, to offic. as protector of emigrants, during absence of Mr. Franklin, on leave, without prejudice to his app. as acting mag. of police.

Revenue Dept.—The Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., to be

coll. and mag. of the Madras district, on the retirement of Mr. Cunliffe.

Mr. G. Banbury, to be sub coll. and joint mag. of the Madras district, in succession to Mr. Ellis.

Mr. H. M. S. Gramme, to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of South Arcot, during the abs. of Mr. Whiteside, on leave, until further orders.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of North Arcot, during employ. of Mr. Blair, on other duty.

Mr. G. D. Leman, to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of North Arcot, during employ. of Mr. Barlow on other duty.

Educational Dept.—G. Smith, Esq., to be a Fellow of the University of Madras.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Capt. W. C. Clarke, acting paymr. of Vizagapatam, to be a ley trustee of that chaplaincy.

Financial Dept.—Mr. T. L. Strange has been perm. to resign the C.S., from 2nd inst.

Revenue Dept., April 30.—Erratum.—It reference to the appts. of Messrs. Newill, Morris, McDonell, and Fraser, notified in the *Gazette* of the 28th inst., after the word "collector," read the words "and magistrate."

Revenue Board Office, Madras, April 28.—The board of revenue have granted 1 mo. priv. leave to Mr. H. Richardson, dep. coll. and mag. of Wynad.

May 1.—No. 151.—Appointments:—Maj. H. T. Campbell, of the staff corps, to be actg. military joint mag. of Cannanore.

Lieut. A. F. Laughton, of the staff corps, to be a prob. sub asst. comsv. gen.

Maj. P. R. J. Wood, 4th regt. N.I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is transf. to the invalid batt., from April 26.

The undermen. officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—

Capt. R. W. Duff, late 47th regt. N.I., arrived at Madras April 24th.

DATE OF ARTILLERY COMMISSIONS.

No. 152.—The foll. extract from a military despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published:—

Dated March 30.—No. 43.—1. It has been determined that the commissions of the officers of the Royal (late Indian) art. and engrs., who succeed to vacancies caused by retirements, shall bear the date of the retirement; and the commissions of those who succeed to death vacancies, shall bear date the day following the date of the casualty.

2. It is understood that the alteration affords no ground of claim to the promoted officer, for pay which may already have been issued to the retired officer whom he succeeds.

No. 153.—The foll. extract from G.Os. by the Gov. of India is republished:—

Fort William, April 21.—No. 285.—The undermen. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt. J. S. Ross, of the Madras staff corps, dep. comsnt. in Oude, for 6 mo.

Financial Dept., Fort William, April 21.—No. 1,619.—Mr. F. Lushington, dep. auditor and account. gen., Bengal (now on leave), to be dep. auditor and account. gen., Madras.

Mr. J. L. Lushington, dep. auditor and account. gen., N.W.P., to be dep. auditor and account. gen., Bengal, and to officiate as auditor gen. and account. gen. to the Govt. of India until the return of Mr. K. P. Harrison.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, civil paymr., Bombay, to officiate as dep. auditor and account. gen., Madras, until the return of Mr. F. Lushington.

Mr. J. M. Erskine, civil paymr., Madras, to be dep. auditor and account. gen., N.W.P.

Mr. E. F. Harrison to be civil paymr., Madras, and to continue to officiate as dep. auditor and account. gen., Bengal.

The above appointments will take effect on 1st prox., the date from which Mr. J. J. Harvey has been permitted to resign the civil service.

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, May 5.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. T. Clarke, member of the Board of Revenue, for 3 mo.

Judicial Dept.—Lieut. A. J. F. Gordon, supt. of police, Nellore, for 1 mo., from 30th ult., prep. to leave to Eur., on m.c.

Financial Dept.—Mr. G. J. Shaw, M.D., assay mr., priv. leave for 2 mo., from 11th inst.

Public Works Dept.—Major Watts, 1st asst. district engr., N. Arcot, for 6 mo., on m.c., retrospectively, from April 4.

Appointments:—

Revenue Dept.—Mr. J. R. Daniel, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of S. Canara—to join immediately.

This cancels Mr. Daniel's appt. as asst. to the coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, notified in the *Gazette* of 28th ult.

Public Works Dept.—Lieut. col. E. Hemery, R.E., suptg. engr., 2nd class, to be suptg. engr., 1st class, v. Lieut. col. Ouchterlony, dec., and to continue in the 8rd div.

Capt. F. J. Moberly, R.E., acting district engr., Madras, to be suptg. engr., 2nd class, v. Lieut. col. Hemery, prom., and to be attached to 8th div.

The following transfer is ordered:—
Lieut. col. G. W. Walker, suptg. engr., 1st class, from 8th to 7th div.

Judicial Dept.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm the appt. made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court, of Mr. G. R. Sharpe, to act as registrar of the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction, during the absence of Mr. Chamier, on leave.

Mr. G. Ellis, civil and sessions judge of Cuddalore, resumed charge of the Court from Mr. G. Banbury on 29th ult.

Public Dept.—Maj. W. R. Campbell, offg. protector of emigrants, assumed charge of the office on 2nd inst.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. H. S. Prendergast assumed charge of the office of suptg. engr., 4th div., on May 1.

May 4.—The master attendant in charge of the marine superint.'s office grants Capt. J. Castor, master at Cochin, 3 mo. leave, under sect. 7 of the Uncovenanted Service Rules—to commence from the date of his quitting his station.

Military Dept., May 5.—No. 154.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. proms., subject to H.M.'s approval:—

4th Regt. N.I.—Sen. Capt. J. J. Brine to be major, and Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. H. Stiles to be capt., v. Wood, transf. to the invalid battn.; date of coms., April 27.

Infantry Gen. List.—Ens. J. L. G. Silver to be lieut., v. Stiles, 4th N.I., prom.: date of commission, April 27.

Ens. J. Arnott (ens. in H.M.'s 105 Foot) to have the position of lieut. on the gen. list, in succes. to Hill, 48th N.I., dec.; date of com., April 29.

Ens. D. C. Budd, to be lieut., v. Shirrefs, 25th N.I., res.; date of com., May 1.

The underment officer has returned to his duty by perm. of the Home Govt. without prejudice to his rank:—

* Capt. R. R. Stuart, late 7th L.C.; arr. at Madras, April 23.

The servs. of Capt. E. W. Dun, of the staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for employ. in the Hyderabad contingent.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Leave of absence:—

5th Regt. N.I.—Capt. C. Nicholls, in continuation of priv. leave till Aug. 10—Madras.

8th Regt. N.I.—Capt. A. Child, from date of departure till Sept. 30—Neilgherries, the first 60 days being priv. leave.

General List (doing duty 25th Regt. N.I.)—Ens. R. G. E. Dalrymple, from date of departure for 6 mo.—Madras, under the provs. of G.O.G., No. 116, dated April 24, 1855.

105th Regt. of Foot.—Ens. J. E. Whitehead, from date of departure for 6 mo.—Bangalore, s.c.

Head Quarters, Madras, April 28.—Leave of absence:—

Med. Dept. (doing duty H.M.'s 105th Regt.)—Surg. W. Scott, M.D., from date of departure—Pres., to appear before a med. board.

The following movements are ordered:—

Staff asst. surg. J. A. Fitzpatrick, to join H.M.'s 1st drag. guards; Staff asst. surg. E. Brook, from doing duty with royal arty., Mount, to join H.M.'s 1st batt. the royal regt., in anticipation of their being gazetted to these regts.

Staff asst. surg. R. J. Owen, M.D., who arrived at Madras on April 24, is app. to do duty with the 17th brig. royal arty., at St. Thomas' Mount, till further orders.

April 29.—Second Capt. B. L. Gordon, royal arty., has been permitted to count as service for pension 6 mos. of the extension of leave granted to him in consequence of illness contracted by service in the field in addition to the twelve months allowed in G.O., dated June 1, 1860.

Lieut. G. W. M. Hall, 66th regt., now doing duty at the depot at Poonamallee, is directed to proceed to join his regt.

April 30.—With the sanction of Government and H.E. the C. in C. in India, the leave in Europe of Ens. J. Maule, 102nd regt., is extended from April 20 to Oct. 19.

Pensioned Gunner J. M'Phail, 1st class No. 2,397, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Tripasore.

May 2.—Maj. A. C. McMaster, staff corps, is app. to do du. under officer comg. Centre div.

Capt. R. W. Duff, late 47th regt. N.I., is app. to do du. with 37th gren.

Maj. E. W. Boudier, late 51st regt. N.I., is app. to com. 33rd regt. N.I. on departure of Maj. A. N. Rich.

Removal.—Maj. E. F. Waterman, staff corps, from doing du. 33rd regt. N.I., to do du. under orders of officer comg. Mysore div.

May 4.—Surg. maj. J. M. Jackson, garrison surg., Bellary, is app. to act as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, N. div., during absence on leave of Dep. insp. gen. F. Cooper.

Capt. T. M. McHutchin, staff corps, has been permitted to count as service for retiring pension the period from July 19, 1858, to March 15, 1859, of his leave of absence on account of ill-health contracted by field service.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. R. G. Briggs, gen. list, doing du. 44th regt. N.I., Madras; qualified for gen. staff.

Lieut. H. R. Hope, gen. list, doing du. 1st King's drag. gds., Madras; creditable progress.

Ens. C. J. Johnston, gen. list, doing du. 4th regt. N.I., Madras; passed examination prescribed for officers of companies.

The moonshee allowance is to be disbursed to Lieut. Hope.

The appointment of Lieut. H. F. H. Sewell, in G.O. March 31, 1860, to be adjt. of 40th regt. N.I., is to be considered as having retrospective effect from Jan. 15, 1860.

Lieut. H. I. Lugard, staff corps, is permitted to resign the quartermastership of the native inf. depot, and is app. act. qrmr. and interp. 22nd regt. N.I. till further orders.

Lieut. W. Hay, 44th regt. N.I., is app. qrmr. of the native inf. depot.

May 5.—The foll. extract from G.O., H.M.'s British Forces, dated head quarters, Camp Lucknow, Feb. 4, is repub.

The underment officer has passed in Hindoostanee:—

Lieut. W. F. Spencer, 46th foot, at Cawnpore, on Jan. 10.

Leave of absence:—

38rd Regt. N.I.—Maj. A. N. Rich, from date of departure, till July 13; pres., prep. to applying for furl. to Eur.

Late 47th N.I. (d.d. 37th Gren.)—Capt. R. W. Duff, from April 24, for 6 mo.; Madras, under the provisions of G.O.G., No. 116, April 24, 1855.

Gen. List (d.d. 17th Regt. N.I.)—Lieut. F. Hole, from date of departure, for 6 mo.; Madras, under provisions of G.O.G., No. 116, April 24, 1855.

17th Lancers.—Cornet H. Faulkner, in continuation of priv. leave till Aug. 1; Neilgherries.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Military Dept., Bombay Castle, April 24.—No. 223.—Capt. W. C. Robinson, of invalid estab., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 3 years, on m.c.

No. 224.—Lieut. H. C. E. Ward, Bengal staff corps, and superint. of Dhar, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 225.—Lieut. G. F. Blowers, Bombay staff corps, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 226.—Major J. F. Lester, Bombay staff corps, educational inspector Southern div., is allowed a furlough to Europe for 6 mos.

No. 227.—Capt. C. W. Smith, of H.M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay fus., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 2 years, under new furl. regs.

No. 228.—Capt. W. T. Chitty, Bombay staff corps, 1st examiner pay dept., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mos., on m.c.

April 25.—No. 229.—The undermen. officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on m.c.:—

Surg. major D. Carnegie, 15 mos.

Lieut. E. S. Walcott, general list, att. to 5th regt. N.I., for 9 mos.

Political Dept., April 25.—Capt. G. F. Hayward, 17th regt. N.I., has been appointed to act as asst. to the polit. agent in the Rewa Kanta during Lieut. Atkinson's absence.

Capt. P. H. LeGeyt, staff corps, has been app. to act as 3rd asst. to the polit. agent in Kattywar.

April 28.—Sub-asst. surg. B. Ardaseer resumed charge of his medical duties at Sawunt Waree on the 16th inst.

Judicial Dept., April 29.—The Hon. Mr. R. Couch, judge of the High Court of Judicature, has been pleased to app. J. Marriott, Esq., to be his clerk on and from the 25th inst.

Mr. F. D. Faithfull, judge of the Court of Small Causes at Belgaum, assumed charge of his office on 21st inst.

April 25.—Mr. J. Greaves, of the Broach Cotton Mills, Azum Callianrajee, Hookoomuttrae, Desasee, and Azum Nooreddin Ahmed Hussein, Cazees of Broach, are appd. additional municipal comsrs. for the town of Broach.

April 28.—Asst. surg. A. W. G. Adey to act as civil surg. at Dharwar.

April 29.—No. 46.—Asst. surg. Peach performed the duties of civil surg., Dharwar, from March 24 to April 19, on which latter date he made them over to Asst. surg. Langley.

Camp Mohabeshcur, April 25.—S. Div.—Mr. F. Thelwall, acting 3rd asst. coll. and mag. of Sattara, was placed in charge of the Khuttoo and Khanapoor Talookas on March 11.

Notifications by the Commissioner in Sind:—

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, April 16.—Maj. W. Southey and Mr. H. Erskine, respectively, gave

over and received charge of the office of coll. and mag. of Kurrachee, on 11th inst.

April 18.—Lieut. Grant and Dodd, respectively, gave over and received charge of the dep. collectorate of Sehwan, on 14th inst.

Asst. surgs. A. N. E. Riddell and R. MacConnell, respectively, received and delivered over charge, on 12th inst. of the medical duties of the gaol and civil dept. at Hyderabad.

April 20.—Lieut. Dodd and Major Southey, respectively, gave over and received charge of the office of dep. coll. and mag. of Jerruck on 11th inst.

Military Dept., April 30.—No. 231.—The servs. of Lieut. C. R. Blair, of H.M.'s 2nd regt. N.I. (grens.), are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

OFFICE OF TENTAGE.

No. 232.—A staff officer in future will not receive office tantage if suitable accommodation can be provided for him in a Govt. building.

May 4.—No. 233.—In supersession of the last para. of G.O. No. 167, dated March 23 last, Capt. C. S. Mignon is app. to act as dep. asst. coma. gen. from Feb. 5, v. Capt. Willoughby proceeded to Europe on m.c.

May 5.—No. 234.—Lieut. H. B. Edwards, of the cadre 2nd European regt. L.I., att. to the 106th foot, is allowed leave of absence from April 18 to Aug. 31, to Bengal pres.

No. 235.—Mr. Finn, dep. asst. comsy., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 2 years.

No. 236.—Lieut. col. A. DeLisle, of the Bombay royal engra. superint. engr., pres. circle, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mo., on m.c.

No. 237.—**Dated Jan. 26.**—By Brig. T. Williams, c.n., on his departure to the presidency, making over the com. of the Deesa brig. to Col. R. W. Lacy, H.M.'s 56th foot, the next senior officer.

Dated Feb. 25.—By Col. R. W. Lacy, on his departure to the presidency, making over com. of the Deesa brigade to Lieut. col. Bull, H.M.'s 56th foot, the next senior officer, from the 26th idem.

Dated March 13.—By Lieut. col. Bull, making over com. of the Deesa brigade to Lieut. col. Travers, 11th regt. N.I., the senior officer.

No. 238.—The foll. adjustments of rank and promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Adjustments of Rank.

Gen. List.—Lieut. E. G. Sturt, from Jan. 24, v. Lieut. W. Lumsden, 22nd regt. N.I., ret.

Lieut. E. R. Reay, from Jan. 31, v. Lieut. H. C. Bainbridge (staff corps), late 24th regt. N.I., prom.

Promotion.

Gen. List.—Ens. E. Hemsted, lieut. in H.M.'s 109th regt. of foot, to be lieut. from Feb. 18, v. Lieut. F. Packe, late 30th regt. N.I., removed from the Army List from the 12th idem.

Adjustments of Rank.

Medical Estab.—Surg. R. G. Lord, M.D., to take rank from Nov. 27, 1862, v. Surg. E. Dent, ret. on the 26th idem.

Surg. J. G. Nicholson, M.D., to take rank from Dec. 18, 1862, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals B. White, retired on the 17th idem.

Surg. R. Millar, M.D., to take rank from Jan. 1, v. Surg. J. Reynolds, ret. on Dec. 31.

Promotion.—Senior asst. surg. J. H. Wilmot, M.D., a.b., to be surg. from Jan. 7, v. dep. insp. gen. hospitals D. Grierson, dec. on the 6th idem.

No. 241.—The services of Capt. Hickman, 5th regt. N.I., in charge of convicts, North Canara, have been placed at the disposal of the C. in C. with the view of his joining his regt. in China.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

May 6.—No. 242.—Dep. insps. gen. of hospitals when on tour of inspection will receive a travelling allowance of three annas a mile when travelling by railway and of 8 annas a mile for other modes of travelling by land. When they travel by sea or by river steamers a passage will be given at the public expense instead of travelling allowance. In this case they will pay the usual rate of table money.

No. 243.—Under sanction of the Supreme Govt. the following allowances are granted to officers commanding troops and companies of the regular army in this Presy:—

Per mensem.

For a battery of H.A. and for a field or garrison battery of foot art. ... Rs. 60 0 0

For a troop of Eur. cav. and for a company of N.A. of sappers and miners, and of Eur. or N.I. ... Rs. 50 0 0

This allowance is to provide for writing and stationery and for repair of accoutrements and arms, including in European corps all arms except the interchangeable rifles.

In the sappers and miners the cost of the ordinary repair of tools will be paid out of the company allowance.

Compensation for loss of troop or company command will be paid at Rs. (30) thirty per mensem, which rate will govern any forfeiture of troop or company command money under the existing rules.

This order has effect from May 1.

No. 244.—Asst. surg. A. W. G. Adey has been appd. civil surg. at Dharwar.

No. 245.—Lieut. A. Soppitt, Bombay staff corps, has been granted by the Govt. of India leave of absence to Europe for 1 year on s.c.

No. 246.—The Belgaum brigade command will include the portion of Canara belonging to the Bombay Presy.

Political Dept., May 5.—Lieut. E. C. Ross, staff corps, is appd. asst. to the political agents of Muscat and Kheilat for employment at Guadur.

Lieut. col. R. Wallace, resident at Baroda, has been allowed priv. leave for 2 mo.

Judicial Dept., April 30.—The services of Captain Hickman, 5th regt. N.L.I., in charge of convicts, North Canara, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., with the view of his joining his regt. in China.

Revenue Dept., April 28.—Lieut. M. Grant, supernum. asst. to the superint. revenue surv. and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, has been promoted to the grade of asst. superint. from April 1.

May 4.—Mr. M. Wedderburn has been appd. an asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Canara from Jan 10.

May 5.—Mr. N. M. W. Daniell, acting 2nd asst. coll. and mag. of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of abs. for 6 mos., to proceed to Europe.

Mr. Daniell is also allowed prep. leave for 6 days from May 7.

May 6.—Mr. T. H. Stewart to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Surat.

Mr. J. R. Naylor to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. S. J. Harrison to be extra dep. coll. and mag. in Surat for the station of Branch.

Mr. T. Bosanquet is confirmed in the appt. of 1st asst. coll. and mag. at Rutnagherry, v. Mr. T. Weeding.

Financial Dept., May 6.—The Hon. H. L. Anderson, chief secretary to Govt., to act as Govt. director of the Bank of Bombay and member of the Mint Committee, during the absence from the pres. of the Hon. A. D. Robertson.

Asst. surg. Kane and Hewlett are appd. to act respectively as assay master and dep. assay master in the Bombay Mint, during the absence of Dr. Collum in Europe on m.c.

May 2.—The Hon. H. Hebbert is permitted to resign H.M.'s covenanted civil service on the Bombay establishment, from the date of the departure of the first steamer in this month.

May 5.—The leave of absence from the 29th ult. to June 28 next, granted to Mr. F. King, chief resident engineer, Bombay Water Works, in Govt. notification of 22nd ult., is canc. at his own request.

The Hon. A. D. Robertson, sec. to Govt. in the revenue, financial, and general depts., has been directed to accompany H.E. the Govt. to the Mahabuleshwar Hills, as sec. in attendance.

The Hon. H. L. Anderson, chief sec. to Govt., to have charge of the revenue, financial, and general depts., during the absence from the pres. of the Hon. A. D. Robertson.

Asst. surg. J. Mennie to act as civil surgeon at Dharwar.

Ecclesiastical Dept., April 30.—Asst. surgeon J. Elliott, civil surg. at Shikarpoor, is appd. marriage registrar in Upper Scinde.

May 5.—Rev. R. F. Colvin, senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is allowed priv. leave to the Deccan for 2 mos. from May 11 next.

May 6.—The Rev. S. Stead apptd. by H.M.'s Principal Sec. of State for India an asst. chaplain on this estab., arrived in Bombay on April 24, and is appd. offic. at Kurrachee until further orders.

Railway Dept., May 6.—Lieut. J. Bonus, R.E., dep. consulting engineer for railways, is allowed priv. leave of abs. for 1 mo. from May 2.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, April 25.—No. 839.—Lieut. F. W. Bean, gen. list, attached to 3rd N.I., Lieut. G. G. Morris, gen. list, attached to 7th N.I., Ens. J. A. Rowlandson, gen. list, attached to 10th N.I., are transferred to do duty with 15th regt. N.I., and will join, at the public expense, by the first mail str. in May.

No. 342.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated March 28.—By Major Trower, comdg. 103rd foot, appg. Lieut. A. W. B. Caldecott to act as qrmr., v. Daly, who has leave to England, and appg. Lieut. C. Frankland to act as interp., v. Caldecott.

Dated April 6.—By Lieut. col. Payn, c.b., appg. Capt. Creagh, Bombay staff corps, to officiate as interp. to H.M.'s 6th Inniskilling dragoons, in the absence of a qualified subaltern.

No. 343.—H.E. the C. in C. in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—3rd Drag. Guards.—Cornet Childs, from April 1 to Sept. 30, to Cashmere.

44th Foot.—Capt. Bower, for 6 mo., from date of leaving the regt., to Cashmere.

Lieut. Foley, for 6 mo., from date of leaving the regt., to Cashmere.

Ens. Rennick, for 6 mo., from date of leaving the regt., to Cashmere.

No. 344.—Leave of absence:—

B. Batt. 18th Brig. R.A.—2nd Capt. F. A. Whish, from date of dep. from Sholapoor to April 30, to Bombay, on m.c.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons.—Lieut. H. Stevenson, from May 1 to 31, in ext., to Mahabuleshwar, on m.c. Medical Estab.—Asst. surg. R. A. Alleyne, from April 15 to May 31, to Bombay, on m.c., prior to m.c. to Europe.

April 27.—Capt. R. F. Williams, cadre 30th regt. N.I., is attached to the 20th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

Referring to G.O.C. No. 304, of the 30th ult., Major Haggard will proceed to Ahmednuggur at the public expense.

April 28.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the Native language, as follows:—

HINDOOSTANEE.—Interpreter's Test.

Lieut. P. D. Malden, 6th regt. N.I., paid doing duty officer 30th regt. N.I., or Jacob's Rifles.

Lieut. C. Grant, cadre 2nd regt. L.C., attached to Southern Maratha Horse.

Asst. surg. J. Lalor, superint. lunatic asylum, Larkhana.

2nd hospital asst. Shaik Hussein (No. 490), of the subord. med. dept. is dismissed the service.

April 29.—The appt. of Lieut. P. A. Browne, as paid doing duty officer to the Poona horse, announced in G.O.C. No. 218, of the 19th of March last, is cancelled.

Surg. F. W. Harris, 25th regt. N.L.I., is posted to the 18th brig. royal art., Kurrachee, receiving med. charge of all details of art. at that station.

Surg. Harris will proceed to join at the public expense without delay.

Asst. surg. A. C. Gaye, 1st batt. 4th foot, is appt. to the med. charge of Nos. 4 and 7 batteries 21st brig. royal art.

Asst. surg. P. W. Cockell will continue on general duty, Poona div., until further orders.

Lieut. col. W. Kendall, royal engrs., returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on April 24.

No. 360.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. F. Barron, 3rd drag. gds., from March 14 to Sept. 18, m.c.

Capt. T. Corrigan, 3rd drag. gds., from March 7 to Sept. 18, m.c.

Qrmr. Connell, 1st batt. 4th foot, from Feb. 28 to July 11, m.c.

No. 361.—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by H.E. the C. in C. India:—

Lieut. J. T. Fitzsimon, 3rd drag. gds.; to England, by overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in London.

Lieut. R. T. Thomson, 56th foot, adjt. gen. depot, ditto, ditto.

These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

No. 362.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. Hawkins, roy. art., from April 28 to May 27, to remain at Bombay, m.c.

Ens. Durrant, 33rd foot, for 80 days from date of departure; to proceed to Mahabuleshwar, m.c.

Lieut. and adjt. J. Thompson, 72nd highlanders, from April 24 to April 30; to remain at Bombay, m.c.

Lieut. col. A. R. Manson, 4th regt. N.I. (R.C.), from April 23 to May 31; to Bombay, m.c., under new furlough regulations, prior to final m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. C. J. Turnbull, 23rd regt. N.L.I., act. adjt. 1st gr. regt. N.I., from April 20 to May 31; to Bombay, m.c., prior to final m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. A. Greenland, gen. list, from 1st to 31st May; in extension.

April 30.—No. 363.—The following G.O. by the C. in C. in India is republished:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Simla, April 15.—Official notification has been received of the undermen. officer, recently promoted in 4th foot, having been posted to the battalion specified:—Lieut. Borrett, 1st batt.

May 2.—No. 369.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated April 7.—By Brigadier Coghlan, app. Capt. Stileman, superint. of bazars and canton. mag. at Aden, to act as interp. to 15th regt. N.I., in the absence of a qualified subaltern, with effect from Jan. 3.

Dated April 12.—By Lieut. col. Browne, com. 44th regt., app. Lieut. Walsh to perform the duties of instructor of musketry to the regt. during the absence on leave of Lieut. Trimmer.

Dated April 16.—By Major Adams, app. Lieut. F. P. Worthy to act as qrmr. and interp. to 13th regt. N.I., from Jan. 9 last, v. Lieut. Crawford, resigned.

No. 370.—The following order is confirmed, under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 253 of March 30:—

Dated April 24.—By Brigadier Adams, c.b., app. Lieut. Acklom to act as interp. to H.M.'s 44th regt., v. Lieut. Fellowes, 5th regt. N.L.I.

No. 371.—Lieut. Brown acted as qrmr. and interp. to 6th regt. N.I., from Jan. 17 to March 19, during the abs. of Lieut. Tyndall on leave.

No. 372.—Major W. Lodwick, staff corps, is app. to the com. of 12th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

No. 373.—Leave of absence:—

B. Battery 18th Brigade R.A.—2nd Capt. F. A. Whish, from May 1 to May 31, in ext.

33rd Regt. of Foot.—Ens. C. A. Carthew, from May 10 to May 31, in ext.

103rd Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Davidson, from May 1 to May 31, in ext.

44th Regt. of Foot.—Ens. R. B. O'Grady, from April 27 to May 31, to the sea coast, in ext.

May 4.—No. 374.—Lieut. E. R. Goode, 16th regt. N.I., is attached to the 26th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

No. 375.—Ensign Yates, gen. list, attached to the 3rd regt. N.I., having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his regt.

May 5.—No. 376.—Lieut. A. W. B. Caldecott, 103rd foot, is, subject to confirmation, appd. to act as adjt. to that corps, v. Murray.

Ensign P. Murray, unattached, at present acting as adjt. to the 103rd foot, is appd. adjt. to the general depot, Khandalla, v. Thompson.

May 6.—No. 378.—Lieut. J. McK. Hartigan, 5th N.L.I., will proceed and join the wing of his regt. in China at the public expense.

No. 381.—The foll. G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is republished:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Simla, April 22.—No. 382.—Leave of absence:—

Maj. and brev. lieut. col. the Hon. E. Massey, 95th foot, from April 15 to Aug. 15, to proceed to Bengal Presy.

No. 383.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. and adjt. J. Thompson, 72nd highlanders, from May 1 to May 31, in ext.

Capt. Law, 103rd regt., for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Mahabuleshwar on m.c.

Lieut. H. Martin, attached to 2nd regt. Sind Horse, 26th regt. N.I., from March 7 to March 14, in ext.

Mahabuleshwar, April 13.—No. 17.—Lieut. col. A. M. Murray, 21st brig. R.A., is app. to the charge of the Ordnance of the fort and harbour defences of Bombay, v. Col. Gibbard, to England.

April 15.—No. 18.—Lieut. H. F. Gibb, C batt. 21st brig. R.A., is attached to A batt. 4th brig. R.H.A., v. Bassein, to go through the usual course of drill.

ALLOWANCES TO VETERINARY SURGEONS.

No. 19.—In assimilation with the custom prevailing in Bengal, a sum of 2 annas per horse will be paid out of the contract allowance to the veterinary surgeon, in horse and field batteries, for the supply of bazaar medicines, bandages, poulticings, &c.

THE ARTILLERY.

April 22.—No. 24.—With reference to G.O. No. 195, dated Bombay Castle, April 7, No. 1 batt. 21st brig. R.A. is attached to the heavy field batt., therein ordered to be organised at Mhow.

Lieut. col. Petrie will be good enough to report to this dept. when the organisation of the heavy field battery shall be completed.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwar, April 28.—The following extracts from general regimental order, No. 480, dated Horse Guards, March 21, 1863, are republished:—

H.M. has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in the royal regt. of art., viz.:—

Lieut. Turner Van Straubenzee, 14th brig., to be 2nd capt. 1st brig., v. Purvis.

Gent. cadet Marshal James Clarke to be lieut. 14th brig., v. Straubenzee.

Dated Feb. 22.—Lieut. Clarke will join at Woolwich on the 1st of April next, and do duty with the depot brig. until required to embark for India.

Lieut. Newall, No. 1 battery, 21st brig. is appt. to do duty with C. battery, 18th brig. royal art., v. Gibb, and directed to join.

April 29.—Lieut. H. S. K. Pechell, No. 5 battery, 21st brig. R.A., is appt. to do duty with No. 1 battery, 21st brig. royal art., and directed to join.

HINDOOSTANEE.—Staff Test.

Gen. List.—Lieut. J. W. Greenfield, attached to 14th regt. N.I.

No. 310.—Ensign R. Hennell, attached to the 23rd regt. N.L.I., has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

No. 311.—With the sanction of Govt. sub conductor W. Brabazon, public works dept., is pensioned on £45. 12s. 6d. per annum, in Europe.

No. 312.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—33rd Foot.—Lieut. col. Donovan from April 13 to Sept. 4, on m.c.

No. 313.—The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Maj. W. G. Mainwaring, comdt. 30th regt. N.I., or Jacob's Rifles, for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Medical Establishment.—Asst. surg. H. Wakefield, for 30 days from date of departure, to Bombay on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Subordinate Medical Department.—Asst. Apothecary A. C. Pais, (No. 195), from April 7 to April 30, to Bombay on m.c., prior to obtaining a final certificate to Goa.

NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, May 5.—No. 26.—The following temp. arrangements and appts. are conf.:—

By Com. J. Frushard, I.N., comg. H.M.'s I.N.

Mr. A. L. Brown, mate, of the *Euphrates*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel from Feb. 5 to Jan. 20.

Lieut. Robinson, of the *Ajdaha*, to the com. of that vessel, in add. to his present duties, from Feb. 26, v. Com. Worsley, ret.

Actg. Lieut. Campbell, of the *Coromandel*, to be store accountant of that vessel from Feb. 18.

Mr. A. P. Young, mate, of the *Ajdaha*, to be superint. of tenders and store accountant of the *Ajdaha* from March 2, v. Actg. Lieut. Arnot, rel.

Messrs. Bonham and Dawkins, mates, supernumeraries on board the *Ajdaha*, to be actg. lieuts. of that vessel, and transf. to the estab. from March 4, to fill vacancies.

Lieut. Mitcheson, having arr. from leave, to the *Auckland* harbour defence vessel, from March 5.

Mr. G. Leishman, mate, of the *Ajdaha*, to be actg. lieut. of the *Coromandel* from March 9, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. W. L. Searle, comg. the *Berenice*, to be actg. 1st asst. dock master from March 9, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Carew, of the *Ajdaha*, to the com. of the *Berenice* from March 9, v. Lieut. Searle.

Mr. D. W. King, mate, late of the *Prince Arthur*, to reside on shore at Moulinein, awaiting passage to Calcutta, from 20th to 27th Oct. 1862, he being unprovided with Govt. qrs.

Aden Squadron Order.

Mr. C. A. Wray, midshipman, of the *Constance*, proceeding on duty from Aden to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the steamer *Salsette*, from 19th to 26th Feb., 1862.

Mr. M. F. Ingle, capt's clerk, proceeding on m.c. from Aden to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the steamer *Salsette* from the 19th to 26th Feb., 1862.

May 6.—No. 27.—The foll. temp. arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore J. Frushard, I.N., commanding H.M.'s I.N.

Lieut. Chitty, of the *Ajdaha*, to the command of that vessel from April 1, v. Lieut. Robinson.

Asst. surg. J. Davis, acting port surg. to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Ajdaha*, from Dec. 27, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1863.

Acting Lieut. Campbell, of the *Ajdaha*, to be asst. surveyor to the survey of Back Bay under Lieut. Williams, from April 10, v. Acting Lieut. Marshall.

Persian Gulf Squadron Order.

Acting Lieut. J. B. Bewsher, of the *Comet*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel from Oct. 17, 1862.

BIRTHS.

ADLEY, wife of Capt. W., son, at Sea, April 2.

BARTON, wife of G. W., son, at Kuttra, April 25.

BOWMAN, wife of H., son, May 2.

BRIGHT, wife of Col. R. C., daughter, at Murree, April 19.

BROWN, wife of Capt. R., son, at Saugor, April 24.

CAMPBELL, wife of W., son, at Benares, April 24.

CUNLIFFE, wife of Capt. G. G., son, at Cawnpore, April 16.

DAVIS, wife of H. M., twins, at Noakally, April 20.

FLEMING, wife of J. B., daughter, at Hyderabad, April 27.

GHOSE, wife of B. C. K., son, at Calcutta, April 21.

GORME, wife of C., daughter, at Matheran, April 28.

GRANGE, wife of J., son, at Allahabad, April 23.

GRANT, wife of J., daughter, at Sedashegur, April 24.

HATCH, wife of Lieutenant-colonel, W. S., son, at Matheran, April 28.

HOUSTON, wife of Dr. J., daughter, at Mysore, April 15.

KELLY, wife of J. P., daughter, at Agra, April 21.

KNIGHT, wife of R., daughter, at Colaba, May 10.

LOCH, wife of Captain J. L., daughter, at Sumbulpore, April 25.

MARSHALL, wife of Captain E. H., daughter, at Bombay, May 6.

MOIR, wife of R., daughter, at Benares, April 16.

ORB, wife of F., son, at Byculla, April 28.

OTTO, S. wife of F., daughter, at Calcutta, May 1.

PRAZER, wife of C. F., of a son, at Jamalpore, April 26.

RICHARDSON, wife of E., son, at Rangoon, April 4.

STEWART, wife of T., son, at Akyab, April 25.

TEMPLE, wife of C., daughter, at Kousutea, April 22.

TURNBULL, Mrs. A. H., daughter, at Futteghur, April 10.

VAN MULLEN, wife of T. D., daughter, at Calbadavee, May 5.

WILSON, wife of C., daughter, at Calcutta, April 25.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON, J., to Frances H., daughter of the late N. Kelly, at Singapore, April 20.

DAVIS, Wm. Farquhar, Assist. surg. H.M. Madras Army, to Annie Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Donal Mackenzie, at Madras, April 21.

FLOWER, E. W., to Mary J., daughter of the late T. Burrows, at Byculla, May 5.

HANNAH, Mr., to Eliza, daughter of the late G. Kingston, at Calcutta, April 23.

HOUGHLAND, A. F., to Miss Theresa McAuley, at Calcutta, May 7.

JONES, E., to Eliza B. H., daughter of T. Bason, at Calcutta, April 20.

MACTIER, W. F., to Adeline A., daughter of H. V. Bayley, at Barrackpore, April 21.

PUNCHARD, T., to Miss Jane Meredith, at Chinsurah, April 27.

ROSS, Lieut. W. H., to Jessie M., daughter of Lieut. col. Whitehill, at Kurrachee, April 28.

SLADEN, Capt. J. R., to Amelia C., daughter of the late J. Bears, at Simla, April 21.

ST. JAMES, Lieut. R., to Margaret A., daughter of Capt. J. M. Gibbs, at Benares, April 21.

VERNON, E., to Jessie M., daughter of the late J. Anderson, at Calcutta, April 20.

WHITTON, G. E., to Annie, daughter of Dr. Mackenzie, at Bangalore, May 5.

WILSON, E. R., to Maria, daughter of R. McKenzie, at Kurrachee, April 4.

DEATHS.

BENNETT, R., sen., at Chinchpooogly, aged 73, May 9.

BETTS, Joseph B., at Upper Calaba, April.

CARR, Rev. William, April 28.

DEVERGER, Rose E., widow of the late Capt. P., aged 47, April 28.

EALLES, Ethel G. H., infant daughter of Capt. G. D., on board P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Singapore*, April 23.

FRESSAUGES, Mrs. S. J., at Cuttack, aged 31, April 18.

HALLIDAY, Margaret A., infant daughter of F. M., at Motchavree, April 22.

HAMILTON, Margaret, wife of Major J., at Cannanore, aged 56, May 1.

HAYTER, infant son of Lieut. C., at Anam, April 11.

HEINSON, infant son of J. S., at Bombay, April 10.

MARSTON, Daniel, at Poona, April 8.

NEELE, Kate H., wife of Rev. A. P., at Walsal, March 4.

PIERS, Charlotte J., infant daughter of Capt., at Poona, April 23.

POGSON, Lillian M., infant daughter of W. R.

SHAW, Charles B., son of D., at Mozufferpore, aged 21, April 19.

SHERREN, Lieut. Frederick C., Bombay Coms. Dept., at Malligum, May 6.

SMITH, G. H. J., at Kurrachee, April 14.

SOPPITT, Lieut. Arthur, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, at Calcutta, April 21.

SPARKES, Major T. B., Com. of Pegu, at Madras, aged 44, April 22.

SUNDER, C., at Calcutta, aged 37, April 16.

WILKINSON, Agnes, wife of G. E., at Mazagon, May 5.

WILLIAMSON, Elizabeth, wife of A., at Calcutta, aged 28.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 29.

6th Drags.—H. A. Gosset, late lieut. 22nd foot, to be paymaster, v. T. Smales, cashiered by sentence of a general court martial.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. B. W. Black to be col., v. C. J. Cooke, retired upon full pay; Capt. C. A. Purvis to be lieut. col., v. Black; 2nd Capt. H. W. Lumsden to be capt., v. Purvis; Lieut. B. L. Gordon to be 2nd capt., v. Lumsden; Lieut. J. G. Marshall to be 2nd capt., v. Brev. major L. F. C. Thomas, removed to supernumerary list; 2nd Capt. B. L. Gordon to be adj. v. Lumsden, promoted; Gent. Cadet F. B. Knox to be lieut., v. Gordon, promoted; Gent. Cadet G. Black to be lieut., v. Marshall, promoted; Acting Vet. surg. D. Maclean to be vet. surg., v. J. S. Stockley, placed on half pay.

7th Foot.—Major T. Tryon to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Brev. col. R. W. Aldworth, who retires; Capt. Lord R. H. Browne to be major, by purch., v. Tryon; Lieut. F. B. Cole to be capt., by purch., v. Lord R. H. Browne; Lieut. C. G. O'Brien to be capt., by purch., v. J. K. M. Adam, who retires; Ensign R. S. Hall to be lieut., by purch., v. Cole; Ensign H. F. Oakes to be lieut., v. O'Brien; P. Crosbie, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Oakes.

43rd Foot.—Capt. H. A. Atchison, from half pay unattached, to be capt., repaying the difference, v. Capt. and Brev. major T. H. Cockburn, promoted to an unattached majority, without purch.; Lieut. A. R. Close, to be capt., by purch., v. Atchison, who retires; Ensign St. V. A. Hammick to be lieut., by purch., v.

Close; R. B. Allardice, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Hammick.

48th Foot.—Ensign W. B. Hutton, to be lieut., by purch., v. G. N. R. Goddard, who retires; A. W. Fair, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Hutton.

60th Foot.—Ensign E. D. O'Rourke to be lieut., by purch., v. R. A. Massey, who retires; G. H. Talbot, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. O'Rourke.

93rd Foot.—Qrmmr. J. Joiner to be paymaster, v. Blake, transferred to 4th hussars.

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 3d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 10d. | 1 oz. 1s. 8d. | 2 oz. 3s. 4d. | 3 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters: Via Southampton.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0s. | 2 oz. 4s. 0d. | 3 oz. 6s. 0d.

Via Marseilles.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 4d. | 1 oz. 2s. 8d. | 2 oz. 5s. 4d. | 3 oz. 8s. 0d.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, May 7, 1863.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities ... 8 per ct.
 On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 5 per ct.
 Discount on Government Bills ... 4 per ct.
 Ditto on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 10 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 2 1
 Credit to 6 months ... 2 14
 Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... 2 04
 " " at 3 months ... 1 14
 " " at 1 month ... 1 14
 " " at sight ... 1 14
 H.M.'s Treasury Bills ... None.
 Bank of England Post Bills ... Par.
 Mauritius Government Bills ... Nominal.
 Ceylon ditto ... "
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None.
 Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... Par.
 Ditto on Bombay ... Par. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

$\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 19 to 191 p.c. pm.
 5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... 10 to 104
 5 per cent. ... 1852-53 ... }
 Ditto ... 1855-56 ... } 44 dis.
 Ditto ... 1852-53 ... }
 Ditto ... 1854-55 ... }
 5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transactions.
 Tanjore Bonds ... 4 per ct. dis.
 Bank of Madras Shares ... 34 per cent. pm.

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 54 per cent. Promissory Notes ... 95 per ct.
 Ditto 5 ditto ditto ... 90 per ct.
 Ditto 44 ditto ditto ... 75 per ct.
 Ditto 4 ditto Stock Receipts ... 75 per ct.
 Ditto 4 ditto Promissory Notes Sicca ... 75 per ct.
 Ditto 4 ditto ditto Company's ... 75 per ct.
 Ditto 34 ditto ditto ditto ... per ct.
 On Tanjore ditto ditto ditto ... 98 per ct.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-6.

FREIGHTS.

To London £1. 5s. 0d. to 23. 2s. 0d.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, June 5, 1863.

AMALGAMATION MEMORIALS.

We have received a copy of "All Memorials addressed to the Secretary of State for India complaining of grievances consequent upon the amalgamation measure," printed by order of the House of Commons; but we have not yet had time to digest this large mass of matter on a subject full of difficult complications. If the Royal Commissioners should come to erroneous and unjust conclusions, it will not be owing to any want of information on which to base a sound decision.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

We noticed a few weeks back the strange apathy manifested by the citizens of Calcutta on the subject of the proposed Municipal Bill. Even the Legislative Council could not restrain an expression of surprise that neither suggestions nor objections should be offered by a single trader or citizen on the subject, though it was generally known that the Council would be thankful for such free and thorough examination of its scheme as would tend to its improvement. At last, however, the British Indian Association and a number of influential ratepayers have sent in to the Legislative Council a long list of objections, which will no doubt be conscientiously considered before the Bill is declared law.

THE BUDGET.

We have received by telegraph a brief and imperfect outline of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Budget, but before this paragraph is in the hands of our readers we hope the mail will bring us more complete and satisfactory details. The public may perhaps be a little disappointed, inasmuch as a larger surplus was anticipated, but we have really no good reason to grumble, considering the frightful, and apparently quite hopeless condition of the Indian Exchequer but a very few years ago, especially just after the great mutiny. We ought to be grateful to Wilson, Laing, and Trevelyan, for what they have done to increase the value of the most precious of our British possessions. The surplus for 1862-3 is £937,000. It is no great amount, to be sure, but then it is on the right side of the book. The calculated surplus for 1863-64 is £815,000, and not £1,500,000, as was sanguinely expected. The income-tax is not to be abolished, but it is to be reduced by 1 per cent. There is to be the same reduction in

the duty on iron, and the grievous salt monopoly is to be wholly abandoned; and this is a great boon to millions of poor Hindoos. Sir Charles Trevelyan proposes to appropriate £5,000,000 to Public Works, and £500,000 to Public Education.

A NEW MERCANTILE COMPANY IN EGYPT.

A COMPANY has been formed at Alexandria for carrying on an extensive trade with Upper Egypt. It is under the immediate patronage of the Viceroy, who has promised to have a telegraph above Khartoum, and to extend the railway thither from Cairo. They will take advantage of the line of steamers on the Nile and the Red Sea. They seem to reckon confidently on a profit of 200 per cent. per annum. A correspondent of the *Times* says that the current rate of interest upon two trustworthy signatures at Kartoun is 10 per cent. a month, and that, nevertheless, the gains are so large that the traders can afford to pay it and realise a handsome profit besides on their adventures. The company will gradually extend its operations to Abyssinia. Their mercantile dealings are to be of a very miscellaneous character, including elephants' teeth, gums, bees-wax, ox hides, gold dust, coffee, cotton, and even live stock.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, AND ITS BOMBAY AGENT.

A CASE of considerable interest and importance to mercantile interests was brought into the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, the 28th ultimo. It was against Mr. Rich, the Bombay agent and manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. He was accused of negligence in the discharge of his duties in lending the company's money to those who, in the mercantile sense of the word, were not good men, and for discounting bills of exchange for native merchants without taking proper security, of the violation of the company's orders, and "incorrect and untrue statements respecting the business transacted by him on their account." The company claimed from him the sum of £20,000. Mr. Rich denied the truth of the charges against him, and complained that they were vague and indefinite. He, therefore, applied for the means of examining all the books of the bank, and copies of the correspondence that had been carried on between the company and his successor, Mr. Morrison, since he had left the bank. To this it was replied that it was "a fishing application," with a view to discover the names of the parties upon whose evidence the company relied, and in the hope of finding out something that might help the defendant to thwart or evade the proceedings of the prosecutors. After a very long argument, for and against, of the question of the right of "discovery" in such cases, the Lord Chief Justice delivered judgment against the application. We may as well quote the decision:—

"The principle was that the applicant must show that the document relates to the proof of his own case. The Court here could not collect that this was so, and rather collected the contrary. These documents were not like deeds, muniments of title or accounts, or the like, which showed the facts of the case on one side or the other, or on both; but were merely communications between the company and their agents abroad with a view to obtain information in support of their own case. Such communications could not be disclosed to the advantage and assistance of the opposite party. No authority

went to that length, and this Court was not prepared to establish such a precedent. The object of the new procedure, no doubt, was to give the courts of common law the powers of courts of equity as to discovery; but there was no case to show that even in equity there could be such discovery. On the contrary, the current of authority at law and in equity appeared to be against the application. The communications were clearly of the most confidential character, and their disclosure ought not to be compelled, especially when it was not shown that they would tend to establish or elucidate the case of the applicant. The courts, in the exercise of their powers of discovery, were called upon to use a sound and wise discretion, and in the exercise of such a discretion could not enforce the disclosure of the documents sought for in the present case.

"Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Blackburn concurred, the latter learned judge observing that the application really was to look at the rough notes and materials of the brief on the other side. It was true that in the case of *Coleman v. Truman* (in which he had been counsel) the Court of Exchequer had allowed inspection of letters which had passed between one of the parties, a merchant in London, and his agents in India; but there the documents were, in fact, the evidence of the contract between the parties, which was altogether a different case from the present.—Rule discharged."

AN ANGRY COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A VERY odd little war has been lately waged and terminated in the City of Palaces amongst certain merchants and traders in that locality. There has been no blood shed, but much ink shed. Paper-pellets of the brain, however, though they inflict no wound and leave no scar on the outer man, may cause serious injuries to the heart and mind, and even effect substantial damage upon commercial men whose good name is money. True words are things—and, indeed, so are false ones, for a time. The entire correspondence to which we are alluding, consisting of seventeen epistles, is published in *extenso* in one of the Calcutta papers received by the last mail. We should be sorry to trouble our readers with all these letters, but we think it as well to give some brief statement of the subject of them.

The Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta issues a Price Current under its own immediate authority. In one number of it appeared the following paragraph:—

"COLOURD YARNS.—The demand is active, and, accompanied by a speculative inquiry, prices have advanced; a parcel of favourite ticket changed hands yesterday at two rupees per pound."

This announcement is protested against as inaccurate by no less than seven leading mercantile firms in Calcutta—Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie, and Co.; Lyall, Rennie, and Co.; Williamson (Brothers) and Co.; Gillanders and Co.; Jardine, Skinner, and Co.; Wattenbach, Heilgers, and Co.; and Potter and Co. These firms called on Mr. H. W. L. Wood, the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to state who sold the turkey-red yarn, and who bought it at the price of two rupees per pound. Mr. Wood replies that the paragraph was furnished by their usual reporter, and that the firm of Messrs. Grant, Smith, and Co. confirm the sale as a *bonâ fide* transaction. But the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce did not think themselves authorised to institute an inquiry as to the name of the buyer. In a subsequent number of the Price Current, however, it was admitted that though the sale in question was a *bonâ fide* transaction, "the price obtained appears to have been exceptionably high." Neither Mr. Wood's reply nor the admission in the Price Current was satisfactory to the protesting firms. On this Messrs. Grant, Smith, and Co., feeling their honour as merchants and gentlemen implicated

in the discussion, come forward boldly in their own names, and offer to allow any third party, named by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, to examine their books, sales, account-sales, letters—in fact everything relating to the transaction, on the sole condition that on such third party confirming the accuracy of the sale, the protesting firms shall apologise for the injustice done to them. We must say that this appears on the face of it a very fair and manly proposal, and we are sorry that it is met somewhat evasively by the seven firms, who reply that they have nothing to do with any individual firm in Calcutta, but solely with the Chamber of Commerce and its Price Current, and they leave the Chamber of Commerce to meet as they please the offer of Messrs. Grant, Smith, and Co. And here the correspondence of seventeen letters of the Chamber of Commerce with the seven firms arrives at an abrupt and very unsatisfactory termination.

THE DEATH OF JOHN LILLEY AND THE CRAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.

SOME one, signing himself "A Civilian," and whose real name is no doubt in the possession of the editor of the *Times*, has addressed a letter to that paper on the subject of the death of Sergeant-major Lilley, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. We have transferred this letter to our own columns. It revives an old and painful story; but old and painful as it is, it is not yet time that it should be forgotten; and though, as a general rule, it is equally generous and judicious to let old and bitter personal disputes pass into oblivion—to let bygones be bygones—it is only after substantial justice has been afforded to every party specially and seriously aggrieved that the subject should be regarded as exclusively a thing of the past. Even death itself does not extinguish every claim upon the living, and the memory of such a brave and good soldier as the late John Lilley ought not to be darkened with a calumnious falsehood.

If we may give full credit to the statement of "A Civilian," or if we may trust to such corroborative evidence as now lies before us in a pamphlet entitled "Military Despotism, or the Inniskilling Dragoon,"* in which numerous official documents are quoted, it is quite clear that the existence of poor Lilley was at least shortened, if not destroyed, by the most cruel injustice, and that he was meanly persecuted even beyond the grave.

Paymaster Smales, about a year ago, was brought to a court-martial at Mhow for writing an insulting letter to Colonel Crawley, his commanding officer, in which he charged him with frequently signing his name on the adjutant's roll as present at musters, when, in reality, "he was almost systematically absent." Such a letter, so offensive in its tone, containing so grave an accusation, and addressed privately and personally to his commanding officer, was, of course, most irregular, and an act of inexcusable insubordination; and the writer paid the penalty of his rashness. He was cashiered by the sentence of the court-martial, the sentence being approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief. But though Paymaster Smales was proved to have been guilty of a very grave military offence, no moral odium or degradation is attached to

it. His prosecutor is, in some respects, in a much worse position. It does not appear that Colonel Crawley availed himself of the opportunity to clear himself of the charge not only of neglect of military duty, but of the dishonourable and immoral act of deliberately signing a false statement, knowing it to be false. On the contrary, the three men whom it was known Paymaster Smales intended to call as his witnesses to prove the Colonel's absence at musters—one of them being poor John Lilley—were put under close arrest by the Colonel's orders merely for having read a copy of the Paymaster's defence, though it was admitted that the Colonel himself had also read it to his adjutant "in order to acquaint him with the points of evidence on which he should require him to speak before the Court." Sergeant-major Lilley's wife was dying of consumption, and yet a sentry was placed at the open door of the room within two feet of her bed. If the Sergeant-major had been a prisoner under the charge of murder he could not have been more severely dealt with. This cruel and atrociously unjust treatment so exaggerated the poor man's tendency to an apoplectic complaint that he died after a few days' illness, and his sick wife soon followed him. Colonel Crawley, to justify or palliate his own conduct, asserted that his adjutant had misunderstood his orders, which the adjutant positively denied. The Colonel also most ungenerously assured Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander-in-Chief, that the Sergeant-major's death was hastened by excess in drink. This accusation was founded on the simple fact that the Colonel had discovered somewhere a bill against the Sergeant-major for wine and brandy. It now appears that the wine and brandy were taken, not by himself, but by his dying wife to support and prolong her feeble existence, and that, too, under the immediate sanction of her medical attendant. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, apparently trusting too much to Colonel Crawley's private representations, went so far as to endorse the slander upon the poor man's memory. The matter will, perhaps, be brought before Parliament, for the British nation, when once roused by a case of extreme injustice of this nature, will never be satisfied until the whole affair is sifted to the bottom, and the blame is attributed to the right parties. We may have more to say upon this subject on a future occasion, but we must drop it for the present. We shall only add now that the late Sergeant Lilley had been always remarkably distinguished for sobriety and good conduct. He had been led to expect that he would be made a commissioned officer. His preceding commanding officer, Colonel Shute,* testified that "he was the most straightforward, truthful, and worthy man he ever knew, thoroughly sober and trustworthy, an excellent soldier, and respected by all who knew him;" and it is said that in a minute of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-chief, which was read to the officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons at Mhow in February last, his Royal Highness "entirely exculpated the deceased Sergeant-major Lilley from accelerating his own death by excess in drink, and from any grounds of arrest whatever." The public will now need to be informed what notice has been taken of Colonel Crawley's

* Colonel Shute for many years commanded the 6th Dragoons, and says he knew Sergeant-major Lilley well "during his whole service in the army."

extraordinary conduct, and will demand that something should be done for the old and helpless and sorrow-stricken surviving parents of the late Sergeant-major, whom his death has left in a state of destitution.

Since writing the above the *Times* has published the Memorandum issued from the Horse Guards on this affair; and we are glad to see that Colonel Crawley's conduct was duly censured as "exceedingly vindictive," as "very reprehensible," and that he would not have been allowed to remain in the regiment but for the "high opinion expressed of him by the Major-general," and that he will continue with the regiment "on trial only." It appears that Lilley and his two comrades were placed under arrest ostensibly on a charge of conspiracy, though with the real object of lessening the weight of their evidence by bringing them before the court-martial as prisoners, and the colonel pretended to be very indignant at their having got hold of an early copy of Paymaster Smales' defence, which the colonel himself had read quite as soon. No charge of conspiracy was formally preferred, and not a shadow of evidence was produced to that effect, and Sir Hugh Rose is indirectly censured in the Duke of Cambridge's remark that his Excellency "was misinformed of the circumstances of the case" (on which he commented so severely), "or he would not have dealt with the subject as he did, and not have attributed the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley to excess." It is pretty clear, we think, that the military authorities in India did poor Lilley a grave injustice, but his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has shown himself to be the soldier's friend. Considering, however, that he has pronounced the Colonel devoid of "the tact to command the zealous co-operation of his officers,"—as on one occasion "exceedingly vindictive,"—and at others guilty of making use of "exceedingly injudicious language,"—and of having placed men under arrest for conspiracy, and yet brought neither charge nor evidence against them—we really think that it was not quite right or consistent in his Royal Highness to allow him to remain with the regiment he had so ill commanded, on the sole ground that another officer had expressed a high opinion of him.

We cannot say a word in justification of the conduct of Paymaster Smales, but we may fairly hint that if Colonel Crawley, in spite of his own gross misconduct, was allowed to remain with his regiment on trial only, that a similar indulgence might have been extended to Paymaster Smales; for Colonel Crawley was at least as much in fault as his subordinate, and was, indeed, the cause of the irregularities of his officers by his own want of tact and temper.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 29.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.

Mr. TORRENS asked the Secretary of State for India whether her Majesty's Government had taken into consideration the advantages that might result, politically and financially, from using the route through Egypt for our troops going to and returning from India; whether any correspondence on the subject had passed between the Secretary of State and any of the chief authorities at either of the Presidencies in India on the subject; and, if so, would there be any objection to lay the correspondence upon the table?

* Published by Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly.

Sir C. WOOD said the attention of the Government had been directed to the subject, and he had been in communication with the naval and military departments as to the best mode of carrying the measure into execution. Of course, there were several material considerations connected with the matter—financial considerations and others relating to the health of the troops on their passage—which required to be studied. A committee of the House had investigated the subject some time back, and had reported against it; but circumstances had since considerably changed, and he was inclined to think favourably of the possibility of carrying the suggestion into execution. The attention of the Home Government had been called to the subject by the Government of Bombay; but it would be of no use to lay the correspondence before the House, as in its present state it would only mislead. He hoped, however, to be able soon to come to a definite conclusion.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN CHINA.

Mr. LIDDELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether British officers temporarily employed in commanding or drilling Chinese militia are still borne on the strength of their respective regiments; whether while so employed they received her Majesty's half-pay; and whether their promotion went on in the ordinary course.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that, as these officers were merely lent for the purpose of drilling militia, and were available for any duty which they might be called on to perform, they were still borne on the strength of their regiments. For the same reason, they still received regimental full pay, and not having been required to quit the British service, their promotion still went on. At the same time, he might mention that these officers were not allowed to proceed with the militia they were training beyond the thirty miles' radius.

STIPENDIARY NATIVE PRINCES IN INDIA.

Mr. ADAM asked the Secretary of State for India when a return which was moved for in May, 1861, relative to stipendiary native princes in India, would be laid upon the table, and what were the reasons which had caused delay in preparing a return, the importance of which was acknowledged by the India-office.

Sir C. WOOD said it was impossible to furnish the information from the home records, and he had sent out to India for the papers; but, though he had reminded the Indian Government once or twice of the requisition, they had not yet arrived. That was the only reason why they had not been laid on the table.

EAST INDIAN CIVIL FUND.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, who had given notice of a motion for papers on this subject, asked the Secretary for India whether he had any objection to produce them.

Sir C. WOOD said he was very willing to give all the papers necessary to show the whole of the case. The papers which the hon. gentleman had mentioned in his motion would not do this, and he would, therefore, add to them all that was necessary. With this addition, he should make no opposition to the motion.

LADY INGLIS'S PENSION.

Colonel DICKSON asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether it was the intention of the Government to make any special grant to the widow of the late Sir John Inglis, K.C.B., under the peculiar circumstances of her melancholy bereavement.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that on the death of Sir J. Inglis Lady Inglis, by the direction of Sir G. Lewis, received the largest amount of pension which it was in the power of the Secretary of State to grant. Since it had been granted no official application had been received, which alone would enable the Secretary of State to apply to the Treasury, which had the sole power of granting a special pension.

THE CASE OF SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY.

Mr. FORTESCUE, who had a question on this subject on the paper, gave notice that on this day week he would bring before the House the whole circumstances connected with the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley.

Captain ARCHDALL subsequently asked whether a memorandum sent out to India by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief relating to this case would be laid on the table.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON was understood to say that the memorandum was to be moved for by another hon. member, and he would make inquiries at the Horse Guards whether there would be any objection to lay it on the table.

CAPTAIN DEW AT THE SIEGE OF SHON-HING.

Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether it was the intention of the Admiralty to submit the conduct of Captain Roderick Dew, of her Majesty's ship *Encounter*, to the judgment of a court-martial, for carrying on military operations in China beyond the thirty miles' radius from a treaty port, at the siege of Shon-hing, fifty miles from Ningpo, in which the life of Lieutenant Tinling, of her Majesty's ship *Encounter*, was sacrificed, in disobedience of the instructions conveyed in Earl Russell's despatch to Mr. Bruce, dated August 26, 1862.

Lord C. PAGET said that the Admiralty had received no official intelligence with regard to the death of Lieutenant Tinling, probably because the admiral was at Japan, the other side of the station. They had received, however, a private letter from Captain Dew, in which he stated that he and Lieutenant Tinling had accompanied the French officers to the siege of Shon-hing as amateurs. Of course the Admiralty could not say what they would do until they received official information on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 1.

INDIAN OFFICERS AT CANTERBURY.

Mr. M. MILNES asked the Secretary of State for India why any officer of the late India army now doing duty at the depot at Canterbury should not receive the pay due to his rank; and whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to make up to the widows and orphans of the Indian service the loss they had sustained by the late decision respecting Lord Clive's Bounties?

Sir C. WOOD said there was no officer at Canterbury who did not receive the full pay to which he was entitled. What his hon. friend probably referred to was the case of Indian officers who had exceeded their two-and-a-half years' furlough, and had not commenced performing depot duties. Those officers did not, during the interval, receive pay. With regard to the second question, the decision of the House of Lords on the subject was so recent that the Government had not yet had time to decide what course should be taken, but every necessary provision would be made.

THE DEATH OF JOHN LILLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Since I addressed you on this subject on the 9th inst. I have been furnished with a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial on Captain Smales, of the 6th Dragoons, printed at Poona in 1862. I have selected from it such facts as appear to me to bear most materially on the case of John Lilley, for the better information of the numerous members of Parliament who must take an interest in this deplorable tragedy.

In conducting his case against Captain Smales it became important to the prosecutor (Colonel Crawley) that he should prove his own presence at certain muster parades of the regiment which he commanded. Regimental Sergeant-major John Lilley, and Troop Sergeant-majors Wakefield and Duval, had been subpoenaed by the prisoner (Captain Smales) to prove that Colonel Crawley had not been present at those muster parades.

On the 5th day of the court-martial, the President observed that it had been brought to his notice that the proceedings of the three first days had been furnished by somebody to Sergeant-major John Lilley, and had been read at Lilley's quarters by other non-commissioned officers of the regiment. He stated that this was a highly improper and irregular act on the part of the said non-commissioned officers, and forbade anyone who attended the court—a public court—to make its proceedings public in future, "lest the minds

of the witnesses, on one side or the other, should be biassed."

On the 15th day of the court-martial the prisoner brought to the notice of the Court that three of his witnesses—Lilley, Wakefield, and Duval—had been suddenly placed in close arrest, with sentries over them, by the prosecutor.

The Court explained that "they had no power to interfere in the matter;" and the witnesses for the defence remained in close arrest until one died, and until another was removed to hospital; when the third, after an imprisonment of forty days, was allowed to return to his duty.

When, on the twenty-seventh day of the court-martial, Regimental Sergeant-major John Lilley was brought up a prisoner and examined, he swore positively that the prosecutor had not been present at the muster-parades in question; and after detailing, in reply to questions put to him, numerous acts of severity to which he conceived himself to have been unjustly subjected by his colonel, he said, "The last act is the present time, by a sentry being placed at my bedroom door, where my sick wife is lying. The door is quite open, and the sentry is posted about two feet from my bed."

In cross-examination by the prosecutor, Lilley frankly admitted that he had read the prisoner's defence, a copy of it having been lent to him by Sergeant-major Wakefield; and that he was aware, when he read it, that the Court had prohibited the publication of its proceedings in the lines.

Sergeant-major Wakefield's evidence was precisely to the same effect as Lilley's. He also admitted that he had read some of the proceedings of the Court, which had been published in the newspapers, explaining at the same time that he had never received any orders not to read them, and that he was not aware that there was any reason why he should not do so.

Sergeant-major Duval's evidence was of a similar nature. The two latter witnesses were asked the following questions by the prisoner:—

1. How long have you been a prisoner, and what is your crime?
2. Have you a sentry over you, or are you under ordinary arrest?

The Court decided that such questions could not be put, and they therefore remained unanswered.

Colonel Crawley declined to cross-examine Duval, and made no attempt of any kind to show by evidence or by cross-examination that those three witnesses had been tampered with, or that there was anything in their previous characters or conduct which tended to impair the value of their testimony. Nevertheless, as soon as they had been examined, they were remanded by him into close confinement again.

The next witness called was the adjutant of the regiment, Lieutenant Fitsimons.

It transpired from the officer's evidence that Colonel Crawley, in spite of the extraordinary severity with which he was dealing with the prisoner's witnesses for having read the proceedings of the court-martial, had himself read these very proceedings to his own adjutant, "in order to acquaint him with the points of evidence on which he should require him to speak before the court."

On the 29th day of the court-martial, Colonel Crawley, in his reply, when he was no longer under the necessity of supporting his assertions by evidence, and when any statements which he chose to make must remain unanswered, explained the reason why he was treating Lilley, Wakefield, and Duval with such extraordinary and fatal severity. He is reported to have said—

"With regard to Regimental Sergeant-major Lilley and Troop Sergeant-majors Wakefield and Duval, I put their evidence out of court altogether, as they have all been guilty of a conspiracy against me and my authority, as already reported to the Court and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by whose orders the two latter still remain under arrest on this very charge of conspiracy against me and my authority."

And a little further on, Colonel Crawley is reported to have added, "as for the evidence of the Sergeant-major adduced by the prisoner, Regimental Sergeant-major Lilley and Sergeant-ma-

ors Wakefield and Duval are debarred from giving credible evidence from causes already assigned."

With respect to Mrs. Lilley, Colonel Crawley, in his reply, protested that nobody could have been more shocked than he was when he learnt the treatment to which the unhappy woman had been subjected, and cast the whole blame of the transaction on the adjutant of his regiment, whom he accused of having misunderstood his orders. But when Colonel Crawley had his adjutant under examination he carefully avoided any allusion to the subject.

The sensation caused by the death of John Lilley, followed, as it immediately was, by that of his unhappy widow, rendered it desirable that those to whose misconduct it was attributed should attempt to devise some other cause than that assigned by the surgeon for his decease. The surgeons had distinctly attributed the man's death to

"The excessive heat of the season, the peculiar and painful circumstances of his position, the serious illness of his wife, and the bilious and nervous derangement induced by a sedentary life attendant on close arrest."

While Colonel Crawley professed to attribute it to hard drinking alone, and communicated his views on the subject to Sir Hugh Rose, who at once animadverted in a general order on the purchase by Sergeant-major Lilley of a considerable quantity of spirits, wine, and ale during his incarceration, declaring his opinion that the purchase of such articles was "quite enough, in combination with Indian summer heat, to compromise the life of a man in exercise and in rude health." Colonel Crawley had arrived at the knowledge that these articles had been supplied to Lilley, from the circumstance of a bill for them having been sent in by a native dealer after the sergeant-major's death. There was no proof that they had been so sent in beyond the native's claim; there was no proof that Lilley had consumed any portion of them himself; no proof, indeed, that they had been consumed at all. On the other hand, Lilley, during his service of eighteen years, had borne an unblemished character for sobriety, which was confirmed by the position he held in the 6th Dragoons up to the day of his death. While in arrest he had been constantly under the eyes of a sentry, and had been visited daily by the orderly officer, the surgeon, and the assistant-surgeon, and the adjutant of his regiment; none of whom had, on any occasion, observed in him any signs of inebriety. When under examination before the court, Colonel Crawley had not ventured to put any question to him indicating that he doubted his sobriety; *post mortem* examination of the poor fellow's body showed no signs that his habits had been other than temperate. On this point the evidence is conclusive. It subsequently transpired that Lilley's wife, in the last stage of consumption, had, by medical prescription, been kept alive for many days by large doses of wine and spirits, and that the quantities thus prescribed to the woman by a Dr. Barnett tallied as nearly as possible with the quantity for which payment had been claimed by the Parsee wine and spirit dealer.

Nevertheless, Colonel Crawley did not hesitate, without inquiry and without the slightest ground for the charge, to forward to Sir Hugh Rose information which misled the Commander-in-chief into branding in a general order one of the most deserving soldiers in the service, almost before his body was cold, as a suicidal drunkard. Indeed it is impossible not to perceive that Sir Hugh Rose's remarks on the whole evidence given before the Mhow court-martial are not based on that evidence at all, but on private and *ex parte* information supplied to him by Colonel Crawley.

As soon as Colonel Crawley had obtained a verdict against Captain Smales, he at once dropped the charge of conspiracy against Wakefield and Duval, which had done its work by discrediting before the court-martial the witnesses whose testimony he most dreaded. Lilley had died on the 25th of May in close arrest. Wakefield was invalidated in consequence of his sufferings, and Duval was sent back to his duty.

The Adjutant of the 6th Dragoons, on finding himself severely censured in Sir Hugh Rose's general order for the manner in which Mr. Lilley had been treated, at once addressed an official letter to his Excellency through the Colonel of his regiment, protesting to him that he had received from Colonel Crawley explicit and positive orders to act as he had done, and naming witnesses who could prove that such had been the case. This letter, Major-General Farrell, commanding at Mhow, and Colonel Crawley, declared to be grossly insubordinate; and they directed Lieutenant Fitzsimons to withdraw it, forbidding him even to state in a subsequent letter, which they ordered him to write with that object, that he did so by their instruction. The letter in question was dated Mhow, November 3, 1862, and an inquiry into the circumstances under which it was withdrawn, and two other letters written by Lieutenant Fitzsimons, will be necessary in order that this miserable transaction may be fully developed.

All this, and far more than this, happened to one of the worthiest and best soldiers in the British army—in British India—but a year ago. If it had happened at Naples under the Sardinians—what political capital Sir George Bowyer and Lord Henry Lennox would already have made of it!

But John Lilley, his wife, and both his children, are dead. His parents are poor and obscure people; and if the outline of this terrible case, which I have here given, does not raise up for them assistance in some powerful quarter, they will of themselves be utterly powerless in bringing those by whom this foul deed has been done to justice. I will only add, that should any doubt be raised after what I have stated in my former letter as to the character which Lilley, Wakefield, and Duval bore in their regiment, there are reliable witnesses at hand to whom the Minister of War may easily refer. Colonel Shute, who commands the 4th Dragoon Guards, and Colonel Fitzwygram, who commands the 15th Hussars, are both in England. They can bear witness whether what I have written is true or false, and to them I fearlessly appeal.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A CIVILIAN.

May 27.

The following is the memorandum issued from the Horse Guards in this affair:—

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has read, with deep regret, the proceedings of the court-martial on Mr. Smales, late Paymaster of the 6th Dragoons; and in reviewing the proceedings of the Court, and the subsequent remarks, his Royal Highness regrets that on some points he has been under the necessity of differing from officers high in command, on whose judgment on all other occasions heretofore his Royal Highness has had the greatest confidence. Nevertheless, for the interest of the service, his Royal Highness has but one course to pursue.

"His Royal Highness is of opinion that a great deal of irrelevant matter has been introduced into the proceedings of the Court: if charges had been simply framed for insubordination in writing such a letter to his commanding officer, the ends of justice would have been amply served.

"Without going into details, his Royal Highness takes the following view of the circumstances of the case:—

"The Inniskilling Dragoons, when in England, under Colonels White and Shute (two officers of whom his Royal Highness entertained the highest opinion), was one of the best—if not the best—cavalry regiment in the British service, whether as regards its *esprit de corps* and unanimity of its officers, or the drill and discipline of the men. When the regiment arrived in India, from the change occurring among some of the officers, it appears there was, on one or two occasions, some irregularity among a few of the officers when off duty, or at the mess, which his Royal Highness had occasion to visit with his displeasure; but yet, on the whole, the regiment maintained its good name for discipline and unanimity as before, as was shown by the confidential reports and other sources brought to the notice of the Field Marshal; and it was in this state the regiment was when Colonel Crawley assumed the command. His Royal Highness placed Colonel Crawley in command, knowing that he possessed a high character in the lower ranks of the service; but, however highly he may have been qualified as to drill and regimental duty, he certainly appears not to have possessed tact sufficient to command the

zealous co-operation of his officers. He appears to have taken exception to certain practices in the regiment detrimental to its *esprit de corps*; and the language he made use of, on several occasions, his Royal Highness considers as exceedingly injudicious. Colonel Crawley's rejoinder to Mr. Smales's defence, his Royal Highness considers as exceedingly vindictive, and likely to raise a spirit of resistance among his officers. It is only from the high opinion expressed of Colonel Crawley by the Major-General under whose immediate command he is serving, that his Royal Highness allows Colonel Crawley to remain in the regiment, but it will be on trial only.

"His Royal Highness hopes that the report of the statements made by Colonel Crawley, on the occasion of his reading out the remarks of his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, may prove to be incorrect, or it would add very much to his already very reprehensible conduct, and would necessitate his Royal Highness taking serious notice of the circumstances.

"As regards the confinement of the three non-commissioned officers, his Royal Highness views it with extreme displeasure. They were placed under arrest for conspiracy, when it appears there was no charge preferred against them, or the shadow of evidence produced to that effect; and it would also appear that his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose has been misinformed of the circumstances of the case, or he would not have dealt with the subject as he did, and would not have attributed the death of Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley to excess."—*Times*, June 4.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The forty-fifth half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors in the above company was held on Tuesday, June 2, at their offices, Leadenhall-street, Mr. A. Anderson in the chair.

Mr. Howell, the secretary, read the report, an abstract of which has already appeared.

The Chairman in moving its adoption, said they were taking every measure in their power to render the company as efficient as possible. They had contracted for two extra vessels in addition to what they had referred to in their last report. The first was to replace the *Colombo*, which was lost, and the other to strengthen the Marseilles fleet. The economy of fuel was progressing satisfactorily, and he had no doubt but that it would fulfil the contract to the satisfaction of the Government. Touching the postal regulations, the Post-office authorities had come to the conclusion that the various postal services could only be efficiently conducted by a company having very extensive resources to fall back upon. Though they had accidents, they were in such a position that, in case of a break-down, they were able to place another vessel on in lieu of that which had been disabled. They had made a new proposal to the Government for doubling the line of postal communication between Australia and Point de Galle, and they had offered it at a very moderate rate, the result of which would be that these colonies would have a fortnightly mail regularly delivered, instead of a very uncertain monthly mail as at present. A deputation from the company had also waited on the Viceroy of Egypt, and had received the most friendly assurances from him. With regard to the dividend, he hoped they would be able, at the end of the year, to make from their supplemental sources the dividend equal to 10 per cent. The Chairman then formally moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Hadow, the deputy-chairman, seconded the motion.

In answer to questions from Mr. Jones, Dr. Beattie, and other gentlemen,

The Chairman said that the greater part of the specie carried by the French steamers was for Egypt, and, being sent from the Continent, it could not be expected to be forwarded through England. The French steamers had a subsidy equal to five times that which they (the Peninsular and Oriental Company) received, and, therefore, could afford to carry passengers cheaper; but up to the present time they had not done so. With regard to the suggestion of carrying troops to India overland, they had seen it in the public prints, but beyond that they knew nothing about it. To meet the views of the War-office, they had given up £15,000 a-year of their contract, but to be relieved of the obligation of taking the Government officers for less than the company's fares. The Government had made no prohibition to officers going by their line, but they had limited

the amount of allowance to the charge mail steamers made going round the Cape. The company had protested against receiving this diminished amount, and the question was still open. It had not at present done them any harm; but if the effect should be perceptible, they would then consider what course they would pursue with regard to it. Some question had been asked respecting their call for capital. It was true they were building eight new vessels to replace eight old ones; but to meet that expense they had a renewal fund of £340,000, they had in debentures £70,000, and the produce of the vessels sold besides; and those funds would meet all the outlay for building the new vessels without calling up any fresh capital. The shareholders had been told that the directors held nine-tenths of the shares in the company; but the fact was they held about one-ninth hundredth part; but the person who so wrote was little better than a lunatic. To show the inconsistency of his writing, he put the value of the shipping down at £1,000,000 more than it was worth. It had also been stated that their fares were exorbitant; but a statement he had prepared would contradict that assertion. The Chairman then read the following statement:—

"The ocean line of steam-packets with which the passenger rates of the Peninsular and Oriental Company are generally unfavourably contrasted is the Cunard line. Let us see how far facts support this unfavourable comparison. The distance from Liverpool to New York run by the Cunard steamers is 3,030 miles. The fare for a first-class passenger is £26, and neither wines nor spirits are included. The average cost of coals for the voyage is from 15s. to 15s. 6d. per ton, and the passenger traffic outwards and homewards is nearly spread over the year. The distance from Southampton to Alexandria is 2,951 miles. The first-class fare is £30, or 24d. per mile; wines and liquors, *ad libitum*, are included in this fare. The average cost of coals for each voyage is 37s. 6d.—more than double that of the Cunard Company, and the India passenger traffic is such that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels have only a fair complement of passengers one way, travellers choosing one period of the year for proceeding to India, and another season of the year for coming from India. If we compare the rates of the Royal Mail Company to and from the West Indies, and even those of the far-famed Great Eastern, we obtain a similar result in favour of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. But, it may be said, 'Take your through fare to Calcutta.' I will do so. The distance is 7,708 miles, the fare £110, or 34d. per mile, or 14d. in excess of the Cunard rate. Here, again, wines and spirits are provided *ad libitum*, but when we come to compare the cost of navigation in the Indian seas with that on the North American line, we shall find the difference far exceeding the excess in the rate of passage-money. The average cost of coals for this through route is 46s. 6d., rather more than three times that on the North American line—the wages at least double, all victualling and naval stores much dearer, and, as I have already stated, nearly the whole expense of the voyage out and home is incurred for a complement of passengers one way. If we look to the cost of transmission of the mails, the Peninsular and Oriental comes out even more favourably. By the admirable report of the Postmaster-general the subsidy of the Peninsular and Oriental, including the Australian service, is 5s. 7d. per mile, while that of the Cunard Company is 9s. 2d., and the Royal Mail 8s. 5d. per mile." The Chairman concluded by giving a history of the rise and progress of the company from its starting, and referring with some asperity to attacks that had been made on the company by the Indian press.

A shareholder expressed himself dissatisfied with the report regarding the Colombo, and expressed his belief that it was lost through the gross negligence of Captain Farquhar.

Admiral Hall said the Board of Trade exonerated the Captain from blame, and the directors concurred in that report.

The report was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of the Chairman, a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half year, and an additional 1½ per cent. was declared, free of income-tax.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS, &c.—On Monday the annual meeting of this valuable institution took place at Willis's-rooms, St.

James's; the Vice-President, Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., in the chair (succeeded by the Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence). A short introductory address from the Chairman called upon Lieut. Col. Hughes, the hon. sec., to read the report. It appeared from the latter that although the institution owed a debt of £5,000 for its premises, it was otherwise progressing, and its receipts in the year left a balance over its expenses. The institution had proved itself not merely materially useful to poor Indians and others, but had been the means of propagating Christianity. A prayer meeting had been held in one of the rooms of the Home, at which four different Asiatic languages were employed. The missionary Mr. Salter mentioned having been personally instrumental in the conversion of a poor prodigal runaway Asiatic, of the condition in life of an apothecary in his own country, and a clever sort of person, who was found in England destitute, but reckless, and of a wilful and vicious disposition. Mr. Salter said he invited this man to his house, and after conversing with him in his own language (Oordec), he read to him the parable of the Prodigal Son; this laid the foundation for the young man's ultimate conversion to Christianity. Among the material uses of the Home, it was mentioned that in one case a native merchant from India had found assistance on bringing a Calcutta bill of exchange to the office. This bill he could not obtain cash for in this country without usurious interest, but the Secretary of the Home, by cashing the Bill, enabled the poor merchant to return to Calcutta. Many Lascar seamen had been sent home, shipwrecked natives of different countries sheltered, relieved, and assisted. The Home had been the means of re-mitting back to Persia, in the last year, two Nestorian priests discovered in this country; the sum of £36 had been collected for the priests (Yohanan and Yusef) and their destitute flock in Orumiah Persia. Capt. Wm. Eastwick, in moving that the report be adopted, reviewed its statements seriatim; he said that every year showed the great and increasing importance of an institution in which the poor and friendless natives of India and our colonies, strangers on the British shores, might find shelter from the streets, a home from destitution, and protection from ill-treatment. Six years ago there was no such philanthropic and benevolent movement in existence. After dwelling upon the religious uses of such an institution as the Asiatic Home, he expressed regret that it had not met with more liberal support. Drawing, as we did, much of our wealth from India, a country which contributed so largely to British power, it was surprising that so little return was made when this country was asked to befriend the homeless natives cast upon our shores. The Council of India, however, had countenanced, supported, and contributed to the Home, and many thousands of destitute Asiatics had been relieved at different times in the course of the few years in which the Home had carried on its Christian and benevolent operations. An anecdote was related as occurring to the speaker on first returning home from India in 1841. He said he was lodged at a large hotel in Liverpool, and was there attacked with an intermittent fever. He lay an invalid at the hotel for some time, but without experiencing any sympathy or hospitality on the part of the people connected with it. In fact, they wanted to get rid of him summarily, being afraid of infection. He could get little attendance and no nursing, when one day he heard an altercation in the passage of the hotel the subject of which was a poor Mahomedan "bearded like the pard" who sought admission to him. He (Captain Eastwick) on being entreated not to desert the poor fellow, gave him admission to his room, and, finding that he was destitute and willing to be employed, retained him in his service. "He slept" (said the speaker) at the foot of my bed for many weary days during my illness, and I owed my recovery probably to the tender nursing of the poor Mahomedan. Captain Eastwick observed, that he related the incident to show to what accidents the Asiatic stranger in this country might owe his precarious existence some years ago, but the establishment

of the Asiatic Home had happily introduced great ameliorations in the condition of such homeless wanderers. The resolution was spoken to and supported by William Jenkins, Esq., interpreter to the New Zealand Government. The second resolution, expressing satisfaction at the progress which had attended the institution in its efforts for the welfare of the Asiatic and others when visiting the United Kingdom, was proposed by the Rev. T. Gaster, chaplain from India, in a brief speech, and the resolution was seconded by the Rev. E. Carr, who delivered a learned oration on the subject of religion in connection with philanthropy. The third resolution regretting the inadequacy of the resources of the Home, and appealing to its friends to use their best endeavours to make known its objects, was proposed by Captain A. Chapman, R.N., who spoke of the reciprocal advantages of the Asiatic Home and the Sailors' Home; and seconded by Sir Frederick Halliday. A vote of thank to the successive chairmen, Sir T. F. Buxton, and Sir John Lawrence, having been unanimously passed, the meeting separated.

PROPOSED HOME FOR THE WIVES, &c. OF ABSENT SEAMEN.—A meeting is to be held at the London Tavern to-day (Friday), at which Sir James Duke will preside, to promote a movement, suggested by Captain Henry Toynbee, for establishing a Home for the wives and families of absent seamen, and the formation of a fund to which every sailor may subscribe for his support in old age, and for assisting his widow and orphans in case of death. At Calcutta, the subject, which is of vital interest to the commerce of the empire, has already attracted earnest attention, and it is at the instance of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who have addressed the Lord Mayor with regard to it, that the present meeting has been called.—Times.

DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 40,00,000 rupees, or £400,000, in bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at the Bank of England, and the following are the official particulars:—The proportions allotted where—to Calcutta 22,00,000 rupees; to Bombay 16,00,000 rupees; and to Madras, 2,00,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was, as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11½d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits reached nearly 200 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 29 per cent., on Bombay at 2s. about 34 per cent., on Madras at 1s. 11½d. about 36 per cent., and all above these prices in full.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—A gratifying report has been issued by this society. It shows that the society was never in a more prosperous condition than it is at present. It appeared that, during the last year, the revenue, under the head of new shares alone, had reached £14,476, being an increase of £800 over 1861. The amount would have been, doubtless, much larger had it not been for the state of the cotton trade in Lancashire and Cheshire, where the company's operations are carried on to a large extent. With regard to the premium revenue of the company, it is stated that, in 1854, the revenue was £22,245, while in the year 1862 it stood at £133,163, or nearly six times the amount of the minimum revenue. In 1862 the directors acquired the business of the British Guarantee Association, and have already opened an office in Scotland, which is thriving. New shareholders (ten shillings paid up) are entitled to a 5 per cent. bonus, in addition to the 5 per cent. ordinarily paid by the "European."

EAST INDIA (HOME ACCOUNTS).—From a Parliamentary return, issued on Friday, May 29, it appears that the receipts of the Home Treasury of the Government of India, from the 1st of May, 1861, to the 30th April, 1862, amounted to £18,924,019, and the disbursements to £13,190,307, leaving a balance in Exchequer Bills of £398,500, and in cash £5,335,211—together, £5,733,711. The estimated receipts from the 1st of May, 1862, to the 30th of April, 1863, are put at £18,290,241, and the expenditure at £13,041,331, presenting a balance in Exchequer Bills of £909,000, and in cash £1,339,910—together, £5,248,910. The debts in England of

the Government of India, on the 1st of May, 1863, are stated at £34,637,641, and the credits at £12,783,872, showing debts in excess to the extent of £21,853,769. The number of the establishments of the Secretary of State in Council in India on the 1st of May, 1863, was three hundred and thirty-six, and the salaries and allowances £115,802, and the allowances payable to clerks, messengers, charwomen, and labourers temporarily employed, £3,900. The amount of pensions granted or created in Great Britain between May 1, 1862, and April 30, 1863, was £3,394, in addition to which pensions have been granted to the extent of £570 to discharged soldiers who have held the rank of sergeant during the period prescribed by the regulations, in addition to their pensions from the military fund. Other allowances, &c., to the extent of some £1,400 or £1,500 have been granted to clerks, sergeants, and others.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 28. Quam of the South str. Thorhill, Calcutta; Victoria Regia, Moore, Calcutta; Manu. Polo, Breckwold; Foochow, 29. Ceylon, Manila, Belgravia, Penicost, Bombay. 30. Juma, Bussarah, June 1. Copenhagen, Hombay. Calcutta, H.M.'s str. Sanspareil, Hong Kong; Early Dawn, Norrie, Bombay; Stormwind, Clark, Radnagore, Cook, Shanghai; Tenasserim, Tally, Calcutta; Victor Emanuel, Manila; Frederika, Blyth, Singapore; Polmanse, Gladstone, Foochow. 2. Linda, Von Bethen, Cochin; Rosalie, Williams, Malakoff, Harris, Silery, McAuley, Bombay; Storm King, Fowler, Hong Kong; Victory, Moore, Whampoa; Startled Pawn, Rowett, Calcutta; James Scott, Shyama, Mauritius; Nizam, Guin, Shanghai. 3. Zealandia, Foster, Havering, Parker, Shanghai; Fanny Forsayth, Filtten, Bombay; F. C. Clarke, Mauritius; Speedwell, Holdsworth, Hong Kong; Protector, Clarke, Bombay. 4. Dorothy, Shanghai.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, June 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ainslie, infat. and child, Capt. Ormsby, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Muller, Mr. Coryton, Mr. A. M. Downlans. For MADRAS.—Mr. John Maskell, Lieut. col. Bouleau. For Ceylon.—Mr. Pitrooy Sewell, Mr. A. G. and Mrs. Green, Miss Green, Mrs. Binny Scott, Lieut. Col. J. H. Freeth, R.E., Mr. Mortimer, Mrs. Findlay and infat. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Bennett. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. John Clark, Capt. S. Osborn, R.N., Mr. H. S. Collins, R.N., Mr. Chapman, R.N., Mr. A. Burnard, R. Weeks. For HONG KONG.—Dr. Otto Martin, Mr. Budden, Mr. Loney, Mr. A. Bean, Dep. comy. gen. Maiturin. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Nicaty.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)
 June 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Langtry, Mr. W. Cormie.
 June 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Apin and intt.,
 Mrs. Gastrell and child, Capt. Staples, Mr. T. Balst, Mr. A.
 Davidson. For MADRAS.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. S. J. Batten
 and intt., two children, and Miss Baten, Capt. Obbard. For
 CEYLON.—Mr. H. Bowden Smith, Mr. J. B. Bailey, Miss
 Mary Kennedy, Mr. R. S. MacLoggin. For HONG KONG.—
 Mr. E. Norton. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Soutar.
 June 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. L. Onslow.
 July 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Peppe, Mr.
 James Murra, Mr. John Heitar, Mr. D. MacDonald. For
 MADRAS.—Lieut. A. Mears, Capt. and Mrs. Ryces. For CEY-
 LON.—Miss Davey, Mr. E. Astley. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev.
 Mr. Ransom.
 July 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Loch.
 July 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Willoughby. For
 MADRAS.—Capt. P. D. and Mrs. Horn and intt., Mr. Riach.
 For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Beal. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs.
 R. C. Woods and two sons.
 July 27.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Aitchinson.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BEDDY, the wife of H. W., Deputy Commissioner, British Burmah, of a son, at Drybridge-house, Monmouthshire, May 30.

BERTSON, the wife of George, late Superintendent Surgeon, Madras Establishment, of a daughter, at 57, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, May 27.

HOWARD, the wife of the Rev. G. B., H.M.'s East India Service, of a son, at Croydon, on Trinity Sunday.

IRVING, the wife of Dr. James, H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a son, at Edinburgh, May 28.

METCALFE, the wife of Henry C., late H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Gothic-villa, Park-village, Regent's-park, May 25.

RAINEY, the wife of Capt., Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at 28, Clarinda-terrace, Kingstown, May 27.

MARRIAGES.

CONSTABLE, C. G., Captain H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Anna Maria, daughter of Benson Blundell, Esq., of Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, at St. Maryle-Bone, May 30.

TODD, the Rev. E. Hallett, to Emma Teed, youngest daughter of Henry Thompson, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S.

DEATHS.

COTGRAVE, Elizabeth Mary Ann, wife of Lieut. col. Thomas Eaton, late of the Bombay Artillery, at Hinton-abbey, near Bath, June 1.

CURRIE, Isabella E., daughter of the late A. P., of the Bengal C.S., at Great Malvern, May 27.

FRASER, Thomas Harvey, R.N., son of the late Capt. Edward, Madras Engineers, at Beaulieu-villa, Southsea, May 30, aged 44.

GIBBS, Louisa Maria, wife of James, H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, at Bournemouth, aged 34, May 31.

TUCKER, Horace Stanley, son of Capt. W., of Harewood-square, on his way home from China, of dysentery, at Marseilles, May 28, aged 19.

India Office.

June 4. 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

ECCLESIASTICAL.
Madras Estab.—Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, M.A., Assistant Chaplain; reported May 26.
Bombay Estab.—Rev. W. H. Cummins, B.A., Assistant Chaplain; reported May 25.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. E. M. Ryan, Staff Corps; Capt. Hon. J. H. Fraser, late 4th Eur. regt.; Lieut. G. A. Baker, late 60th N.I.; Vet. surg. J. Bicknell, Vet. Estab.; Capt. W. Davison, late 1st Eur. Regt.; Lieut. col. J. H. Maxwell, Engrs.; Lieut. G. B. Staniforth, Staff Corps; Capt. C. Cotton, 20th Hussars; Maj. gen. St. G. Showers, c.b., Inf.; Surg. C. Hathaway, Med. Est.; Capt. F. R. Pollock, Staff Corps; Capt. T. G. Kennedy, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. Stedman, 23rd N.I.; Capt. J. S. Ross, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. N. Bruce, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. T. N. Baker, 2nd N.I., 4 mo.;
Surg. J. Campbell, c.b., Med. Est., 6 mo.; Maj. A. C.
Plowden, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Maj. W. J. Stafford,
Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. A. Ruxton, Staff Corps,
4 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. T. Neild, 2nd N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. B. H. Mathew, Engrs., 6 mo.;
Lieut. col. E. Webb, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. J. Cumming, Engrs.; Lieut. G. P. Cumming, late 4th Eur. Regt.; Asst. surg. J. E. Aitchison, Med. Est.; Lieut. J. C. Daunt, v.c., 11th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Obbard, Invalid Est.; Lieut. R. J. Simpson, 36th N.I.; Lieut. T. Obbard, 7th N.I.; Capt. J. G. Ryves, Engrs.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling to King Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer		
Loan Stock, Dividends pay- able in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent., (Sicca) of 1828-29	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	—	59
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	96½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	96½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	2 1	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1½	103½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	2 2	115½

INDIAN CASH BALANCES.—The following is a statement of the Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries of India, at the close of the month of February last, contrasted with that of the previous years :—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1861. Feb.	1863. Feb.	1863. Feb.
	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
Govt. of India	2,44,74,876	5,78,17,603	6,10,16,866
" Bengal	1,83,46,033	1,73,80,963	1,86,91,073
" N.W. Provinces	2,57,87,489	2,96,77,218	3,26,13,414
" Punjab	1,29,17,368	1,15,66,879	1,30,45,853
" Bombay	2,54,88,167	3,57,44,406	3,55,19,832
" Central P	50,46,921	58,16,812	47,59,984
" Dacca	16,89,677	23,29,866	30,78,351
" Madras	1,44,06,671	2,19,15,462	2,60,30,475
Total.....	12,61,61,982	18,22,55,239	19,54,83,898

INDIA EXCHANGES.
BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore.	4s. 9½d.	4s. 9½d.
Madras...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong.	4s. 9½d.	4s. 9½d.
Rombay.	2s. Od.	2s. Od.	Shanghai...	—	—
Colombo.	2 p.u.	2 ½ p.m.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

Shares.	Paid.	Prices.
£.		
India Stock		232
India 5 per cent.		107½ to ½
India Encased Paper 4 pr. ct.		96
India 5 p. ct. Encased Paper		107½
India Stock, Enf'd. Paper, ½		
per cent.		115½
India Stock Debentures, 1858		95½ ½
India Stock Debentures, 1859		108½
" " " 1863		100½
" " " 1864		100½
" " " 1864 or 1866		109½
India 5 per cent. for account...		168½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104½
India Bonds (£1,000)		10s. to 14s pm.
Ditto (under £1,000)		21s. to 17s. pm.

RAILWAYS.

Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	109 to 110
20	New.....	5	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto E Shares	5	1½ to 1
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	108 to 109
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	111 to 112
Stock	East Indian	all	109½ to 110
20	Ditto G. Extension.....	10	1½ to 1½ prem.
20	Ditto H. Extension.....	10	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 3p. ct.)	100	110 to 111
20	Ditto (New ditto)	13	1 to 2 pm.
20	Ditto, Jan., 1862.....	6	1 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (lim.) Scrip.	100	108 to 109
Stock	Madras per cent. 4½ per ct.) ...	100	98 to 100.
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto (guar. 4½ percent	100	101½ to 102½
20	5th Extension.....	22	... to ...
Stock	Ottom. Rail. (Smyrna to Adina)	all	11½
Stock	Sicinde 5 per cent.	100	109½ to 110½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	104 to 106
Stock	Ditto Delhi guar. 5 p. c.....	all	107 to 108
20	Ditto	3	14 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Panjab (5 per ct.)	100	107½ to 108½
20	Do. g. 5 p. c.....	15	1½ to 1½ pm.

ANKS.

100	Agra and United Service Ltd.	50	100 to 101
40	Australasia	all	74 to 76
25	Bank of Egypt	all	29½ to 29½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	29½ to 29½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond.,		
100	and China	all	51 to 53
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	14 to 1 dis.
35	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	55 to 57
20	Ottoman Bank	all	44 to 46
20	Do, New	2	8 to 8½ pm
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	1 dis to par.

LLANEOUS.

5	Bombay Gas	2	1	dis	par
10	Ceylon Company	3	1	dis	2 pm
10	E. I. and London Shipping B	a	1	3	to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4	3	to 6	
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	1	pm	par
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2	to 3	pin.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.	all	3	to 3	
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	all	1	to 14	pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1	to 14	
1	Do. New		1	to 1	
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	5	to 5	
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	75	to 75	
20	Ditto New	30	16	to 17	pm.
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1888 ..	all			
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1	to 1	
1	Ditto Registered	all			
10	Ditto	all			
3	Telegraph to India	1	1	to 1	dis.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864 ...	5	103 to 105	—
Ditto, July 1, 1865 ...	5	103 — 105	—
Ditto, Con. & Ren., July 1, 1867 ...	5	105½ — 106½	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867 ...	5	103 — 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864 ...	4½	103 — 105	—
Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864 ...	5	103 — 105	—
*Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865 ...	5	104 — 105½	—
*Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865 ...	5	104½ — 105½	—
Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860 ...	5	— — —	—
Ditto ditto, April 1, 1866 ...	5	107 — 108	—
*Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866 ...	5	104½ — 106½	104½
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867 ...	5	104½ — 105½	—
Ditto Jan. 1, 1870 ...	4½	100 — 101	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6 ...	5	105 — 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6 ...	5	101 — 103	—
Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7 ...	5	104 — 106	—
*Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1868 ...	5	104½ — 105½	—
Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865 ...	5	103 — 105	—
Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1868 ...	5	103½ — 104½	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.
For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing,
and Arithmetic £10
Daily Boarders 20
Daily Pupils 14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each 4
Do. do. by a Master, each 8
German and Italian, each 8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each 4
Laundress, Four Pounds.
Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert
Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.
A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a
Pupil.
The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable
references.

SUPERIOR EDUCATIONAL HOME.
A Lady, daughter of an Officer, RECEIVES a limited
number of PUPILS, who share the comforts of home with
her own Children, and have the advantage of constant inter-
course with a resident German Governess. In addition to a
good English Education, the course of instruction comprises
the French, German, and Italian Languages, the Pianoforte,
Drawing, and Dancing. Inclusive terms, Eighty and One
Hundred Guineas per annum.
Address Mrs. ALFRED MORRIS, Hazlewood-lodge, Roupell-
park, Streatham, Surrey.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.
LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are
given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty
Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator;
who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and
proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort Wil-
liam. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and
can give unexceptionable references.
Address, "ALFRED MORRIS," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co.,
13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The Rev.
CHARLES J. HUGHES, M.A. (Wrangler, Cambridge,
1852), Rector of Perrivale (population 32), begs to inform his
Friends that he has REMOVED from the Finchley-road to
his Residence (built expressly for him), CASTLEBAR-COURT,
EALING, W., where he receives both Senior and Junior Pupils
to prepare for the Army, Military Colleges, and the Civil
Service.

Eastern Grammars, Dictionaries,
&c.

Forbes's Hindustani Dictionary (Reversed)	£	s.	d.
Forbes's Hindustani Dictionary (English Character, reversed)	1	16	0
Forbes's Smaller Hindustani Dictionary (English Character)	0	12	0
Forbes's Hindustani Grammar	0	10	6
Forbes's Hindustani Manual (English Character)	0	3	6
Forbes's Bengali Grammar	0	12	6
Forbes's Bengali Reader	0	12	6
Forbes's Arabic Grammar [In the Press.]	0	12	6
Forbes's Persian Grammar	0	12	6
Ibraheem's Persian Grammar	0	12	6
Johnson's Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary, 1852... ..	4	4	0
Houghton's Dictionary—Sanskrit, Bengali, and English	1	10	0
Williams's (Monier) Sanskrit Grammar	0	13	6
Williams's Sanskrit Manual... ..	0	5	6
Rottler's Tamil Dictionary... ..	2	2	0
Pope's Tamil Hand-book	0	18	6
Brown's Telooogo Dictionary (3 vols.)	5	0	0
Brown's Telooogo Grammar	0	16	0
Molesworth's Mahratta Dictionary (2 vols.)	4	0	0
Marsden's Malay Dictionary	2	2	0
Marsden's Malay Grammar... ..	1	1	0
Morrison's Chinese Dictionary (6 vols.)	10	0	0
Wilson's Dictionary Explanatory of Words used in Official Documents in India. From the Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Hindce, Mahratta, and other Languages. (4to.)	2	2	0

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Post 8vo., price 8s.,
ADVICE TO OFFICERS IN INDIA.
By JOHN MCCOSH, M.D., late of the Bengal Medical Staff.
"To young officers going out to India, Dr. McCosh tenders the most salutary advice."—Leader.
"He is well qualified to be a mentor to the uninitiated."—United Service Magazine.
"He is always a firm, friendly, and practical adviser."—Edinburgh Courant.
"On all matters handled in it, the young officer may gain some valuable hints."—Athenæum.
"The work is a little encyclopedia of information on miscellaneous subjects."—Edinburgh Medical Journal.
"McCosh's book is one which no cadet should be without."—Caledonian Mercury.
LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BECKWITH AND SON, GUNMAKERS
TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY,
58, SKINNER-STREET, SNOW-HILL, LONDON.

Manufacturers of Improved Breech-loading Double Guns, Double and Single Rifles, &c.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to Her Majesty the Queen.
33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, Corner of Spring-gardens.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!
C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Morlan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.
23, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

DENTAL SURGERY, 9, GROSVENOR-STREET.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S IMPROVEMENT in the CONSTRUCTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, and PALATES, on an INDIA-RUBBER BASE, are secured by Letters Patent, dated December, 1852, whereby the continual outlay of new teeth is avoided, alterations from the absorption of the gums, or any other cause, being easily remedied, and the first outlay no greater than for ordinary kinds. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted as under:—It consists of one continuous piece of Prepared India-rubber. The Artificial Teeth present an uniformly even surface to the action of the tongue, preventing lodgment of food and all secretions, so much complained of in the present system. No gold or any other metal being required, all springs, wires, and fastenings are wholly unnecessary; sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the prepared india-rubber; and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.
9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

THE COURT CIRCULAR—the Leading Fashionable Journal—is published, price Fivepence, every Saturday Morning, by JOSEPH BAUTON, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE COURT CIRCULAR contains the fullest and most Authentic Particulars respecting all Court News and the latest movements in the beau monde.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, though a Class Paper, varies its contents with Politics, Literature, Public Amusements, Tales, Essays, and Reviews of Books. Books for Review to be sent early in the week.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, since it has come under the New Management, has more than QUADRUPLD ITS SUBSCRIPTION LIST, which is rapidly increasing with every new number. It is, therefore, an excellent medium for Advertisements intended for the upper classes.

Published on the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th of each month.

THE HOME NEWS.
PRICE 6d.

A JOURNAL SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO INDIAN TOPICS AND THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

The HOME NEWS contains a Summary of the Principal Events of the Week—Parliamentary Intelligence, with Full Reports of all Indian Debates—East-India House Reports—Foreign Intelligence—Opinions of the Press—Literature—Law and Police Courts—Political, Clerical, and Miscellaneous News—Arrivals and Departures of Ships from and to the East—List of Passengers Outwards and Home—Army and Navy Promotions and Changes—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Commercial, &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION.
For One Year £1 4s. 0d.
Postage on 48 Numbers 0 4 0
HOME NEWS OFFICES, 55, Parliament-street; and 124, Bishopsgate-street.
Subscribers to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Agency, 34s. per annum in England, are entitled to receive the HOME NEWS free of cost, except for postage, in addition to the use of their Reading Rooms, &c.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

The Prize Medal was awarded to Messrs. VIRTUE "for the Publication of WEALE'S SERIES."—See Jurors' Reports, Class 29.

In 1 Vol., New Edition, 12mo., limp cloth, price 4s. 6d.,
THE RUDIMENTS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, for the Use of Beginners. By HENRY LAW, C.E., and G. B. BURNELL, C.E. With numerous Illustrations.

In 1 Vol., cloth limp, 4s.; cloth boards, 5s.; half-morocco, 6s.,
DICTIONARY of the TECHNICAL TERMS Used by Architects, Builders, Engineers, Surveyors, &c. 4 Vols. in 1.

In 1 Vol., 12mo., limp cloth, price 3s.,
AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, FIELD ENGINES, MACHINERY, and IMPLEMENTS. By G. H. ANDREWS. 3 Vols. in 1.

In 1 Vol., 12mo., limp cloth, price 1s. 6d.,
WEIGHTS and MEASURES of ALL NATIONS; Weights of Coins and Divisions of Time; with the Principles which Determine the Rate of Exchange. By Mr. WOOLHOUSE, F.R.A.S.

In 1 Vol., 12mo., limp cloth, price 1s. 6d.,
DRAINING and SEWAGE of TOWNS and BUILDINGS, Suggestive of Sanatory Regulations. By G. D. DEMPSEY, C.E.
(With No. 29, DRAINAGE OF LAND, 2 Vols. in 1, 2s. 6d.)

In 1 Vol., 12mo., limp cloth, price 1s.,
CHEMISTRY. By Professor FOWNES, F.R.S. Including Agricultural Chemistry, for the Use of Farmers.

In 1 Vol., 12mo., limp cloth, price 1s. 6d.,
READY RECKONER for the MEASUREMENT of LAND, its Valuation, and the Price of Labour. By A. ARMAN, Schoolmaster.

In 1 Vol., 12mo., limp cloth, with Illustrations, price 1s.,
EXPERIMENTAL ESSAYS. 1.—On the Motions of Camphor on the Surface of Water. 2.—On the Motion of Camphor towards the Light. 3.—History of the Modern Theory of Dew. By CHARLES TOMLINSON, Lecturer on Physical Science, King's College School, London.

Twelfth Edition, 12mo., limp cloth, 1s.,
COMPOSITION and PUNCTUATION Familiarly Explained for those who have neglected the Study of Grammar. By JUSTIN BRENNAN.

Second Edition, in 1 Vol., 12mo., limp cloth, pp. 600,
OUTLINES of the HISTORY of ENGLAND. A Text-book for the Use of Colleges and the Higher Classes in Schools. By W. DOUGLAS HAMILTON, of H.M. State Paper Office.

Fourth Edition, in 1 Vol., 12mo., limp cloth, with Illustrations, price 3s. 6d.,
ARUDIMENTARY TREATISE on CLOCKS, WATCHES, and BELLS; With a Full Account of the Westminster Clocks and Bells. By E. B. DENISON, M.A., Q.C.

Sixth Edition, with Illustrations, 12mo., limp cloth, pp. 162, price 1s.,
INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. By CHARLES TOMLINSON.

Sixth Edition, 12mo., limp cloth, pp. 172, price 1s., with Illustrations,
RUDIMENTARY MECHANICS, For the Use of Beginners. By CHARLES TOMLINSON.

With numerous Illustrations, in 1 Vol., 12mo., limp cloth, price 1s.,
THE HANDBOOK of the TELEGRAPH; A Comprehensive Guide to Telegraphy. Telegraph Clerks' Remembrancer, and Guide to Candidates for Employment in the Telegraph Service.

Second Edition, in 1 Vol., 12mo., limp cloth, pp. 152, price 1s.,
GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH TONGUE, Spoken and Written, for Self-Teaching and for Schools. By HYDE CLARKE, D.C.L.

In 1 Vol., 12mo., limp cloth, illustrated with Diagrams, price 1s.,
TREATISE on the MATHEMATICAL THEORY of the STATIONARY, MARINE, and LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

Short's, in 1 Vol., 12mo., limp cloth, with numerous Illustrations, price 1s. 6d.,
A NEW MANUAL of PHOTOGRAPHY. Translated by W. H. THORNTON, with the French of D. VAN MONCKHOVEN.

12mo., boards,
ARISTOPHANES. A New Edition. Edited by C. S. D. TOWNSEND, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

VIRTUE BROTHERS, AND CO., 1, AMEN CORNER, PATERNOSTER ROW.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,250,000.

Fully subscribed by upwards of 700 Shareholders, whose individual responsibility is unlimited.
Invested Funds, over £600,000.

HEAD OFFICES.

Aberdeen 3, King-street.
Dundee 14, St. Andrew-place.
Edinburgh 20, St. Andrew-square.
Glasgow 19, St. Vincent-place.
London 1, Moorgate-street.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—WILLIAM MILLER, Esq., M.P. (James Miller and Sons, Leith; and William Miller and Co., St. Petersburg).
George G. Anderson, Esq. (G. and A. Anderson).
Charles Bell, Esq. (Thomson, Bonar, and Co.).
Thomas Newman Farquhar, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. (Kay, Finlay, and Co.).
Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bart.
William Munro Ross, Esq.

SECRETARY—A. P. Fletcher.

VICE-SECRETARY—Edward Fuchs.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company now stands, in point of revenue, seventh on the list of fire offices in the United Kingdom.
Insurances granted against fire at home, in the colonies, and most foreign countries.

FOREIGN RISKS.—The Directors, having devoted great attention to this branch of insurance, are enabled to offer unusual advantages as regards rates of premium and conditions, and a discount is allowed to merchants and others effecting their own and correspondents' insurances.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

(REDUCED RATES FOR THE EAST INDIES AND CHINA.)

The Directors have recently adopted a new system of Rates for the East Indies and China, by which the insured, instead of being subjected to a heavy extra premium during the years of his residence within the Tropics, has the option of throwing the same over the whole currency of his insurance, by paying an unchanging rate, which it will be seen is very little higher than that charged for residence in Europe.

The following are specimens of the new Rates for civilians:

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.

ANNUAL PREMIUM (INCLUDING EXTRA) FOR THE INSURANCE OF £100.
(Payable during the entire currency of the Policy.)

Without Profts.	With Profts.	Age.	Without Profts.	With Profts.
18 ... 2 3 3	2 8 9	...	3 2 0	3 9 11
21 ... 2 5 11	2 11 11	...	3 7 9	3 16 6
24 ... 2 9 3	2 15 6	...	3 14 5	4 3 11
27 ... 2 12 11	2 19 9	...	4 1 11	4 12 5
30 ... 2 17 2	3 4 6	...	4 10 3	5 1 10

No extra charge for voyages.

Prospectuses and full tables of rates will be furnished on application.

AGENTS.—The Directors are prepared to receive applications for agencies from persons in a position to introduce fire or life business.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCES.

ALBERT MEDICAL AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

Head Offices—7, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

This Company's extensive and completely organised system of branches in the East Indies, conducted by professional secretaries, enables it to offer facilities to Indian assurers not afforded by any other institution.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated Assets exceed... £700,000
The Subscribed Capital... £500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds... £250,000
The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £55,000 per annum.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds... £70,000
The Claims paid on Indian Assurances exceed... £50,000
The New Business in India is progressing at the rate of upwards of £16,000 per annum.

INDIAN MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.

COMMITTEE.

Lieut.-col. J. Croude. G. G. Kirby, Esq.
D. M. Gordon, Esq. P. M. Tait, Esq.

DIRECTOR OF INDIAN BUSINESS.

P. M. Tait, Esq., late of Calcutta.

MANAGEMENT IN INDIA.

Calcutta—W. F. Fergusson, Esq., Manager.
W. B. Wallis, Esq., Acting Manager.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co., Secretaries to Branch Board.

Madras—Messrs. Line and Co., Agents.

C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Branch Board.

Bombay—Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., Agents.

C. H. Osborne, Esq., Secretary to Branch Board.

Ceylon—Messrs. Geo. Wall and Co., Agents.

James Swan, Esq., Secretary to Branch Board.

With about Fifty Agencies at Up-country Stations in India.

The Company transacts the business of the Agra and United Service, Simla, and other Indian Banks. Rates of premium for India, with forms for proposal, may be obtained from the Secretary, at the Chief Office in Pall-mall, or at any of the branches or agencies in this country or in India.

THE WATER CURE IN CHRONIC DISEASE.

BEN RHYDDING is one of the most complete and most comfortable Establishments in Europe for the reception of PATIENTS and VISITORS. For a full description of the ESTABLISHMENT, its ROUTINE, and its BEAUTIFUL and EXTENSIVE GROUNDS, see 3rd edition, with Map of Routes, of Ben Rhydding, the Asclepiion of England, which is to be had, by enclosing thirteen stamps, of Mr. Shuttleworth, Bookseller, Ilkley, Yorkshire.

The only Office whose Bonds and Policies of Guarantee are accepted by the Treasury, Customs, Inland Revenue, General Post-office, War, Admiralty, Home, Colonial, India, and other Government Departments.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON.

HENRY WICKHAM WICKHAM, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
John Cheetham, Esq., Stalybridge.
John Field, Esq., Warrington-court, City.
Charles Forster, Esq., M.P. for Walsall.
Richard Francis George, Esq., Bath.
Henry H. Harrison, Esq., Hamilton-place, St. John's-wood.
Thomas C. Hayward, Esq., Minorities and Highbury.
John Hodgins, Esq., Carendish Club.
James Edward McConnell, Esq., Wolverton.
C. W. Reynolds, Esq., Eaton-place, Belgrave.
Richard Spooner, Esq., late her Majesty's Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P. for Bradford.
Thomas Winkworth, Esq., Gresham Club and Canonbury.
J. P. Brown-Westhead, Esq., M.P. for York.

Security is provided in approved cases for officers of Banking and Commercial Establishments, Public Companies, Municipal Corporations, and for other places of trust.

Life Assurance may be combined with Guarantee on advantageous terms.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained from the Chief Offices, 2, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London; and 29, George-street, Edinburgh.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON. E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Foras and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. GUSELEY, General Manager.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.

Commanding Capital, £500,000.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.

Registered in May, 1854.

The following are duty-paid prices:—

Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 54s., 58s., 60s., 62s., 65s., 68s., 70s., 72s., 75s., 78s., 80s., 82s., 85s., 88s., 90s., 92s., 95s., 98s., 100s., and upwards.

Champagnes—Epernay, 39s.; Imperial, 45s.; and 54s.; E. Ciquot's, 55s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.

Clarets.—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s.

Clarets.—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.

All other French or German Wines in proportion.

For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

EAST-INDIA WINE COMPANY, 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.

The following choice WINES delivered CARRIAGE FREE to every railway station in the Kingdom, and to all parts of London and its environs:—

	Per Doz.
SHERRY Good	36s.
Superior Pale	42s. and 48s.
Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold,	46s. and 44s.
Very Choice, Pale or Gold	54s.
PORT Fine Crusted	42s., 44s., and 48s.
Superior Old Crusted	46s. and 54s.
Very Fine Bocking ditto	60s.
Ditto ditto, in pints	33s.
CLARET St. Julien, Larose, Second and Third Growth	36s. to 54s.
Chateau Lafite, Margaux and Latour, First Growth	76s.
MADEIRA East India	63s. to 72s.
West India	48s. to 60s.
Direct	60s. to 54s.
MARSALA Finest quality	30s.
BUCELLAS Superior	30s. to 42s.
VIONIA Finest	32s.
CHAMPAGNE Fine Sparkling	48s. to 54s.
Finest quality	72s.
Ditto pints	36s.
MOSELLE Finest Sparkling	78s.
HOCK Ditto ditto	78s.

OTHER GERMAN AND FRENCH WINES.

Bottles charged 2s., and Hampers or Cases 1s. per dozen, and allowed for if returned.

WINES IN WOOD SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM THE DOCKS, OR FOR EXPORTATION.

Orders and Communications to be addressed to

CHARLES JAY, Manager.

East India Wine Company.

55, Parliament-street, S.W.

The above Wines may be ordered through Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., East India Army Agents, 56, Parliament-street, S.W.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.

Class VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND

78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* * Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co. (formerly PRICE and GOSNELL) invite attention to the following fashionable articles of PERFUMERY.

Patronised by Royalty.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESS. BOUQUET—Rondeletia, Verbena, Opera Bouquets, Wood Violet, Franzmann, &c.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s WARDROBE SCENT BAGS.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESE PERFUME.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESE SOAP.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESE POMADE.
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, or Ball-Room Compounds, emitting on pressure a jet of delicious and refreshing perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any tooth powder—gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON, or newly-invented HAIR BRUSH, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accomplishes the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.

Manufactory—12, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

GENTLEMEN WITH TENDER FEET.

J. CHAPPELL, 385, Strand, W.C., Boot-

maker, and Professor of Fitting, begs to call the attention of such to his method of measuring, by which he guarantees, at the first trial, to produce a fit unprecedented for comfort, yet combined with the most fashionable shape.

Those gentlemen on whom boot-makers have practised unsuccessfully are particularly solicited by J. C., who will undertake to fit them at once, however difficult. Established 1825.

Inventor of the "Palmar" or Cushion Boots. Ladies' show rooms first floor.

THE FAMILY BOOT-MAKER.

BURCHETT, 71, OXFORD-STREET, nearly opposite the Pantheon, London, and 88, HIGH-STREET, NOTTINGHILL. The best assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes in the Kingdom.

EXCELLENCE—ELEGANCE—ECONOMY.

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES. 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.

TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a basin of water being all necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.

WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON AND SON, Merchants and Dyers.

10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BUSH-LANE, LONDON.

N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.

Retail of Chemists.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, at once agreeable and effective.

Prepared and sold in Tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Observe the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

* Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AND GENERAL STEAM AGENCY, AND GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, AND MERCHANDISE forwarded, and **PASSAGES** engaged to all parts of the world. Baggage collected and shipped. Insurances effected, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, and ADEN—Overland, 4th and 20th of every month.

BOMBAY and ADEN—Overland, 12th and 27th.

CHINA, SINGAPORE, and EASTERN SEAS—Overland, 4th and 20th.

AUSTRALIA and MAURITIUS—Overland, 20th.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA—Via Cape of Good Hope, per Clipper Ships, weekly.

Prospectuses, with through rate to 500 places, free on application.

G. W. WHEATLEY and Co. (late Waghorn), 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; CHAPLIN'S, Regent-circus, W., and 23, Regent-street, S.W.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month.

For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month, and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Port de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORSER, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 33, Regent's-circus, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belonging to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).

The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship LADY JOCELYN, 2,242 tons, 300-horse power, ROBERT W. KER, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 15th of JUNE, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 20th of JUNE, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent Ship, built expressly for the Indian trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess.

The average passage of this Company's steamers last season was seventy days to Madras; the *Calcutta* having performed the voyage in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.

The Line will be continued on the 20th of each succeeding month, with the strictest punctuality, by one of the Company's magnificent fleet of auxiliary screw steam-ships.

For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Brokers, ALFRED BRETT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Minning-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.

East India and London Shipping Company (Limited), 9, Minning-lane, E.C.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

For which a Prize Medal was awarded to the Producer at the International Exhibition, 1862.

THIS POWDER is quite harmless to animal life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in furs, and every other species of insect.

SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also Lice for their Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life.

Sold in packets 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14 or 36 postage stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

Take notice each genuine packet bears the above name and address. See "The Field," October 7th and 9th, pp. 263, 264, and 294.

"INDIAN BAEL" for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, &c. Imported by J. G. GOULD, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 198, Oxford-street, corner of Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

BATTY and Co., Export Oilmen,

Have had awarded to them TWO PRIZE MEDALS for the SUPERIORITY of their PICKLES and PRESERVES, which they supply to all the most respectable dealers in India, China, West Indies, and all the other Colonies and Countries throughout the World, and they invite purchasers to be particular in obtaining their goods to observe that the bottles are protected by a Patent Metallic Capsule, bearing the Crown Royal of England. They subjoin a list of a few of the numerous articles they supply.

PICKLES of every kind, in pure malt vinegar, Choicest Sauces and Condiments.

BOTTLED FRUITS of every variety, for Tarts, Puddings, &c. Raspberries, Strawberries, Cherries, and Currants, in Tins for making Ices.

JAMS and JELLIES, Marmalade, Crystallised Fruits, Calvesfoot Jelly, Fruit, Syrup, and Confectionery.

YORK HAMS, Cheese, Bacon, Fresh Cambridge Sausages, Pickled and Preserved Tongues, Yorkshire, Game, and Pork Pies, Strasburg and Veal Pies, Brunswick and Bologna Sausages, Durham and Herbaceous Mustard, Fresh Oysters, and all other delicacies.

SALMON CUTLETS, Fried Eels and other Fish, Essence of Anchovies, Mushroom Ketchup, Preserved Mushrooms, Reading, Harvey, Dr. Kitchener's, and all other Sauces.

VINEGARS, plain and flavoured.

BATTY and Co.,

PRIZE MEDALISTS IN 1851, 1862, AND PARIS HONOURABLE MENTION 1865.

15 AND 16, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER

is unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities. In bottles, 3s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. each.

Curry and Mulligatawny Paste, in jars, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. each. Royal Combination Pickle in Bottles 2s. each.

LIST OF CONDIMENTS, &c.

Prepared by PAYNE, and Co., at the Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta.

Bottles.		Bottles.	
Pindarce Chutnee	1s. 6d. & 3s.	Tamarind Fish	2s. 6d. & 5s.
Bengal Chob	1s. 6d.	Balaichow	1s. 6d.
Green Mango	1s. 6d.	Genuine Cayenne	1s. and 2s.
Cashmere	1s. 6d.	Nepaul Pepper	1s.
Lucknow (sweet)	1s. 6d.	Guava Jelly	2s. 6d. & 5s.
Curry Sauce	1s. 6d.	Preserved Mangoes	2s. 6d.
Tap	1s. 6d.	Do Jamaica	
Pickled Limes	1s. 6d.	Ginger	from 3s. 6d.
Pickled Mangoes	2s. 6d. & 3s.	Do Chinese	
Essence of Chillies	1s. 9d.	Ginger	Jan 5s. and 10s.
Genuine Arrowroot	1 lb. tins, 2s.; 7 lb. tins, 10s. 6d. each.		

PAYNE and Co., Foreign Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, and Importers of Indian Delicacies, 328, Regent-street, and 46, Mortimer-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic.

Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger and Camomile.

GINGER has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine, and, combined with camomile, it is the most efficient stomachic tonic known, for while the ginger relieves the stomach from distension and flatulency, arising from impaired digestion, the camomile strengthens the coats of the stomach, and by that means gives it a healthy and invigorating tone. So highly concentrated in this preparation, it is unimpaired by age or climate, and well adapted for exportation. In Gout, Spasms, Dysentery, Cholera, or those complaints incidental to tropical climates, it is invaluable, as in numerous cases a dose or two has checked and frequently cured most alarming attacks. No family should be without it. Sold in half-pints, quarter-pints, and one-eighth pints.

Agreeable Seidlitz Powder, in one bottle, protected by a core, with measure and spoon included. The advantage of this preparation is the perfect combination of the solid ingredients of the Seidlitz Spring in one compound powder.

It is very cooling and refreshing, well adapted for exportation, or travellers by land or sea.

Aromatic Tincture of Quinoline.—For the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria.

No person exposed to the influence or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria.—Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints. The above articles prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNE-

SIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

It is prepared (in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength) by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CORALIUM SILEX, an entirely new substance for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which will neither discolour nor decay, remaining firm in the mouth from one to a complete set, without springs, wires, or any visible attachment. It gives the greatest support to all loose or tender teeth, and answers most perfectly the purposes of mastication and articulation. No painful operation required. Prepared only by Mr. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.I. the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Gloucester, the late Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France, &c. At home from eleven till four. No connection with any person in the same profession.—No. 64, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, &c., specially commended at the International Exhibition—Class XVII., No. 3,556. Single Teeth, from 5s.; Sets, from Five Guineas.—For the successful result and efficacy of their system, vide "Lancet."

NO MORE ERUPTIONS ON the SKIN.

MOLLARD'S PERFUMED TOILET SULPHUR SOAP and CREAM, entirely free from any unpleasant smell, and are sovereign remedies against fever, local or chronic cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, pains in the joints, &c. The Cream possesses all the properties of the renowned Barège Waters for baths. Recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prospectus and testimonials sent on application.

Sold wholesale and retail by F. Newberry and Sons, 15, St. Paul's-churchyard; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; G. Jozau, 49, Haymarket; T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard; P. A. Gerard, 390, Strand; Hambidge and Pound, 60, Leather-lane; and at the Central Depot, 2, Rupert-street, Coventry-street, W.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The greatest

and most useful invention of the day, AQUA AMARELLA.—Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and Co., Three King-court, Lombard-street, Pertumers to her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Aqua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. Price one guinea per bottle.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 8d.

An Unbilled Truss—12s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.,

&c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

PRITCHARD'S DANDELION, CAMO-

MILE, RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS.—This peculiar preparation of Dandelion acts particularly on the liver, thus avoiding the use of mercurials, and will be found invaluable to parties suffering from a sluggish state of that organ, or who have resided in India or other hot climates; whilst the well known stomachic efficacy of camomile, rhubarb, and ginger, renders these pills the most happy combination possible; and as many are at a loss for a safe remedy they will find this medicine a great convenience, which may be resorted to by all persons at any age, under any circumstances, and without the least inconvenience.

Prepared by W. Pritchard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London, in bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

EVERY MAN WHO IS "WIDE-AWAKE"

will instantly make use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, when he finds that he ought to do something to improve the state of his health. Persons who are suffering from headache or indigestion, arising from constitutional inaction, biliary derangement, or over indulgence at the table, are particularly recommended to try Parr's Pills. They have never been known to fail in affording immediate relief. May be obtained of any medicine vendor, in boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d.; and in family packets, 11s. each.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

EFFECTS OF COLD.—In many periods of the year almost every current of air is pregnant with sore throat, influenza, and a similar host of disorders. All may be readily subdued by rubbing Holloway's Ointment externally over the affected parts, which quickly penetrates any diseased or disordered part of the body; and whatever or wherever the seat or nature of the malady may be, searches out its cause, and safely effects the precise remedial action required, without weakening the system, or leaving behind any particle of the disease. Holloway's Pills greatly assist this curative action. The sick of all nations have voluntarily borne testimony to the extraordinary cures performed by these medicaments.

Now ready at all the Libraries, crown 8vo., price 6s.,

BEAUTIES OF TROPICAL SCENERY, AND OTHER TROPICAL POEMS.

With Notes Historical and Explanatory.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE NUPTIALS OF BARCELONA."

"He has all the feeling of a true poet. His work contains many beauties."—Morning Post.
"A volume of word-pictures."—Observer. "Glowing with the rich colouring of the tropics."—Daily News.
"His descriptions make the reader's mouth water for the luxuries and charms of both sea and land in those parts. The notes at the end are by no means the least interesting or valuable portion of the work."—The Era.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA;

AND, THE MANNERS OF THE DESERT.

Containing the Origin of the Arab Horse—the Barb—Weight carried by African Horses—Breeds—the Sire and Dam—Rearing and Breaking-in—Diet—Grooming—Coats—Variety of Colours—On Choosing Horses—Shoeing—Harness—The War Horse—War between Desert Tribes—Usages of War—Ostrich Hunting—Gazelle Hunting—The Greyhound—Hawking—The Chase, by ABD-EL-KADER—The Camel—The Sheep—Life in the Desert—The Arab Aristocracy, &c., &c.

BY GENERAL E. DAUMAS.

With Commentaries by the EMIR ABD-EL-KADER. Translated from the French by JAMES HUTTON.
8vo., 10s. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO., BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, 14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY CHANDELIERS,

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Porcelain, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,

WALL LIGHTS, & LUSTRES, FOR GAS & CANDLES, TABLE GLASS, &c.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £2.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.

Established 1807.

CHRISTIAN AND RATHBONE, EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS, 11, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS AND OUTFITS for Ladies, Officers, Cadets, and Civilians. of the best quality, at the lowest prices for cash. Estimates will be forwarded on application, showing the entire cost of OUTFIT and PASSAGE via the CAPE, or OVERLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1792. 11, WIGMORE-STREET.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.

DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.

DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.

DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.

DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.

DEANE'S—Brouzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's and other patent improvements.

DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.

DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.

DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three light glass from 63s.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.

DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.

DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.

DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.

DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns, French and English.

DEANE'S—Tins and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.

DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong, and serviceable.

DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.

DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clo'ing, manufactured on their own premises, and of the very best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE AND CO. (Opening to the Monument), LONDON-BRIDGE.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £500,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

Court of Directors.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.

DONALD LARNACH, Esq.

GEORGE F. ROBINSON, Esq.

GEORGE MAY, Esq.

THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.

SIR FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K.C.B.

DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., *ex-officio*.

DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., CHIEF MANAGER.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills, and grants Drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Mauritius; issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, for the use of travellers by the Overland route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office, in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertake the safe custody of the same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 52, Threadneedle-street, London.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

No. 52, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 1/2, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

CLAPHAM-COMMON.—To be LET, Unfurnished, a Capital FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing dining-room, breakfast-room, and study, handsome double drawing-room and five good bed-rooms, usual domestic offices, and garden. Omnibuses to City and West End constantly. Victoria Station in ten minutes.

Apply to Mr. JAMES STEVENS, auctioneer and house agent, Clapham-common, S. (Fo. 840.)

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

135, REGENT-STREET, W.,

AND

98, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.,

Call special attention to their MACHINES for every class of Family Use and Manufacturing. They

HEM, FELL, GATHER, TUCK, BIND, BRAID, CORD, FRILL, AND STITCH.

Hundreds are in operation in all parts of India, and are universally preferred.

. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SHIPPING MERCHANTS.

SEVENTY THOUSAND IN USE.

Illustrated Prospectus Post Free.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the PUNKAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 39s. 6d. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

H. & J. GARDNER,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS

(Four Doors from Trafalgar-square).

ESTABLISHED 1752.

LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES FRANK ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex. —June 5, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

Vol. XXI.—No. 585.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	505
BENGAL:—	
From Calcutta to London and St. Petersburg by the	
Caspian	506
Miscellaneous	507
Shipping and Commercial	512
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	519
Shipping and Commercial	513
BOMBAY:—	
The Last of the Indian Navy	513
Miscellaneous	514
CHINA	515
CEYLON	515
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	516
DOMESTIC	521
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Colonel Crawley and the late Sergeant-major Lilley ...	521
The Fever Plague in Hooghly and Baraset	522
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT	523
ROME:—	
The Case of Sergeant-major Lilley	524
Miscellaneous	524
Shipping and Domestic	525
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	525
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	525

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	May 9	Burmah (Rangoon)	April 15
Madras	14	Bombay	May 14
Agra	7	Ceylon	" 16
China (Hong Kong)		A. R. 29.	

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, viz. Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 ½ oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.
 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 6d.; under 2 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 3 lb. 2s.; under 4 lb. 3s. 8d.; under 5 lb. 5s. 4d.; and under 6 lb. 7s. 4d. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 3d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
 ½ oz. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 2 oz. 3s. 6d. | 3 oz. 5s. 6d.
 Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to China, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:
 Via Southampton.
 ½ oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 3s. 6d. | 2 oz. 4s. 6d. | 3 oz. 6s. 6d.

Via Marseilles.
 ½ oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 3s. 6d. | 2 oz. 4s. 6d. | 3 oz. 6s. 6d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Indian press is still commenting on Sir Charles Trevelyan's Budget, and several of the London papers have taken up the same subject. Upon the whole, the general feeling, both in India and in England, is one of approbation and triumph. In our last number we gave the most complete report obtainable of Sir Charles Trevelyan's statement, for which we made room at considerable inconvenience, because we thought a paper like ours, devoted to Indian interests, ought, as a matter of historical record, to give a place to so important a document, however lengthy, and because many persons, not in our regular list of subscribers, might wish to obtain a copy of it, as it was not likely to be reprinted *in extenso* in other papers of a more general character, published in London.

We are sorry to hear that Lady Trevelyan, the clever and accomplished wife of our Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the favourite sister of the world-renowned Lord Macaulay, has suffered so severely in health from an accident in the bath (perhaps a fall on the wet and slippery floor), that her medical advisers have recommended her to proceed immediately for change of climate to the Neilgherry Hills.

Mr. Peterson, a well-known Calcutta barrister, who has distinguished himself for years as a public speaker, as well as a powerful legal advocate, and as a most active, practical, independent, and useful member of the Legislative Council, was to be honoured by his fellow citizens, before his departure for England, by a public dinner. The day fixed upon for this token of respect to him has been altered, and the banquet was postponed to the 8th of May, the day of the departure of the mail for England.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangjee Ready-money, as he is called, has sent the munificent donation of half a lac of rupees towards the building of an Eye Hospital at Bombay.

The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has been a little perplexed and bothered by representations to the effect that his proposed Agricultural Exhibition will be offensive to Native prejudices, if specimens of domestic pigs are admitted. Both Mussulmans and Hindoos object to the unclean animal, which the

Feringhee deems a delicacy. His Honor has consented to exclude the pigs.

The Railway from Calcutta to the terminal station at Mutlah was to be opened for public traffic a few days after the last mail left Calcutta—on the 15th of May, we believe.

The much respected Dr. Wilson, Residency surgeon, and obstetric professor at that truly noble institution, the Calcutta Medical College, of which the building is the most substantial of all public works in India, died early in April, on board a steamer, on his way to Ceylon, on leave of absence on medical certificate.

The sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Sholapore on Madhowrao bin Rajaram, found guilty of waging war against the Queen, has been commuted by the High Court to transportation for life, and to forfeiture of all his property.

The steamer *Bentinck*, well-known as formerly one of the fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and now the property of the State, has been converted into a Floating Invalid Depot, chiefly for the benefit of sick officers and soldiers in Bengal. It is to be open to all other classes under certain regulations. A scale of charges for the accommodation of individuals of different ranks and circumstances has been published. This varies from eight rupees a day to warrant officers and their wives. Children under eighteen months of age are free. Civil servants of the first class are to pay twelve rupees a day, second class three, and third class one rupee eight annas. Surgeon-major E. Franklyn, of the 7th Dragoons, has been appointed surgeon to the Floating Hospital on the consolidated salary of Rs. 1,000 rupees per mensem.

The steamer *Pearl*, which had not been heard of for five months, at last made her appearance in the Colombo harbour on the 15th of May. She had run aground on the 9th of April somewhere near Hope Island, Cocanada.

An account of her narrow escape from total destruction will be found in another column.

The question of closing all places of business at one o'clock on Saturdays was brought before the Chamber of Commerce at its last general meeting, but the motion was lost by a majority of twenty-four votes to twenty-one.

It is expected, however, that most houses will follow the example of the banks, except on mail days, and close their establishments at one o'clock.

The Legislative Council at Calcutta has been very busy with the Municipal Act, which will probably come into operation on the 1st of July next. The Council have resolved, at Mr. Peterson's suggestion, to tax the town prettily heavily. Every citizen who exercises a trade or profession of any kind will have to pay an annual tax, ranging from 2s. to £10. Though Mr. Peterson has done this, it is creditable to Calcutta to say that he is still popular there, and his services in the Council are well appreciated by his fellow-citizens. The cost of keeping a city like Calcutta clean and well-drained, its surface being so low and level, and the habits of the natives, who do not care what amount of accumulated filth is festering at their doors, render it absolutely necessary for the public safety and convenience that the citizens of all ranks and castes should be compelled to contribute something to the municipal fund.

The Calcutta bank of the river Hooghly is at present a subject of earnest contention. The new Municipal Corporation will claim the stewardship of this large property as belonging to the town. At present it is in the hands of the State. The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce demands that it shall be vested in trustees, who may be empowered to raise money for improvement of the port as was done by the Mersey and Clyde River Trusts.

Sir Arthur Cotton, the Madras engineer, who has just returned to Europe, lectured just before he left India, in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta, on works of irrigation and navigation. He is said to have been very bold and severe on the Government management of public works.

Mr. Gladstone's reduction of the tea duty has given great encouragement to the tea growers in India, and new tea companies are rising in all directions.

Dr. Beatson, Inspector General of the Hospitals in India, is now at Simla.

The Pioneer Regiment raised in the Punjab to serve in Ceylon has arrived at Calcutta, en route. The men have taken service for seven years, and have their families with them.

His Excellency Sir Charles MacCarthy, Governor of Ceylon, is said to have had a relapse of his former illness, and is delayed at Newara Ellia, where he had gone on his way to inspect the Badulla and Newara Ellia Road.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Via Suez.)

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY, May 24.

Grey shirtings and mule twist dull. Cotton tending upwards. Opium, Malwa, Rs. 1,630. Exchange on London: First class credits, 2s. 1d. Government Securities: Four per Cents., 98½; Five per Cents., 107; Five-and-a-Half per Cents., 116½. Freight lower. Money market easier.

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Imports dull. Indigo prospects continue favourable. Exchange on London: First class credits, 2s. 0½d. Five per Cent. Government Securities, 109.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Cap. J. C. Hartley, late 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, in England.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSHFIELD.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Molly and two daughters, Mr. Anley, Col. Rundall, Lieut. Vincent, Lieut. Molly, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Herfrey, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Sherriff, Mr. Scott, Mr. Ross, Maj. Poulton, Sir Arthur Cotton, Mr. Downes, Capt. Cherry, Lieut. Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. Spink and inf., Mr. W. Parker, From MADRAS.—Mrs. E. Corbett, Mr. Brett, Lieut. St. C. J. Shawe, Mr. W. J. Hooper, From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Rigg, Mr. Fitzpatrick, From HONG KONG.—Mr. B. Gonzales, Capt. Blow, Mr. Quintana, Brig. gen. Staveley, C.B., Mr. W. P. Galton, Mr. Vacher, From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Caspers, Mrs. Schwab, Master, and two inf., From MALTA.—Mr. Drummond, Rev. E. N. Dickenson, Mrs. Allen.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Pera, June 17.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Baker and inf., Miss Goodall, Mr. W. Parker, Capt. A. H. Weston, Mr. A. Barlow, Mrs. Greenfield, Mr. B. B. Turner, Miss Popkin, Mr. West, From MADRAS.—Mrs. Haig, Mr. B. Brooks, Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon, From HONG KONG.—Mr. T. Crawford, Mrs. Piercy and two children, Miss Gussen, Mr. G. King.

INDIA OFFICE, June 5.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank among the officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces:—

BENGAL ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Asst. surg. F. F. Allen, to be surg., v. Crozier, dec.

MADRAS ARMY.

GENERAL LIST OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Cornet T. Deane to be lieut.

ARMY RANK.

The underment officer having completed 15 years' service, to be capt. by brevet:—

Lieut. Wm. M. Parratt.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Asst. surg. W. J. Van Someren, to be surg., v. Linton, retired.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Surg. W. Aitken, to take rank from Feb. 25, 1863, v. Pattison, dec.

BOMBAY ARMY.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ens. E. R. Reay, to be lieut., v. Packe, 30th N.I., removed from the army.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Surg. W. Thom, to be surg. maj.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—

The annual general meeting was held yesterday at the London Tavern, Mr. J. Thomson in the chair. The report, which has already been published, was taken as read. In moving its adoption, the chairman expressed a wish that he could speak of more work completed and of more general advancement; but there had been a continued difficulty in procuring labour. The chairman went into a lengthened statement of what had been done in connection with the various works now in progress. The canal, he said, would be shortly completed, so far as to admit of water being conveyed along it to irrigate different districts. The Government had given them an assurance that under no circumstances should the land-tax be increased. The water-rate, therefore, in which they were deeply interested, remained as heretofore. The main aqueduct was close upon completion. They had one by one surmounted their difficulties, and they would continue to use their best exertions to promote irrigation, as one of the greatest blessings that had ever been conferred upon India. The report was unanimously adopted, and the proceedings were closed by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We have to record the death of G. B. Carson, Esq., merchant, Colombo, from the effects of a shot from a loaded gun, used by the deceased himself, while labouring, it is supposed, under temporary insanity. This sad event took place at his residence, in Baillie-street, between five and six o'clock this morning. An inquest held over the remains has resulted in a verdict to the above effect.—*Colombo Observer*, May 16.

BENGAL.

FROM CALCUTTA TO LONDON AND ST. PETERSBURG BY THE CASPIAN.

There are some projects so daring in their conception and so novel in their character, that the first statement of their nature is apt to take away the breath and to lead those who are destitute of information, or imagination, or both, at once to pronounce their realisation impossible. And this is the case, although far more impossible feats may have already been brought to a successful conclusion. To the last generation, or to the Asiatic and savage who have not seen it, railway travelling at fifty miles an hour seemed the dream of a dangerous madman. That once accomplished, there were still educated men who doubted whether great bridges could be built in quicksand, or exposed to miniature icebergs, so as to span rivers a mile broad; and whether the locomotive could overcome the obstacles which nature offers to it by dragging heavy trains over them. Yet within little more than a decade the Menai Bridge, which seems to hang in air, the St. Lawrence and Soane bridges and the Bhore Ghant works, prove that to engineering science few things are impossible. The underground railways and pneumatic despatch tubes of London should prepare us for their extremes in great balloon voyages. While the chief stimulant of science is curiosity, its last lesson is always *admirari*. If the middle of the nineteenth century has produced such marvels, what may we not expect of our descendants before its close?

We would thus deprecate the wise doubts and protestations with which some are sure to receive our announcement that there is a serious project for a railway from Calcutta to London and St. Petersburg through Central Asia with the sole break of the Caspian. The Northern part of Western Turkistan belongs to Russia already. Her system of railways from St. Petersburg and Moscow will soon reach as far as Saratov on the Volga which falls into the Caspian at Astrakhan. The European system has reached as far as Lemberg in Galicia, near the frontier of Russia, and is to be continued thence by Kiev to Astrakhan. At present Russian steamers ply on the Caspian, across its narrowest part from Astrakhan to Novo Petrovskoe. Russia, which already monopolises the trade of Western Turkistan from Cabul and Herat to Bokhara and Khiva, is determined to have railway communication in Central Asia. There, in spite of great cold succeeded by burning heat, there are several lines of Russian wells, past which the great caravans journey every year with their precious commodities to the Caspian, or up between the Caspian and the Sea of Aral to the Orenburg Fair. The whole country is now familiar to Russia. She values its trade; and she is the best judge of its value. She is anxious to connect her territories with those of British India, and the sole question is whether she or England is to do the work and reap the results. To us far more than to Russia the question is one of vital importance, and English engineers are at this moment seriously studying the whole question, convinced of the practicability of such a railway and of its advantages over the often discussed line by the Euphrates valley.

Taking Stanford's or any other good map of Asia, it will be found that a line drawn from Calcutta, as the crow flies, to London will take as nearly as possible the following route: from Calcutta by Raneegunge to the Ganges at Buxar; thence through Oude and Rohilcund to Umballa; thence by Lahore and Peshawur through the Khyber Pass to Jellalabad and Cabul; thence through the Hindoo Koosh and along the valley of the Oxus which rises there past Balkh to Khiva, leaving Bokhara on the right, and finally to Novo Petrovskoe on the great peninsula which juts into the Caspian opposite Astrakhan. There steamers cross, and from Astrakhan the Russian railway system contemplates lines to Saratov on the Volga for Moscow and St. Petersburg, and to Lemberg, whence the line runs at present to Ostend. A railway thus laid down would strike the chief cities and centres of trade and pilgrim-

age, and take the traveller in eight days from Calcutta to London. To go more into detail:—Starting from Calcutta the railway is open to Raneegunge, and thence a coal line is nearly finished to the Burraker river. The continuation of that direct to Buxar, so as to avoid the bends of the Ganges by the present East Indian line, has often been urged as saving 80 miles, and is sure to be carried out for its local advantages. From Buxar, where the Ganges can be most easily bridged, the Indian Branch Railway Company propose to lay down light lines direct to Umballa, saving nearly 150 miles on the present East Indian line, which will never suffice, in any case, for the enormous through traffic. At Umballa there will be in three years the line to Lahore. Starting there we have the great road to Peshawur on which a million sterling has been wastefully spent. And this is the first difficulty—can a railway be laid down on that great road with its curves and inclines? Passing through the Attock Tunnel at Peshawur, we enter the Khyber Pass, which no engineer is afraid of, though at Jellalabad, and go on to Cabul. To our left lie Ghuznee, Candahar, and Herat. We pass over the only engineering difficulty which is really calculated to startle us by the doubt that even money and science may not overcome it—the Hindoo Koosh. Can a railway be taken through the Hajeegur Pass which opens out on Bamian? This is the caravan route, and so it may follow that route to Khulm and Balkh, and then strike on the easy valley of the Oxus. Around it are the important Uzbek towns of Shibbergan, Maimunna, and Andhko, all to the north of Herat. Here too comes the traffic from Yarkand and Bokhara. More to the left or west are the important towns of Meshed and Nishapur on the way to Teheran. The first with 60,000 inhabitants is visited annually by 50,000 pilgrims, and is the entrepot of the Persian, Tartar and Afghan States. Passing on we come to Merve and finally Khiva, when we leave the Oxus valley and get into Russian territory, finally striking on the Caspian where a steamer receives us.

We are far from shutting our eyes to the difficulties of climate and race which may be brought against the scheme. The Oxus valley is subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and we leave the territories of our ally, Dost Mahomed, at Balkh. It may be questioned if he, and still less his successors, will allow a railway even for any amount of black-mail; and beyond Balkh, Khiva is the most barbarous of all Asiatic States. But Russia is said to be in earnest on the matter, and railway communication of some kind between the Caspian and the Indus is only a question of time. Moreover the obstacles are not much greater than those which offer themselves to the rival line from Kurrachee to Belgrade, which is supported by Sir M. Stephenson and Mr. W. P. Andrew. The climate of Beloochistan may fairly be set against that of the Oxus and Hindoo Koosh, and as to political difficulties, the Belooch chiefs will not let us make even a line of telegraph. Russian aid is more valuable than Turkish, and the Caspian route is two days shorter. At any rate, whatever may be the balance of advantages, we have done our duty in placing before our readers the new project. Let them not hastily condemn it. A study of the map and the Punjab Report on Central Asia may convince them that it is as feasible, and likely to be as profitable, as the Euphrates valley line. When the revival of Asia comes we doubt not that the continent will see both.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LIGHTLE CASE.—The great Lightle case comes on for trial to-morrow (May 3). I shall watch it, and let you know all about it. Meantime I may as well introduce the parties to you, those dead as well as those alive. I call this the great Lightle case, because it has already been the cause of great sport in this city, as already explained; also, because our oldest local paper has taken Lightle under protection, and made a dead set against one of the accused and

Mr. Monck Mason. On the 30th June, 1857, a Christian family of nine persons were living together in a house in the neighbourhood of Gola-gunge; they had an empty house also adjoining; Lightle was one of these, and he is the only survivor. The family were old residents from the Nawabee era. I shall enumerate them:—1, E. A. Lightle, the witness or prosecutor; 2, Mary Detozo Bonny, his grandmother, age 70; 3, John Thomas Bonny, his uncle, age 45; 4, Anne Louisa Lightle, his mother, age 42; 5, Ellen Lightle, ne Meakins, his brother's wife, age 18; 6, George Mortimer Lightle, his brother, age 25; 7, Clementina Lightle, his niece, age 3; 8, Theodosia Delphina Bonny, his cousin age 14; 9, Tom Bonny, his cousin, age 9. Two hundred persons are accused of having murdered the last eight members of the family; twelve are now named; the names of the remaining 188 are unknown, but it is sworn that they can be "all identified." Before giving the twelve names, I may mention that Lightle prosecuted the tenth man, and him only in 1859. When asked why the other eleven names were not then given, he says he was afraid that if they heard they had been denounced they would have absconded. It must also be explained that when he brought forward the present accusation, Lightle only gave eleven names, the last name in the following list, though apparently that of a leader, was not given until after the list was closed by Mr. Blenman, the officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police. The twelve names are:—I. Usgar Allee, alias Meer Nawab. On trial. II. Meerza Boondoo Beg. III. Syed Hoosein. IV. Abdul Hoosein. V. Ubboo Khan. VI. Meer Kullun, arrested but not identified, released. VII. Aga Meerza, alias Jemadar Sahib, a one-handed man. VIII. Eusuff Khan. IX. Mahummud Hoosein. X. Seedee Jowheer, accused in 1859, case dismissed. XI. Ameer Allee. XII. Agha Ahmed Allee. On trial. The witnesses named for the trial are seventeen in number:—1, Edwd. Augustus Lightle; 2, Golab, gravedigger; 3, Futeh Ali; 4, Mussummat Oomda (reported dead); 5, Nadir Mirza; 6, Mr. Prince; 7, Hakeem Kassim Khan; 8, Nuggur Mahomed Khan; 9, Hakeem Mehndee Hussan; 10, Hakeem Mahomed Askaree; 11, Meerza, Hoosein Allee; 12, Meerza Fidda Allee Khan; 13, Hoosein Buksh; 14, Yooseof Khan, Khyrabad wallah (Kotwal of the Barradurree at time of mutiny); 15, Shoobratee; 16, Domenick Brzenza; and 17, Jacob Johannes. The two last are relatives of the accuser, and the last the well-known leading merchant of Lucknow. Lightle, the accuser, is at present a copyist in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh. He did not obtain refuge in the Baillie Guard, but found shelter outside. This suspicious circumstance he appears to have explained satisfactorily, for, as the sole representative of Mr. Bonny, he was allowed compensation for that gentleman's losses. I have no wish to anticipate the evidence which may be given at the trial; but may safely tell you what facts were sworn to at the examination of the accuser before the committal of the two prisoners Nos. I. and XII. The mutineers reached Lightle's neighbourhood at about 4 p.m. of the 30th June, 1857; they ransacked and robbed the inhabited house; the family secreted themselves next door, but this building seeming to be quite empty, it escaped scrutiny, and the inmates were left in peace until about six p.m. At this time Mirza Boondoo Beg (accused II.) being an intimate friend of the family, and especially of George Mortimer Lightle, (No. 6.) hailed the inmates, and the door was readily opened to him, when a crowd rushed in, headed by accused I., II. and XII., and followed by III., IV., VII., VIII., and X., all armed and giving orders. Accused No. I. took Theodosia Bonny (No. 8) away into the house, leaving the remainder of the family in the court-yard. They remained away nearly three-quarters of an hour, and on her return the nether garments of No. 8 were bloody; she was weeping and complaining to her father that she had been violated. No. 1 struck her and ordered her to be silent. After this the family were bound with a rope and dragged

into the street, except Clementina Lightle, No. 7, who was carried by her mother, No. 5. After moving on about 100 yards, No. I. snatched No. 7, and killed her; No. XII. then seized No. 5, dragged her on fifteen yards further, felled her with a sword cut, but though she offered to be his *londoe* (slave) despatched her with four or five cuts more. No. 5 was a European, married to George Lightle from the Agra Convent. Subsequently No. XII. killed the husband No. 6; No. II. killed No. 8, and inflicted a sword wound on witness No. 1, accused No. IV. inflicted two other sword wounds on witness, who was then carried off by III., IV., VI. and VII., in the hope of getting him to discover Mr. Bonny's wealth, but after being taken back to the house witness adroitly escaped; secreted himself until an old servant came to his assistance, and got him shelter for a few days; eventually he was employed by a Zemindar as a plough-boy and continued thus until reoccupation, when he came in. Before being taken away he saw No. 9 killed by three or four persons unknown; while passing through the deserted streets with his servant afterwards, he saw the bodies of No. 3 and 4; No. 3 ran away soon after the family was dragged into the street, and has not been heard of since.—*Correspondent of Delhi Gazette.*—The trial of the case "Lightle v. Aga Ahmed Ali and Bundoo Beg," who, it will be remembered, stand charged with the murder of some members of Mr. Lightle's family during the mutiny of 1857, commenced at Lucknow on the 1st inst. Colonel Barrow, C.B., Commissioner of Lucknow, who presided, was assisted by four assessors, two European and two Native. Mr. Newton, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Johnston, of the Calcutta bar, for the defence. It is remarked by a contemporary that this is the first occasion on which two barristers have been arrayed against each other at the bar of any of the local courts, and the event is expected to create some excitement. The first day's proceedings were occupied by the address of the counsel for the prosecution, from which we gather the following particulars. Previous to the mutiny the two prisoners were intimately acquainted with the Lightle family, the only surviving member of which is the prosecutor in this case. This friendship, instead of inducing compassion, as might have been expected, appears to have had a contrary effect, for the prisoners proceeded to the house on the first outbreak of disturbances and demanded admittance at the door, which was closed for protection, under the assurance of friendly aid. On gaining admittance under this pretence "they used the knowledge which friendly intercourse had furnished them with, and demanded the production of Rs. 3,000, known by them to be secreted in the house." The grandmother, under the threat of being instantly killed, produced the money, but "not until some cuts with a sharp sword had been given." Not satisfied with this, a female member of the family was violently assaulted and forcibly ravished by one of the party, and subsequently cut to pieces by Bundoo Beg, in the presence of Ahmed Ali, the second prisoner. The other members of the family were tied with ropes in a circle, and one by one disposed of. The counsel for the prosecution made some emphatic remarks upon the length of time which had elapsed since the perpetration of the crime and the trial of the prisoners. "The question naturally arises," he said, "why no earlier investigation took place? This point will be satisfactorily answered; but I would not wish you to labour under any misgivings that time lends any immunity. Fortunately for the ends of justice, it is not so. The hand of Providence, which metes out retributive justice, points at ever so late a period to the perpetrators of foul deeds. And to that avenging hand may we ascribe the presence of the prisoners at the bar to-day, to answer the awful charges brought against them. Time, I shall be able to prove to you (if my witnesses are still true), has in no way effaced the indelible impression which their fiendish countenances must at the time have made. Proof of the most positive character I shall bring before you, and also evidence to show what agency money has procured

in order to destroy such positive evidence. Stratagems, I may say, of equally as diabolical a character as the deeds for which the prisoners stand charged, have been resorted to to establish a conspiracy against the prosecutor, Mr. Lightle, and the manner in which that was defeated goes further to show that the hand which leads to the detection of crime affords also protection to the innocent." This trial will probably occupy some days, the number of witnesses to be examined being little short of one hundred.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 6.

OPENING OF THE CANAL BETWEEN MIDNAPORE AND BALASORE.—No estimate of the importance of canals in India, whether for purposes of irrigation or navigation, can possibly be over-rated, although the pecuniary advantages immediately resulting to the Government may not always have equalled the sanguine anticipations of the projectors. Hitherto we have heard great things of the expectations that are entertained with reference to the vast works constructed in the Upper Provinces, or projected in the Presidency of Madras, but little or nothing is ever said on what is going on almost at our own doors and under our very eyes. The East India Irrigation and Canal Company, it will be readily remembered, undertook to complete with a capital of two millions sterling, untrammelled by any Government guarantee, a triangular scheme of water communication between Midnapore, Tumlook, and Balasore. On the first day of this month the first section of the canal between Midnapore and the Hooghly was opened for public traffic by Mr. J. Kimber, the district engineer. Boats, therefore, now pass freely between Oolabarrah on the Hooghly and Mohisrakha Ghat on the Damoodah. The actual distance, it is true, is only seven and a-half miles, but the completion of this link is full of happy augury for the further rapid progress of the company's works. The channel is ten feet six inches in depth, and from sixty to one hundred feet in width, but at present it is only navigable in dependence on the tides. Before many months, however, have elapsed, locks will be constructed at both ends, so that the navigation will be freely practicable at all times and seasons. The lower or seaboard line of water communication between Calcutta and Balasore is also steadily advancing. The first section of eight miles between Bankwallah on the Roopnarain, a little below Tumlook, and the Uldee, was opened a few months ago by the company's engineer, Mr. J. Dyer, so that a secure navigation is already provided between this port and the Uldee. This line is chiefly intended as an inland navigable canal between Calcutta, Tumlook, and Balasore, but the two other lines—from Oolabarrah to Midnapore, and thence to Balasore—combine works of irrigation with the ordinary objects of water communication. Undertakings of this kind are strictly legitimate speculations, and are deserving of all encouragement and success. We care not how many joint-stock companies are got up for such purposes, which differ from the stock-jobbing bubbles of the day as does light from darkness. With such a manifest superabundance of idle capital in Calcutta, it is surprising that more companies are not projected on similar principles, and with quite as good prospect of success, as the one to whose steady progress we have endeavoured, however feebly, to do tardy justice.—*Hurkaru*, May 6.

ANNUAL REPORT ON RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—Is it absolutely necessary that all official reports in this country should be twelve months behind time? What possible reason can there be why the returns of railway accidents, for instance, in the year 1861, should only now be published at the end of April, 1863? Not later, however, than never; and as there is very little to note in these statistics of the killed and injured, no great harm will have risen from the delay. On the Bengal division of the E. I. Railway, 4,794,860 passengers travelled on the 261 miles of rail, with injury to only one passenger. Of persons connected with the line, twenty-five were killed and fifty-four injured, and of persons

unconnected with the line, three of the former and two of the latter, making a grand total of twenty-eight killed and fifty-seven injured. On the 171 miles of the N. W. P. division, two passengers were killed out of the 265,135 conveyed on that line; four servants of the company were killed and four injured, and two trespassers killed—one by his own act—making a total of eight fatal and four serious accidents. The Madras Railway conveyed 1,195,787 passengers over 230 miles without the slightest accident. Five servants of the company, however, and one trespasser were killed, and one servant and one trespasser more or less injured; giving a total of six killed and two injured. The Great Southern of India Railway, again, exhibits only one fatal accident to one of its own servants, though 65,050 passengers were carried along its brief distance of 9½ miles. The Bombay G. I. P. Railway, on its 368 miles of rail, had 6 passengers injured, 12 servants, and 12 trespassers killed, and 24 servants and 4 trespassers injured; or, in the aggregate, 24 and 34 respectively. On the 107 miles of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway two passengers, five of the company's servants, and two trespassers were killed, or nine in all; and one passenger, and two of the company's servants injured, or three in all. Lastly, on the 66 miles of the Sindh Railway two of the servants and one trespasser were killed, and one of the servants injured. Thus, while 4,198,893 passengers travelled on the 541 miles of railway in the Bombay Presidency, 36 lives were lost and 37 persons injured. The proportion of deaths among passengers on the N. W. P. Division of the East Indian line, owing to causes beyond their control, was 7.54 per million, while of passengers injured in a similar manner on the three Bombay lines it was 1.45 in the million. The total proportion on all the Indian lines in 1861 was .27 killed and .80 injured per million, while in Great Britain the proportion was respectively .15 and 3.20.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 1.

POSTAL SUBSIDY.—We have been kindly furnished by a friend well qualified to perform the task with the following details of the postal subsidy of the Messageries Impériales. The mileage of the company is as follows:—

	Miles.
Marseilles to Alexandria	1,408
Suez to Aden	1,308
Aden to Galle	2,135
Galle to Singapore	1,504
Singapore to Saigon	637
Saigon to Hong Kong	915
Hong Kong to Shanghai	800
Total	8,707
Aden to Reunion	2,475
Galle to Calcutta	1,319
Saigon to Manila	908

Total distance, one way ... 13,439
Going and returning will, therefore, be double this distance, or ... 26,878
Per month, equal to, per annum ... 322,536
The annual subsidy is said to be £300,000, which shows a rate of 18s. 7d. per mile.—*Daily Post*.

CHERRA.—There is no news from Cherra except that which concerns the disposition of troops. The only troops now in the hills are the 21st and 44th N. I. The 21st is stationed at Jowai; the latter remains in its old quarters at Cherra. The 1st police battalion has gone down to Sylhet, where it is to remain for the present. The Government is evidently pleased, as it has good reason to be, with the conduct of the Eurasian and native Christian battery of artillery during the recent campaign. The corps was organised, during the mutinies, by Brigadier-general Showers, and the "little war" gave them the first taste they have had of serious fighting. Their services have been appreciated by the Government, for we understand that the battery is to be armed with Armstrong guns, six-pounders. Having returned from their first campaign with credit to themselves, the morale of the brigade will be higher than ever. The men of the brigade, men chiefly of the Upper Provinces, were always well-ordered and well-behaved, but hitherto they had had no fights to boast of. Their self-respect must be greater now. They are soldiers not in prospect, but actually.

ALLAHABAD, May 5.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor left Allahabad for Agra by the 4 p.m. mail train yesterday. Mr. Simson, the secretary to Government, the private secretary, and Captain Armstrong, aide de-camp, accompanied the Hon. Mr. Drummond. It is expected that the Lieutenant-Governor will remain in Agra till the 7th, and will proceed on that day to Allypore, and go on from thence via Meerut to Nynsee Tal. Mr. Erskine, our Deputy Collector and Accountant-General, preceded this party by a few days. This is the first occasion on which an officer of the Financial Department has gone with the Lieutenant Governor to the hills; but I believe, in the present instance, it was not so much the necessity arising from work which has taken Mr. Erskine up as the bad state of his health. He has taken with him a small establishment connected with the Budget Department to carry on the urgent work which may arise.

MILITARY MATTERS.—Lieutenant May, of the Quarter-master General's Department, has come down to the Presidency, to take charge of the office just vacated by Major Garden, pending the arrival of Major Lumaden from Peshawar. Five officers of the late company's armies, one of them at present an aid-de-camp on the personal staff of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, have gone over to the British line, independent, of course, of those who went to form the nine new regiments of infantry and three of cavalry; and the last *Gazette* received from England contains the nomination of two of the five. Several applications have also been sent in by other company's officers for a similar transfer; and we think that those who are unencumbered, and are in the early part of their military career, will act wisely in following the same course, leaving what is really no longer a military service, but the phantom of a deceased army, whose Government is gone, and whose prospects and privileges are annihilated. It has been ruled, and we think rightly, by the directors of the military fund, that, in case an officer who is named shall decline to subscribe to the fund, and so make provision for his wife in case of his death, without assigning and proving any valid reason for so doing, the wife can herself continue the subscriptions, and ensure all the advantages of the fund. An officer of the Bengal army, who has retired, refused, since the year 1851, to subscribe for the benefit of his wife, but the latter appealed to the directors, offering to pay up all subscriptions in arrears, with interest, and the directors, referring the appeal to the officers of the army, the case has been decided by a large majority in favour of the lady, who will henceforward subscribe on her own account.—*Englishman*, May 5.

CRINOLINE ACCIDENTS AT LUCKNOW.—Two sad accidents have occurred since my last local to you, occurring from a too full display of crinoline, one of which, I am sorry to say, has ended fatally. Last week, at Fyzabad, Miss Nicholson, daughter of the Opium Agent there, while passing a light, her dress by some accident took fire, and she was in a blaze before assistance could be rendered; however, the fire was put out, but not before Miss Nicholson was much burnt, and I am glad to say letters state she is progressing to recovery. The second accident occurred here to the daughter of Mrs. Collingwood, the milliner, whose crinoline caught fire, and she was burnt so frightfully that she died on Wednesday last. I believe these are the first cases of residents in India losing their lives from crinolines catching fire, as yet noted, and it is strange they should both have occurred in this province; had we heard of it occurring in any of the hill stations it would not have been so surprising. Let us hope the ladies there will take warning.—*Lucknow Correspondent of Delhi Gazette*.

WRECK.—The *Telegraph Gazette* of Wednesday evening reported that the ship *Iskendershak*, outward bound for China, whilst proceeding down the river in tow of the tug *Scalos*, ran aground above Fultah. She filled rapidly, and yesterday afternoon had seventeen feet of water in her hold, and was rapidly breaking up. At present no cause is assigned for the accident, but we understand that an official inquiry will take place.

A WHALE!—SINGAPORE, April 8.—As the mail steamer leaves this evening, and we won't have another for some days, I send you the latest news, in continuation of my letter of the 6th. In my last I mentioned that the captain and passengers of the wrecked ship *Hotspur* still remained unheard of, but by information just received from Siam news has been received of their safe conveyal to Bangkok, without any casualties, by a Chinese junk. One lady is, however, very ill, and is not expected to survive—name not known—nor have any particulars been yet received of this miraculous escape from a watery grave. The captain of the Chinese junk refuses to receive any recompense from those he has assisted, but the inhabitants of Bangkok have determined to make him a present of 2,000 dols. as a mark of their high estimation of his services. The following from the *Straits Times* seems "very like a whale," but the editor vouches for the correctness of the story:—"We have received the following account of a rather extraordinary addition to the danger of the seas from Captain Donovan, and his statement we have found by actual inquiry is corroborated by all the crew of the vessel:—"Extract of the log of the British barque *Marys*.—Friday, Jan. 9, 1863, lat. 40. 0' S., long. 66 E., at 2 P.M., a large whale attacked the vessel, and continued for two hours to strike us so heavy that we had all the feeling as if the vessel was on a shoal; upon two occasions it struck the rudder so heavy that it was in great danger of being unshipped, and from the appearance of large cuts on the back of the whale, supposed to be done by the copper on the ship's bottom, we have every reason to fear that the vessel has received great damage.—Signed, D. Donovan, master; C. Analein, mate; A. Townsend, second mate. The captain informed us that the whale, which was a right one, came alongside evidently with the intention of clearing the barnacles off his back; and this he managed so effectually that the dirt was seen to go astern in streaks, the vessel at that time going one and a-half knots through the water. At least twenty musket balls were fired into him, and, as he lay alongside, one of the men, named Lombardini, laying hold of a rope, actually jumped on the whale's back; the whale taking no notice of his unusual visitor. All this time the whole crew were assaulting the whale with axes, adzes, crow-bars, and bayonets; part of one of the latter was left in his back, it having broken; the remaining piece was shown to us. The wounds from these instruments caused so much blood that the water was dyed for some distance around, and numerous sharks were playing about the whale. After about two hours he went off, apparently confused with the loss of blood. On arrival here, several pieces of copper were found to be rubbed off the ship's bottom, she having been coppered just previously to her leaving England."

THE "CEYLON PIONEERS," of whom we wrote a short while ago, are about to embark for their destination:—The native corps of Muzbee Sikhs, raised for service in Ceylon, and to be called the Ceylon Pioneers, has arrived at the presidency, under the command of Major MacMullin, en route for their destination; and the steamer *Indiana* has been taken up for their conveyance. Two officers of the 25th Punjab N.I. at Barrackpore have been transferred to the Ceylon Pioneers, and ordered to join forthwith; but neither we, nor, we believe, they, are yet aware of the conditions as to pay and allowances on which they are to serve in Ceylon. As, however, they have been ordered to the new corps, and to serve out of India, without any application of their own to do so, we take it for granted that they will be paid as if serving in India.—*Delhi Gazette*, May 5.

ROORKEE.—According to the *Allahabad Gazette*, additional troops are to be located forthwith at Roorkee. This resolve has followed rapidly on the visit of inspection lately paid by Sir Hugh Rose to that station. New barracks are already being erected to meet the increased accommodation required. Our contemporary expresses some surprise that Roorkee, which is not more than sixty miles from Rajpore, at the foot of the Mussoorie range of hills, has not, long ere this, been made a large depot for troops.—*Hurkarn*, May 8.

THE ALMORAH TRAGEDY.—To the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette*.—Sir,—As I am given to understand that two or three accounts of the way in which Lieutenant Layton, Royal Artillery, met his death are in circulation, I should feel obliged by your publishing the circumstances as seen by myself, one of the principal actors in this truly melancholy scene. A party composed of Lieutenants Layton, Hedges, Nolan, and myself was made up at Nynce Tal, for the purpose of visiting the snows. In prosecution of our intended trip, on the morning of the 20th of April, we walked from Thakuta (fourteen miles from Almora) on our way to Bagasur, that being our route. At about three o'clock P.M. on the 20th we had got as far on our way as the Goomtee River, over which the road passes by a bridge through the town of Bagasur to the dak bungalow, for which we were making. The four of us, with our shikaries, stood on the bridge a few minutes looking at the fish in the river. We asked our shikaries if we could get any fish-hooks in the bazaar, as we proposed a day's fishing, and the shikaries said they would inquire in the bazaar, and walked on before us to the bazaar for that purpose. The servants might have got twenty or thirty yards on the way when Lieutenant Layton and myself continued our walk towards the dak bungalow, the road to which runs through the Bagasur bazaar. As we approached the bazaar I was about a yard in front of Layton. We had arrived within about eight yards of the bazaar when I chanced to look up at the first house. I saw from an open doorway the barrels of a double barrel gun pointing at me. Not dreaming any one was going to fire, but not liking the look of a double barrel gun pointing at me, I shifted out of the line of fire. As I shifted, the man holding the gun fired, and poor Layton, who was just behind me, fell. I ran on, got my gun from the shikari, and took up a position behind a stone wall opposite the house, covering the doorway from which the shot was fired. From my position I could see the barrels of a gun pointing from behind a leaf of the door. I waited till the man holding the gun showed a bit of his head round the door, and then fired at him, but missed. The man behind the door then said to me, "*tum bhi marna walla hai*." While this was taking place Lieutenants Hedges and Nolan joined me in the garden, having succeeded in getting their guns from their shikaries. Hedges and Nolan took up my position covering the doorway, while I went with two of the shikaries on to the road to try and pick up poor Layton, who was lying in front of the doorway. As I was moving up the road towards the house, the man made a rush out of the doorway, gun in hand, and got on to the door-step, when he was shot in the face with shot by Lieutenant Hedges, and fell. I had his gun secured, and went to poor Layton, whom I found quite dead, the ball having entered his breast just over his heart. Thus died poor Layton, shot by a man he had never seen nor heard of. From the *post mortem* examination of the body, it appears that poor Layton was shot by a bullet made of a hammered up pin, and that his death must have been instantaneous, the ball having passed through his heart. The name by which Lieutenant Layton's murderer goes is Joga Sirdar. He was formerly a servant of Colonel Ramsey's, and is said to have been in his service some years. About ten years ago he went to visit his village (Bagasur), and was seen to sow the money he had saved in a field, since which period he has been considered a harmless idiot. The house he lived in was built for him by Col. Ramsey, and he was in receipt of a pension of Rs. 5 a month from the same officer. The gun with which he shot Lieutenant Layton was a present to him, I believe, from Colonel Ramsey while he was in his service. He is said to have had it by him ever since. When questioned by me for his reason of shooting Lieutenant Layton, he replied, "that he wanted to have shot Mr. Colvin, the Deputy Commissioner, but that as he could not get him he shot the first Sahib he could get, as we were all brothers." The explanation of this I believe to be that he wanted his pension increased, and seems to have thought that Mr.

Colvin had been the principal person in preventing it. The murderer is now in the Almora prison, but as he is badly wounded, some doubts are entertained of his life.—Yours faithfully, A. J. WAKE, Lieut. D. Battery, 2nd R. H. Brigade.—*Delhi Gazette*, May 5, 1863.

SIMLA.—April 27.—Absence from Simla for three weeks, and distance from any post-office, have prevented me from communicating either with newspapers or friends. I have the pleasure now to offer the news of the month. Not much, certainly, nor exciting; but that I cannot help. The Viceroy arrived here at 10 A.M. on the morning of the 4th, having travelled up by the new road, and was received by a guard of honour, composed of a small detachment of the 42nd (Black Watch), as many of the 2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteers as were present in the station, and a party of the 2nd Punjab Infantry. It was a meet reception for a descendant of the Bruce, on arriving at his mountain abode to find those stalwart Highlanders drawn up to salute him, with the Simla Volunteers and the swartly Punjabees on their left, the whole presenting arms together as accurately, and in as good time, as if they had been drilled together, although they never met before. The Simla Volunteers are somewhat proud of being the first Indian volunteer corps that has formed part of a guard of honour for the Viceroy. His lordship rode in, attended by a few of his staff, all those of army head-quarters, two excepted, who were on duty with Sir Hugh Rose in the lower ranges, and the principal inhabitants of the station. The Commander-in-Chief arrived late on the evening of the 10th instant, and was visited next day by Lord Elgin. You have been misinformed about the baggage of the latter having been detained at Kalka for want of hill porters. Simla is rather independent of porters, having a waggon train plying between this and Umballah. But everything belonging to the two great camps is conveyed upon the carts and the camels belonging to Government, which are in use on the march. The station, as yet, is very quiet. Business appears to be the order of the day with the two great men; but the 20th was ushered in by a royal salute from the guns, and was kept as a general holiday, on account of the Prince of Wales's marriage. In the evening a ball was given at Government-house. The weather has been fickle during the past week. There have been several slight showers, and much thunder and lightning. Thermometer, 58° to 60° in-doors at noon. The collegiate school at Jutogh fills but slowly, the number of pupils being to-day only twenty-two. Perhaps the principal is in no hurry for more, as no new buildings have yet been erected; or it may be the high terms have deterred parents from applying for admission for their sons, as I know to have been the case. Almost every house in Simla is tenanted already, and Kussoowle is very full also. The convalescent depot there has nearly a thousand men, many of them in tents, the roofing-in of the barracks, burnt down three years ago, not being completed. Large quantities of timber go down daily from hence for roofing, there being no good pine timber below Simla.—*Englishman*.

LIMITED LIABILITY.—Companies on this principle are just now the rage in Calcutta. We have limited liability newspapers, limited liability hotels, limited liability apothecaries' shops, and limited liability funeral companies, and now we are informed that three establishments, one coach building, one livery stable, and one jeweller's establishment, are to be added to the lot. As for tea-growing limited liability concerns, the head-quarters of one is to be found at every street corner in Calcutta.—*Phoenix*.—Our contemporary will be surprised, and perhaps pleased to learn of a novel "limited liability" company about to start in these parts. Government offer one lac for the Nana alive, and half that sum for his carcase, a joint-stock company is about being formed for the capture of the scoundrel. It will go under the designation of "Hunting-down-capturing-or-killing-the-Nana Company" (limited).—*Delhi Gazette*.

JYNTEAH FIELD FORCE.—The Government has sanctioned in the case of Colonel Dunsford, C.B., commanding the Jynteah Field Force, the staff allowance of a brigadier of the second class, Rs. 800 per month, from the time he assumed command and commenced hostilities in the beginning of December last; and to his staff officer the staff allowance of a brigade major, from the same date.

Dacca, May 2.—**THE EX-RAJAH OF JYNTIA.**—You are aware that it is the intention of the Government to remove the ex-Rajah of Jyntia from his hills and locate him in Dacca. There is one little fact connected with this Jyntia business that has all through the disturbances been kept sedulously concealed. Two or three years ago, as you have no doubt heard, the Jyntias tried their hand at revolt. The Government had assumed the administration of the hills, pensioning the chief; but when these savages rose up against us (it being clear that the Jyntia Rajah was actively engaged in fomenting the disturbance), the Government expressly ordered that he should be removed to Dacca. The revolt ended, and the Jyntias went quietly back to their homes, but no one thought of sending the Rajah to Dacca. The Government order, as it subsequently appeared, had been entirely overlooked by the local authorities, and the fellow was left to nurse the next rebellion. As soon as the revolt only just suppressed broke out, the Government wanted to know where the Jyntia Rajah was, and why he was not in Dacca; and the only reply that could be returned was, that the letter ordering his removal had been forgotten! But who was to blame? With a commissioner in Dacca whose jurisdiction extended to Sylhet, and officials in Sylhet whose jurisdiction extended to Cherra, and officials in Cherra who recognised no authority, save that of the Commissioner of Assam, it was a hopeless undertaking to fix the responsibility on any particular individual at all; and as nobody volunteered to bear the blame, nothing more was said about a culpable oversight, which no doubt has had much to do with the late revolt.

THE BRAHMA SAMAJ.—The following alludes to the "Brahma Samaj" of Calcutta. This institution has a branch at Allahabad, we believe. It is a wide step in the direction of Christianity:—"Everywhere, but especially in India, it is difficult for a foreigner to estimate aright the value of any force that may exist in society. But the least observant cannot help watching with interest what is called the Bramhist movement at present going on in Calcutta. The Bramhos may be described as Hindoos whom English education and influences have led to a pure theism. In the majority this is a mere intellectual belief restraining neither from idol-worship nor from an immoral life. But in the case of its high priest Debandranath Tagore, and most fervent expounder Keshub Chunder Sen, this theism is a belief which is adapted to satisfy their aspirations and regulate their lives. The Bramhos have a regular church or 'Bramha Samaj,' and a formal service consisting of prayer, chanting, and ethical discourses. They support an English newspaper, and find their disciples in the State schools; the students of the missionary schools, being further spiritually advanced, seldom join them. The Bramhos have been roused by a lecture by a Bengali clergyman attacking their system, Keshub Chunder Sen has replied, and he will be again answered. This contest has caused no little excitement, and promises to issue in good. While the Bramhos still stoutly defend Intuition as the only source of religious knowledge, and scout all revelations, whether the Vedas or the Holy Scriptures, they are unphilosophical enough to abstain from an attempt to define the limits, or use any criteria as the tests of Intuition. But they have made a great advance in recognising the existence of sin, and the necessity in God's nature for its punishment. Here they rest meanwhile without one ray of hope, such as only Christianity gives, of deliverance from its power and its penalty. But to this they are coming, and we trust the controversy will continue to be as fairly conducted as it has been hitherto."

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Set the cultivation [of the poppy] throughout India perfectly free, with the exception of restrictions absolutely necessary to preserve the revenue from fraud, and the produce of opium would be largely increased; in that case, a smaller duty would yield the same amount of revenue as at present, owing to larger exportations, and the price of the drug in the China market would be advantageously lowered, so that the growth of the poppy in China would be neglected. The more we examine the question, the more convinced are we that it would be better for the Government, better for our merchants, and far better for our ryots, if the present monopoly system were abandoned, and free trade in opium permitted to all India. Bengal has always laid claim to the credit of producing more revenue than any other presidency in India. It does not, however, require much trouble to show that she decks herself out with borrowed feathers. We admit that, as the returns are made up at present, those for Bengal far surpass in amount those for Madras; but we deny that all the sums credited to her are produced from the taxation of the Bengalees. The whole of the customs duties on goods consumed in the North-West Provinces ought, as a matter of fairness, to be deducted from the receipts of the Calcutta Custom House, beside those for many other districts; the returns from opium, too, should be left out of the question, as they come from China; and then we should like to see how far ahead the petted presidency stands, when compared with her less favoured sisters.—*Madras Athenæum*. "The moral justification of the opium revenue," says Sir Charles Trevelyan, "follows the parallel of the Home Excise upon spirits. Is it best to check the consumption of opium by placing the highest possible tax upon it, or by leaving the cultivation and export entirely free, to give to the Chinese the means of unlimited indulgence in their favourite drug? There is only one other alternative, which is, without taking any revenue from opium, to maintain an army of preventive officers in the interior and round the coasts of India, to secure the entire cessation of the cultivation." We reply that there is another alternative which Sir Charles Trevelyan has overlooked. We believe that the proper course is for the State to withdraw altogether from the cultivation and manufacture of the drug, fixing the excise thereon at the highest productive limit. The question was long since exhausted in our columns, and we are surprised that Sir Charles Trevelyan should affect ignorance of a policy that most parties, we believe, are agreed in believing to be the right one.

SIR HUGH ROSE.—Is there more than one Priestley in the field? Or does Sir Hugh Rose propose to introduce the Austrian system of military espionage into the Indian army? If so, his Excellency is certain signally to fail, for British officers will never tolerate the presence of tale-bearers and spies in the mess-room, or in the midst of social gatherings. Unless we are greatly deceived—and on that head we have not the slightest apprehension—only a few days ago a distinguished officer, who had reason to expect a certain appointment, suddenly found himself in disgrace, and at the same time received a hint to be more careful for the future as to his conversation. Sir Hugh Rose has now tried the patience of the public to the extreme point of endurance, and will find that not even the sympathetic tolerance of H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief will much longer avail to screen him from merited disgrace and a speedy removal from a post he has shown himself unfitted to hold.—*Bengal Hurkurn*, May 5.

BENGAL BRANCH OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—With a view to watch over the growing interests of the medical profession in this country, some of the medical officers have proposed to establish a Medical Association, to be designated the Bengal Branch of the British Medical Association. Several covenanted officers, as well as the graduates of the Medical College, have supported the project. Opinion is divided, however, as to whether the proposed association ought to be an independent one, or a branch institution.

OPIUM SALE.—The following are the particulars of the opium sale held at the Exchange rooms, Calcutta, on May 6:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	1860	1425	1415	1420 8 4	26,42,175
Benares...	1440	1355	1345	1350 6 10	19,46,175

MR. F. SCHILLER has been elected a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce by a large majority.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.—In consequence of the recent increase of the number of uncovenanted deputy magistrates, which is considered to be more than the actual service required, the Government of Bengal has in contemplation the abolition of the offices of extra deputy magistrates in several districts. The number of permanent deputy magistrates employed in the Mofussil at present amounts to about two hundred, besides a large number of supernumerary ones, and about forty extra officers.

MR. PETERSON, THE CALCUTTA BARRISTER, AND MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Mr. Peterson's name will hereafter be associated in many men's minds with the imposition of a licence-tax. Such associations are not usually of a very pleasing character, but in the present instance the justice of the unpopular measure introduced by the learned gentleman will be universally recognised. It would have been manifestly unfair to compel the poor retail dealer to pay for permission to earn a scanty livelihood, while his wealthy brethron enjoyed a delightful immunity from similar imposts. However disagreeable, then, it may be to pay a hundred, or even fifty rupees a year for the privilege of growing rich, no well-to-do merchant or tradesman will seek to repudiate his liability to contribute to the resources of the town, so long as the humble stall-keeper is constrained to pay for the few square yards of public ground on which he carries on his petty trade for the convenience of hundreds yet poorer than himself. Barristers, perhaps, may complain, like the eagle brought down by an arrow plumed from its own wings, that the friend of their bosom, with whom they had many a time taken pleasant counsel together, should have worked them this cruel injury. But even they will, no doubt, both gracefully and graciously hand over their gold mohurs to the common funds, and only regret that they are not called upon to do more for the place in which they flourish, like a green bay-tree by the side of running waters.

MILITARY MISCELLANEA.—Deputy-inspector-general of Hospitals J. H. K. Innes, of H.M.'s British army, has been ordered out to India, and will arrive in Calcutta by the next steamer. Surgeon Innes served in this country before with the 2nd Battalion H.M.'s 60th Rifles, of which he held medical charge during the siege of Delhi and subsequent military operations. Dr. G. S. Beatson, hitherto serving as a deputy-inspector-general H.M.'s British forces, in the Madras presidency, has arrived in Calcutta as Inspector-general for Bengal, vice Dr. Linton, whose tenure of office terminated on the 30th ult., and who returns to England. Dr. Beatson served as surgeon of H.M.'s 51st Regiment in the last Burmese war. Dr. J. G. Inglis, of H.M.'s 64th Regiment, is brought upon the list of deputy-inspectors-general in England, and ordered out to Madras to succeed Dr. Beatson; and Deputy-inspector-general J. H. Innes, C.B., whose arrival is expected by next steamer, comes out to relieve Dr. Prendergast, deputy-inspector-general at Lucknow, who retires on his pension after twenty-five years' service. Dr. J. B. Kinsey, who went up to Dinapore to officiate as deputy-inspector of hospitals, in the room of Dr. J. Balfour, having been superseded by the appointment of Dr. McCrae to that circle, goes, we understand, to Umballa, to replace Dr. Faithful, deputy-inspector-general, absent on medical certificate.—*Englishman*.

THE RAJAH OF CHIRKAREE has abolished all transit duties on those portions of the Sangor and Cawnpore road, the road from Koobrai via Humepore and the Myhere Banda Road, which pass through his estates. The Rawunt Motea Singh of Rajgurh has also abolished the transit duty on cotton within his estate.

HOMICIDAL MANIA AND MORAL INSANITY.—Under this heading the *Saturday Review*, of March 31st, exposes many of the fallacious notions which have been entertained, grounded on medical evidence, regarding the moral responsibility of criminals labouring under what is called moral insanity. The question is of interest to us just now, because a case has recently occurred in which the principle of the non-responsibility of men said to be "morally insane," if acted on, will assuredly cheat justice of a victim; and, living as we do in a country in which we are surrounded by thousands of fanatics thirsting for European blood, many of whom may doubtless plead "moral insanity" in expiation of the crime of murder, it becomes a very serious question, the extent to which such men are to be held liable for the consequence of their crimes. Had the so-called madman of Bagesur, who murdered Lieutenant Layton the other day, been a European soldier and his victim a native, small indeed would have been his chance of escape from the gallows! No plea of moral insanity would have been allowed in that case to stand between justice and its victim. Let us see how far this plea for the murderer of Lieutenant Layton may be allowed to screen him from the punishment due for one of the most revolting acts of bloodshed we have read of since 1857. There was a case somewhat analogous to this of a youth named Burton, tried at Maidstone for murder. It appears that the prisoner admitted that he had made up his mind to murder somebody—he had no particular animosity against his victim—he had a mania for murder—a "moral insanity," which urged him to shed human blood. The argument on the trial took the form of a medico-scientific psychological discussion as to a man's responsibility while labouring under certain mental disorders called "moral insanity." A medical witness gave it as his opinion on evidence, that he believed the prisoner knew perfectly well what he was doing, but had no control over himself. "To Mr. Justice Wightman," adds the *Saturday Review*, commenting on this case, "society is under a deep debt of gratitude, for the indignant scorn with which he brushed away the medical fallacies on this doctrine of homicidal mania." The doctrine laid down by the judges was thus defined by Justice Wightman:—"There must be such a defect of reason from disease of the mind as that the person did not know the nature and quality of the act he committed, or did not know whether it was right or wrong." The jury returned a verdict of "guilty," which "seemed," we are told, "to give general satisfaction." If, as Justice Wightman further remarked, the doctrine that moral insanity carries with it irresponsibility for a man's acts, is a most dangerous doctrine, and fatal to the interest of society, and the security of life—if this is the case in England, how much more dangerous is it in this country? This murderer of Bagesur, Colonel Ramsay's favoured pensioner, being morally insane, is nevertheless entrusted with fire-arms by the commissioner himself. He threatened to take Mr. Colvin's life, and being unable to do that, resolved to take the life of the first European he came across—and has done so. In what does his case differ from Burton's quoted above? When a European soldier in a fit of sudden anger takes the life of a native, even without intending it, he is hounded to the gallows, amid the execration of the public, and any plea for mercy is drowned amid loud cries about the carelessness of native life among Europeans. The native Press, thirsting for European blood, raises its voice to put the authorities on their mettle, and threatens to get up a cry of "partiality" if mercy is allowed to interfere. For Lieutenant Layton's murderer they will doubtless be ready with the out and dried argument about non-responsibility and "moral insanity," as if every fanatic was not "morally insane." If the doctrine "blood for blood" is exacted sternly, ruthlessly, and to the letter in the case of European homicides, we demand in the case of native homicides an equally stringent adherence to the law. If Lieutenant Layton's murderer be pardoned on the plea of "moral insanity," there is

not a fanatic in the whole of India, who may not take (European) life with impunity.—*Delhi Gazette*, May 7.

A NATIVE GENERAL COURT MARTIAL has been assembled at Lucknow for the trial of the subadar who headed the mutiny of the detachment of the 15th N.I. (Loodianah), at Jounpore in 1857. The *Delhi Gazette* states that this man has been carrying on an extensive business as a banker since the eventful morning of the 6th June, 1857, when, after plundering the Treasury at Jounpore, he marched out of the station at the head of his detachment. Captain Lees, Deputy Judge Advocate General, conducts the proceedings, and Captain Longmore will act as interpreter to the Court.—*Hurkaru*, May 6.

TRAVELLING IN THE TERRITORIES OF NATIVE PRINCES.—Travelling in the territories of the Maharajah Goolal Sing, and the Maharajahs of Cashmere and Jummo, has become subject to closer restrictions latterly, in consequence of the irregularities committed by officers seeking those attractive quarters of India for sporting and recreative purposes. A declaration certificate is now required of any one seeking to travel in the territories alluded to, pledging the applicant to abide strictly by the rules laid down and provided by Government for the guidance of travellers, and he must declare that he will on no account whatever or under any circumstances interfere with the natives.

NEPOTISM IN HIGH PLACES.—Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice of Bengal, has placed his son, a civilian of six years' standing, in the post of Registrar of the High Court on the appellate side, on a salary of Rs. 1,700 per mensem, upwards of £2,000 per annum, nearly double what the young gentleman was drawing as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghyr. His lordship has acted thus at the very time that he is struggling with the Government about the judicial patronage of the province. We can thus form an idea how he would exercise the prerogative if it were conceded to him. Oh, Sir Barnes! A bishop could not do much worse.—*Mofussilite*.—If the appointment was in the gift of Sir Barnes, and is not one of those to be filled by seniority promotion, is it surprising that a son qualified for the place should have been provided for? What did the late Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing do?—*Delhi Gazette*.

LOCUSTS IN THE PUNJAB.—A traveller recently arrived from down country, reports that between Jullunder and the Beas he observed young locusts, unwinged, in millions upon millions, almost as numerous as the sand upon the sea shore, progressing steadily like grasshoppers towards the eastward. He also met the insect between the Beas and Umritsur, but not in such immense quantities. The vegetable and fruit gardens have been completely devastated, but fortunately the harvest of cereal crops had been gathered. "We imagine these locusts to be the progeny of the flights that passed over the Punjab some weeks since, and it is therefore evident that the vast destruction effected through the exertions of the district officers has not been productive of any sensible result."—*Delhi Gazette*.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON RHIND.—We mentioned some time ago that Assistant-Surgeon Rhind, who had come down with a battery of artillery from Assam, was in arrest in Fort William under charges which involved his trial by court-martial. Destiny has saved the authorities the trouble of trying this officer, as he died yesterday in Fort William. There still remain two officers in the Fort, who have been several months in arrest, pending probable trial by court-martial; but now-a-days, in many cases, the period included between an officer's offence and the promulgation of the sentence of his court-martial is as long as that required for the progress and termination of a Chancery suit.—*Englishman*, May 5.

THE POST OFFICE.—A proposition for abolishing the office of director-general of the post-office &c. under the consideration of the supreme Government, and the question has been referred to the Hon. W. Grey for final disposal.

AMENDED PENITENT and leave rules for the uncovenanted service will be issued shortly.

IF CHANDERNAGORE be the Boulogne of Calcutta the Port of Mutlah will one day be its Havre. A few days hence the railway will be opened for public traffic from Sealdah to the other terminal station at Mutlah, when speculators and others will be able to judge for themselves of the capabilities of that place. At present, indeed, there is not much else to be seen. With the exception of the Railway Station, the most conspicuous building is the Magistrate's Catcherry, which is slowly rising above the ground. The story has often been told of the traveller cast away upon a seemingly barren island, whose fears for his personal safety were at once dispelled by the sight of a gibbet, which he gladly hailed as a symbol of the highest order of civilization. In like manner, the Calcutta tourist will rejoice to behold that immunity for crime will not be one of the attributes of the new port, and that, if there be neither Opera-house, Restaurant, nor Church in progress, every accommodation will speedily be afforded for the infliction of fines and flogging. A little higher up the river he will see the skeleton of an extensive Godown, the property of the spirited projectors of the scheme; and nearer at hand he will gaze with interest on what be will at first suppose to be large heaps of carrots, potatoes, and turnips covered with straw to screen them from nipping frosts, but which he will eventually discover to be the habitations of human beings. With his mind's eye, however, he will see these *magalia* dissolving into *ingentia mania*, *surgenteque novæ Carthaginis arcem*. The least imaginative, the least sanguine, cannot fail to be struck with the capabilities of the site. A noble river six fathoms deep sweeps past calmly and steadily to the sea. There are no bores, no rushing tides or torrents, to throw up shifting sandbanks. Vessels of five or six hundred tons can at all times sail up and down the open, unobstructed channel, without other guidance than the chart; and if larger ships should prefer the assistance of a steam-tug, within twenty-four hours they can be out in the open Bay, or be towed up and moored alongside the pier now in process of construction. Here they will be loaded and unloaded by means of steam-cranes, without any unnecessary detention, and their cargoes warehoused at a moderate charge, or immediately despatched by rail to Calcutta, a distance of only ninety minutes. On both sides of the river, the land is naturally fertile, though uncultivated, and on the opposite side, at least, is capable of producing any quantity of the finest cotton and tobacco. And whenever a respectable hotel shall have been erected, there is little doubt that the residents of Calcutta will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of escaping from the vile effluvia of this city, and of enjoying the purer air of the well-drained and less-crowded port-town on the Mutlah. Much, indeed almost everything, has yet to be done, and a whole season has been lost through the tardiness of the Government in converting the copyhold site into freehold property. So soon as that stage shall have been achieved, the rapid progress of the works for the future will have been assured. In the meantime, matters are almost at a stand-still, as no one cares to lay out money upon allotments that are not his own to do with as he pleases. One might have supposed that the Government, which is bound to pay five per cent. interest on the capital expended on the construction of the railway, would have been eager to afford every encouragement in its power to secure the success of that undertaking, and so diminish its own pecuniary obligations. So far from that being the case, it will not even incur the trifling expense of making a *kutchra* road from the different stations to the nearest town or village. However, as the Finance Minister now assures us that "Government desires that it may be clearly understood that any funds that can be expended with advantage on cotton roads, on works of irrigation or navigation, or on any other useful works, will be granted during the ensuing year," it is not unreasonable to expect that these necessary branch roads will be commenced without further delay. If, as Sir Charles says, there will be no difficulty about money, it is quite certain there will be no other difficulty to encounter and overcome.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 8.

SINGAPORE, April 13.—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—Information has been received here of a dreadful wholesale murder, for I can call it by no other name, out at sea. The principal workpeople in this place are Chinese, and the profit derived from their labour gives as good a return as that derived from slaves. Coolies are tempted to come to the island with a free passage and board on consideration that their masters have the benefit of their services for a year, this one year seldom ends, but as the fact is not known to men in China and elsewhere, a very large number of emigrants are taken in by the temptation of a free passage; and so it happened that one junk engaged to bring 300 men in one trip to Singapore from Macao. The consequence was that they were put on small provisions and 133 men died at sea through sheer starvation. Since the arrival of the junk in port seven more have died from the same cause in hospital which necessitated a coroner's inquest, the result of which was a verdict of manslaughter against the captain or nacadah of the junk, who, unfortunately, is now no where to be found. The remainder of the emigrants, who are miserable pictures of humanity, say that all the food they received during the voyage of one month was a little rice "congee" every day. The question this important subject raises I will leave to you, as in this instance the men were shipped at Macao, a Portuguese settlement, and it therefore requires the attention of both the English and Portuguese Governments to be drawn to the fact in order to prevent any future loss of life from the same cause.

AGRICULTURE IN THE PUNJAB.—At the last meeting of the Punjab Agri-Horticultural Society Mr. E. A. Prinsep, in a letter urging the importance of agricultural exhibitions and museums, said there is in the Punjab a growing desire to improve tillage. Intelligent villagers are always asking, "What crops are grown in London," and what implements are used? They have heard of the steam plough at Putiala, and ask if it is the same as the iron plough used in England. At Sealkote agricultural gatherings have steadily been held for three years, and now an agricultural museum is about to be started.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—The French steamer *Erymanthe* when getting under weigh at Garden Reach, on the 4th May, drifted on to the *Arracan*, which again fouled the *Feroze*. A young child, the son of the first officer of the *Arracan*, who was standing with a servant in a boat to which they had gone for safety, was swept overboard, in sight of his mother.

EXAMINATION OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.—Subaltern officers of the new brigades of Royal Artillery will be required to undergo an examination before being promoted to the rank of second captain. The first ten senior lieutenants in Bengal will not be examined, but the next ten will be examined on July 21. Hereafter, each lieutenant as he becomes tenth on the list of subalterns will be required to undergo a similar examination.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 5. *Euretta*, Stevenson, Liverpool; *Emily Farnum*, Simms, Liverpool; *Hannibal*, Richardson, Liverpool; *Charles H. Lord*, Smith, London; *Bianca*, McDonald, Liverpool; *Briannia*, Hill, Liverpool.—7. *Earl Russell*, Marley, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Hannibal*.—Mrs. Richardson and child.
Per *Briannia*.—Mrs. Hill.
Per *Earl Russell*.—Mrs. Marley and two children.

DEPARTURES.

May 5. *Scoreaby*, Miriam, Thomas Campbell, Mandane, Tellus, and str. *Erymanthe*, for British Ports.—May 6. str. *Avia*, ditto.—7. *Istanbul* and *Prins Carl*, ditto.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Simla*.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Aubin, Mr. Carr, Mr. Benny. For GALLÉ.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Contastavias. For BOMBAY.—Capt. A. S. Hunter, Miss Lemon, Mahomed Abdool Luteef. For SUZ.—Mr. Steinthal, Mr. Caspersz, Mr. Smidt, Mr. G. F. Harvey. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. T. Peterson, Mr. Robert. For MAURITIUS.—Rev. E. H. Higgs, Col. Rundell, Lieut. Vincent, Lieut. Molloy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Mrs. Hensley, Mr. W. Shirreff, Mr. Ross, Mr. Scott, Maj. Foulton, Sir Arthur Cotton, Mrs. Downes, Mr. R. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. Jebb, Mr. and Mrs. Spink, Capt. Cherry, Mrs. and two Misses Molloy, Lieut. Egerton. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Baker and infant, Miss Goodall, Mr. W. Parker.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By *Emily Farnum*.—3rd Feb., Hurricane, bound north; 12th March, Walter Hastings, bound east.
By *Charles H. Lord*.—14th Feb., Canton, from Bedford.
By *Earl Russell*.—Bianca.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 9, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100	Rs. 99 12 to 99
Do. Transfer Stock.	Sa. Rs. 100	Nom.
4 per Cent. Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. 100	99 4 to 99 8
5 per Cent. Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. 100	100 13 8 to 100 12
5 1/2 per Cent. Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. 100	117 8 to 117 12

EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2	
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight	2 0 3-16 to 1/2
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank	500	900 to 910
Assam Company	200	520 to 530
Bank of Bengal	4000	9150
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	1520 to 1530
Ditto	100 sh.	305
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1210 to 1225
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	760 to 770
Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	125
Bengal River Steam Co. (Limited)	1000	900 to 950
Bengal Tea Company (Limited)	100	200 to 220
Cachar and Assam Company	200	200 to 205
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	970 to 980
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1300 to 1310
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim.)	100	135 to 140
Delhi Bank Shares	500	605 to 610
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000	1700 to 1725
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	80 to 85
East India Railway Company	218	240 to 243
East India Tea Company (limited)	100	10 to 12 pm.
Do.	40	42
Ganges Company	500	460
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	450 to 460
Hope Town Tea Association	...	30 p.ct. pm.
India General Steam	1000	1100 to 1125
New Fort Gloster Mills Company	600	1500 x.d.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	16 to 17
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50 to 60
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	200	par to 10 pm.
Simla Bank	500	550 to 560
Soum Tea Company (Lim.)	30	35
Tukvar Tea Company	100	10 to 15 pm.
Upper Assam Company	£10	110

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre	£20 0 0 to £20 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	
Rice	2 12 6 to 0 0 0	2 15 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	4 10 0 to 4 15 0	"

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CINCHONA OFFICIALS.—At the end of last March there were 146,548 Cinchona plants in the Government plantations on the Neilgherries. The weather being favourable, 750 plants were added to the 35,000 permanently planted out, and which are described as "making rapid growth." The increase by propagation is stated at 10,800, or about 1,500 less than the ordinary monthly average. It is satisfactory to observe that numerous applications for plants have been made by private individuals, no fewer than 44,000 plants being already bespoken. This is decidedly the most encouraging fact that has yet occurred in connection with the Cinchona experiment. If once it be taken up by private persons its success is assured, as was the case with tea-plantations. It appears from a "Memorandum" published in the *Gazette*, that there has been some confusion in the nomenclature of the plant, and it is therefore ruled that the species at present cultivated on the Neilgherries shall henceforth be called the Cinchona Officialis, and that its three varieties shall respectively be known as the C. Condaminea, C. Bonplandiana, and C. Crispa.

THE RESIDENT AT TRAVANCORE.—The *Cochin Chronicle* mentions the probable retirement of Mr. Fisher, Resident at Travancore and Cochin, and the appointment of Mr. Ballard as his successor. Mr. Fisher has made his important office far too much of a sinecure. The progress of the Victoria Canal in Travancore has been stopped. Much money is said to have been spent on a work which is impracticable. Cholera is raging at Calicut, and fever among the labourers in the Wynad.

SUB MAGISTRATES.—The Madras Government has invested the Judges of the High Court of that Presidency with authority to dismiss any sub-magistrates of the second-class, not being members of the Covenanted Civil Service, for gross official misconduct, ignorance, or inefficiency in the discharge of magisterial duties; it is, of course, open to the person so dismissed to appeal to Government. In future, the powers of the Revenue Board, in regard to the dismissal of such officers, will be confined to cases of misconduct or inefficiency shown by them in the discharge of their revenue duties.

FAILURE OF PERUVIAN COTTON SEED.—The experiment made with Peruvian cotton seed at Coimbatore in November last has proved a failure. The collector of that district states, in a letter to the Madras Government, that the seed was, on its receipt, distributed to two respectable ryots, who expressed themselves able and willing to undertake the cultivation. The seed was sown by them in garden-lands in the middle of November, and the plants at first appeared healthy and promising, but have since been entirely destroyed by worms.

CENSUS OF THE TOWNS AND SUBURBS OF MADRAS.—According to the latest assessment, the population of the town and suburbs of Madras amounted to 427,771 souls. These returns are compiled by the police, under the supervision of the municipal authorities. The population is divided into the following classes:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Europeans and East Indians	4,787	5,160	6,471
Native Christians	6,804	8,490	6,545
Hindoo	108,793	127,643	94,242
Mussulmans	18,998	23,904	20,984
	184,882	165,197	128,242

BANK OF MADRAS.—Statement of affairs of the Bank of Madras on May 6, 1863:—

Liabilities—	Rs.
Capital	30,00,000 0 0
Public deposits	65,82,588 1 9
Other do.	19,16,667 18 8
Cash credits undrawn	5,01,968 8 4
Bank-notes outstanding	1,23,495 0 0
Post bills	6,466 15 6
Reserved fund	70,000 0 0
Rest	37,780 14 9
	1,22,35,967 0 7

Assets—	Rs.
Silver and notes	9,43,547 8 4
Government securities	16,874 8 4
Government reserve—	
Cash	Rs. 34,45,720 1 9
Securities	16,86,868 0 0
	50,82,588 1 9
Loans on deposit of Government securities	89,46,062 15 8
Account of credit on do.	8,78,735 0 0
Mercantile bills discounted	2,95,533 0 1
Cochin branch	2,65,644 1 3
Due by other banks	7,26,630 4 1
Dead stock	85,351 9 6
	1,22,35,967 0 7

COTTON.—The *Madras Times* estimates the acreage of the Presidency under cotton in 1862 at 840,000, and this year at 1,100,000. Of this, more than one-third was in the Bellary district, and about one-fifth in Tinnevely. This is an advance of 34 per cent. on last year. The gross assessment on these 1,100,000 acres was Rs. 1,350,000, or Rs. 1.2-4 an acre. In Tinnevely the average produce of cleaned cotton is about 86lbs. This, at the low rate of Rs. 220 per candy, gives a money value of Rs. 87-8 as; that is, in Tinnevely the assessment amounts to 2 1/2 per cent. With American cotton, such as is grown in Dharwar, and is spreading into Bellary, the produce per acre and gain to the ryot, without extra labour, would be four times what it is now. The writer justly says—"In no country of the world does the tenant pay so little for the use of the land he cultivates as the cotton ryot of Southern Hindostan. Instead of being the butt of so much special pleading and mistaken sympathy, he ought to be incited to be thankful for the protection from robbery, insult, and oppression with which he so cheaply is blessed when under the British Government."

THE RAJAH OF MYSORE.—We understand that news was received from England by the mail of March 18, that the subject of the restoration of Mysore to the Rajah was still under contemplation by H.M.'s ministers in England, and it was then thought probable that, with certain reservations and conditions, some concession in accordance with the treaty would probably be made. It is not likely that this important subject will remain much longer in abeyance, and we shall probably hear the decision of the Home Government in a few mails. Meanwhile, the demand for land for coffee cultivation, at Munjerabad and thereabouts is greatly on the increase, and we can only hope that the decision as regards the future management of the Mysore province may not affect the value of landed property in the hands of Europeans who have laid out their capital upon it.—*Times of India.*

OYSTER NURSERY AT TUTICORIN.—Mr. Silver, the collector of Tinnevely, has induced Government to sanction the establishment of an oyster nursery in the harbour of Tuticorin, on a bank of sand within the island about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length from east to west, and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, with a depth of water of from three to seven feet. This is to be walled round with loose coral until it is formed into a basin, the edges rising three feet above high-water mark. Over the bed of this basin live coral is to be regularly spread. Dr. Kellaart is of opinion that the number of eggs contained in one oyster of five or six years of age cannot be less than 12,000,000. The total number of oysters fished during the pearl fishery of 1861 only amounted to 15,875,400. The quantity of young oysters obtained each year from the nursery will be abundant to stock banks sufficient for each year's fishery.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN.—Those persons who about fourteen months ago had conspired with the Brahmin of many names, who some short time ago was taken up at Barsee, are now undergoing the sentences passed upon them. Tooljaram, the brother of one Imrut Loll, better known as Chownee Raja, the commander of a large body of what are called disciplined troops, has been sent to the fort of Bedur, to undergo there imprisonment for ten years, to which he was sentenced. The two *sabookars* who were condemned to pay penalties, respectively, of seventy thousand and ten thousand rupees each, have paid the fines. The minor offenders are undergoing their sentences in the prisons of this place. It may be worth mentioning of this poor wretch Tooljaram, as it may by possibility contribute to do him some good, that his habit of constant intoxication by *bhong* scarcely leaves him sense to direct his actions. But, then, though this may offer some extenuation, it becomes somewhat incompatible with the apology that he should have had intellect enough to keep secret the conspiracy in which he was engaged. We move slowly here, but I suppose it is quite unavoidable to a government, for we hear nothing of the movements of your government in regard to the Brahmin who was captured at Barsee, nor of Zuhoorool Hoosein, nor of the seditious Brahmins represented as relations of the Nana, taken up at Cowpore.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 3. str. Baltic, Combe, Madras.—May 6. Marion, Fleming, Colombo.—8. str. Erymanthe, Macaire, Calcutta.—9. P. and O. str. Bengal, Henry, Suar; Hydaspes, Forster, Cape Town; Anne Cropton, Turner, Greenock.—10. Zodiac, Jarvis, Swansea.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Erymanthe.—From CALCUTTA to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd and infant, Maj. Donald Geils and son, Capt. Glover, Lieut. Sims, Dr. Geils, Lieut. Campbell. For CALCUTTA.—Maj. Tyler, Mr. Shaw. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Fisher. For SUK.—Capt. McDonnell, Mr. Muller, Capt. Russell. For MASSENA.—Maj. James. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. Harbin, Capt. and Mrs. Alexander and two infants, Miss Nelson, Miss Kelly, Lieut. Gibant, C. R. Ross, Esq. Capt. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Bar and infant, Maj. C. Eale, Mons. Jauge, Col. D. Simpson, Maj. J. T. Bacon, Dr. and Mrs. Hood and three infants, Capt. F. William, Capt. J. B. Maron, Wessner Khan. Per P. and O. R. N. Co.'s str. Bengal.—For MADRAS.—Lieut. Mackay, Mr. H. H. Colborne, Serg. maj. Ingles, Mr. Taylor, Mr. A. Kennedy, Mr. Russell, Capt. Falconer. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Coghill, Miss Weeder and niece, Mr.

Boileas, Mr. Parbige, Mrs. Heath, Mr. H. Benyd, Mr. H. Hording, Mr. Schmidt, Lieut. Franks, Conductor Tarsel, Mr. T. Inglis, Colonel Simpson, Lieut. Plowden, Lieut. Col. Carey, Mrs. W. Gordon, Capt. Bolderson, Mrs. Fancas, Miss Bradford, Mr. Home. Per str. Hydaspes.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. D. Dale, W. P. Shaw, Esq., Mrs. James and two children, Rev. Mr. Trotman. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Cock, Lieut. Synges, Lieut. Wesley, Ens. Grause, Ens. Hettison, Lieut. Pie, Lieut. Carroll, Ens. Paterson, W. F. Fletcher and child, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Smally, Mr. Newton, Miss Hand, Mrs. Hicks, Rev. Mr. Drawbridge.

DEPARTURES.

April 19. Scindian, Gike, London.—27. Rangoon, Stapledon, London.—May 5. Mahara, Kedder, Bombay.—6. Lord Harris, Bridges, Nagore.—8. Erymanthe str., Macaire, Pondicherry and Galle.—9. P. and O. str. Bengal, Henry, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Erymanthe.—For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. and Miss Macpherson and child. For MARSEILLES.—Ven. Archdeacon Deatry, Mrs. Deatry, and two children, Miss Powell. For PONDICHERRY.—L. Lemceley, Esq. Per P. and O. R. N. Co.'s str. Bengal.—Ens. G. T. Morris, S. Moncrieff, Esq., C. Gindanone, Esq., Dr. C. Oris, A. Conzono, Esq., Mr. E. Ashhead.

BOMBAY.

THE LAST OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

At a few minutes before 12 o'clock on Thursday morning the 30th April, Commodore Frushard proceeded on board the *Ajdaha*, the flag-ship of the Indian Navy, and at noon precisely his broad pennant was saluted by eleven guns from the battery on the Apollo pier. Immediately afterwards the flag of the Indian Navy, the "Company's Jack," was hoisted at the Castle flag-staff, when it was saluted by twenty-one guns from the same battery. At the close of the salute, the Indian Jack was hauled down, when the broad pennant of the Commodore and the pennants of the whole of the Indian Navy vessels in harbour were simultaneously struck. On landing at the Apollo bunder, the gallant Commodore was received with a salute of eleven guns.

The following farewell order was issued by Commodore Frushard:—

"On this the last day of his authority, the Commodore commanding desires the officers and men, each and all, of the Indian Navy to accept his hearty thanks for the manner in which their several duties have been performed during the past year. During this time, circumstances had unavoidably affected the discipline of the service. A great number of officers and seamen have at different periods been attached to the flag-ship as supernumeraries, awaiting their discharge from the service, consequent upon their vessels being put out of commission; and the Commodore commanding is proud and grateful to be able to state, that at no period of the existence of the Indian Navy has there been less cause of complaint of officers or men of the service. And in bidding them farewell, he desires their acceptance of his best wishes for their future welfare. To the different officers of the Dockyard, the Commodore commanding offers his best thanks for the manner in which their several duties have been performed."

The general order that decreed this ceremony makes honorable mention of the service of this gallant navy, and expresses "the regret and sympathy" with which the Government views its extinction. These feelings have been expressed by Her Majesty's Government, and are shared to the full by the Governor in Council of Bombay. They are shared by every man in Bombay, and their existence is a silent, but sure, testimony of the respect in which the memory of the old Indian Navy will be held.

The nucleus of the Indian Navy was formed shortly after the cession of Bombay to the English Crown. In 1670, the Governor of Bombay had three men-of-war in commission, of which the *Revenge*, commanded by Captain Keigwin, mounting 22 guns, distinguished herself by beating off 40 vessels of the Mahratta fleet, belonging to the great Seerajee. In 1749, Commodore James, with a small squadron, we believe, conveyed Lord Clive to the capture of Severndroog, and thence to Bengal. In 1810, the vessels of this service assisted in the capture of the Isle of France, and Sir John Hayes, the Commodore, distinguished himself in the expedition against Java. The smart action between the Honourable Company's brig of war *Nautilus* and the American corvette *Peacock*, 22 guns, at the close of the American war, in which the gallant but unfortunate commander lost both his legs and one-third of his crew before surrendering, is worthy

of record. An Indian Naval squadron took part in the expedition to the Persian Gulf in 1820-21 which resulted in the capture of Beni boo-ali. The Indian Navy was next engaged in the Burmah war of 1824-25. In 1839 it took a leading part in the capture of Aden, and defended it against the repeated attempts of the Arabs to retake it, and to it has ever since been confided the naval defence of that station. In the previous year, 1838, it had assisted a second time in operations in the Persian Gulf. In 1839-40, the Indian Navy gave active assistance in the capture of Kurrachee. Then came the China war in 1841-42, in which the conduct of the steam frigates of the service elicited expressions of strong approbation from both Houses of Parliament and the Naval Commander-in-Chief. The Indian Navy was next employed in Sind in 1844, and bore part in the battle of Dubba. An Indian Navy Brigade served with gallantry and distinction in New Zealand in 1846. At the siege of Mooltan in 1849, a brigade formed from the Indian Navy gained fresh reputation to its flag. In 1851, the second Burmese war broke out, when the steam frigates of the service sustained the high character they had already won. Then came a boat expedition in 1855 against a piratical chief at El Katif in the Persian Gulf; for their conduct in which the officers and men were thanked by Government. In the Persian war which immediately preceded the outbreak of the mutiny, the Indian Navy, in conjunction with the military forces, sustained the honour of the British flag, and again received the thanks of Parliament for their zeal and gallantry. Scarcely had the returning squadron reached Bombay harbour, than most of the vessels were ordered to Calcutta to transport the troops they had brought from Persia, and to form from their own men brigades to aid the land forces in quelling the mutiny. The officers and men did good service in Bengal, while those in Bombay did garrison duty, and relieved the military forces who were sent up-country. For the bombardment of Beyt and Dwarka, in 1859, the navy once more received the thanks of the Supreme Government. The last active duty in which it took part was the China war in 1860.

Though the *esprit de corps* of the Indian Navy has been severely tried during the last two years by the uncertainty of its fate, the service has maintained its discipline to the last. But not alone in its purely combatant character has it covered itself with honour. In the advancement of every branch of naval science, in arduous and minute surveys, the Indian Navy has been unrivalled. The officers have done more, in proportion to their numbers, than any other service in the world. Many of them, from their intimate knowledge of native affairs and character, particularly in Persia and Arabia, have rendered important political services, and filled important political appointments. The service expires, not by the hand of an enemy, nor from any want of vitality in itself, but in obedience to that highest law, which has ever governed its members, the public good. It may with confidence entrust its memory to the keeping of those whose defence has ever been its pride as well as duty, and while no tinge of jealousy mingles with its thoughts of that honourable service, to which the guardianship of the shores of our Indian Empire is now confided, its officers proudly believe, and are entitled to believe, that the honour, the lives, and the properties of their fellow-countrymen in India, were as safe in times past in their keeping as they now will be in that of their brethren of the Royal Navy:—

"Who comprehends his trust, and to the same Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim— And, therefore, does not stoop, nor lie in wait, For wealth, or honour, or for worldly state: Whom they must follow, on whose head must fall, Like showers of manna, if they come at all." The hauling down of the Indian Jack closes an era in our Indian Empire. Revolution stays here, for there is nothing more to revolutionise. The service expires too soon for the interests of science, perhaps for the interests of our country, but not too soon for its honourable and lasting mention in our national annals.—*Bombay Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SUNKERSETT.—This Parsee gentleman here alluded to, was accused of negotiating drafts drawn by the Nana and his agents. The accusation was a grave one, since Mr. Sunkersett is a member of the Bombay Council. We are glad to read the following explanation offered by the *Times of India*:—"It is but an act of justice to our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, upon a careful perusal of the finding of the Sholapore court upon the trial of the man whom a contemporary calls 'the Nana Sahib's cousin,' to express our astonishment that any journalist should be so wanting in candour, as to attach any weight whatever to the fact that the man had issued certain hoondies upon Mr. Juggonath, under the circumstances stated in the finding. Stripped of the verbiage in which the imagination of the *Saturday Reviewer* has dressed the case, its facts are simple and perspicuous as the day. All over India at this moment there are the scattered fragments of the rebel gathering in the North-West a few years ago. In these circumstances, it came to the knowledge of Captain Nuttall's police, twelve months ago, that a man of the Nana's party had taken refuge as a 'byragee' in a Hindoo temple in the Nizam's territory near our frontier. We have not a vestige of proof as to whom the man really is; the account the police declare him to have given of himself being a preposterous concoction on the face of it. They make him out to be an adopted son of the late Peishwa Bajee Rao; while Nana Sahib, according to Captain Nuttall's highly intelligent police, is merely the adopted son of the brother of the late Peishwa. Having started game so well worth hunting as this, we find Captain Nuttall's police eager and vigorous in the chase, in no ordinary degree. Their victim—for such the man, in spite of his treason, clearly is, and a poor imbecile whom men of far less ability than Captain Nuttall's agents might lead into any thing,—entered into all their suggestions with enthusiasm. It is almost incredible, but true, that the stories of commissions, hoondies, and bloody decrees issued by this wretched creature, turn out to have been all written at the suggestion of the police! 'We must have money to carry on this enterprise,' say the policemen. 'Can you give us a hoondie on Juggonath Sunkersett, the great Bombay banker? We must have your authority to kill the Governor, and you must fix the price for his head, and for that of all the other sabibs of the place.' And in each case the wretched tool of these respectable instruments promptly responded to the suggestion, until at last Captain Nuttall had obtained the array of edicts and hoondies which the *Saturday Reviewer* parades before his readers without a hint as to the mode of their manufacture. That the man is a treasonable and fanatical wretch who deserves the sentence the High Court has passed upon him, none who have read the evidence upon which the finding rests can doubt; but all that was cvert in the conspiracy was the work of Capt. Nuttall's too intelligent police. It is a grievous wrong to Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett to have placed the case in the extremely uncandid light in which it has been presented by the *Reviewer*. The conspiracy is plainly a police-hatched conspiracy, and the man is no more allied to the Nana of Bithoor than to the Nizam for anything that comes out on the trial. The account which the police make him give of himself, is simply an impossible relationship to the late Peishwa."

POONA, April 25.—The rebel Mahaden Rao bin Bajaram, whom I mentioned in my last as having been convicted of sedition by the Judge of Sholapore, and sentenced to death, has had his sentence commuted to transportation for life, and confiscation of all his property. The reason assigned by the judges for this act of mercy is that the man's crime appears to their lordships to come under Section 122 of the Penal Code rather than Section 121; an argument which requires a reference to the Act in question to make it perfectly perspicuous. But an impression seems to prevail in some quarters that the case is to a great extent fictitious, and got up by the police—that

Mahadeo Rao was not an agent of the Bithoor family at all, or had anything to do with them, but that the police induced him, by arguments best known to themselves, to personate such a character, in order that they (the police) might come in for rewards and promotion for their praiseworthy and exemplary vigilance. They ought to come in for something very different, if they really did act in the manner supposed, and their prisoner in that case to be let off, because he did nothing but what the police told him, and no harm could possibly arise from such a piece of play-acting. There are two objections to the theory of the police having got up this affair. One is, that no man would be such a fool as to run his head into a noose to please the police. But to this it might be replied that they might have persuaded the fellow that it was in their power to hang him, and that they would do it—and he declared they did really threaten him in this manner. If he must be hanged in any case, he might have thought he may as well be a raja for a few months first; and again they might have promised that he should be in no real danger if he complied with their request. The other ground for supposing that the case is genuine, is that he drew a hoondie on no less a person than the well-known Honourable Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay—a firm friend, of course, of the British Government, who would be about the last man in India to give any assistance to a scheme for placing the Nana's family on the guddees of Poona; and it is declared that the police would never dream of making such a mistake. What weight there may be in this argument against the prisoner I will not determine.—*Delhi Gazette*.

MR. COWASJEE JEHAANGIR'S EYE HOSPITAL.—A MUNIFICENT GIFT.—"To the hon. A. D. Robertson, Secretary to Government.—Sir,—Through Dr. Peet, I had the honour to offer to Government the sum of Rs. 50,000 towards building an Eye Hospital in the compound of the Grand Medical College, and the rest to be paid by Government for its maintenance, &c. The want of such an institution is greatly felt in this rising city, and I hope my proposal will meet with the approval and concurrence of Government.—I have, &c., COWASJEE JEHAANGIR.—Bombay, March 12, 1863." "To Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq.—Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 12th instant, offering to pay to Government the sum of Rs. 50,000 towards the construction of an Eye Hospital in the compound of the Grant Medical College. In reply, I am desired to convey to you the thanks of his Excellency the Governor in Council for your munificent offer, and to inform you that the measures which Government may take to give effect your liberality will hereafter be communicated to you.—I have, &c., A. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to Government.—March 19, 1863." On the same date, Government, in forwarding a copy of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir's letter to the principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, requested that officer to favour them with an early expression of his opinion as to the measures to be taken to give effect to Mr. Cowasjee's liberality. With his reply, dated March 31, 1863, the principal Inspector-General submitted, for the information of Government, a letter of the 28th idem from the Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, in whose views he entirely coincided; and, with reference to paragraph 5, suggested that a committee, consisting of the Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital, the Civil Oculist, and the Civil Architect, might be named, for the purpose therein specified.

THE TRADE OF KURRACHEE.—The port of Kurrachee is rapidly rising in importance, mainly in consequence of the impetus given to the Indian cotton trade since the outbreak of the American war. The authorities have taken advantage of the opportunity offered by the large quantity of shipping now frequenting the port, to improve in every way the anchorage and wharf accommodation. During the month of January last, 400,000 maunds of cotton, the market value of which was Rs. 11,70,887, were exported, while in February the quantity exported amounted to 621,270 maunds, valued at Rs. 21,89,358.

TWO PARSEE MERCHANTS of Bombay, Mr. Cowasjee Maneckjee Limjee and Mr. Homjee Cursetjee Doly, have given a donation of three thousand rupees towards the charity schools in that city. Such princely munificence is by no means of rare occurrence in Bombay.

TRADE ON THE INDUS.—A tabular statement has been lately published by the Punjab Government, which exhibits in a clear manner the extent of the trade on the river Indus. From this it appears that the number of boats that went down the four rivers—Jhelum, Chenab, Sutlege, and Indus, to Sukkur, during the quarter ending January 31st, 1863, was 572. The amount of produce carried was mds. 2,73,242, and the value of the same, Rs. 31,52,286. The produce consisted chiefly of cotton, mustard, wool, spices, oil, gram, indigo, sugar, saltpetre, and rice. As compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, there has been a large increase of traffic, "the amount of produce transported being a little more than double what it then was." There has been a considerable increase in the cotton traffic also, 71,927 maunds, valued at Rs. 16,57,312, having been sent down during the period under review, "in addition to what was sent down in the corresponding quarter of last year." The fact that the "Indus trade" is every year steadily increasing cannot be disputed.—*Hurkaru*, May 6.

FRAUDULENT DETERIORATION OF COTTON.—From a statement of cases tried by magisterial officers in the Khandeish Zillah for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1862, being offences against the provisions of Regulation 3 of 1829, we observe that five persons were convicted and sentenced as follows:—Jewraj Rajpal, for keeping for sale fraudulently deteriorated cotton, convicted and sentenced to suffer one hour's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 250. Khedidas Veljee, for a similar offence, convicted and sentenced to suffer one hour's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100. Hurchund Kissondas, for selling cotton mixed with leaves and dirt, sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to suffer one month's simple imprisonment. Hurgovindjee Bhatey, for conveying by railway for sale at Bombay deteriorated cotton, sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, to suffer five days' simple imprisonment. Moosa Hajee, for exposing for sale adulterated cotton, sentenced to suffer two hours' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or, in default, to suffer further imprisonment for seven days.

DESPATCH OF BOMBAY MAILS.—The following announcement relative to the despatch of the Overland Mails from Bombay appears in the *Calcutta Gazette* of April 25:—April 24, No. 2,652:—"The following extract from a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of Bombay, No. 9, dated the 19th ult., is published for general information:—Para. 1. I have received and communicated to her Majesty's Post-Master General your despatch of the 12th of November last, and its enclosures, containing a representation from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, regarding the length of time occupied in the transmission of the Overland Mails from London to Bombay, and requesting that arrangements may be made with a view to accelerating communication with Europe. 2. I have now to forward a copy of the reply I have received from the Post-office authorities, dated the 2nd of March, instant, together with a letter from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, of the 23rd of February, from which you will perceive that it is proposed to delay for one day the departure of the Mail from Bombay, and to re-issue the instructions to the commanders of steam-vessels, to use all speed in making the voyage to Bombay. This plan, it is hoped, will obviate the inconvenience felt in consequence of the Mails from this country frequently arriving at Bombay too late to allow of letters being answered by the return Mail. 3. Since the above was written, I have received a communication from the Post-office, stating that the Post-Master General has approved of the proposal by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, that the alteration in the despatch of the packets from Bombay shall commence with the second Mail in April next."

DEATH OF CAPTAIN GOWAN.—I regret to inform you of the death, this afternoon, of Captain Gowan, 6th Dragoons; he was killed by a tiger at the waterfall near Mhow. Mr. Wallace, of the same corps, was with him, and destroyed the tiger after the brute had killed poor Gowan, who will be much regretted, as he was a general favourite in his regiment. This is the fourth tiger Mr. Wallace has bagged this month.—*Times of India*, May 14.

DEATH OF COLONEL GRIMES.—I regret to inform you that Col. G. R. Grimes expired this morning very suddenly. The disorder that proved fatal was the softening of the brain. The Colonel came here but a week ago, to succeed Brigadier Russell. He gained, as you may know, great honour during the late mutinies.—*Times of India*, May 14.

THE REBEL MADHOWRAO.—The Bombay papers inform us, that the High Court, sitting in appeal, have commuted the capital sentence, passed on Madhowrao, for rebellion against her Majesty, by the Session Judge of Sholapore. We take the following notice of the matter from the *Times of India*:—"Petition having been forwarded to the Judges of the High Court by Madhowrao bin Rajaram, who was tried for abetment of waging war against the Queen, found guilty, and sentenced on the 26th of March last by the Hon. G. A. Hobart, Session Judge of Sholapore, to be hanged and to forfeit all his property, was together with the finding of the Judge of Sholapore, which was sent up for confirmation, considered by the High Court Appellate Judges yesterday. The following is their resolution:—"The evidence discloses facts which more properly constitute the treason described in section 122 of the Penal Code, than that which is described in section 121. The Court, therefore, decline to confirm the sentence of death and forfeiture of property passed by the Session Judge under section 121, and sentence the prisoner under section 122 to transportation for life, and to forfeiture of all his property." We shall probably find something to say upon the case in a day or two. In the meantime, we state our belief that the High Court has done wisely in commuting the sentence."

CHINA.

HONG KONG, April 29.—From Tien-tsin we hear that all is quiet, the Nienfai having been driven beyond the boundary. From Hankow we learn that a body of marauders had caused much consternation among the native traders, by approaching to within ten miles of the city, after repulsing a force sent against them. Later accounts say they have retired, and that the alarm has somewhat subsided. At Kiukiang the British settlement is being rapidly improved by a "municipal council," and also by the erection of a bund, or praya, which will be not only a protection against flooding in the river, but a great facility in the landing and shipment of goods. At Shanghai matters are reported as in a favourable state. Fooshan as at length yielded to an attack by the "Anglo-Chinese" contingent under Major Gordon, and the siege of Chiang-zu has been raised. Taitsan also had surrendered, and its garrison declared for the Imperial cause. Major Gordon is said to be preparing for further operations. Affairs at Ningpo are in a bad state, owing to the licence allowed to the Franco-Chinese force in looting and oppressing the people. Shaou-shan, a city about twenty miles beyond Shaou-hsing, has been evacuated by the rebels. In Hong Kong matters go on much as usual. There have been no escapes from gaol during the past fortnight.—*Overland China Mail*.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO, May 16.—THE "PEARL."—After an absence of some five months the colonial steamer *Pearl* made her appearance in Colombo Harbour this morning: we hope in improved condition and spirits, ready to place something to the credit of the long account lately running up against her. She is very little damaged, as we learn, by her adventure at Coconada, and brings a cargo of

specie and sundries. The following letter appeared in the *Madras Times*, and will be read with interest:—"THE STEAMER 'PEARL.'—Sir, —I have the pleasure to inform you that the steamer *Pearl* is now all safe at anchor in our roads. She ran aground on the night of the 9th inst., owing to a mistake of the supposed distance from the light on Hope Island and the soundings reported to Captain Donnan being ten fathoms. He considered his vessel fully eight miles from the light at the time she grounded. As soon as Captain Donnan found his vessel on shore he fired guns and burnt blue lights, in hopes of obtaining assistance, but the vessel being fully eight miles from Coconada, they were not heard nor seen. At daylight of the 10th she was seen from the master attendant's office, and the master attendant immediately proceeded to her assistance. On arriving near her he found the breakers so high that he could not board her in his boat, and several cargo boats having been ordered to follow him, he succeeded in getting on board. Finding that there was a large amount of treasure, some thirteen lacs, and a valuable cargo, he at once put the treasure in the cargo boats, and as both of the steamer's cables had parted, and the anchors lost, he landed, bringing with him Mrs. Donnan and two of her children, the youngest of which died next day at noon in his house. Having obtained anchors and cables, he proceeded again on board, and the vessel having considerably lightened, steam was got up, and she having swung round to her anchor, the screw was set to work, and the vessel got steaming way on, when the cables were slipped, in the hope that the screw would force her off on the sand, but she turned right round with her head in shore, and having no anchors nor cables left, she drove two or three hundred yards further on shore, and there lay all night at the mercy of the breakers, which struck her with great force, and, as the tide made, drove her close to the sand-bank, which is dry at low water. The master attendant again landed, and having consulted Captain Gibson, late acting master attendant, it was decided that Captain Gibson should proceed to the vessels in the roads, and try to get more anchors and cables; in the meantime the captain and the crew were landing the cargo in boats, that were able to lie alongside at low water, as the breakers were then outside of the steamer. Captain Gibson having obtained from one vessel a stream anchor of 12 cwt. and a stream chain, and a 7-inch new Europe hawser from another, also three coil hawsers, the master attendant got up steam in the small river steamer *Fred* and *May*, and proceeded to the shipping and took the boats in tow and reached the *Pearl* on Sunday at noon; the steamer *Fred* and *May* could not approach the steamer on account of the heavy breakers. The boats with Captain Gibson and the master attendant were let go and proceeded close to the *Pearl*, when Captain Gibson boarded her in the jolly boat and the master attendant remained in the anchor boat, to lay out in the best position. Finding that there were only six feet of water, and that the vessel drew seven feet six inches, it was decided to lay the stream anchor E.N.E. in nine feet, and with the assistance of the screw to force her over the sand, stern on to the stream anchor; all the stone ballast was now got out, and after three tides, viz., Sunday at 3 P.M., Monday at 3.30 A.M., and Monday at from 3.30 to 9 P.M., she was with great exertion by every one on board and the use of the screw reversed, hove into nine feet where another small anchor having been run out astern she was hauled into 3½ fathoms and there anchored, where she remained until this morning, for the purpose of recovering her anchor and cables from the boats sent to pick them up. The vessel has sustained but little damage considering the heavy sea and length of time she was on shore; the only thing carried away being her iron tiller, and some pieces of her mouldings. She will be surveyed to-morrow, and if no damage be found will take in her cargo and proceed to Colombo, touching at Madras. It is not for me to give praise, but from the moment that Captain Donnan and myself decided to heave

her over the sand bank stern foremost every man on board turned to with a will and worked night and day until she was in safety. Yours faithfully, W. GIBSON.—Coconada, 15th April, 1863."

DEATH OF CAPTAIN LANE, H.M.'s 50TH REGIMENT.—The very sudden death of this much-esteemed officer, which took place on Tuesday afternoon, has fallen like a thunderbolt on our small community. Only a few days back the deceased looked quite that type of robust health and good spirits he was always famed for; and seemed one destined, in the ordinary course of nature, to possess a more than average lease of life. But such is death—and, thus unexpectedly has this gallant and eminently popular soldier and gentleman been snatched away from the bosom of his family,—the society of his brother officers, and that of numerous other friends and acquaintances. His remains were interred yesterday morning in Galle Face burial-ground, with every mark of respect, military and otherwise. The following regimental order has been issued by Colonel Waddy:—Colombo, 5th May, 1863.—Regimental After Order.—It is with much regret the Commanding Officer announces to the officers and men of the regiment the death of Captain A. J. Lane, which melancholy event took place this day in his quarters at half-past one o'clock P.M. The funeral of the late Captain Lane will take place at a quarter to six A.M. to-morrow, when procession will be ready formed to march off—one company made up to fifty rank and file under command of Captain Bunbury will form the firing party; and all the other men off duty will parade on side arm. Officers will wear black crape on the left arm for one month from this date, as a mark of respect for their late brother officer.—By order.—(Signed) Arthur Hunt, Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant 50th Regiment.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE.—We learn from Matura that forty-three allotments of land situated in the Gangeboddoo Paitoo, containing from two to three acres each, were sold for £1,279, or at the average rate of £14. 10s. per acre. These lands were all purchased by the native population, to whom great facilities are now given for acquiring lands in small holdings. We believe that if this system were adopted in all our provinces, extensive tracts of land would find ready purchasers:—

Extent	Acres	Rate per acre.	Amount sold for
1 lot	14	£32 11 0	£35 0 0
1 "	24	26 6 0	60 0 0
7 "	15	22 10 0	331 0 0
6 "	144	14 10 0	212 10 0
28 "	55	From £10 to £3	640 10 0
43 lots 87½ acres			Total £1,279 0 0

SCINDE RAILWAY.—It appears that the traffic receipts on this company's line for the week ending April 19 amounted to £2,474, against £895 for the corresponding week of 1862, showing an increase of £1,579.

COTTON FROM INDIA.—By the advices received by the last Indian mail, it appears there are afloat forty ships, all laden with cotton, bound to Liverpool, viz.: Hyacinth, with 1,462 bales; Palinurus, 4,812; Delhi, 4,449; Morning Star, 2,148; Harmonides, 6,310; Cimber, 4,433; Fort William, 2,710; Queen of England, 3,377; Shakespeare, 2,974; Uncas, 5,945; Trenton, 4,218; Resolute, 4,749; City of Delhi, 3,468; Natolia, 4,800; Bosphorus, 6,224; Tasmania, 4,765; Mornington, 3,476; Zambia, 4,208; Moreno, 2,729; Greyhound, 5,124; Brunette, 4,168; Jamsetjee Cursetjee, 2,645; Queen of the Seas, 5,925; Arundel, 5,851; City of Agra, 5,003; Dawn of Hope, 5,512; Adriatic, 4,176; Magnolia, 2,820; King of Algeria, 6,032; Concordia, 4,585; Herald, 5,147; Algiers, 4,999; Cambay, 3,356; Tomogonos, 3,502; James Russell, 3,338; Vittoria, 2,481; Dalhousie, 4,214; Coronet, 3,007; Frenchman, 4,158; and Anna Dorothea, 3,210; making a total of 166,529 bales of cotton at sea en route to Liverpool from Bombay. There is also at sea four ships bound to London—the Daniel Rankin, Walmer Castle, Caroline Agnes, and Hornet, with 4,711 bales of cotton on board. To the outports and the Continent there are ten ships afloat, with 23,484 bales of cotton on board.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

No. 675.—Lieut. col. S. H. Tickell, deputy comsnr. 1st class, received charge of the office of comsnr. of Arracan from Major G. Faithfull, on 6th inst.

Mr. T. Shepherd, deputy comsnr. 4th class, received charge of the office of deputy comsnr. of Akyab from Major Faithfull on the afternoon of 4th inst., and of the magistrate's office at the station from Major R. T. Leigh, offic. mag., on 13th ult.

Major Leigh made over charge of asst. comsnr.'s office at Akyab to Mr. C. J. Brown, on 4th inst.

Mr. G. Hough, asst. comsnr. 2nd class, made over charge of the office of deputy comsnr. of Rangoon to Major Faithfull, on 9th inst.

Lieut. Pemberton, asst. comsnr. 3rd class, Sittang sub-division, made over charge of the office of deputy comsnr. Martaban, to Lieut. Watson, asst. comsnr. Yoonzaleen sub-division, on 24th ult.

Mr. E. O'Riley, deputy comsnr. 3rd class, made over charge of the office of deputy comsnr., Bassein, to Lieut. Street, asst. comsnr. 2nd class, on 30th ult.

Financial Dept., Fort William, April 25.—No. 1,697.—Mr. G. Bagley, head asst. in the office estab. of the civil paymaster, N.W.P., has obtained priv. leave for 2 mo., from April 17.

Mr. Teyen, 2nd asst. in the office estab. of the civil paymaster, N.W.P., will officiate as head asst. during absence of Mr. Bagley.

April 27.—No. 1,756.—Mr. J. C. Ross, controller of the money order department, has priv. leave for 10 days.

Mr. J. Taylor has been appointed to officiate as controller of the money order department during absence of Mr. Ross.

April 28.—No. 1,757.—Mr. H. A. Mangles received charge of the office of deputy auditor and accountant general, Madras, from Mr. J. L. Lushington on the afternoon of 20th inst.

Mr. W. J. Reynor received charge of the office of civil paymaster from Mr. H. A. Mangles on the afternoon of the same day.

No. 1,758.—Mr. T. W. Bliss received charge of the office of deputy auditor and accountant general, Central Provinces, from Mr. J. Eede on the forenoon of 18th inst.

April 21.—No. 17.—Appointment.—With reference to Notification No. 29a of April 11, in the military department, Lieut. J. C. Ross, R.E., is appointed a probationary asst. engr. in the Public Works Dept., and posted to N.W.P.

April 28.—No. 58.—Lieut. col. W. D. A. R. Short, R.E., having returned from British Burmah, to which province he was deputed on special duty, is hereby permitted to resume his duty as superintending engr., 6th or Burdwan circle.

No. 59.—Transfer:—Lieut. E. T. Thackerny, v.c., R.E., asst. engr. 1st class, is transferred from Oude to Bengal.

Home Dept., Fort William, April 28.—No. 2,702.—Ecclesiastical.—Asst. chaplain Rev. M. R. Burge to be chaplain, from 8th inst., v. Rev. H. Hutton, retired.

No. 2,703.—Mr. A. Wollaston, of the unconvicted service, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India an extension of leave for 6 mo., on m.c.

Foreign Dept., Camp Simla, April 21.—No. 166.—General.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Lieut. P. W. Bannerman, 2nd asst. to the agent to Gov. gen. for Central India, to officiate as superint. of Dhar during absence on leave of Lieut. Ward.

Fort William, April 28.—No. 108.—Military.—Lieut. G. F. Blowers, adjt. Malwa Bheel corps, made over charge of his duties on 1st inst. to Major W. G. G. Cumming, comdnt. of the corps.

No. 674.—General.—Six weeks' prep. leave has been granted to Lieut. A. N. Bruce.

Public Works Dept., Camp Simla, April 17.—No. 15.—Major J. A. Campbell, Madras staff corps, exec. engr. 3rd class, Central Provinces, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Dept., and his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras.

Home Dept., April 22.—No. 2,809.—Notification.—Mr. A. G. Macpherson to officiate as dep. sec. to the Govt. of India in this dept. during Mr. Wylie's abs., or until further orders.

May 5.—No. 2,810.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. E. E. Woodcock to resign the C.S. from Feb. 1.

No. 2,811.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. G. F. Harvey to resign the C.S. from the 1st inst.

No. 2,812.—Capt. E. B. Clay, dist. supt. of police in the Central Provinces, has obtained 2 mo. priv. leave from March 7.

Mr. M. P. Hanken, insp. of police, assumed charge temp. of the Seonee dist. police March 11.

No. 2,813.—ERRATUM.—In notification No. 466, dated Jan. 19, for "Mr. F. H. C. Cox, to be asst. dist. supt. in Sumbulpore," read "Mr. F. H. C. Cox, to be an asst. dist. supt. of police in the Central Provinces."

Foreign Dept., Simla, April 24.—No. 198.—Notification.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Asst. surg. J. C. Dickinson to the med. charge of the Ulwar pol. agency in the room of Dr. C. Mathias, who has proceeded on furl.

Revenue Dept., April 27.—No. 95.—Lieut. W. H. Wilkins, 25th brigade R.A., is appd. an asst. rev. surveyor (on probation) in Oude, and posted to the 3rd div.

Military Dept., Simla.—No. 43a.—Appointment.—Punjab Irreg. Force.—5th Goorkha Regt.—Lieut. T. T. Oliphant, late 5th Eur. regt., doing duty 1st Goorkha regt., to be a paid doing duty officer.

April 28.—No. 44a.—The services of Capt. S. C. D. Ryder, Bengal staff corps, and station staff officer at Jubbulpore, are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept. for appt. as cantonment joint mag. at Jubbulpore.

April 29.—No. 45a.—Maj. A. D. Dickens, Bengal staff corps, asst. comsnr. gen., is app. to be offic. examiner of commissariat, barrack, stud, and clothing accounts during the absence of Maj. T. James, proc. to Eur. on m.c.

April 30.—No. 46a.—Appointment:—Hyderabad Contingent.—4th Inf.—Capt. W. Weldon, 47th Madras N.I., paid doing duty officer, 6th inf., to officiate as comdnt. during the absence on m.c. of Lieut. col. Wyndham.

May 2.—No. 310.—The services of Lieut. W. Playfair, Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

May 4.—No. 311.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave of absence on m.c.:

Capt. G. B. Mainwaring, of the late 16th regt. N.I. (grens.), for two years, under old regs.

May 5.—No. 312.—The underment. officers, having completed 20 years' service, 6 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Capt. J. E. Thomson; June 19, 1862.

Capt. W. Fullerton; Feb. 12.

No. 313.—The underment. officers, having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be captains, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut. C. P. Hunter; Jan. 20.

Lieut. B. T. Stafford; April 26.

No. 314.—Vet. surg. G. Kettlewell, Bengal estab., has an ext. of leave from Feb. 23 to April 14, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from m.c. to Europe.

No. 315.—The following promotions and alteration of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. A. J. Payne, M.D., R.A., to be surg., from Feb. 1, v. Surg. major R. C. Guise, ret.

Asst. surg. N. D. S. Wallick, to be surg., from March 8, v. Surg. major A. W. Crozier, F.R.C.S., dec.

Asst. surg. R. Parker, M.D., to be surg., from April 1, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals A. Wilson, ret.

Alteration of Rank.

Medical Dept.—Surg. F. Pearson, to rank from Aug. 25, 1862, v. Surg. maj. H. Irwin, retired.

Surg. W. White, M.D., F.R.C.S., from Sept. 6, 1862, v. Surg. J. Allan, F.R.C.S., retired.

Surg. N. Chevers, M.D., from Sept. 18, 1862, v. Surg. maj. A. Beale, retired.

Surg. S. G. Bonsfield, from Oct. 17, 1862, v. Surg. J. Harrison, deceased.

Surg. F. F. Allen, from Nov. 13, 1862, v. Surg. maj. W. Crozier, deceased.

Public Works Dept., Simla, April 24.—No. 22.—Appointment.—Lieut. H. R. Faber, asst. engr. 1st cl., attached to 1st div., Great Deccan Road, Central Provinces, is app. offic. exec. engr. of the Saugor div., with effect from the date of taking charge.

April 27.—No. 23.—Leave.—Capt. F. T. Haig, district engr., Upper Godavary, has priv. leave for 2 mo., with effect from the date of his availing himself of it.

No. 24.—The leave for 6 mo. to Lieut. col. J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E., superint. engr., 2nd circle, N.W.P., in Govt. N.W.P. notification No. 2,153, dated 17th inst., and the app. of Capt. F. W. Peile, R.E., exec. engr., Allahabad div., to offic. for Lieut. col. Nicolls, made in same notification, are confirmed.

No. 25.—Appointment.—Capt. G. F. Pearson, Madras staff corps, is reappointed to the forest dept., and nominated conservator of forests in the Central Provinces, with effect from Dec. 23, 1862.

No. 26.—The services of Capt. H. E. Quin, Bengal staff corps, asst. engr. 2nd cl., attached to the Rawul Pindee div., Punjab, are temp. placed at the disposal of the C. in C. for employment in the qmr. gen.'s dept.

No. 27.—Appointment.—With reference to notification No. 89a, of April 21, in the military dept., Lieut. H. C. Rowcroft, R.E., is app. a probat. asst. engr. in the public works dept., and posted to the Punjab.

April 28.—No. 28.—Lieut. H. R. Faber, R.E., app. offic. exec. engr. of the Saugor div., in public works dept. notification No. 22 of 24th inst., assumed charge of that division March 27 last.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

April 18.—No. 3,029.—Appointments:—The foll. officers attached to the Sonthal pergunnahs are posted as under:—

Mr. J. Scott to the charge of the dist. of Pakour.

Mr. A. W. Cossarat to the charge of the dist. of Doonka.

Mr. W. M. Smith to the charge of the dist. of Deoghur.

Mr. E. G. Man (now absent) to the charge of the dist. of Rajnehal.

Mr. G. K. Mears, temp., to the charge of the dist. of Pakour.

Mr. R. S. T. McEwen, temp., to the charge of the dist. of Rajnehal.

April 16.—Mr. A. C. Mangles to officiate, temp., as asst. to the supt. of Darjeeling.

April 18.—Mr. J. B. Pratt, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the charge of the sub. div. of Nugwan, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in Midnapore. Mr. Pratt is also empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the court of sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such court of sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose, and is vested with the judicial powers of a supt. of salt chowkies.

April 21.—Rev. M. D. C. Walters to be chaplain of the Old or Mission Church.

April 22.—Capt. E. H. Wintle, cantonment joint mag. of Dum-Dum, is vested with the full powers of a mag.

Mr. G. K. Mears, subasst. comsnr., in temp. charge of the dist. of Pakour, to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, and the full powers of asst. comsnr. in civil cases, during the time he is in charge of that dist.

Mr. R. S. T. McEwen, sub asst. comsnr., in temp. charge of the dist. of Rajnehal, to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class and the powers of asst. comsnr. in civil cases, during the time he is in charge of that dist.

April 23.—Mr. R. C. Atkinson, supervisor, att. to the Ganges and Darjeeling Road div., has been permitted to res. his appt. in the upper subordinate establishment of the public works dept. in Bengal from 7th current.

No. 3,122.—Appts.—Mr. F. Jones to offic. as superint. of survey of the 3rd or eastern div.

April 24.—Mr. H. G. French, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahy, is transf. to Dinapore, in which dist. he will exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class.

Mr. J. Tweedie to be a member of the local committee of public instruction in Chittagong.

The Rev. J. Stubbins to be a marriage registrar in Cuttack.

Mr. D. R. Lyall to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Dacca, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in that dist.

April 25.—Mr. A. G. Wilson to offic. as dep. comr. of Hazareebaugh.

April 27.—The Lieut. gov. of Bengal, with the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen., is pleased to nominate Mr. J. Graham to be a member of the council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for making laws and regs.

Mr. C. Burbank to offic. as protector of emigrants and ex officio asst. to the master attendant, also as superint. of labour transport within the limits of the town and suburbs of Calcutta, as defined by Act 21 of 1857.

The foll. officers of police in Assam are posted as under:—

Mr. W. H. Brownlow, 1st grade asst. superint., to the charge of the Durrung dist.

Mr. G. Mawson, 2nd grade asst. superint., to the Sebsaugor dist.

Lieut. D. Ross, 3rd grade dist. superint., to the Nowgong dist.

Lieut. R. P. Davis, 1st grade asst. superint., to the charge of the Sebsaugor dist.

April 28.—Mr. C. G. Baker, v.c., 1st grade dist. superint. of police, is transf. from Tirhoot to Moorshedabad.

April 22.—Leave of absence:—Lieut. E. Molloy, doing duty with the Kamroop regt., for 1 mo., m.c., under the financial notification dated Feb. 23, 1866, in ext.

April 24.—The Hon. H. B. Devereux, judge of Purneah, for 6 mo., m.c., in ext. of Nov. 17 last.

Mr. W. J. Herschel, msg. and coll. of Purneah, for 20 days, from 28th prox., prep. to Europe on furl.

April 25.—Major A. G. Forsyth, dist. superint. of police, Debrooghur, for 4 mo. m.c., under the financial notification dated Feb. 22, 1856.

April 27.—Mr. C. Fales, protector of emigrants, &c., for 6 mo., under Sec. 8 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

April 25.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Dr. S. M. Shircore on Dec. 29 last is cancelled from Jan. 18, the date on which he assumed charge of his present office in the 24-Pergunnahs.

April 28.—The app. of Mr. E. Jaecel to be asst. superint. of police in Purneah Dist. 31 last is cancelled. The app. of Mr. H. Sconce to be asst. superint. of police in Assam 28th ult. is cancelled.

April 27.—No. 8,229.—Appointments.—Lieut. R. C. Money, asst. commr., Chota Nagpore, is posted to Ranchhee in the Lohurdugga dist.

Lieut. E. A. Phillips, asst. commr., in temp. charge of sub-div. of Palamow, is confirmed in that office.

The joint mag. of Backergunge is app. to charge of the current duties of the office of superint. of salt chowkies in that dist. during absence of superintendant.

Lieut. G. F. Graham to the command of the baggage corps in the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills.

Capt. C. Burbank to offic. as protector of emigrants and superintendant of Labour transport of the Lieut.-gov. of Bengal in Council, within the limits of the town and suburbs of Bengal.

April 28.—Mr. G. E. Makgill to charge of the sub-division of Gurbetah, and to exercise the powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class in Bancoorah. Mr. Makgill is also empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or by the High Court, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Mr. H. C. B. Raban to offic., temp., as mag. and coll. of Chumparun.

April 30.—Mr. C. A. Kelly to be asst. to mag. of Hooghly on special duty, and to exercise powers of a mag. in the divisions of that district which are suffering from epidemic fever.

April 28.—Leave of absence.—Mr. F. M. Halliday, offic. mag. and coll. of Chumparun, for 1 month.

April 29.—Lieut. C. Hayter, asst. commr. of Kamroop, for 3 mos., on m.c., under financial notification dated Feb. 23, 1856.

Mr. E. B. Baker, dep. insp. gen. of police, for 1 mo.

Mr. C. W. Willmot, asst. commr., Sonthal Pergunnahs, for 24 days, prep. to Europe, on m.c.

April 27.—Dr. J. G. French, civil asst. surg. of Nowgong, made over charge of the med. duties of that station on Jan. 3 last, and assumed charge of med. duties of the station of Debrooghur in the forenoon of 31st idem.

The leave granted to Lieut. R. C. Money, asst. commr., Lohurdugga, on 11th inst., is cancelled at his own request.

April 29.—No. 3,299.—Appointments.—Mr. A. M. MacGregor to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddlea.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore.

April 30.—Mr. J. J. Durant to be sec. to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Pooree.

Mr. J. J. Livesey to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Pooree.

Messrs. E. S. Pearson and J. C. Gale to be members of the Ferry Fund Committee at Tirhoot.

May 1.—Mr. A. Caw to officiate temp. as shipping master in the port of Calcutta. Mr. Caw is authorized to grant licences.

May 4.—Lieut. J. Johnstone, asst. supt., to offic. as district supt. of police at Debrooghur.

Mr. A. D. B. Gomes to officiate, temp., as commr. of the Sunderbuns, and to exercise the full powers of a mag. in the districts of Jessore, Backergunge, and 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. R. J. Scott, offic. commr. of revenue and circuit of the Rajshahy div., to be commr. of revenue and circuit of that div.

Mr. F. C. Fowle to be civil and sessions judge of Behar, but to continue to officiate as civil and sess. judge of Rungpore.

Mr. W. Tucker to be mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Monghyr, but to continue to officiate as additional judge of Tirhoot, Sarun, Shahabad, and Behar.

Mr. E. C. Craster to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddlea, but to continue to officiate as mag. of Howrah.

May 2.—Leave of absence.—

Mr. O. S. Stack, asst. supt. of police, Durrung, for 2 mo.

May 4.—Dr. R. Fryer, offic. civil asst. surg. of Bancoorah, for 2 mo., under financial notific. dated Feb. 22, 1856, in ext.

Mr. C. P. Caspersz, commr. of the Sunderbuns, for 8 mo., on m.c.

ERRATUM.—In the Gazette of March 28 last, for "Mr. J. Mawson," app. asst. supt. of police, read "Mr. G. Mawson."

Public Works Dept., May 2.—No. 87.—Lieut. col. W. D. A. R. Short, roy. engrs., superint. engr. 1st cl., having been permitted, in the notification by the

Govt. of India, public works dept., No. 58 of 28th ult., to resume his duties as superint. engr. of the 6th or Burdwan circle, assumed charge of that office before noon of the 29th idem.

No. 88.—Capt. L. Russell, roy. engrs., exec. engr. 1st cl., offic. superint. engr. 6th or Burdwan circle, to officiate as superint. engr. 1st or Presidency circle, as a temp. measure.

No. 89.—Transfer.—Capt. J. G. R. Forlong, Madras staff corps, superint. engr. 2nd cl., in temp. charge of 1st or Presidency circle, to officiate as superint. engr. of Northern circle, v. Capt. W. S. Trevor, roy. engrs.

No. 90.—Posting.—The following officers, at present officiating in executive charge of the divisions specified opposite to their names, are permanently posted to those divisions:—

Mr. W. Smith, exec. engr. 1st cl., Presidency div.

Lieut. H. W. Garnault, roy. engrs., exec. engr. 4th cl., Damoodah div.

May 3.—No. 91.—Transfer.—Mr. H. Prince, exec. engr. 3rd cl., late superint. of the Iron Bridge yard, is transferred, as a temp. measure, to the Burrakur Bridge div. for special duty.

No. 92.—Removal.—Mr. F. Campbell, temp. sub engr. 3rd cl., attached to the Midnapore div., is permitted to leave the upper subordinate establishment of the public works dept. in Bengal, with effect from March 20 last, his services being no longer required.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Police Dept., dated Allahabad, April 24.—No. 360a.

—Two mos. leave, without salary, is granted to Mr. S. Boileau, asst. insp. gen. of police in the Allahabad div., from 31st ult., or from the subsequent date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

No. 361a.—Mr. S. Boileau is permitted to resign his appt. in the police, with effect from the date of the expiration of his leave.

No. 362a.—Lieut. J. W. O'Dowda, offic. asst. insp. gen. of police in the Rohilkund div., is appt. to be asst. insp. gen. of police from the date of Mr. S. Boileau's resignation.

No. 368a.—Capt. J. S. Rawlins, Bengal staff corps district superint. of police at Saharunpore, is permitted to resign his appt. from the 20th inst., and his services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the mil. dept.

No. 369a.—Consequent on the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Rawlins, the following promts. and transfers are made in the police force of these provinces:—

Capt. J. T. Watson, offic. district superint. of the 1st grade, to be district superint. of the same grade.

Capt. W. Carnell, offic. district superint. of the 2nd grade, to be district superint. of the same grade.

Lieut. H. N. Noble, offic. district superint. of the 3rd grade, to be district superint. of the same grade.

Lieut. Daimahoy, offic. district superint. of the 4th grade, to be district superint. of that grade.

Lieut. S. Clarke, offic. district superint. of police, Boolundshuhur, to be district superint. of police of the 5th grade.

Lieut. C. Shuttleworth, H.M.'s 42nd royal highlanders, offic. asst. insp. gen. of police in the Meerut div., to be asst. insp. gen. of police in that div.

No. 870a.—Capt. the Hon. W. M. Fraser, district superint. of police at Agra, on leave, is transf. in the same capacity to the district of Saharunpore.

Lieut. C. Shuttleworth, H.M.'s 42nd royal highlanders, asst. insp. gen. of police in the Meerut div., is appt. to offic. as district superint. of police at Saharunpore during the absence on leave of the Hon. Capt. Fraser.

Capt. F. Knyvett, offic. district superint. of police at Agra, is appt. permanently as district superint. of police at Agra.

Lieut. S. Clarke, offic. at Boolundshuhur, is appt. permanently to that district.

No. 371a.—Capt. C. C. Drury, district superint. of police, 2nd grade, is appt. to offic. as district superint. of police, 1st grade.

Capt. M. F. Evatt, district superint. of police, 3rd grade, is appt. to offic. as district superint. of police, 2nd grade.

Capt. F. W. Dunbar, district superint. of police, 4th grade, is appt. to offic. as district superint. of police, 3rd grade.

Mr. R. Waddington, asst. district superint. of police at Goruckpore, is appt. to offic. as district superint. of police, 4th grade.

No. 372a.—In part modification of the notification No. 265a, dated March 8, Lieut. C. R. Mathews, asst. insp. gen. of police in the Benares div., is appt. to offic. as asst. dist. superint. of police at Goruckpore.

Mr. R. Waddington is appt. to offic. as district superint. of police at Ghazepore.

April 25.—No. 390a.—Six mos. leave of absence to Europe, on private affairs, under sec. 8 of the uncovenanted service absentee rules, is granted to Lieut. T. J. Ryves, district superint. of police at Shahjehanpore, together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from the 20th June next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 391a.—Mr. E. Berrill, asst. insp. gen. of police in the Rohilkund div., is appt. to offic. as district

superint. of police at Shahjehanpore, during the absence of Lieut. T. J. Ryves, or until further orders.

April 21.—No. 2,238.—With reference to notification No. 1,178, dated March 3 last, Capt. C. J. Stewart, R.E., took charge of the Agra div. public works from Mr. J. T. Denmeads, on the 6th inst.

No. 2,239.—Leave of Absence.—Leave of absence to Europe for 12 mos., on m.c., is granted to Mr. J. B. Macrone, special asst. engr., dep. superint. Allypore div. Ganges Canal, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The usual prep. leave is granted to Mr. Macrone, to enable him to reach Calcutta.

April 22.—No. 2,259.—Major H. A. Brownlow, R.E., superint. Eastern Jumna canals, availed himself on the 8th inst. of the leave granted him in notification No. 2,145, dated 16th idem.

No. 2,266.—Leave of Absence.—Leave of absence for 12 mos. to Europe, on m.c., is granted to Mr. J. R. M. Ross, civil divl. engr. of the Meerut div.

April 29.—No. 403a.—Maj. W. Davis, depy. insp. gen. of police in the Jhansie div., was a passenger on board the steamship *Mooltan*, which was left at sea by the pilot on April 11.

April 30.—No. 406a.—Ten days priv. leave of absence, under sec. 7 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. D. McArthur, district superint. of police at Banda, from the 20th inst., or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Revenue Dept., April 29.—No. 581a.—The Govt. is pleased to declare that all covenanted assistants appointed specially to the settlement dept. for employment in making settlements under regulation 7 of 1822, and regulation 9 of 1833, are vested by virtue of their appt., with the power of a collector under regulation 4 of 1821.

April 21.—No. 1,682.—Mr. W. M. Low, who has reported his return from leave on m.c. to Europe, and has been re-attached to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude, is appt. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. at Boolundshuhur.

No. 1,686a.—J. W. Tyler, Esq., M.D., is appt. to the med. charge of the civil station of Etah, during the absence on leave of Asst. surg. J. Duncan, or until further orders.

April 23.—No. 1,719a.—Asst. surg. T. Murray, civil asst. surg. of Ajmere, is placed in charge of the jail of that district from May 1.

No. 1,724a.—Mr. H. G. Keene, mag. and coll. of Moozuffernugger, at present on leave to England on m.c., is appt. to be mag. and coll. of Agra.

Mr. S. N. Martin offic. mag. and coll. of Moozuffernugger, is appt. to be mag. and coll. of that district.

The above apps. will have effect from the 10th inst., the date on which Mr. A. L. M. Philipps reported his departure from India.

No. 1,741a.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. D. Wylie, M.D., having been placed at the disposal of this Govt., he is appt. to offic. as superint. of the central prison at Meerut, and is invested with the powers of a mag., to be exercised within the precincts of the jail under his charge.

No. 1,743a.—One mo. leave of absence, under sec. 12 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. W. J. R. Carnac, civil and sess. judge of Ghazepore, from the 22nd inst., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The Principal Sudder Ameen of the station will take charge of the current duties of Mr. Carnac's office.

No. 1,752a.—Leave of absence for 6 weeks, under the rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, to the pres. prep. to leave to Eur. on m.c., is granted to Maj. A. H. Ternan, dep. commr. of Jaloun, from June 1 next.

No. 1,764a.—Mr. J. Quinn, of the C.S., who has been reported qualified for the public service, and attached to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude, is posted as an asst. to the Benares div., and is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class, and with those of asst. coll.

No. 1,767a.—Leave of abs. for 1 mo., under the rules contained in the orders of the Govt. of India, dated Oct. 7, 1862, to proceed to the pres. prep. to applying for leave to Eur. on m.c., is granted to asst. surg. G. Barnard, Civil Asst. surg. of Mynpoory, from May 1 next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

April 25.—No. 1,788a.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the foll. appts.:—

Mr. J. H. Batten, civil and sess. judge of Mynpoory, to be commr. of the Agra div.

Mr. B. Sapte, C.B., mag. and coll. of Meerut, at present on leave on m.c., to the civil and sess. judge of Mynpoory.

Mr. W. A. Forbes, C.B., mag. and coll. of Jounpoor, at present offic. in that capacity at Meerut, to be mag. and coll. of Meerut.

Mr. H. Lushington, mag. and coll. of Azimgurh, to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Mynpoory during the absence on leave of Mr. B. Sapte.

Mr. G. E. Watson, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade at Meerut, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azimgurh, and also to be marriage registrar under Act 5 of 1852 in that district.

Mr. B. Hardinge, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of

the 1st grade at Mirzapoor, to offic. as joint mag. and coll. of the same grade at Jounpore.

Mr. C. W. Carpenter, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Saharanpore, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. in that district.

The above appts. will have effect from May 1, the date on which Mr. G. F. Harvey retires from the service.

Public Works Dept., April 27.—No. 2,366.—With reference to notific. No. 2,159, dated 17th inst., Lieut. col. J. E. T. Nicolls, suptg. engr., 2nd circle, availed himself of the leave therein granted, on 18th idem, and Capt. F. W. Peile, exec. engr., Allahabad div., public works, took charge of that officer's duties on the same date.

No. 2,391.—With reference to notific. No. 2,082, dated 15th inst., Lieut. C. W. J. Harrison and R. P. Tickell, R.E., joined their appts., the former on the 10th and the latter on the 6th idem.

April 29.—No. 2,465.—With reference to notific. of the Govt. of India, public works dept., No. 17, dated 21st inst., Lieut. J. C. Ross, R.E., prob. asst. engr., public works dept., is posted to the irrigation dept.

May 1.—No. 2,487.—Lieut. H. M. S. Clarke, supt. of police, is app. a member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Boudunshuhur district.

No. 2,494.—Under sanction of the Govt. of India, public works dept., the present Allahabad div. will be formed into two charges from and after May 1, and will be known as the 1st and 2nd Allahabad divisions of public works.

The 1st Allahabad div. will comprise the old cantonments and the fort, and the 2nd div. the new civil and military stations.

As a temp. arrangement, Capt. S. R. J. Owen, 1st class asst. engr., is placed in charge of the 1st div., and Mr. T. E. Owen, 2nd class asst. engr., of the 2nd div.

May 2.—No. 2,513.—Lieut. J. G. Lindsay, asst. engr., attached to public works dept., N.W.P., having exceeded the leave granted him in G.O.G. No. 313, dated April 5, 1861, is struck off the list of the engr. estab.

No. 2,514.—Lieut. J. Berney, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd class, attached to the Bareilly div. public works, to be asst. engr., 1st class, with effect from 1st inst.

April 23.—No. 2,283.—The resignation of his appt. by Asst. overseer Mr. W. B. Walshe, attached to the 5th div. Grand Trunk Road, is accepted.

April 24.—No. 2,340.—Priv. leave of absence for 8 mo. is granted to Capt. D. Limond, R.E., exec. engr., Cawnpore div. public works, from May 1 next. Lieut. R. F. Angelo, asst. engr., Cawnpore div. public works, will act for Capt. Limond until further orders.

April 25.—No. 2,360.—The notific. No. 1,396, dated March 10, promoting Lieut. J. Binney, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd class, to asst. engr., 1st class, v. Lieut. Eckford, prom., is cane.

No. 1,833.—Maj. H. R. Garden, Bengal staff corps, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is app. to be a d. c. and private sec. to the Hon. the Lieut. gov. N.W.P., with effect from 21st inst.

April 29.—No. 1,836a.—Priv. leave for 3 mo. is granted to Mr. J. D. Sandford, Under Sec. to the Govt. of N.W.P., from May 1.

No. 1,837a.—Mr. A. P. Howell, asst. sec. to the Govt., N.W.P., will officiate as Under Sec., during the absence on leave of Mr. Sandford.

No. 1,838a.—Mr. C. W. Moore, joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, at Benares, will officiate as asst. sec. to the Govt., N.W.P., v. Mr. A. P. Howell.

No. 1,842a.—Asst. surg. C. Prentiss, at present affording medical aid to the station staff at Meerut, is app. as a temp. arrangement to take charge of the civil medical duties at that station, in add. to his military duties.

No. 1,845a.—Asst. surg. T. Murray, M.D., received charge of the duties of civil asst. surg. of Ajmeot from Asst. surg. D. Simson on Feb. 11 last.

No. 1,853a.—Leave for 3 mo. is granted to Mr. C. J. Daniell, dep. commr. of Jhansie, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,854a.—Maj. J. Davidson, asst. commr. of 1st class at Jhansie, is app. to officiate as dep. commr. of that district during absence on leave of Mr. C. J. Daniell.

No. 1,869a.—Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. in the Bareilly district, is app. to officiate as a joint mag. and dep. coll. at Budaon.

No. 1,870a.—Mr. M. W. Sandys, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. in the Moradabad district, is app. to officiate as a joint mag. and dep. coll. at Meerut.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Police Dept., April 28.—No. 320.—Transfers:—Capt. Q. D. Parsons, dist. superint. of police, from Moozuffergurh to Umballa.

Maj. T. G. Souter, dist. superint. of police (proceeding on leave to Europe), from Umballah to Moozuffergurh.

No. 321.—Appointment.—Mr. J. McAndrew, asst. dist. superint. of police, Kangra, to offic. as dist. superint. of Moozuffergurh during the absence on leave of Major Souter.

Marine Dept., April 27.—No. 114.—Resignation.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept of the resignation of his office by Mr. F. M. Hooper, comdr. of the flat Kotree, with effect from the 21st inst.

Judicial Dept., April 29.—No. 835.—In continuation of No. 260, dated 1st inst., the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to vest the undermentioned officer with the powers described:—

Capt. J. C. Horne, offic. dep. comsnr., Hissar.

General Dept., April 27.—No. 960.—Appointment.—Asst. surg. C. E. Wikely is app. to the civil medical charge of Goojanwalla.

No. 964.—Mr. C. M. Burton, extra asst. comsnr., having reported his return from England on the 14th inst., is transferred from the Hoshiarpore to the Jullundur district.

No. 972.—Leave.—The priv. leave for 3 mo. granted by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. T. C. Smyth, chaplain of Ferozepore, is confirmed.

April 28.—No. 982.—Leave.—Mr. F. H. Cooper, C.B., dep. comsnr. of Delhi, has leave for 3 mo., m.c., from 1st prox.

No. 983.—Appointment.—Mr. T. H. Thornton, judge of Small Cause Court, Lahore, is app. to offic. as dep. comsnr. of Delhi, and is invested with the powers described.

Military Dept., April 28.—No. 92.—Transfer.—The regimental order by Maj. G. W. Harding, comdg. 2nd Sikh inf., directing Lieut. J. B. Slater, do. du. officer, to act as adjt., in room of Lieut. FitzHugh, app. act. 2nd in com., is confirmed, as a temp. arrangement.

Public Works Dept., April 27.—No. 8,878.—With reference to Punjab Gazette order No. 6,195, of Jan. 24 last, the promotion of Capt. W. H. Mackesey to the grade of asst. engr. 2nd cl. is to date from Sept. 1, 1862.

April 28.—No. 9,019.—Appointment.—Mr. H. Wade, head clerk, 4th div., Baree Doab Canal, is app. asst. accountant 2nd cl., to fill an existing vacancy.

General Dept., April 24.—No. 949.—Mr. L. Berkeley, judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi, embarked for Europe in the steamer *Mooltan*, which was left by the pilot at sea on the 11th inst.

Military Dept., April 22.—No. 85.—The brigade order by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, C.B., dated 4th inst., appointing Lieut. A. FitzHugh, adjt. 2nd Sikh inf., to act as 2nd in com. 4th Sikh inf., in room of Capt. Williams, transferred to the police dept., is confirmed, as a temp. arrangement.

Revenue Dept., May 1.—No. 385.—The 3 mo. priv. leave of absence granted to Mr. G. H. Hickie, patrol, Salt Dept., in Gazette order No. 244, dated March 23, is to have effect from Aug. 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Political Dept., May 2.—No. 349.—Appointment.—With the concurrence of the Supreme Govt., the Hon. the Lieut.-gov. is pleased to depute Capt. J. B. Smyly, asst. comsnr. of Bunnoo, on special duty to Cashmere during the ensuing season.

May 1.—No. 998.—The 2 mo. priv. leave of absence granted to Mr. J. W. Macnabb, dep. comsnr., in Gazette order No. 659, dated March 23, is to have effect from April 20.

EXAMINATIONS.

May 1.—No. 1,001.—The following officers, who presented themselves for examination before the Divisional Committees which assembled on April 7, have been passed by the Central Committee:—

For the Higher Standard.

Lahore.—Mr. T. W. Smyth, asst. comsnr., with credit.

Mr. J. D. Tremlett, asst. comsnr., with credit.

Mr. L. H. Griffin, asst. comsnr.

Mr. B. H. Powell, asst. comsnr.

Lieut. F. W. Grant, asst. comsnr.

Mr. J. R. Gouldsbury, extra asst. comsnr.

Mr. C. T. Owen, extra asst. comsnr.

Umballa.—Mr. C. J. Powlett, asst. comsnr., with credit.

Mr. T. W. Bailey, extra asst. comsnr.

Dera Ismael Khan.—Lieut. P. L. N. Cavagnari, asst. comsnr.

Delhi.—Lieut. R. P. Nisbet, asst. comsnr., with credit.

Mooltan.—Mr. W. Coldstream, asst. comsnr.

For the Lower Standard.

Capt. R. J. Crutchley, cantonment joint mag., with great credit.

Mr. J. A. E. Miller, offic. extra asst. comsnr.

Umballa.—Lieut. R. M. Lang, asst. comsnr., with credit.

Capt. C. Bendon, asst. comsnr.

Rawul Pindee.—Mr. J. G. Delmerick, offic. extra asst. comsnr.

Lieut. E. G. G. Hastings, asst. comsnr.

Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, asst. comsnr.

Maj. W. Elwyn, cantonment joint mag.

Delhi.—Capt. M. B. Whish, cantonment joint mag.

Lieut. C. A. DeKantzow, asst. comsnr.

Mooltan.—Lieut. E. C. Corbyn, asst. comsnr.

The following gentlemen having been specially permitted to present themselves for examination before the Divisional Committees, have also been passed by the Central Committee:—

For the Higher Standard.

Lahore.—Capt. E. A. Raikes, A.D.C. to his Honour the Lieut. gov. Punjab; with credit.

Mr. W. H. Rattigan, clerk of Small Cause Court, Lahore.

For the Lower Standard.

Umballa.—Mr. J. E. Rowe, clerk of Small Cause Court, Simla.

No. 1,002.—Powers.—The following officers, having passed the prescribed examination for the higher standard, are vested, in the criminal dept., with the powers of a magistrate, and with full powers in the civil and revenue depts.:—

Assistant Commissioners.—Mr. C. J. Powlett, Lieut. P. L. Cavagnari, Mr. J. D. Tremlett, Mr. L. H. Griffin, Mr. B. H. Powell, Mr. W. Coldstream, Lieut. R. P. Nisbet, Lieut. F. W. Grant, Mr. T. W. Smyth.

Extra Assistant Commissioners.—Mr. C. T. Owen, Mr. J. R. Gouldsbury, Mr. T. W. Bailey.

The following officers, having passed the prescribed examination for the lower standard, are vested, in the criminal dept., with the powers of a subordinate magistrate 1st cl., and, in the civil and revenue departments, with the special powers of an assistant:—

Assistant Commissioners.—Lieut. E. C. Corbyn, Lieut. C. A. DeKantzow, Lieut. R. M. Lang, Capt. C. Bendon, Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, Lieut. E. G. G. Hastings.

Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner.—Mr. J. A. E. Miller.

Judicial Dept., May 2.—No. 845.—The Supreme Government having sanctioned the appointment of eight small cause judges for the Punjab, the following appointments are made:—

To be Judges 1st Class.—Mr. T. H. Thornton, at Lahore; Capt. C. A. MacMahon, at Umritsur.

To be Judges 2nd Class.—Mr. L. Berkeley, at Delhi; Mr. J. C. Murphy, at Simla.

To be Judges 3rd Class.—Mr. J. H. Penn, at Jullundur; Mr. G. D. Westropp, at Hoshiarpore; Mr. P. R. Scarlett, at Peshawur.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Simla, April 9.—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers, subject to approval by her Majesty:—

Lieut. C. H. Dale, 102nd foot. Dated March 21.

Lieuts. E. H. Macnaghten, 20th hussars, and F. H. Grant, 21st hussars. Dated March 24.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

38rd Foot.—Ensign G. M. Douglas to be lieut., without purch., v. Statham, dec. Dated Feb. 11.

102nd Foot.—Ensign J. H. Waller to be lieut., v. Dale, who retires. Dated March 22.

Staff Asst. surg. J. D. Sauter, arrived in India, will proceed by rail and dawk at the public expense, to Hazareebaugh, and report himself to the officer commanding, in view to taking medical charge of C battery 16th brigade R.A. [This cancels G.O.H.M.B.F. dated Calcutta, Feb. 11 last.]

April 10.—The C. in C. in India accepts the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officer, subject to approval by her Majesty:—

Major C. Dysart, 108th foot. Dated March 12.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

108th Foot.—Capt. A. J. Shuldham to be major, without purch., v. Dysart, who retires; Lieut. L. Creery to be capt., without purch., v. Shuldham, promoted; Ensign A. S. Tollemache to be lieut., without purch., v. Creery, prom. Dated March 18.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. J. Young (24th brig.), for 20 mo. to England, m.c., with sanction of Govt.; Lieut. col. F. C. Burnett (22nd brigade), from Feb. 28 to March 9, in extension, prep. to retiring from the service.

1st Drag. Gds.—Qrmer. J. Bradbury to England, via Cape of Good Hope, m.c.; and Lieut. C. M. Moran from March 23 to April 1, in extension, to enable him to join his regt.

7th Hussars.—Col. A. Scudamore, C.B., from May 1 to Oct. 1, to Murree, Cashmere, and Hills north of Deyrah; Lieut. E. H. Kennard for 1 mo., to Calcutta, from date of leaving regt., and to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. W. Livesay for 15 mo., to England, from date of embarkation; and Capt. F. A. Smith from April 23 to July 22, to Madras and Neilgherry Hills.

51st Foot.—Capt. F. J. B. Reed from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

81st Foot.—Ensign S. W. Bell for 2 mo., to Calcutta, m.c.

98th Foot.—Lieut. col. F. Peyton from May 1 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere and Hills north of Deyrah; Capt. G. P. Beamish from April 15 to Oct. 14, to visit Cashmere and Simla.

April 11.—Capt. S. Douglas, unattached list, having resigned the appointment of 2nd in command of 38rd regt. N.L.L., is permitted to do general duty at Jullundur.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding 90th foot, dated 8rd ult., appointing Lieut. E. I. Ward to be musketry instructor, v. Lieut. J. Campbell, with effect from 4th idem.

By the Officer commanding 38th regt. N.I., dated 16th ult., appointing Lieut. H. McD. De W. Douglas, late 67th N.I., to act as adj., v. Lieut. A. B. Morgan, promoted.

Dated 19th ult.—Appointing Capt. J. A. Vanrenen, 2nd in command 38th regt. N.I., to act as comdnt.; and Lieut. H. McD. De W. Douglas, offic. adjt., to act as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

7th Foot.—Capt. H. Plummer to England, m.c.
13th Foot.—Capt. A. Bainbridge for 15 mo., to England, from date of embarkation.

71st Foot.—Surg. W. Simpson, m.c., from Oct. 12, 1862, to Jan. 18, 1863, to enable him to join his regt., from leave to England, m.c.

80th Foot.—Ensign W. K. Westropp for 2 mo., to Calcutta, m.c.

94th Foot.—Lieut. col. J. D. Carmichael from Nov. 24, 1862, to Feb. 23, 1863, to enable him to join from Poonah.

2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. H. C. G. Dugdale from March 15 to May 31, to Lucknow.

April 13.—The C. in C. is pleased to appoint Capt. H. E. Quin, Bengal staff corps, to act as deputy asst. qmrm. gen. of the Gwalior district.

The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign G. D. Anderson, 8rd batt. 60th foot, is accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to approval by her Majesty. Dated March 30.

Lieut. W. P. Harrison, gen. list, inf., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on 27th ult.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding 26th Punjab inf., dated Feb. 10 last, appointing Lieut. A. FitzGerald, gen. list, inf., to act as adjt. and qmrm., v. Lieut. W. F. Badgley, there being no passed officer available for the duty.

Leave of absence:—

Late 30th N.I.—Lieut. F. Wheeler from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Murree.

Late 62nd N.I.—Capt. H. D. Maunsell from April 15 to Oct. 15, to remain at Landour.

Late 68th N.I.—Lieut. col. B. Boyd (offic. comdnt. 38th N.I.), from March 20 to Oct. 20, to Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. J. Butler from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the Native languages; Ensign J. A. McNeale from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the Native languages; Lieut. H. S. Anderson from Feb. 24 to March 23, to Calcutta, on m.c.; Ensign F. B. Morris from March 17 to May 17, to Presidency, m.c.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. C. Bow, m.c. (31st N.I.), from March 3 to March 9, prep. to applying for furl. to Australia and Europe for 2 years.

April 14.—Appointments:—

1st Bengal Cav.—Lieut. A. R. Chapman, staff corps, doing duty with 15th Bengal cav., to be adjt., v. Lieut. G. W. Cockburn, 42nd highlanders, prom. to a captaincy. Dated April 2.

4th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. G. Stewart, offic. adjt. Lahore light horse, to be adjt., v. Lieut. E. H. C. Simpson, staff corps, prom. to a captaincy. Dated April 2.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding 18th regt. N.I., dated 19th ult., directing Lieut. A. C. Toker, gen. list, inf., to act as adjt., v. Lieut. and Adj. A. R. Loughnan, appointed to offic. as 2nd in command.

By the Officer commanding Jynteah field force, dated 28th ult., directing Asst. surg. M. H. Lakersteen, m.d., to proceed to Chera Poonjee and assume medical charge of 1st Bengal police batt., v. Surg. R. H. Perkins, appointed to 28th regt. N.I.

Saugor district order, dated 31st ult., directing Civil Asst. surg. W. R. Rice, m.d., to take over charge of the medical store depot from Asst. surg. P. O'Brien, proceeding to Allahabad.

Leave of absence:—

82nd Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. G. L. Thomson from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Murree.

90th Foot.—Capt. A. Cherry from April 10 to June 10, to Calcutta, and to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

93rd Foot.—Capt. W. J. Bell from date of leaving regt., for 2 mo. to port of embarkation, and thence to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation; and Capt. A. O. Tabuteau from date of leaving regt., for 2 mo. to port of embarkation, and thence to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Capt. C. R. H. Nicholl to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

66th Foot.—Lieut. H. C. Spearman to be capt., by purch., v. Aylmer, promoted; Ensign J. Hammond to be lieut., by purch., v. Spearman, prom. Dated March 30.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Brev. col. C. A. Denison, 52nd foot, in G.O. H.M.'s

British forces, No. 68, is cancelled from Feb. 7, the date on which he returned to Madras.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 17 last.—Appointing Lieut. F. V. H. Sperling, late 5th Eur. regt., to do duty with 40th regt. N.I., at his own request.

Dated 28th ult.—Directing Surg. J. W. Mountjoy to assume medical charge of 40th regt. N.I., v. Asst. surg. T. E. Charles, m.d.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding Jynteah field force, dated 21st ult., placing the services of Lieut. T. R. Sadler, late 49th Madras N.I., at the disposal of the coms. of the district for the purpose of organising a police force in the Jynteah hills.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Colonel R. E. Knatchbull (16th brigade), from March 31 to April 9, in ext.; Lieut. col. E. B. Johnson, c.b., to England for 2 yrs.

No. 72.—Dated April 11.—Confirming the regimental order issued by Lieut. col. Wyndham, comdnt. 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, making over command of regt. to Lieut. C. Jameson, 2nd in command, from March 28, and appointing Lieut. H. F. H. Sewell, adjt., to act as 2nd in command, and Lieut. R. J. McGhee, paid doing duty officer, to act as adjt. from the above date, on his departure to Bombay, prep. to obtaining leave to Europe, on m.c.

No. 74.—Dated April 13.—With reference to the order issued by the Govt. of Bombay, No. 186, dated April 2, appointing Asst. surg. T. H. Smith, Bombay medical estab., to medical charge 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, at Aurangabad, in room of Asst. surg. Eves, appointed to temporary medical charge of 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, during absence, in Europe, of Asst. surg. G. A. Burn.

April 16.—Staff surg. W. Boyd, having been relieved from the charge of the 7th Drag. Gds. by Surg. E. J. Franklyn, m.d., will proceed to Meerut, and report himself to the officer commanding the station, for medical charge of H.M.'s 90th L.I.

Appointments:—

Staff assist. surg. W. A. White to 7th Drag. Gds., at Umballah; Boyd, to 89th Foot, at Mootan; and F. Pout, to 80th Foot, at Jhansi.

Assist. surg. B. J. Jazdowski, 93rd Highlanders, to Sealkote to join his corps.

The leave on m.c., granted to Lieut. and Adj. P. H. Eyre, 38th Foot, in G.O. Queen's troops No. 2, dated Calcutta, 3rd Jan., will be held to have commenced from June 9.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Drag. Gds.—Cornet G. C. Childs, from April 1 to Sept. 30, to Cashmere.

7th Drag. Gds.—Capt. R. Clarke, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla; and Capt. N. C. Chichester, from May 1 to Dec. 1, in ext.

8th Hussars.—Major C. W. Heneage, v.c., from April 1 to June 30, to England.

21st Hussars.—Lieut. F. H. Grant, from March 15 to April 15, in ext.

19th Foot.—Lieut. G. F. Vesey, to England.

Royal Artillery.—Col. R. E. Knatchbull, from March 31 to April 9, in ext., and to England for 20 months m.c.; Brev. maj. J. Bonham (D battery 2nd Royal Horse Brigade), from March 23 to Sept. 23, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah; Brev. maj. E. W. E. Walker (B battery 19th Brigade, R.A.), from March 16 to Oct. 20, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah and Cashmere on m.c., under the new rules; and Lieut. J. Waterhouse (No 2 battery 25th Brigade), from April 20 to July 31, to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

1st Drag. Gds.—Capt. R. A. L. Grewa, to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation; and Cornet W. F. Vibart, to England for 6 mos. from date of embarkation.

28th Foot.—Lieut. E. P. Vaughan, from Dec. 12, 1862, to April 12, 1863, in ext.

69th Foot.—Lieut. P. T. Beames, from May 14 to Nov. 13, in ext.

Lieut. W. C. Farwell, gen. list, inf., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 16th ult.

The following order is confirmed:—

Ferozepore brigade order, dated Feb. 24 last, appointing Lieut. H. C. Fagan, late 35th N.I., to act as station interp., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 17th idem.

Leave of absence:—

Late 5th Eur. Regt.—Capt. H. J. Templer, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Landour and the hills north of Deyrah.

Late 21st N.I.—Lieut. T. G. Ross (doing duty 15th Bengal cav.), from March 1 to March 14, to enable him to rejoin his regt.

Late 45th N.I.—Lieut. H. W. Webster (doing duty 30th N.I.), from April 20 to July 20, to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Late 59th N.I.—Lieut. M. G. Smith, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Murree, Cashmere, and Simla.

Late 68th N.I.—Lieut. J. H. Baldwin (doing duty 19th N.I.), from April 1 to Nov. 15, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. N. F. Parker (doing duty

20th foot), from April 15 to July 15, to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages; Ens. E. N. D. La Touche (doing duty 11th N.I.), from April 15 to Oct. 14, to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

EXAMINATION OF SUBALTERNES.

April 21.—In accordance with instructions from H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, subaltern officers of the new brigades of Royal Artillery will be required to undergo an examination before being promoted to the rank of 2nd captain, under the following rules:—

1. The first ten senior lieutenants now on the list of each presidency* shall not be required to be examined.

2. The next ten senior lieutenants in each presidency† will be examined in 8 months from this date—viz., on or about July 21, 1863.

4. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies this order will take effect from the date of its publication in those presidencies—that is, the first senior ten on that date will be exempt from examination, and the next ten will be examined 8 months subsequently to it.

6. Hereafter each lieutenant as he becomes tenth on the list of subalterns will be required to undergo a similar examination.

Leave of absence:—

19th Hussars.—Lieut. R. Morris, from March 17 to April 15, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

46th Foot.—Capt. C. S. McAlester, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere; Lieut. C. B. C. Speke, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah Doon; and Lieut. A. Whitten, from March 11 to June 11, to Mussoorie, on m.c.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. T. B. Cowburn, from May 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

71st Foot.—Lieut. col. G. W. T. Rich, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Murree; Capt. J. I. Macdonnell, from May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla; Capt. C. F. Smith, from April 15 to Aug. 14, to Murree; and Lieut. J. Boulderson, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Murree and Cashmere.

The underment. officers passed the prescribed colloquial exam. on 28rd ult.:—

Lieut. E. G. Clayton, royal engra.; and Ens. B. Wemyss, gen. list, inf.

The leave granted in G.O.C.C. of Jan. 28 last, to Lieut. J. Colledge, gen. list, cav., will be held to have effect from Feb. 16 to March 25, instead of the dates therein specified.

Orders confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. the Jynteah field force, dated Feb. 9 last, directing Capt. E. G. Bone, late 40th N.I., to do duty, temp., with 44th regt. N.I.

Peshawar div. order, dated 21st ult., appg. Asst. surg. J. H. Sylvester, attached to the 11th Bengal cav., to the medical charge of the divisional and station staff, in add. to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

90th Foot.—Capt. C. D. Barwell, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Nynee Tal; and Lieut. W. H. Spooner from May 1 to June 30, to port of embarkation, and to England for 15 mo., from date of embarkation.

93rd Foot.—Capt. R. S. Williams, Lieut. G. Robertson, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Capt. W. J. H. Ruthven and Capt. J. F. Henley, from April to Oct. 14, to Cashmere; Lieut. A. B. G. S. Hill, from July 31 to Oct. 31, in ext., to remain in England; and Lieut. G. M. L. Egerton, from April 15 to Aug. 15, 1864, to port of embarkation, and to England for 15 mo.

April 23.—Removals and postings:—

Majors H. Lane, from Meean Meer to Rawul Pindies; F. Brooke, to Meerut; and H. C. Anderson, to Delhi.

Capt. G. C. Hankin, Ferozepore; A. Pond, Sealkote; G. Ward, Agra; and A. Cory, Meean Meer.

Lieuts H. D. Marsh, Umballa; and G. B. C. Thompson, Gwalior.

The C. in C. is pleased to app. the following officers to do duty at the convalescent depots specified during the present hot season:—

Capt. J. G. Clarke, H.M.'s 46th foot, at Landour; Lieut. F. L. S. Dyce, late 71st N.I., Kussoowlie; and W. Herring, H.M.'s — foot, Nynee Tal.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Lieut. C. R. Foulger, 6th batty. 36th brig., from March 18 to July 15, to Allahabad, on m.c.

Lieut. H. Girardot, E batty., for 15 mo., to England, on m.c.

8th Hussars.—Capt. R. N. Pedder (deceased), for 2 mos., to Calcutta.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. C. C. Jervoise, for 1 year, to Cape of Good Hope, without pay.

* In Bengal.—Lieuts. P. MacFarlan, J. C. G. Price, J. Sconce, H. A. Mallock, E. C. W. Raynsford, R. B. Franks, R. Aislabie, C. G. Robinson, C. S. S. Taylor, and G. G. Gordon.

† In Bengal.—Lieuts. D. Thompson, H. L. Jones, E. C. Griffin, A. J. Wake, F. V. Eyre, A. H. Davidson, E. Fraser, F. E. Lewis, H. Smithett, and A. Doole.

7th Foot.—Lieut. H. W. Rochfort, from March 23 to May 22, to Calcutta.

51st Foot.—Lieut. E. B. Burnaby, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

51st Foot.—Lieut. R. N. Cobb, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

51st Foot.—Lieut. E. E. Middleton, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

90th Foot.—Lieut. L. W. Wilmer, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Nynee Tal.

Appointment:—
88rd regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. S. Robertson, adjt. 21st regt. N.I., to be 2nd in command.

Lieut. W. F. Spencer, 46th foot, is permitted to proceed to the Madras Presidency for the purpose of joining the personal staff of Maj. gen. Spencer, com. Mysore division, as A.D.C.

The leave to Maj. F. W. Drummond, late 5th Eur. cav., is to have effect from April 15, instead of from May 1.

Leave of absence:—
Staff corps.—Maj. R. G. Mayne (doing duty at Moradabad), from April 20 to Oct. 14, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.

Late 8rd E. C.—Capt. L. J. Farquharson (doing duty at Peshawur), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.

27th Foot.—Ena. R. Hamilton, from April 1 to Oct. 15, to Murree, the neighbouring hills, and Cashmere, on m.c.

90th Foot.—Capt. P. J. Deverill, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.

Late 78rd N.I.—Lieut. L. Macdonald (doing duty East Indian Regt.), from Feb. 13 to Nov. 1, to visit Nynee Tal, on m.c.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. E. G. Newnham (doing duty 19th Hussars), from April 1 to Aug. 15, to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native language; Lieut. H. E. Ryves (doing duty 18th Ben. Cavy.), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Cashmere.

April 24.—The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed in Hindoostanee on the 5th inst.:—

Lieut. A. W. Roberts, gen. list, cav.
Lieut. W. J. Williamson, gen. list, inf.

Lieut. W. Minister, H.M.'s 77th foot, is appointed to do duty at the Nynee Tal convalescent depot during the present hot season.

Leave of absence:—
Late 22nd N.I.—Lieut. F. Duffin (doing general duty Mooltan), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere and the Hills north of Deyrah.

Late 64th N.I.—Lieut. A. McL. Stewart (doing duty at Agra), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Simla and Hills north of Deyrah.

Late 65th N.I.—Capt. T. Gordon, from Jan. 1 to July 1, prep. to ret. from the service.

Vet. surg. G. Kettlewell appointed to the Gov. gen.'s body guard, v. Vet. surg. H. Bath, resigned.

Vet. surg. H. Bath appointed to the artillery division at Meer Meer, v. Vet. surg. J. Field, proceeded on leave to Europe.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the officer commanding the 28th regt. N.I., appg. Lieut. G. S. Hills, late 38th N.I., to act as adjt. during the time Lieut. T. K. Sadler, late 49th Madras N.I., may be employed under the civil authorities in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, or until further orders.

Darjeeling station order, dated the 13th ult., appg. Capt. W. Metcalf, late 35th L.I., to officiate as station staff officer, v. Lieut. Evans, relieved from that duty.

Leave of absence:—
Royal Art.—Capt. C. J. Tyler (11th brig.), from April 15 to July 14, 1864, to Australia.

7th Drag. Gds.—Capt. F. T. Blunt, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Simla.

7th Hussars.—Lieut. W. E. Shaw, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. C. C. Jervoise, from April 28, 1862, to Oct. 23, 1862, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.

20th Foot.—Capt. H. B. Vaughan, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah Doon; Capt. W. F. F. Gordon, from April 15 to Oct. 14, ditto.

27th Foot.—Capt. J. G. Dartnell, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere; Lieut. A. Clay, from April 15 to Oct. 14, ditto; Lieut. J. M. V. Cotton, from April 15 to Oct. 14, ditto.

79th Foot.—Maj. K. R. Maitland, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Murree; Capt. J. M. Leith, from April 15 to July 14; Asst. surg. P. Kilgour, to Calcutta, for 2 mos. from date of leaving regt. and to England via the Cape of Good Hope, on m.c.

The Oude division order dated the 4th ult., appointing Asst. surg. R. R. Scott, m.d., 8th hussars, to the medical charge of a detachment of convalescents about to proceed to Nynee Tal from Allahabad, is confirmed.

Leave of absence:—
80th Foot.—Lieut. C. G. Norris, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

81st Foot.—Ensign M. S. Wynne, from March 21 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie, on m.c.; and Paymaster W. F. Nixon, from April 1 to Oct. 15, ditto.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. R. W. T. Gordon, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere; and Lieut. R. G. H. Burgoyne, from April 15 to Aug. 12, ditto.

98th Foot.—Lieut. C. G. Heathcote, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Simla and Cashmere.

44th Foot.—Capt. G. C. Bower, for six mos., to Cashmere, from date of departure from his regiment; Lieut. R. Y. Foley, for six mos., ditto; and Ensign H. de P. Rennick, for six mos., ditto.

107th Foot.—Capt. J. S. Dysart, from March 27 to Sept. 26, to the hills north of Deyrah Doon, on m.c. April 18.—The extension of leave granted to Lieut. R. Gray, 97th foot, in G.O. H.M.'s British Forces, No. 172 of 1862, is cancelled from March 18, the date on which he rejoined his regt.

Peshawur division orders confirmed:—
Dated 13th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. A. P. Holmes, m.d., B. batty, 24th brig. R.A., to assume medical charge of the 14th regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties.

Orders confirmed:—
Attock garrison order, dated 9th ult., directing Garrison Asst. surg. A. K. Reed to assume medical charge of a detachment of No. 4 batty. R.A., in add. to his other duties.

Berhampore station order, dated 15th ult., directing Asst. surg. R. DeB. Riordan, 38th N.I., to afford medical aid to a detachment of No. 3 batt. 5th brig. R.A., arrived at the station, in addition to his other duties.

By the officer comdg. the 97th foot, dated 1st inst., appg. Capt. G. A. Ferris, interpreter to the regt., with effect from 20th ult.

Leave of absence:—
7th Drag. Guards.—Lieut. E. H. E. Kauntz, from May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah Doon.

28th Foot.—Lieut. E. Brett, from March 15 to Sept. 14, to Mussoorie.

52nd Foot.—Capt. J. T. French, Lieut. J. O. V. Lever, and Lieut. R. W. Ellis, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

94th Foot.—Capt. C. W. St. John, from April 24 to Oct. 15, to Lahore and Dalhousie.

Oude division orders confirmed:—
Dated 1st inst.—Directing Surg. J. Hilliard, m.d., attached to the Allahabad art. div., to proceed and assume medical charge of the 16th brig. R.A., at Barrackpore, v. Francis.

Orders confirmed:—
By the officer comdg. the 21st hussars, dated June 10, 1862, appg. Capt. A. V. Dumbleton to act as musketry instructor.

By the officer comdg. the sappers and miners, dated Feb. 9 last, sanctioning exchange of appts. between Capt. E. W. Humphry, R.E., adjt. sappers and miners, and Lieut. P. Murray, R.E., in charge of the pontoon train.

Meeran Meer brigade order, dated Feb. 16 last, issued by Maj. gen. A. A. T. Cunynghame, c.b., making over com. of the station to Lieut. col. H. Carleton, c.b., R.A., during his absence on a tour of inspection.

Nagode station order, dated 10th ult., directing Asst. surg. R. Henry, H.M.'s 91st regt., to receive medical charge of a detach. of the 12th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties.

By the officer comdg. the 7th royal fus., dated 24th ult., appg. Capt. A. Bennet to be interpreter to the regt., with effect from Jan. 15 last.

Gwalior district order, dated 1st inst., appg. Ena. H. Howell, gen. list, inf., to do duty with the 34th N.I.

Leave of absence:—
Late 5th E.L.C.—Lieut. G. C. Swiney (doing duty 7th hussars), from March 18 to April 18, to Calcutta, prep. to leave to Europe, for 6 mo., without pay.

Late 5th Eur.—Lieut. T. T. Oliphant (doing duty 1st Gorkha L.I.), from March 22 to June 22, to Murree, on m.c.

Gen. List, Inf.—Ena. D. C. Hennessey (doing duty H.M.'s 81st regt.), for 6 mo., from date of departure, to Mussoorie.

April 24.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

97th Foot.—Ena. M. Davies to be lieut., by purchase, v. Gray, who retires; dated April 16, 1863.

The G.O. dated Feb. 11 last, appointing Lieut. H. B. Swiney, gen. list, inf., to do duty with 20th regt. N.I., is cancelled, and that officer will continue to do duty with 51st foot.

Lieut. H. L. Smith, 11th brig. roy. art., is app. to do duty with the convalescent depot at Nynee Tal during the ensuing hot season.

Lieut. A. Lindsay, offic. adjt. 1st Bengal cav., is directed to do duty with H.M.'s 8th hussars, for the purpose of being thoroughly instructed in cavalry drill and the duties of an adjutant of a cavalry corps.

Lieut. H. Grimes and Ena. G. Waterhouse, gen. list, inf., are permitted to do duty with H.M.'s 8th hussars.

Asst. surg. W. E. Allen, attached to No. 3 batty. 22nd brig., is posted to E. batty. 5th roy. horse brig., v. Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson, removed to another appointment.

Leave of absence:—

Royal (Bombay) Art.—Lieut. C. H. Strutt, from Jan. 26 to April 26, in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

Late 48rd N.I.—Lieut. M. Millett, from April 15 to Aug. 15, to Presidency, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. E. R. Ives, B.A. (5th N.I.), from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Presidency, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Lieut. J. R. McK. Homfray, from March 15 to July 15, to Presidency, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, May 7.—Mr. B. W. Puckle to be a probationary asst. superint. in the rev. survey.

Judicial Dept., May 8.—Mr. C. Collett, offic. civil and sess. Judge of Nundial, assu. charge of the court, from Mr. H. Morris, on 1st inst.

Public Works Dept.—Lieut. col. H. W. Hitchins, royal engra, assu. charge of the office of superint. engr., 5th div., on 1st inst.

Eccelesiastical Dept.—The Rev. J. Griffiths, M.A., and the Rev. W. R. Capel, M.A., attained the rank of sen. chaplain and chaplain, respectively, on Feb. 10 last.

Military Dept.—No. 156.—Lieut. col. W. K. Worster, art. barrack master, Presy., is granted 60 days' priv. leave of absence from 9th inst. Major A. C. McMaster, of staff corps, will act as barrack master during the absence and on the responsibility of Lieut. col. Worster.

The undermen. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Major T. E. Bell, of staff corps, dep. comr. of police, on m.c. for 20 mos., under furl. rega. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. H. W. Bairnsfather, general list, doing duty 6th regt. N.I., on m.c. for 20 mos., under furl. rega. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

No. 120.—The insp. gen. of police has granted Capt. P. T. Sims, superint. of police in the Kistnah dist., 2 mos' priv. leave from date of departure.

No. 158.—The following extracts from notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are republished in G.O.:—

Homes Dept., Fort William, April 24.—No. 2,659.—Capt. G. W. Sanders, dist. superint. of police, British Burmah, returning from leave of abs., on m.c., reported his arrival at Rangoon on 11th ult., and rejoined his appt. on the 23rd idem.

Leave of absence:—
Revenue Dept., May 12.—Mr. W. S. Hooper, acting sub-coll. and joint mag. of Madras, for 15 mos., to Europe on m.c., and 8 days prep. thereto.

Judicial Dept.—Capt. E. L. Hankin, acting supnt. of police, South Arcot, leave, on m.c., to Aug. 1 next, in continuation of the priv. leave granted him by the insp. gen. of Madras police, under date March 12 last.

Public Works Dept.—Mr. A. Colquhoun, subengr., Ganjam district, has been granted 6 mos' leave on m.c., to proceed to Madras, Bangalore, and the eastern coast.

Appointments:—

Public Dept., May 12.—Lieut. col. A. C. Silver, 25th regt. N.I., to offic. as President of the Board of Municipal Commissioners for the town of Madras, during the absence of Major Bell on leave, or until further orders, without prejudice to his appt. as superint. and agent for army clothing.

Mr. G. F. Gahan, to be provisional agent for emigration to the colony of Queensland.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. J. Ansell, to be dep. commar. of police for the town of Madras, v. Major T. E. Bell, resigned.

Revenue Dept., May 12.—Mr. H. A. Brett, member of the Board of Revenue, resumed his seat this day.

Public Dept., May 12.—Mr. J. Mackey, to be auditor of the accounts of the Municipal fund for the past year.

Eccelesiastical Dept., May 12.—Rev. W. S. Trotman is admitted as an asst. chaplain on this estab., from the 9th inst.—the date of his arrival at Madras by the steamer *Hydaspes*.

Judicial Dept., May 12.—Major T. E. Bell, Madras staff corps, is permitted to resign his appt. of deputy commar. of police for the town of Madras.

Chepauk, May 12.—Mr. H. A. Brett, President of the Income-tax Commission and special commar. of income-tax, has resumed charge of the duties from the Hon. C. Pelly.

Revenue Board Office, Madras.—The 2 mos' priv. leave granted to Mr. A. D'Monte, dep. coll., in charge of the salt dept. in Tanjore, in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of Jan. 23, will commence from the date of his quitting the dist., and not from May 10, as notified in the *Gazette* of April 28.

Public Works Dept.—Col. C. E. Faber, retired list, is perm. to res. his appt. as dist. engr., Coimbatore, on 31st inst.

Chepauk.—Lieut. col. S. O. E. Ludlow, royal engra, entered upon his duties as dep. sec. to Govt., in the public works dept., on 1st inst.

Inspector Gen.'s Office, May 11.—Mr. G. S. Casmier, 3rd asst. in the office of the inspec. gen. of ordnance and magazines, is granted priv. leave for 2 mo. from May 10.

Chief Office of the Inspector Gen. of M. Police.—No. 121.—The ext. of leave granted to Inspector A. T. Stahlmann, of South Arcott police, dated April 28, has been cancl. at his own request.

No. 122.—Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. J. Shally, inspec. of police, South Malabab, for 1 mo.

No. 124.—Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. A. McFarlane, insp. of police, Kistnah, for 3 mo.

May 12.—No. 125.—The insp. gen. of police has granted 1 mo. priv. leave to Lieut. C. Gordon, asst. supt. of police, Vizagapatam dist., from date of departure.

Revenue Survey Office, Camp, Coimbatore, May 7.—The supt. rev. survey has granted Mr. J. Cooper, head surveyor, No. 4 revenue survey party, Coimbatore, special leave for 1 mo., from April 11.

Revenue Settlement Office, Madras, May 11.—Memorandum.—The officiating director of revenue settlement has granted to Mr. R. V. Mayer, probationary asst. director of revenue settlement, Kurnool, priv. leave of absence for 2 mo., from the date of quitting his station, under ser. VII. of the uncovenanted service absentees rules.

May 9.—No. 159. Capt. W. C. P. Haines, 35th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on m.c. for 20 mo., under the furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from the Western Coast.

May 11.—No. 160.—Lieut. A. J. F. Gordon, staff corps, prob. supt. of Mofussil police, is permitted to proceed to Europe on m.c. for 20 mo., under the furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

May 12.—No. 161.—The undermend. officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank.

Maj. W. Southey, staff corps, dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde, arrived at Bombay Jan. 28.

Lieut. S. H. Mackay, 39th regt. N.I., arrived at Madras May 9.

Surg. H. Young, having completed 20 years' service in India on April 1, 1863, is promoted to the rank of Surg. maj. from that date, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860, and G.O.G., Jan. 8, 1861, No. 9.

No. 164.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are re-published:—

Foreign Dept., Gen., Fort William, April 28.—No. 675.—Lieut. Pemberton, asst. commr., 3rd class, Sitang sub div., made over charge of the office of dep. commr., Martaban, to Lieut. Watson, asst. commr., Yoonzaleen sub div., on 24th ult.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOV. OF BENGAL.

April 29.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. C. Hayter, asst. commr. of Kamroop, for 3 mo., on m.c., under financial notification dated Feb. 23, 1856.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

In accordance with instructions regarding the examination of subalterns for the new brigades of royal artillery [vide G. G. O. by C. in C., *Official Gazette*, Bengal], the first ten senior lieutenants of the royal artillery, Madras Presidency, will be exempt from examination, and the next ten senior lieutenants will be examined in three months from this date—viz., on or about Aug. 2.

Head Qrs., May 6.—Leave of absence:—

Invalid Estab. (late of 4th Regt. N.I.)—Major P. R. J. Wood, in cont. till April 16—to enable him to join. Major P. R. J. Wood, of invalid estab., is perm. to reside and draw pay at Madras till further orders.

May 7.—The following removal is ordered:—Capt. H. M. Nepean, staff corps, doing duty under officer comdg. Centre div., to do duty under officer comdg. Pegu div., to join.

Cornet E. Corbett, H.M.'s 17th lancers, is perm. to proc. to England on m.c. under the new rules for the purpose of appearing before a med. board, and will report his arrival to the adjt. gen., horse guards.

With the sanction of Govt., dated May 1, No. 1,430, the undermend. officer is perm. to proc. to England on m.c., under furl. regs. of 1854, reporting his arrival to the adjt. gen., horse guards:—

Lieut. St. J. C. Shawe, royal art.
Lieut. N. M. Macleod, 74th highlanders, is conf. in his appt. of A. de C. to H.E. the C. in C., with effect from Nov. 13, 1862.

May 8.—Leave of absence:—

25th Regt. N.I.—Capt. W. Barclay, in cont. of priv. leave, till May 31—Neilgherries.

Capt. R. W. Daunt, in cont. of priv. leave, till May 31—Neilgherries.

17th Lancers.—Capt. W. R. Nolan, in cont. of priv. leave, till Aug. 5—Ootacamund.

20th Brigade Royal Art.—2nd Capt. and adjt. J. S. Baird, from Feb. 20, for 60 days—priv. leave.

* Lieutenants G. A. Goldingham, C. J. McMahon, C. F. Watson, S. H. E. Chamier, H. Macleod, J. C. Taylor, W. F. Grey, J. McNeill, H. M. Finlay, J. Hoyer.

† Lieutenants F. E. Hallow, W. H. McCausland, F. H. Thompson, F. S. Build, H. P. T. MacCarthy, H. P. Lane, W. H. Caine, W. Anderson, C. R. Buckle, M. L. Monckton.

17th Lancers.—Cornet S. Y. Clark, in cont. of priv. leave, till July 31—Ootacamund.

105th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. H. W. Blair, from May 1, for 8 mo.—the first 60 days priv. leave—Neilgherries.

The undermend. officers have passed the prescribed examination in the vernacular by the full test of the D. P. W. as laid down at page 118 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of Jan. 28 last, on April 14:—

Lieut. A. F. Hamilton, royal engrs.—Tamil.

Lieut. R. P. Pennesfather, royal engrs.—Tamil.

Lieut. J. L. L. Morant, royal engrs.—Telugu.

May 9.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, and with reference to G.O. dated April 11, Surg. maj. J. G. Inglis, C.B., who reported his arrival at Madras from England this day, is app. to act as Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals and Principal Medical Officer H.M.'s British forces in this Pres.

H.R.H. the Field Marshal Cg. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermend. officer:—

5th Lancers.—Brev. maj. F. R. C. Grant, A.D.C., from March 16 to Sept. 27, on m.c.

Lieut. C. C. Saxton, 20th brig. R.A., has furnished a certificate of qualification in surveying.

With the sanction of the Supreme Govt., Lieut. W. Campbell, Bengal cav., is app. to act as A.D.C. to H.E. the C. in C., with effect from 9th inst., during the absence of Maj. Grant on leave.

The undermend. officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Capt. C. W. Cox, 1st regt. N.I., Hoosungabad—qualified for the gen. staff, under para. 11 G.O.C.C. July 6, 1853, No. 46.

May 12.—Capt. R. R. Stuart, of late 7th L.C., is app. to do duty, until further orders, with 2nd regt. L.C.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. C. W. Moore, 108th regt., in continuation of priv. leave, till July 15; Bombay.

Lieut. E. G. V. Holloway, 9th regt. N.I., attached to the Civil Engineering College, priv. leave from date of departure till May 31; Bangalore.

Ens. W. M. Playfair, gen. list, doing du. 33rd N.I., in continuation of priv. leave, till June 1; Madras.

BIRTHS.

BEYTS, wife of J. Esq., son, at Upper Colaba, April 24.

CONROY, wife of F., daughter, at Calcutta, April 16.

GINGER, Mrs. A. R., daughter, at Colombo, May 1.

GIBBS, wife of J., son, at Royapuram, April 15.

KERR, wife of Lieut. J. M., Ceylon Rifle Regt., son, at Kornegalle, Ceylon, April 30.

PRAZER, wife of C. F., son, at Jumnulpore, April 26.

PIERS, wife of Capt. T. T., daughter, at Poona, April 22.

REYNE, wife of H. E., Esq., daughter, at Ambegamaoa, Ceylon, May 2.

RICH, wife of Major A. N., son, at Bangalore, April 14.

SELTON, wife of Capt. R. S., royal engrs., son, at Kirkee, April 18.

STEWART, wife of T., son, at Akyab, April 25.

TEIL, wife of I. C., son, at Calcutta, May 1.

WILSON, wife of A., Esq., son, at Colombo, May 7.

WALDOCK, wife of Rev. F. D., daughter, at Kandy, May 12.

MARRIAGES.

BURDOCH, J., to Mary A., daughter of the late G. Merchant, at Secunderabad, April 15.

GORDON-CUMMING, Lieut. F. H. T., Mysore commission, to Emma, daughter of J. Campbell, Esq., April 9.

FARQUHARSON, C. E., to Elizabeth R., daughter of the late R. Davidson, at Sealkote, April 25.

HANKIN, Capt. T. L., to Mary G., daughter of S. N. Ward, at Ootacamund, April 14.

KELLY, Rev. W. F., Chaplain of Martello, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. gen. J. Fraser, col. of H.M.'s 37th regt., at Kandy, Ceylon, May 6.

MORETON, T. G., to Margaret I., daughter of J. A. Macdonald, at Berhampore, April 15.

UNDERWOOD, W. E., Esq., to Miss Harriett Winter, youngest daughter of the late G. Winter, Esq., at Galle, Ceylon.

DEATHS.

BROWNE, inf. daughter of Capt. C., Roy. Eng., at Hoshapore, April 16.

CARSON, George B., at Colombo, aged 35, May 7.

CORNELIUS, Charles, at Calcutta, aged 71, May 1.

CHAMPION, Harriet E., wife of C. A., at Madras, April 19.

DALGAIRNS, J. W. G., at Madras, March 27.

JOHANNES, Margaret, wife of F., at Calcutta, May 11, aged 28.

MATHESON, Jane G., inf. son of Maj., at Mean Meer, April 28.

SMITH, George, at Cannanore, April 16.

WELLS, Mr. T., Colaba Sanitarium, at Bombay, April 24.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, June 12, 1863.

COLONEL CRAWLEY AND THE LATE SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY.

IN our last number we copied from the *Times* of the 4th instant the Memorandum on this affair, said to have been issued from the Horse-guards. The *Times* two days after issued what it called "an authentic copy" of the same document, giving no explanation respecting the un-authenticity of the first copy. This second copy is much longer than the first one, and differs considerably in the wording of some of the paragraphs. As the Duke of Cambridge's decision in this case is a matter of some importance in the military history of our day, we have thought it right to make room for the later and fuller edition. Whoever supplied the first copy to the *Times* was guilty of both impudence and dishonesty in passing off upon the editor and the public so imperfect a version, leaving it to be understood that it was a veritable and *verbatim* copy of the original; unless, indeed, the blame lies further off, and he copied it from some Indian paper, supposing it to be genuine. The variations, however, between the first copy and the second of the Duke of Cambridge's Memorandum are not such as lead us to alter in any material degree the opinions we have already expressed on this most painful business, though if we had seen the second copy before the first we might have spoken in somewhat stronger and more decisive terms of the inconsistency and impropriety of the highest military authority permitting a colonel to remain in charge of a regiment after he is admitted to have received it "in the highest state of discipline," to have brought it into a state of internal strife and anarchy, to have proved himself to be "an officer not gifted with the special talent which unites with firmness of command the tact which inspires confidence and creates good-will"—to have addressed the regiment in a manner, "to say the least of it, exceedingly reprehensible and injudicious," and to have erred on other points to an extent that "his Royal Highness cannot speak of in too strong terms."

This unfortunate affair was the subject of an animated discussion in the House of Commons on the evening of the 5th instant. Mr. Fortescue called attention to the circumstances of Sergeant-major Lilley's death. It was too late, he said, to offer reparation to Sergeant Lilley, but it was not too late to punish the man who was the cause of his suffer-

ings; and Mr. Fortescue expressed his astonishment at the strange leniency which had been exhibited towards Colonel Crawley in permitting him to remain in command of the regiment. By one of the Articles of War any officer who detains a prisoner beyond eight days in arrest without bringing him to trial is liable to be cashiered. Poor Lilley was confined not for eight days only, but for twenty-eight, and was at last released by death only, without any formal charge having been brought against him. The death of this brave and honest soldier was in a great measure caused by the indignities he suffered—by his being treated like a felon—by the brutal cruelty of his commanding officer in posting a sentry in the bed-room within a foot of the bed of his unhappy wife, then dying of consumption. Colonel Crawley added to his misconduct in these respects by meanly attempting to rescue himself from the odium of it by attributing the indecent and inhuman introduction of the sentry into a married man's bed-room, night and day, to an entire misapprehension of his orders on the part of his adjutant, Lieutenant Fitzsimon, and by a most ungenerous endeavour to make the sergeant-majors death appear the result of drunken excesses. Thus Colonel Crawley, to lessen the weight of the evidence of the three sergeant-majors, as to his absence at muster parades, put them under arrest, and treated them as criminals. To get rid of the adjutant's testimony on the same point, he falsely represented him (a capital shot at 600 yards) to be so blind that he could not be sure of the identity of a person at the distance of five yards; and to show that he did not cause poor Lilley's death, he tried to prove that one of the soberest men in the army was a sot, and had died of too much drink.*

The Marquis of Hartington, Under Secretary of War, did not attempt to justify the conduct of Colonel Crawley, but he explained that the colonel had contrived to shelter himself in some degree by obtaining the consent or sanction of Major-general Farrell, the Brigadier, and Sir William Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief, both of whom must have been misled by Colonel Crawley's one-sided statement of the case. Neither General Farrell nor Sir William Mansfield, however, can wholly justify his own conduct in the matter. These officers trusted too much to Colonel Crawley's representation of matters in which his own passions and interests were involved. It is true that Sir William Mansfield and General Farrell did not expect that the court-martial would have been so much prolonged. But assuredly they ought to have made more inquiries upon the subject before they sanctioned the arrest. Unhappily their mistake, in the opinion of the Government, to a certain extent covers Colonel Crawley.

* Lieutenant Fitzsimon in his letter denied Colonel Crawley's assertions in these words:—"I respectfully beg to state that I simply carried out the orders of my commanding officer in all that I did in this matter. I was ordered in the first instance to place Sergeant-majors Lilley, Wakefield, and Duval in close arrest, which I did; and had sentries posted outside the doors of their quarters. Some time after Lieutenant-colonel Crawley, in the Orderly-room, said that persons held correspondence with the prisoners, and told me to place the sentries inside, with strict orders that they were not to let the prisoners out of their sight night or day. When I received the above order several persons were present, one of whom remarked that Regimental Sergeant-major Lilley was a married man. Lieutenant-colonel Crawley said he did not care; and distinctly gave the order to place the sentries so that they should not lose sight of the prisoners night or day. The officers who were present in the Orderly-room can doubtless remember the circumstance."

The Government has granted to the surviving relatives of poor Lilley a sum equal to a sergeant-major's pension. The announcement of this marvellous munificence was received in the House with "ironical cheers." It was felt to be but a poor compensation, indeed, for so heavy a loss—but a poor redress for wrongs that ended in something, too like manslaughter. The conversation in the House soon dropped, but the matter will not be soon dropped outside. It will not be allowed to rest until the chief criminal has had something more to bear than mere words of condemnation from his highest official superior. He who cannot command his own passions is unfit to rule others. A man who has acted as Colonel Crawley is said to have done is surely unworthy to hold her Majesty's commission. The public cannot but feel that, in spite of the desire on the part of the Duke of Cambridge to check the misconduct of officers, there is even in His Royal Highness, as in all others connected with "the powers that be," a desire to support, as far as possible, all persons in authority, and to deal gently with them when they are in error. It cannot be concealed that Colonel Crawley's offences are vastly heavier than the offence of the indiscreet Captain Smales, who wrote a disrespectful yet not untruthful letter to his superior officer. But how different has been the treatment which these two offenders have met with. How comparatively light and lenient, in proportion to Captain Smales' offence, has been the punishment of the chief offender, Colonel Crawley, who, if the charges against him be true, has been guilty not only of acts of cruelty and injustice, but of the meanest falsehoods.

THE FEVER PLAGUE IN HOOGHLY AND BARASET.

ONE of the most painfully interesting official Reports that we have read for many years is that of Dr. Elliott to the Government of Bengal on the subject of his late tour of inspection in the districts of Hooghly and Baraset. Both districts were in a most calamitous condition. In Hooghly alone he found about four score villages more or less affected by a dreadful epidemic fever, known, we believe, by the natives by the name of "Jur Beekar," though Dr. Elliott has not yet attached to it any distinctive appellation. It raged furiously in the districts alluded to during the last two rainy seasons, and Dr. Elliott has earnestly warned the Government that, if immediate measures are not taken to check the scourge, it will break out again with increased virulence during the next rains. It has already half depopulated extensive villages, which now present wretched scenes of tenantless mud huts and houses built of sun-baked brick with mud for mortar, the walls half-buried in jungle, and in various stages of dilapidation and ruin. The ignorant and apathetic villagers make no voluntary efforts to resist the evil. They take their fate as it comes. Not that they are indifferent to the domestic afflictions which accompany the evils of pain, and sickness, and death, but that they are quite unprepared to struggle manfully against a great evil, and care not to solicit advice or aid from the Government itself, or any of their more intelligent European friends and fellow-subjects. Sixty per cent. of the native population of the districts of Hooghly and Baraset have been the victims

of this horrible pestilence, which usually carries off the sufferer in a few hours, and leaves even those who escape death, in a state that makes life itself a curse. They are described as miserable wrecks of human beings, with dim eyes, and hollow cheeks, and fleshless limbs, and jaundiced complexion, still suffering from constant fever, and diarrhoea or dysentery, and enormous enlargements of the spleen and liver. They are hopeless and helpless. They have no chance of recovery unless they are removed at once to a new locality of a healthier character.

The causes of this great affliction are very easily explained—filth and thick jungle, in combination with heat and moisture. These causes would not long be allowed to operate so fatally upon an energetic and intelligent community. But the natives of India seem to be quite unconscious of the importance of air, and light, and cleanliness, as the essential elements of all wholesome human vitality; and this is the more remarkable because no people in the world have suffered so much from the absence of these elements of health, or are so imperatively called upon by their religion to regard cleanliness as a virtue, and to look upon personal contact with physical impurity as both a calamity and a crime. They are, indeed, scrupulous enough on points connected with their religion. If a fellow-countryman of a lower caste, or a Feringhee, or foreigner, come within a certain distance of them while cooking their food, they throw away at once both the cooking utensils and their contents as wholly unfit for further use; and they bathe themselves at fixed hours with great punctuality; but they care not how dirty the food is, nor how filthy the water. They may be seen bathing in the Hooghly, and drinking the water of it, within a few feet of the dead body of a man or dog, in an advanced stage of decomposition—an object of sight and smell, perfectly overpowering to a European. Their small tanks are frightfully foul and discoloured, and in the rains almost every hut has some small stagnant piece of green and greasy water by its side in the hollow spot whence the earth of its walls was taken. Those walls are, in many cases, almost hidden in trees and thick jungle. These little wretched dwellings are disgustingly dirty, and ill-ventilated and over-crowded, and the atmosphere of them is often so foul and poisonous that Dr. Elliott declares that, in some cases, he was unable to remain within the walls "even for a short space of time." The wealthier inhabitants of the districts of Hooghly and Baraset are just as indifferent to filth, and bad air and horrible odours as the poorest and most ignorant villagers in their neighbourhood, and they are also just as idle and apathetic under the affliction which has overtaken all classes; and they have hitherto done nothing whatever to assist themselves or others. The British Indian Association of Calcutta has, indeed, appealed to Government upon the subject, but has made no offers of co-operation in the prosecution of any sanitary scheme for the benefit of their unhappy countrymen. We are not sorry to perceive unmistakable indications that the Government is roused to indignation, and the authorities do not hesitate to say that it is requisite, in the face of such a terrible visitation, to apply a certain amount of compulsion to people who will not help

themselves, when their neglect may extend the evil to others. If this fever plague is not stopped there is every reason to expect that it will pass on to Barrackpore and Calcutta, and eventually, perhaps, spread itself all over Bengal. The Lieut.-governor is willing, he says, to co-operate with private generosity in an organised system of pecuniary relief. His Honor is willing to advance Rs. 40,000 for this purpose, and to lend the services of Government officers to further and guide the efforts of the people. But he expects wealthy natives to help him, and he reminds the British Indian Association that they have rich and influential members amongst them, and some of them even have estates in the afflicted districts; and he hints at the uselessness of *talkee talkee*, the characteristic national weakness of the Bengalee. "What is wanted," he says, "is immediate action and not discussion." He goes even further, and is resolved, he says, that if the rich men in the fever-haunted districts will not remove the jungle and filth, and fill up small stagnant pools on their own grounds, that he will direct his officers to act against them under the Criminal Procedure Code, which provides for the removal of public nuisances. This is prompt, judicious, and just. The evil must be stopped at once. This is no time for dilatory, circumlocutory, formal, red-tape proceedings. But, in addition to the direction of immediate action to the immediate evil, the Government ought to attend, not to the danger of the present hour only, or to the state of one or two districts of Bengal, but to the future interest and safety of all India, for there is no knowing how widely this or some similar epidemic may spread, and how much more fatal a character it may assume if timely measures are not adopted to save the whole country from a greater calamity than has ever yet befallen it. Some stringent laws ought to be prepared and passed by the Legislative Council for securing at fixed periods the thorough clearance of the low jungle, and the filling up of small ponds of poisonous water in the immediate neighbourhood of all native towns and villages. It is a marvel, indeed, that Bengal has not been visited periodically by the worst forms of plague, when we consider the heat and moisture of the atmosphere, the close jungle, the rank putrescent vegetation of all sorts, the vast number of stagnant, fetid, green-mantled pools, that are seen in all directions, and the accumulated filth of undrained villages, the over-crowded population, and the peculiarly uncleanly habits of the natives.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 5.

THE CASE OF SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY.

Mr. FORTESCUE rose to call attention to the circumstances attending the death, after four weeks' imprisonment, of Regimental Sergeant-major Lilley, of the 6th Dragoons, at Mhow, in India, on the 25th of May, 1862; and to the imprisonment at the same time, for a still longer period, of Troop Sergeant-majors Duval and Wakefield, of the same regiment, without either of the three having been brought to trial, or any formal charge having been preferred against them; and to ask whether the commanding officer under whose authority those things took place, was still to be left in command of the regiment. The hon. member at the outset disclaimed all intention of making an attack upon his Royal Highness the

Commander-in-Chief, whose abilities and character he held in the highest respect. He was quite sure that if the action of his Royal Highness had not been in the first instance interfered with by the strange course taken by the high military authorities in India, not a day would have been lost in insuring that ample justice was done. The hon. member then recapitulated the well known history of the case: the irregular arrest of the three sergeants by order of the commanding officer of the regiment (Colonel Crawley), on the eve of their appearance as witnesses at a court-martial which was being held on the commanding officer, in consequence of charges brought against him by Captain Smale, the paymaster of the regiment; their being kept in most rigorous confinement, without—as had been admitted by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief—a shadow of evidence being brought forward against them, a confinement from which one of them—Sergeant-major Lilley—was only released by death, and another to find himself lodged in an asylum as a raving lunatic. On the death of Lilley no inquest was held, but the regimental surgeon reported that his death was caused by apoplexy, induced by the painful circumstances in which he was placed. The hon. member then described the place where the sergeant was confined, and narrated all the circumstances attending the death of his wife, which have long since been in possession of the public. It was too late to offer reparation to Sergeant Lilley, for the poor fellow was dead; but it was not too late to punish the man who had been the cause of his sufferings—(loud cries of "Hear, hear"). The hon. member next adverted to the memorandum recently published by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and expressed his astonishment at the strange leniency which had been exhibited towards Colonel Crawley in permitting him to remain in command of the regiment. In conclusion, he stated that it was the fixed intention of the relatives of Sergeant Lilley to indict Colonel Crawley for manslaughter in case that officer ever put his foot in England.

Mr. CONINGHAM said that, although the question of Colonel Crawley's conduct had been already within the last few days under the consideration of the House, the memorandum just issued by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief completely altered the aspect of the case. The Horse Guards, by condoning the conduct of Colonel Crawley, had made themselves responsible for that conduct; and he sincerely trusted that the full weight of the indignation of that House would be directed against the course taken by his Royal Highness. Having quoted portions of the memorandum of his Royal Highness, the honourable member proceeded to say that if his Royal Highness could issue such a memorandum, he was not fit to be in command of the British army; for if anything could tend to sap the high spirit which animated our soldiers, it was to see conduct such as that of Colonel Crawley remaining uncondemned by the heads of the army. He trusted, therefore, that when the noble marquis rose to make his reply he would address himself not merely to the justification of Colonel Crawley, but likewise to the justification of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON having explained that the delay which had taken place in connection with the ordnance survey of Scotland was occasioned by the difficulties attending the survey of the mountainous districts, addressed himself to the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley, and explained that the arrests of the three sergeants had been ordered by Colonel Crawley on a charge of conspiracy against himself. It could not be denied, however, that their examination previous to arrest had been most irregularly conducted. When they were arrested, Colonel Crawley informed the major-general in charge of the Mhow district, requesting instructions as to bringing them to trial, and requesting also his sanction for placing them under close arrest. With regard to the placing the sergeant-majors under close arrest, it was added that Colonel Crawley had been instructed that, pending the investigation, the arrest should be close. On

the 28th of April Sir William Mansfield wrote that the evidence did not appear to substantiate the charges against the sergeant-majors. That opinion was chiefly grounded upon the fact that the sergeant-majors had not been warned before their examination that their evidence might be used against them. He went on to say, however, that their conduct had clearly been highly improper, and that Sergeant-major Lilley ought to be dismissed, and he directed that the latter should be kept in close arrest until the end of the court-martial. Shortly afterwards, at the beginning of May, the court-martial had been unexpectedly adjourned in consequence of the illness of the paymaster, Captain Smale. The sergeant-majors were kept in close arrest during the interval. On 24th May Sergeant-major Lilley was reported sick, and on the 25th he died—(hear). On the 2nd June Sir W. Mansfield wrote to General Farrell that he had heard, through the public papers, of the death of Sergeant-major Lilley, but that he thought the court-martial would have been terminated shortly after the arrival of the order to keep him in close arrest arrived at Mhow, and expressing his surprise that he had not been communicated with by telegraph to obtain a release from the arrest. The memorandum also stated the regret he experienced at the death of Lilley, and his reasons for continuing the close arrest, namely: 1st, That the sergeant-majors had narrowly escaped (if they had escaped) the commission of a great crime, and it was necessary to keep them out of temptation—(oh, oh); 2nd, That there might be no tampering with the witnesses; and 3rd, that it was necessary the charge brought against them by Colonel Crawley should not be condoned by the release of the prisoners until it had been discovered what evidence there was forthcoming. Such were the facts of the unfortunate occurrence—"Unfortunate!" and "Hear, hear"). The opinion of the Judge Advocate-General upon them was that Colonel Crawley had not sufficient evidence before him of the charges brought against the sergeant-majors, that the arrests were illegal, and the reasons alleged by Sir W. Mansfield were not valid—(hear, hear). It was clear that some persons were to blame—(hear, hear). The question was, how the blame was to be distributed. Sir W. Mansfield evidently thought he was simply acting as a police magistrate would have done in remanding a prisoner; and Colonel Crawley felt himself justified by the order of his superior officer. It was not to be forgotten that, in dealing with officers of their distinction and service, great caution and delicacy required to be observed by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief; but a claim having been made by the relatives of the sergeant-major, who were persons in poor circumstances, who had been dependant upon him, the Government thought it right to award an allowance of about the same amount as would have been payable had Sergeant-Major Lilley been discharged instead of having died—"Oh, oh"). It was to be borne in mind that all the collateral circumstances had not yet become thoroughly known, and the account of Lieutenant Fitz Symons, who had just arrived, contradicted several of the important particulars in the charges against Colonel Crawley. He did not doubt that to many persons it would have been more satisfactory if a victim could have been produced for punishment. That was not so; but full inquiry would be made into those collateral circumstances which would alone criminate the officers. Great as had been the pain and disgust caused by that story of scandal and mismanagement, the Secretary for War must not allow himself for a moment to be diverted one hair's breadth from the strict rule of military justice.

Mr. Alderman SIDNEY thought the explanation of the noble marquis would be very unsatisfactory and that had the parties implicated been ordinary civilians a very different course would have been pursued. When such men as Colonel Crawley were retained in command for only the strange reason that they enjoyed the confidence of their Commander-in-Chief, it showed a negligence of the lives and liberties of men which would tend

to endanger the confidence of the whole army—(hear, hear). The noble lord had not said a word about the gross indecency that had been shown in the treatment of Lilley's wife—(hear).

Colonel BARTLELOT defended Colonel Crawley, who he said was ready and anxious to come forward with full explanations.

Mr. PROCTOR did not think the noble lord could be censured for any want of tenderness in his treatment of the officers in question. The subject was one of the greatest importance, and the investigation ought not to cease until the really responsible parties were discovered—(hear, hear).

Captain ARCHDALL said that, as there was to be further inquiry, he would merely express his gratification with the vindication of the regiment pronounced by the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. HEADLAM said it was clear that Colonel Crawley was protected by the order of his superior officer; and, therefore, he could not be removed from his command on that ground.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 9. THE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE BETWEEN MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA.

Sir W. GAILWEY asked the Secretary to the Treasury if he would lay upon the table of the house a return of all monies voted by Parliament or contributed from the Indian Government for making, transporting from this country, and laying the cable now working between Malta and Alexandria, with a detail of all payments made to Messrs. Glass and Elliott relative to this cable previous to its being opened to the public; also a copy of the lease to Messrs. Glass and Elliott, by whom this line is worked, with the gross receipts since such lease was granted.

Mr. F. PEEL said there would be no objection to giving these returns. There was no vote for the line except a small sum of £200, the salary of the officer employed on the part of the Government to check the contractors.

THE CASE OF SERGEANT MAJOR LILLEY.

The following is an authentic copy of the memorandum of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief on this most painful case:—

"Horse Guards, S.W., Dec. 18, 1862.

MEMORANDUM.

"His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having perused the proceedings of the general court-martial on Paymaster Smales, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and having had under his consideration not only these proceedings, but also many facts bearing on them, has seldom found himself in a more painful position, or one in which it appears more difficult to deal out even-handed justice to all parties who have become mixed up with these unfortunate events, and at the same time to do justice to the service.

"Not only is the reputation of one of the most highly distinguished regiments in her Majesty's cavalry service implicated by them, but they have taken such a course that his Royal Highness is most unwillingly forced into the position of differing to a great degree from the views which appear to be taken by officers of high rank, great reputation, and usually of excellent judgment, to differ with whom he feels it to be not only painful to himself, but in some degree embarrassing to the service.

"His Royal Highness has, however, but one course to pursue, and that is, after mature consideration, and a patient hearing of the opinions of those who, from their rank and position, are most likely to give unbiassed advice, to act upon his own sense of justice to all parties, and with due regard to the interests of the service over which he is called to preside.

"In the mind of his Royal Highness there can be no doubt that the Court have come to a proper verdict as regards the insubordinate tone of the letter written by Paymaster Smales to his commanding officer; and it would have been quite sufficient for the purposes of discipline, and have saved a great mass of evidence and extraneous matter, had the charges been directed solely against the tone and spirit of that letter, and the letter itself been laid before the Court as the only evidence required; in which opinion his Royal Highness finds himself fortified by that of the Judge Advocate-general of her Majesty's Forces, herewith annexed.

"With regard, therefore, to Paymaster Smales—without entering into the minute points which the prosecutor has brought evidence, with more or less success, to rebut—there can be no doubt, upon the broad principles of discipline, that that officer was guilty of most insubordinate conduct in writing

such letter, and his removal from the army is an act of justice to the service.

"Unfortunately, however, in bringing down on his own head a just retribution for his contumacy in writing an insubordinate letter, this trial of Paymaster Smales has exposed a state of things in the Inniskilling Dragoons which his Royal Highness will endeavour to take an impartial view of.

"There is no doubt that the Inniskilling Dragoons under Colonel White and his successor, Colonel Shute—two distinguished officers, in whom his Royal Highness has great confidence—before their embarkation for India, were all that could be desired as to *esprit de corps*, unanimity, and good feeling among the officers, and as to drill and discipline among the men.

"On their embarkation for India some changes took place among the officers, and the regiment had not been long in India when some unfavourable reports of the behaviour of one or two individuals when off duty, or at the mess, called down his Royal Highness's severe displeasure, the more so that it formed so strong a contrast to the previously acquired reputation of the corps.

"Still, with such exception, the regiment remained in the highest state of discipline, as elicited from all the confidential reports that have reached his Royal Highness from the Commander-in-Chief and inspecting general officers in Bombay, till Colonel Shute was succeeded by Lieutenant-colonel Crawley from another corps.

"In permitting Lieutenant-colonel Crawley to succeed Colonel Shute, his Royal Highness believed he placed—and he did, in fact, place—at the head of the Inniskillings an officer of experience in the lower ranks of the service, of considerable talent, knowledge, and zeal; but, unfortunately, as has been proved, an officer not gifted with the special talent which unites with the firmness of command the tact which inspires confidence and creates good-will.

"From the first Lieutenant-colonel Crawley appears to have taken an unfavourable view of some points in the regiment, and to have expressed himself in no measured terms as to the changes he contemplated, which his Royal Highness cannot but think was uncalled for and unnecessary, and which was sure to create an unfavourable feeling on the part of the regiment.

"The conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Crawley subsequent to the court-martial, if the address he made to his regiment, both officers and men, be correctly reported, was, to say the least of it, exceedingly reprehensible and injudicious.

"There are other points in Lieutenant-colonel Crawley's conduct of which his Royal Highness cannot speak in too strong terms.

"His Royal Highness alludes to the confinement, under arrest, of certain non-commissioned officers during the trial, under a charge of conspiracy, which was never attempted to be proved against them, and for which there seems not to have been a shadow of foundation.

"His Royal Highness has also reason to believe that had the Commander-in-Chief in India been better acquainted with some of the facts of Sergeant-major Lilley's case, he would have taken a different view of it from that which his remarks prove him to have done, and would not have attributed the death of that unfortunate non-commissioned officer to excess.

"Under these circumstances, nothing but the high opinion expressed of Lieutenant-colonel Crawley by the general officers in immediate command has induced his Royal Highness to continue him at the head of the regiment, and he does so only upon trial, and under the hope that for the future he will be able to carry on discipline without outraging the feelings of the gentlemen under his command.

"With reference to Major Swindley, his Royal Highness considers his conduct to have been most reprehensible, and he finds it difficult to make any excuse for it.

"The tone and manner in which his evidence was given were highly unbecoming, and if his Royal Highness had not been obliged to make the remarks he has done on Lieutenant-colonel Crawley he would at once remove Major Swindley from the regiment; but, as he has given Lieutenant-colonel Crawley the benefit of the character he has received from the general officers under whom he is serving, his Royal Highness will also give Major Swindley the advantage of the reports he has previously heard in his favour.

"His Royal Highness now warns both Lieutenant-colonel Crawley and Major Swindley that unless they hereafter conduct themselves in their relative positions in a manner to set an example of discipline to the regiment generally, he will feel it his duty to remove one or both of them from the important stations they occupy.

"His Royal Highness feels it to be his duty not to pass unnoticed the conduct of Captain Weir and Surgeon Turnbull.

"Nothing can excuse a subordinate officer for showing, by manner or act, disapprobation of his commanding officer before the younger members of a corps, who should look up to the captains and

officers of station and experience as examples of discipline and obedience.

"In conclusion, his Royal Highness trusts that the future conduct of the officers of the Inniskillings will be such as to eradicate the evil spirit which momentarily appears to have crept into the corps, and to have tarnished a reputation which was second to none in the cavalry for all that constitutes a well-ordered and most efficient regiment.

"J. YORKE SCARLETT, A.G."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—AN OLD INDIAN GENERAL.—The Civil Tribunal of the Seine gave judgment in an action brought by the heirs of Pierre Loustaunau, formerly generalissimo of the armies of the Mahrattas in the East Indies, against the representatives of M. Lépine, jeweller to Napoleon I., to recover the sum of 600,000*fr.*, the value of a ruby which General Loustaunau had intrusted for sale to M. Lépine. The plaintiffs also demanded damages to the amount of 200,000*fr.* In opening the case, the counsel for the plaintiffs gave a long account of the adventures of Pierre Loustaunau, who was a native of a village at the foot of the Pyrenees, which he left when quite a young man, in 1777, during the excitement caused by the American War of Independence, with the intention of seeking his fortune in America. Not being able, however, to find a vessel for that destination, he took his passage to the East Indies, on board a ship carrying an envoy from the King of France, charged to conclude, with an East Indian potentate, an offensive and defensive alliance against the English, and landed at a port in the Mahratta territory, not far from Bombay. The Emperor of the Mahrattas had just been assassinated, and two princes disputed the throne, one of whom was supported by the French and the other by the English. Loustaunau immediately determined to join the former, and obtained a letter of recommendation from the French envoy. His offered services were declined on account of his youth. He then determined to serve as a volunteer, and in the course of the war he distinguished himself so much as to be intrusted with the command of a detachment, at the head of which he gained an advantage over the English, for which the Prince rewarded him with a horse richly caparisoned and a sum of 5,000 rupees. He afterwards obtained a high command, and greatly contributed to the successful issue of an important battle, during which he lost his left hand. He had a silver hand made to replace it, and the very first time he appeared at the head of his troops with this new hand, an Indian priest, falling on his knees before him, declared that the will of fate was accomplished, for that an ancient prophecy had declared that the Mahratta Empire would attain the highest degree of power when its armies should be commanded by a stranger from the far west with an invincible silver hand. From that time Loustaunau was regarded as the first subject in the empire, and became generalissimo. He held that high post for eighteen years, during which he amassed immense riches. The love of his native land, however, was still strong within him, and he resolved to return home. He accordingly transmitted his fortune, amounting to about 8,000,000*fr.*, to France through a merchant of Chandernagore, and soon after took his departure, receiving as a farewell gift from the prince the very ruby for the recovery of which the present proceedings were instituted. On leaving India his good fortune abandoned him, for, after narrowly escaping shipwreck, he arrived in France to find that his eight millions, which had been converted into assignats, were then worth only 220,000*fr.* With this remnant he bought some ironworks near the Spanish frontier, but his establishment was destroyed, in 1808, by Spanish guerillas. He then came to Paris to sell his gems, and entrusted the ruby in question to M. Lépine. On his return to the Pyrenees he was captured by some Spanish partisans and detained for a long time a prisoner in a small island of the Mediterranean, from which he at last escaped by swimming to a passing vessel, bound for the Levant. He landed in Syria, and there became insane, and was kindly treated by a wealthy merchant. He soon recovered his

senses, but when he related his history all who heard it thought him as mad as ever. He wrote to France, however, and was soon joined by his son, and both of them were introduced to Lady Esther Stanhope, who, being addicted to astrology, took a liking to them, because she thought there was some mysterious connection between her star and Loustaunau's. The young man died two years before Lady Stanhope, and at her death General Loustaunau was received into a French charitable establishment, where he remained till his decease. His representatives are now in the depth of poverty, and reclaim the deposit made by their ancestor. The counsel for the defendants admitted that the ruby had been intrusted to Lépine, but declared that when estimated by competent judges it was found to be worth only 6,000*fr.*, at which price it had been purchased as a present for the Empress Josephine, and the proceeds had been paid either to Loustaunau himself or his creditors. Even had it not been so, the plaintiff's claim could not be maintained, as it was barred by the statute of limitations. The tribunal took this view of the case and rejected the plaintiff's demand.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

THE LEVEE.—The following were among the presentations to the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Queen at the levee held by command of her Majesty on Monday last:—Lieut. col. T. Biggs, on return from India, by Col. C. Bingham; Major-gen. R. Budd, by Earl de Grey and Ripon; Major E. Campbell, by Earl de Grey and Ripon; Capt. J. H. Castell, on return from India, by Earl de Grey and Ripon; Lieut. J. C. Dann, V.C., on receiving the Victoria Cross, by Earl de Grey and Ripon; Capt. T. Dennehy, by Earl de Grey and Ripon; Capt. H. Fraser, on return from India, by Earl de Grey and Ripon; Capt. C. E. Naylor, on return from India, by Earl de Grey and Ripon; Capt. W. H. Newcome, on return from India, by Earl de Grey and Ripon; Capt. F. R. Pollock, Deputy Commissioner Punjab, by his father, Sir F. Pollock; Capt. G. A. Prendergast, by Earl de Grey and Ripon. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood was prevented attending the levee, and the gentlemen who were to have been presented by the Secretary of State for India were presented by Earl de Grey and Ripon.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A general court of proprietors was held on Wednesday, at the office of the Company in Lothbury, Colonel Sykes, M.P., in the chair. The secretary read the financial statement, showing that the state of the security fund on June 1, 1863, was as follows:—Invested in Three per Cent. Consols, £756,420. 2s. 3d.; ditto in Three per Cent. Reduced, £4,910,936. 18s. 7d.; total, £5,673,357. 0s. 7d. The general investments were in the Three per Cents., £10,422. 17s. 9d.; in Exchequer Bills, £4,000. On the motion of Mr. Beddome, a petition to both Houses of Parliament, on the subject of the Indian navy, was adopted; that to the House of Lords to be presented by Lord Ellenborough, and to the House of Commons by Colonel Sykes.

THE LATE GUILDHALL ENTERTAINMENT.—The City Committee effected an Insurance in the "Royal Insurance Company" for £50,000 on the building, new erections, fittings and furniture, &c., of Guildhall for the space of six weeks, to cover the period during which the hazards of the preparations and festivities are in existence. By this means the City avoids all the special risks necessarily attendant on the festive occasion in question.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 4. Akbar, Pizze, Kurrachee; Blenheim, Atkinson, Calcutta; Richard Cobden, Randal, Margaret Kerr, Galloway, Bombay; Rriely Hill, Crisp, Shanghai; Criterion, Lang, Mauritius; Eunomia, Gronow, Sourabaya; Europa, Hansen, Akbar; Malakoff, Harris, Bombay; Stetley, Paine, Manila.—5. Empress of India, McMillan, Shanghai; Belvidera, Deane, Madras; Viola, —, Manila; Ardberg, Nicol, Calcutta; Clyde, Jordan, Bombay; Warrior Queen, Henry, Calcutta; Coronand, Smith, Ellen Bates, Laurie, Bombay; Eastward Ho, Munking, Singapore; Clara, —, Calcutta; Cassiterides, Jenkins, Mauritius; Lady Cecilia, Lindsay, Ceylon.—June 6. Queen of the North, Crombie, Shanghai; Niobe, —, Manila; City of Darham, Blacklock, Foo-chow; Clymene, Gregory, Mauritius; Lord Brougham, —, Bombay; Corsair's Bride, Brown, Penang; Alpaca, Robinson, Japan; Lucknow, Asplet, Colombo; Express, Kelly, Calcutta; Sarah Love, Lawson, Cochin; Gilbert Thomson, copier, Calcutta; Shannon, Hill,

Mauritius; Lord Clarendon, Howard, Mauritius; John Vanner, Moore, Ceylon; Fairy Rock, —, Bussorah; Malvern, Clarkson, Nagasaki.—8. H.M.'s str. Himalaya, Lacy, Mauritius; The Lord Warden, Consett, Madras; Gitana, Bennett, Tutuoreen; Julia Augusta, Hopper, Ceylon; Hawthorn, Swinburn, Mauritius; Virgilia, Matthew, Shepherd, Jacks, Ceylon.—8. Epaminondas, Heasly, Kurrachee; Neville, McFarlane, Shanghai; Canaan, Wilson, Manila; Brandon, Jolly, Bombay; Excelsior, Hunter, Japan; United States, Baker, Calcutta; Maitland, Jones, Cochin; Daniel Rankin, Miller, Bombay; Dominion, —, Java; Appeline, Weighill, Shanghai; Malta, McBeath, Mauritius; Red Riding Hood, —, Foo-chow; Palinurus, —, Bombay; Barman, —, Foo-chow; Christina, Byland, Mauritius; Hortensia, Dryer, Calcutta; Matilda Wattenbach, Gondie, Calcutta; Convey, Evans, Mauritius; East, Boyd, Calcutta.—9. Patricia, Pain, Foo-chow; Otudine, Hill, Ceylon; Arracan, Selkirk, Calcutta; Diedrich Pentsen, —, Ceylon.—10. The Bride, Warkmeister, Singapore; Cossipore, Kemp, Mauritius.—11. Marathon, Wilson, Mauritius; Geelong, Wallace, China; Rusan, Plaff, Maulmain; War Eagle, Taylor, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, June 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Laugtry, Mr. W. Comrie, Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. F. B. Walker, Mr. C. J. Shaw, Mr. H. Becke.

PASSAGERS ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)
June 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Aplin and inf., Mrs. Gastrell and child, Capt. Staples, Mr. T. Balst, Mr. A. Davidson. For MADRAS.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. S. J. Batten and inf., two children, and Miss Batten, Capt. Obbard. For CEYLON.—Mr. H. Bowden Smith, Mr. J. B. Bailey, Miss Mary Kennedy, Mr. R. S. MacLogan. For HONG KONG.—Mr. E. Norton, Mr. P. V. James, R.N., Mr. G. White, R.N., Mr. S. S. Sugden, Mr. C. Kirtzel, Mr. C. S. C. Watkins, Mr. J. C. Thomas. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Souter.

June 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. L. Onslow, Mr. A. Manns.

July 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Peppe, Mr. James Marra, Mr. John Heitar, Mr. D. MacDonald, Mr. Sandeman. For MADRAS.—Lieut. A. Means, Capt. and Mrs. Ryves. For CEYLON.—Miss Davey, Mr. E. Astley. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. Hanson.

July 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Loch, Mr. T. D. Jackson, Mr. R. B. Ackroyd.

July 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Willoughby. For MADRAS.—Capt. P. D. and Mrs. Horn and inf., Mr. Riach. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Beal. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Woods and two sons.

July 27.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Althinson.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAKER, the wife of Lieut. col. F. M., late of H.M.'s Indian Army, of a daughter, at Wood Lawii, Loose, near Maidstone, June 4.
GRIFFITH, the wife of Capt. T. R., H.M.'s Madras Army, of a daughter, June 5.

MARRIAGES.

CARTWRIGHT, C. S., to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late T. W. Horn, Esq., H.E.I. Company's Civil Service, June 9.

GOLDINGHAM, Molyneux, to Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of Colonel J. T. Smith, of Foelallt House, Lee, late of the Madras Engineers, June 9.

OAKES, Richard Edward, Capt. H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Lieut. col. Oakes, 1st Life Guards, to Julia Hay, second daughter of J. D. H. Hill, Esq., June 9.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG, Robert George C., eldest son of the late Lieut. Samuel Francis Armstrong, of the late E.I.C. St. Helena Art., at Peckham Bye, aged 26, June 9.

CONYERS, Henry Frederick, youngest son of T. C. Jerdon, Esq., Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Service, at St. Helier's, Jersey, June 5, aged 15.

SHERER, H. W., infant son of J. W. Sherer, Esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, at Tunbridge Wells, June 2.

THOMPSON, The Rev. Frederick, M.A., at Cawston, after a long illness, Incumbent of Haverland, Norfolk, May 24, aged 35.

India Office,

June 11, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. W. Clark, late 86th N.I.; Lieut. col. E. B. Johnson, Art.; Lieut. J. C. Baillie, late 85th N.I.; Maj. G. Hutchinson, Staff Corps; Maj. A. L. Buak, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. A. R. Waghorn, Med. Est.; Lieut. M. H. Heathcote, Staff Corps; Maj. E. Oakes, late 6th Eur. regt.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. A. J. Greenlaw, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. A. Sanderson, Med. Est.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. F. Blowers, Staff Corps; Ena. C. M. Browne, Inf. (Unposted); Capt. T. H. Turner, Art.; Asst. surg. T. B. Johnston, Med. Est.; Maj. W. G. Mainwaring, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. H. Wakefield, Med. Est.; Lieut. C. J. Turnbull, 23rd N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. D. Vibart, 54th N.I., 5 mo.; Lieut. A. H. Campbell, late 4th Eur. regt., 2 mo.; Col. C. Reid, C.B., Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. R. F. Grindall, late 6th Eur. regt., 4 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. T. O. Underwood, Staff Corps, 5 mo.; Asst. surg. P. W. Marriott, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Capt. F. M. Baynsford, Staff Corps, 3 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. Bramwell, 8th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. W. Jones, 18th N.I., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. H. Campbell, late 4th Eur. regt.; Capt. T. Staples, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. A. Bertie, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. C. Forth, 24th N.I.; Lieut. W. Osborn, 80th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. Phillips, 29th N.I.; Maj. E. Campbell, late 3rd Eur. regt.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Buttanshaw, late 5th Eur. regt.
Madras Estab.—Capt. H. L. Dempster, Art.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 da. sight.	30 days sight.		60 days sight.	30 days sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 9½d.	4s. 9½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 9½d.	4s. 9½d.
Bombay	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	9 p.m.	2 0 p.m.			

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock	100	93 1/2
	India 5 per cent.	100	107 1/2 8 7/8
	India Enforced Paper 4 p. ct.	100	94 1/2
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	100	106 1/2 to 1/4
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5 p.	100	115 1/2
	per cent.	100	95 1/2
	India Stock Debentures, 1854	100	108 1/2
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	100	108 1/2
	" " " 1863	100	108 1/2
	" " " 1864 or 1866	100	108 1/2
	India 5 per cent. for account	100	108 1/2
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	100	108 1/2
	India Bonds (£1,000)	100	14s. to 10s. pm
	Ditto (under £1,000)	100	14s. to 10s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	109 to 110
20	New	5	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
90	Ditto E Shares	5	1 1/2 to 1 1/4
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	108 to 109
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	111 to 112
Stock	East Indian	all	109 1/2 to 110 1/2
20	Ditto G. Extension	10	1 1/2 to 1 1/4 pm.
20	Ditto H. Extension	10	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	110 1/2 to 111 1/2
20	Ditto (New ditto)	13	1 to 2 pm.
90	Ditto J. & A. 1863	8	1 1/2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (lim.) Scrip	100	108 1/2 to 109 1/2
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.)	100	99 to 101
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107 1/2 to 108 1/2
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4 1/2 percent)	100	102 to 103
20	5th Extension	22	... to ...
20	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	110 to 111
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	105 to 107
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	108 to 109
20	Ditto	2	1/4 to 1/2 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	107 1/2 to 108 1/2
20	Do. 5 p. c.	15	1 1/2 to 1 1/4 pm.
	BANKS.		
100	Agria and United Service lim.	50	101 to 103
40	Australasia	all	74 to 76
25	Bank of Egypt	all	23 to 29
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	39 1/2 to 39 1/4
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	51 to 53
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	15	9 to 1 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	55 to 57
20	Ottoman Bank	all	44 to 46
20	Do. New	2	8 to 8 1/2 pm
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	1/2 dis to par.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas	2	1/2 dis per
30	Ceylon Company	3	1/2 dis 1/2 pm
10	E. I. and London Shipping B	a/l	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4 1/2	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	per 1/2 pm
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2 1/2 to 3 pm.
10	Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 3 1/2
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	6	1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 1/2 to 1 1/4
1	Do. New	1/2	1 to 1 1/2
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
10	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	78 to 80
50	Ditto New	30	18 to 20 pm.
1	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1863	all	...
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1/2 to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	...
10	Ditto	all	...
2	Telegraph to India	1	1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.**THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic £40
Daily Boarders 20
Daily Pupils 14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each 4
Do. do. by a Master, each 8
German and Italian, each 8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each 4

Laundress, Four Pounds.
Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.
A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.
The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator, who has obtained Certificates of degree of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

TO PARENTS GOING TO INDIA.—A

Married Clergyman wishes to TAKE CHARGE of TWO or MORE CHILDREN of the same family, who will meet with every kindness and attention. His Vicarage-house has a large garden, and is situated in a high and healthy village in Kent, sixteen miles from London. Terms for two Children, £200 per annum; for more than two, proportionably less. Good References given and required.

Address F. E. H., Post-office, Dartford, Kent.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 1/4, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

CLAPHAM-COMMON.—To be LET, Unfurnished, a Capital FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing dining-room, breakfast-room, and study, handsome double drawing-room and five good bed-rooms, usual domestic offices, and garden. Omnibuses to City and West End constantly. Victoria Station in ten minutes.
Apply to Mr. JAMES STEVENS, auctioneer and house agent, Clapham-common, S. (Fo. 840.)

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES.
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.
TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a basin of water being alone necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.

WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON AND SON,
Merchants and Drysalers,
10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BUSH-LANE, LONDON.
N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.
Retail of Chemists.

DENTAL SURGERY, 9, GROSVENOR-STREET.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S IMPROVEMENT in the CONSTRUCTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, and PALATES, on an INDIA-RUBBER BASE, are secured by Letters Patent, dated December, 1852, whereby the continual outlay of new teeth is avoided, alterations from the absorption of the gums, or any other cause, being easily remedied, and the first outlay no greater than for ordinary kinds. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted as under:—It consists of one continuous piece of Prepared India-rubber. The Artificial Teeth present an uniformly even surface to the action of the tongue, preventing lodgment of food and all secretions, so much complained of in the present system. No gold or any other metal being required, all springs, wires, and fastenings are wholly unnecessary; sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the prepared india-rubber; and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, at once agreeable and effective.

Prepared and sold in Tins, 1s. 1/2d., and 2s. 9d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICES:
29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON,
AND
ROYAL INSURANCE-BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.



TOTAL
ANNUAL REVENUE
EXCEEDS
£500,000.

ACCUMULATED
FUNDS IN HAND
OVER
£1,000,000.

Fire Department.

The Receipt of Fire Premiums has been as follows:—
1856 £151,733 | 1860 £262,978
1858 196,148 | 1862 over 300,000
Placing the Company among the very largest Offices in the Kingdom.

The Fire Revenue has been enhanced, in four years, by the enormous sum of more than £100,000.

Moreover, the latest Parliamentary Return of Insurance-tax paid to the Inland Revenue Office (ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, July 8, 1862), exhibits the Royal Insurance Company, as respects increase of business, at the head of all the Insurance Offices.

Life Department.

The rapid progress and position of this Branch will be best shown by the following statement of the sums assured by New Life Policies effected in the

Year	New Policies.	Year	New Policies.
1855	£206,514	1859	£434,470
1857	329,380	1861	521,101

While for 1862, they exceeded £700,000 sterling.

Large Bonuses declared 1855 and 1860—£2 per cent. per annum.

The greatest Bonus ever continuously declared by any Company.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

The only Office whose Bonds and Policies of Guarantee are accepted by the Treasury, Customs, Inland Revenue, General Post-office, War, Admiralty, Home, Colonial, India, and other Government Departments.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON.

HENRY WICKHAM WICKHAM, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
John Cheetham, Esq., Stalybridge.
John Field, Esq., Warrington court, City.
Charles Forster, Esq., M.P. for Walsall.
Richard Francis George, Esq., Bath.
Henry H. Harrison, Esq., Hamilton-place, St. John's-wood.
Thomas C. Hayward, Esq., Minorities and Highbury.
John Hodgins, Esq., Cavendish Club.
James Edward McConnell, Esq., Wolverton.
C. W. Reynolds, Esq., Eaton-place, Belgravia.
Richard Spooner, Esq., late her Majesty's Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P. for Bradford.
Thomas Winkworth, Esq., Gresham Club and Canonbury.
J. P. Brown-Westhead, Esq., M.P. for York.

Security is provided in approved cases for officers of Banking and Commercial Establishments, Public Companies, Municipal Corporations, and for other places of trust.

Life Assurance may be combined with Guarantee on advantageous terms.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained from the Chief Offices, 2, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London; and 29, George-street, Edinburgh.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

THE WATER CURE IN CHRONIC DISEASE.

BEN RHYDDING is one of the most complete and most comfortable Establishments in Europe for the reception of PATIENTS and VISITORS. For a full description of the ESTABLISHMENT, its ROUTINE, and its BEAUTIFUL and EXTENSIVE GROUNDS, see 3rd edition, with Map of Routes, of Ben Rhydding, the Asclepeion of England, which is to be had, by enclosing thirteen stamps, of Mr. Shuttleworth, Bookseller, Ilkley, Yorkshire.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.

Commanding Capital, £500,000.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.
Registered in May, 1854.

The following are duty-paid prices:—
Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 55s.
Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 48s., 54s., and upwards.

Champagnes—Epemay, 39s.; Imperial Sillery, 48s. and 54s. E. Cliquet's, 58s.; Moet's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.

Clarets.—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s. Clarets.—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.

All other French or German Wines in proportion.
For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

BECKWITH AND SON, GUNMAKERS

TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY,
58, SKINNER-STREET, SNOW-HILL, LONDON.

Manufacturers of Improved Breech-loading Double Guns, Double and Single Rifles, &c.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 53, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to Her Majesty the Queen.

53, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS,
Corner of Spring-gardens.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.

Class VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS
CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Cabinet Manufacturers, Upholsters, Carpet Warehousemen, and General House Furnishers, beg very respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Public in general, that they have recently made very extensive ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their spacious SHOW ROOMS and MANUFACTURING PREMISES, which has enabled them very materially to increase their hitherto extensive stock, and rendered it practicable for the more prompt execution of the numerous orders consequent on their large and increasing business, and they take this opportunity of most respectfully soliciting a continuance of past favours, and kind recommendation of those to whom the house is favourably known, calling special attention to the very important fact that, regardless of distance, all goods are delivered

CARRIAGE FREE.

R. L. and Co. invite all parties intending to furnish to supply themselves with their "Illustrated Furnishing Guide," containing about two hundred and fifty well-executed designs, which will be forwarded on application postage free.
January, 1863.

INDIA AND CHINA OUTFITS.

WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand, and
54, Charing-cross (Established Thirty-five Years), continue to supply every requisite in best quality at wholesale prices, and are exclusive makers of the following articles for India:—

WHITELOCK'S ORIENTAL SHIRTS.

WHITELOCK'S INDIA GAUSE VESTS.

WHITELOCK'S INDIA TWEED SUITS.

Detailed Price Lists sent by post on application.

THE FAMILY BOOT-MAKER.—BURCHETT, 71, OXFORD-STREET, nearly opposite the Pantheon, London, and 88, HIGH-STREET, NOTTINGHILL. The best assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes in the Kingdom.

EXCELLENCE—ELEGANCE—ECONOMY.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS.—Have all your BOTTLED ALES, WINES, &c., PACKED IN SEYMER'S REFRIGERANT STRAW ENVELOPES, which entirely prevent Heating, Fermentation, and Breakage; will be repeatedly used as Wine Coolers, prevent all litter on board ship or in quarters, and save 20 per cent. in space and freight. Supplied by all Wine Merchants at 9d. per dozen, and wholesale by THOMAS WHITEHEAD, 37, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends received and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

* Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

PASSAGES and OUTFITS to INDIA.

Plans and prices of accommodation of all Ships sailing for INDIA may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., and Passages, Overland and via the Cape, negotiated without charge for Commission.

CADET, ASSISTANT-SURGEON, &c.—Every article of OUTFIT, Camp, and Cabin Furniture supplied on the shortest notice, at the Outfit and Supply Branches. Complete Lists, showing the total expense of military and personal equipment in all branches of the Service, may be obtained, with every information relative to India of

GRINDLAY and CO.,

EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENTS,

55, Parliament-street, S.W.

* Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—Officers and Civilians returning from INDIA, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY and Co.'s (late Waggon) West-end Office, 23, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurances effected. Files of the latest news in the reading-room.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via

Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month, and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES

to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORNBY, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 33, Regent's-circus, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belonging to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).

The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship LADY JOCELYN, 2,242 tons, 300-horse power, ROBERT W. KER, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 18th of JUNE, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 30th of JUNE, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent Ship, built expressly for the Indian trade, has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess.

The average passage of this Company's steamers last season was seventy days to Madras; the *Calcutta* having performed the voyage in fifty-nine days, being the shortest on record.

The line will be continued on the 20th of each succeeding month, with the strictest punctuality, by one of the Company's magnificent fleet of auxiliary screw steam-ships.

For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Broker, ALFRED BRETT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Minning-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.

East India and London Shipping Company (Limited), 9, Minning-lane, E.C.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Morland, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.

23, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

BATTY and Co., Export Oilmen,

Have had awarded to them TWO PRIZE MEDALS for the SUPERIORITY of their PICKLES and PRESERVES, which they supply to all the most respectable dealers in India, China, West Indies, and all the other Colonies and Countries throughout the World, and they invite purchasers to be particular in obtaining their goods to observe that the bottles are protected by a Patent Metallic Capsule, bearing the Crown Royal of England. They subjoin a list of a few of the numerous articles they supply.

PICKLES of every kind, in pure malt vinegar, Choicest Sauces and Condiments.

BOTTLED FRUITS of every variety, for Tarts, Puddings, &c. Raspberries, Strawberries, Cherries, and Currants, in Tins for making Ices.

JAMS and JELLIES, Marmalade, Crystallised Fruits, Calvesfoot Jelly, Fruit, Syrups, and Confectionery.

YORK HAMS, Cheese, Bacon, Fresh Cambridge Sausages, Pickled and Preserved Tongues, Yorkshire, Game, and Pork Pies, Strassburg and Veal Pies, Brunswick and Bologna Sausages, Durham and Herbaceous Mustard, Fresh Oysters, and all other delicacies.

SALMON CUTLETS, Fried Eels and other Fish, Essence of Anchovies, Mushroom Ketchup, Preserved Mushrooms, Rending, Harvey, Dr. Kitchener's, and all other Sauces. VINEGARS, plain and flavoured.

BATTY and Co.,

PRIZE MEDALLISTS in 1851, 1862, and PARIS HONOURABLE MENTION 1855.

15 and 16, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE," is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should be that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CHURCH and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA.

Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per pound. Sold by leading Oil and Indian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

J. McCALL and Co.,

PROVISION STORES, 137, HOUNDSDITCH, N.E.

* Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour is retained.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S

CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of

GROSSE & BLACKWELL, Parveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

TENDER & DECAYED TEETH STOPPED

WITH ANODYNE CEMENT, which instantly allays the most violent pain, and fills up cavities, however large, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed. Prepared only by MR. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.H. the Princess Augusta and Duchess of Gloucester, the late Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France, 64, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. At home from 11 till 4. No connection with any person practising in the same profession.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 80, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED ENAMELLED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, &c., specially commended at the International Exhibition—Class XVII., No. 3,556. Single Teeth, from 5s.; Sets, from Five Guineas.—For the successful result and efficacy of their system, vide "Lancet."

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

For which a Prize Medal was awarded to the Producer at the International Exhibition, 1862.

THIS POWDER is quite harmless to animal life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in furs, and every other species of insect.

SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also Lice for their Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life.

Sold in packets 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14 or 36 postage stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

Take notice each genuine packet bears the above name and address. See "The Field," October 7th and 9th, pp. 263, 283, and 294.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its Purity, and marked superiority, daily prescribed by the Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, Affections of the Liver, Constitutional Debility, Attenuation of Body, as an Alternative Medicine at the Changes of the Seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of Mercury.

In India and the Colonies it is extensively used to prevent taking complaints incident to Tropical Climates, and as a renovator of the system after Sickness invaluable.

"A superior preparation, that may always be relied on."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

"Latterly, in consequence of much debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used 'Bridge's Sarsaparilla' myself, with complete benefit and success."—J. Poett, F.R.C.S.

Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter pints. One pint is equal to eight pints of the ordinary preparations.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against cheap preparations of Sarsaparilla, which, instead of being what they profess, are nothing but a decoction of common herbs, sweetened with molasses, and flavoured with American Winter Green. The genuine has "Thos. Wilkinson (late Bridge and Co.), 270, Regent-street, London," engraved on each bottle.

AGREEABLE SEIDLITZ POWDER in one bottle, protected by a case with measure and spoon included. This preparation is highly recommended, not only as a Mild Aperient, but to allay Fever, Thirst, &c.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINIDINE for the prevention of Fever, intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria. No person exposed to the influence of or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria. Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

THE OCCHIOMBRA, or 'TRANSPARENT'

VENTILATING EYE and SUN SHADE, excludes wind and dust, and modifies the light, keeping the eye perfectly cool; it can be worn over spectacles, and is easily removed when required.

Patented, J. CALKIN, Sole Agent. Wholesale and Retail, JOHN WILKINSON and SON, 62, Strand, London. Price, in case, 5s. 6d.; post free, 6s. 6d.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS

stand unequalled for restoring vigour to weak and relaxed constitutions, and have been proved to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. To those who are suffering from languor and exhaustion occasioned by a residence in hot climates, these Pills will be found particularly beneficial. They give energy to the muscles and nerves, strength to the stomach, and completely re-activate the system, so that the patient is astonished at the effects produced.

Prepared by W. PRICHARD, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all Medicine Vendors.

KEEP AWAY THE DOCTOR is an old

saying. People follow the advice, and ensure a good state of health by the simple and cheap process of taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which may be used with confidence in all cases of sick headache, indigestion, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints, habitual costiveness, nervous affections, &c. In most cases the sensation of illness vanishes after two or three Pills have been taken. May be obtained of any medicine vendor, in boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets 11s. each.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

MR. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

" Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 8d.

" An Umbilical Truss—12s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE,

Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.,

&c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DECLINE AR-

RESTED.—No more lamentable sight presents itself than the daily sinking of the young through consumption. At the very outset of this disease these Pills are most effective in purifying the blood, preventing its stagnation in the lungs, and removing the hacking cough. Holloway's Pills should be taken on the first warning of constitutional debility. Their invigorating properties will soon re-establish tone and regularity throughout the system; they will increase the appetite, amend the digestion, regulate the liver, and rouse the kidneys and bowels to natural and salutary action. Holloway's Pills have rescued many confirmed invalids whose energies seemed to fail them just when strength should have been greatest, and who but for these would have become weaker and worse.

Now ready at all the Libraries, crown 8vo., price 6s.,
BEAUTIES OF TROPICAL SCENERY,
 AND OTHER TROPICAL POEMS.

With Notes Historical and Explanatory.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE NUPTIALS OF BARCELONA."

"He has all the feeling of a true poet. His work contains many beauties."—Morning Post.
 "A volume of word-pictures."—Observer. "Glowing with the rich colouring of the tropics."—Daily News.
 "His descriptions make the reader's mouth water for the luxuries and charms of both sea and land in those parts. The Notes at the end are by no means the least interesting or valuable portion of the work."—The Era.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

In 8vo., price 1s. 6d.,
THE SALE of WASTE LANDS, and the IMMIGRATION
of LABOUR in INDIA;

The RESOLUTIONS, REGULATIONS, DESPATCHES, and LAWS relating thereto.

COMPILED BY W. NASSAU LEES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA;

AND, THE MANNERS OF THE DESERT.

Containing the Origin of the Arab Horse—the Barb—Weight carried by African Horses—Breeds—the Sire and Dam—Rearing and Breaking-in—Diet—Grooming—Coats—Variety of Colours—On Choosing Horses—Shoeing—Harness—The War Horse—War between Desert Tribes—Usages of War—Ostrich Hunting—Gazelle Hunting—The Greyhound—Hawking—The Chase, by ABD-EL-KADER—The Camel—The Sheep—Life in the Desert—The Arab Aristocracy, &c., &c.

BY GENERAL E. DAUMAS.

With Commentaries by the EMIR ABD-EL-KADER. Translated from the French by JAMES HUTTON.

8vo., 10s. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS
 TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
 14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY CHANDELIERs,

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERs,

WALL LIGHTS, & LUSTRES, FOR GAS & CANDLES, TABLE GLASS, &c.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £2.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.

Established 1807.

WATERPROOFS FOR INDIA, THE COLONIES, AND HOME.

EDMISTON AND SON,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY WATERPROOF CLOTHING GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

THE POCKET SIPHONIA, twelve ounces, 40s. to 50s. This coat can be carried in the pocket. Stout Siphonias, 35s. Shooting Boots and every requisite for the Sportsman. Portable Folding Baths, Air Beds, Water Beds for Invalids, Pillows, &c. Portable India Rubber Boats, designed expressly for the Indian Rivers, to carry one or more persons, weighing from 10 lbs. to 40 lbs. Price £10. 10s. to £21. 10s., folding in a compass of three feet.

THE SIPHONIA DEPOT, 5, Charing-cross (late 69, Strand), London.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

FOR "EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP" HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

TOULMIN AND GALE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES,
TRAVELLING AND TOILET BAGS,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANCIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

AT THE MANUFACTORY, SISE LANE, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE,
AND 7, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1735.—Illustrated Catalogues Free.

AGENTS.—I. HIGGINBOTHAM, MADRAS, AND CROSSLEY AND CO., BOMBAY.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £500,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., CHIEF MANAGER.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills, and grants Drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Mauritius; issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, for the use of travellers by the Overland route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office, in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertake the safe custody of the same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 53, Threadneedle-street, London.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

No. 53, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE
COMPANY,

135, REGENT-STREET, W.,

AND

98, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.,

Call special attention to their MACHINES for every class of Family Use and Manufacturing. They

HEM, FELL, GATHER, TUCK, BIND, BRAID, CORD, FRILL, AND STITCH.

Hundreds are in operation in all parts of India, and are universally preferred.

. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SHIPPING MERCHANTS.

SEVENTY THOUSAND IN USE.

Illustrated Prospectus Post Free.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION

They are not affected by the draught of the

PUNKAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM 3s. 6d. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

H. & J. GARDNER,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS

(Four Doors from Trafalgar-square).

ESTABLISHED 1752.

LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES FRANKS ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.
 —June 12, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 586.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	529
BENGAL:—	
Public Dinner to Mr. Peterson	530
Public Opinion in India	531
Mr. W. Huxham on the Indian Cotton Trade.....	532
Public Works in India	532
Proposals for Establishing a Board of Education for the Diocese of Calcutta	534
Miscellaneous	535
Shipping and Commercial	537
MADRAS:—	
How Not to Do It	538
Miscellaneous	538
BOMBAY:—	
The Rebel Hoondess	539
Miscellaneous	539
Shipping and Commercial	540
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	541
DOMESTIC	544
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Divorce Court Jurisdiction	545
Carbolic Acid as a Sanitary Agent.....	545
The Crawley Case Again	545
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.....	547
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	550
Shipping and Domestic	551
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	551
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	552

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	May 15	Burmah (Rangoon)	May 8
Madras	" 19	Bombay	" 24
Agta	" 16	Ceylon	" 21
China (Hong Kong)	A. r. d. 29.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THERE is, as usual, no "sensation" intelligence from the East. The Secretary of State for India has, indeed, sent out telegraphic orders to the Government of Bombay to fortify the Bombay Harbour without delay, and put it in a complete state of defence, but this need not create any excitement at home or abroad. It is not very likely that we shall soon have to fight a hard fight for the retention of Bombay.

It will not excite much interest in England to state that there has been a good deal of obstinate fighting before Herat, but that the Ameer has changed his counsels, and that a treaty is likely to be ratified between him and the Sultan Amed Jan.

The paper called the *Sindian* states that the aspect of affairs with Persia is somewhat lowering, and that an important official correspondence, of a political nature, is going on. This need not alarm us.

It is expected that by January next it will be possible to travel from both Calcutta and Bombay to Meerut by rail.

Street railways are to be introduced at Madras.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has called upon the merchants of Calcutta to assist him with a statement of the last year's tonnage of the port.

The Bishop of Calcutta proposes to establish a Diocesan Board of Christian Education at Calcutta, to provide for the education of the children of poor Europeans. Sir Charles Trevelyan has promised to assist the Bishop in his pious and philanthropic design.

Captains Speke and Grant, who have immortalised their names by the noble and memorable discovery of the source of the Nile, are now in England. They are both Anglo-Indian officers, and will be now added to the long and brilliant list of Englishmen connected with India who have contributed to the glory of our country in peace and war, in science and the arts. We congratulate them heartily on their brilliant victory.

"Peace has her triumphs,
No less renowned than war."

We congratulate them on their safe return to their native land after all their perils by flood and field.

There is no deficiency of Courts-martial and scandal cases in India. To the Crawley case and the Priestley case, &c., &c., we have to add that of Burney *versus* Eyre, which is now before the High Court of Calcutta. This case had been originally brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, but as the defendant was at Calcutta, and on the point of embarking for England, Colonel Burney had him arrested and brought before a civil court. The Indian press has been requested to abstain from comment on the case till the termination of the trial. We do not pretend to understand the affair yet. We only gather from very vague reports that Colonel Burney was accused of taking advantage of the absence of an officer's wife (Mrs. Willis) to write her a letter such as no virtuous woman could receive without indignation and disgust. She is said to have shown it to a male friend or relative, who remonstrated with Colonel Burney. On this the colonel apologised. But he quickly repeated the offence. Captain Eyre, a new party, then took up the matter, and threatened the Colonel with personal chastisement. Sir Hugh Rose, if we understand the matter rightly, prejudged the case, with his wonted impetuosity, accused the Colonel of "disgraceful conduct," and suspended him from his command. Captain Eyre has already undergone before the civil court a *five and a half-hour's* examination, and Sir Mordaunt Wells is said to have been "not very complimentary in his observations to him." Major-general Campbell and Major Turner, now at Benares, are connected with the case as witnesses for the defendant. The names of Brigadier Macpherson and Colonel Willems have also been mixed up with this unpleasant

matter. We repeat that we are in no condition at present to form any very decided opinion as to the innocence or guilt, or prudence or propriety of either party.

It is said that the contract for the weekly mail between England and Bombay has been given on very liberal terms to the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

Some unknown friend to the cause of Christianity in the East has placed at the disposal of the Bishop of Calcutta a large sum of money for the erection of churches and schools at the three Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

The Lightle case, after a long trial at Lucknow, has just been decided. Aga Ahmed Allee and Bundoo Beg were prosecuted by Mr. E. A. Lightle on a charge of being concerned, during the great mutiny in 1857, in the murder of eight members of one family in the streets of Lucknow. The parties massacred were relatives of the prosecutor. The defendants were acquitted, on the ground that the evidence against them was "tainted, and, from the character of the witnesses, not entitled to credence, from end to end." The *Mofussilite*, in allusion to this case, "unhesitatingly asserts that a more flagrant failure of justice has seldom betrayed judicial timidity and weakness so palpably as it has done in this instance." The report of the proceedings is of such great length that we have not time to go through them carefully at present, and therefore express no opinion on the subject.

An accident has happened to the screw steamer *Bombay Castle*, belonging to the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company. This occurred on the 21st of May, while the vessel was lying in the graving dock off the Fort. In removing her into the harbour she was fairly capsized, and laid upon her starboard beam in the dry dock. Many of her Lascars and coolies were much hurt, but no lives were lost. Her bulwarks were smashed and her engines broken. The pecuniary loss to the company is estimated at £5,000.

The *Times of India* says:—"We are glad to learn that the sentence on Lieutenant Jackson is one of four years' penal servitude, and not of penal servitude for life, as stated by the *Lahore Chronicle*. The sentence in its present shape approves itself to our judgment, for we find it impossible to believe that Lieut. Jackson intended to kill his servant. That a most severe and cruel beating was administered no man can doubt, and the offence is rightly, and, we think, adequately punished by the sentence of the court-martial. Lieutenant Jackson is to be sent to Bombay."

We are sorry to have to report the death of

Mr. J. Le Messurier, of the Jubbulpore line of railway. It is said that he died by his own hand—that he cut his throat with a penknife while labouring under a fit of insanity.

We are extremely well pleased to hear that the report of Dr. Wilson's death on his voyage home, and before reaching Ceylon, is incorrect. We took the statement of his death from the Indian papers of last mail. The papers by this mail affirm that he is still in the land of the living. When last heard of he had reached Aden, in much improved health. A very wide circle of friends and admirers will rejoice at this good news.

The prizes offered by the Bombay Government in November, 1862, with the view of stimulating and improving the cultivation of cotton, have been without any effect; and Government now states that the realisation of good prices on the spot appears the best and most acceptable reward to the producer.

The experiment made with Peruvian cotton seed at Coimbatore in November last has proved a failure. The plants appeared for a time healthy and promising, but were entirely destroyed by worms.

Two privates of her Majesty's 45th Regiment await their trial at Meerut by court-martial on a charge of murdering a native while out shooting in the district.

John Johnson has been committed for trial in the High Court of Bombay for the wilful murder, on the high seas, of Captain Flucker, of the ship *Dulceith*.

The Government of India has sold to Messrs. Borradaile and Co. its river steamers and cargo-boats, which cost about eleven lakhs, for the sum of three lakhs of rupees.

The ship *Iskenderslah*, 1,172 tons burthen, bound from Calcutta to China, grounded near Fulah, and has become a total wreck.

The Bombay Government propose to abolish the office of the chief engineer of the presidency, and to allow the superintending engineers of the four circles of this presidency to be independent heads of their respective divisions directly under the control of Government.

During the year ending 30th April last Rs. 65,000,000 were coined in the Bombay Mint. At present there is a balance of uncoined silver to the value of Rs. 25,000,000, to which addition was made by a supply of specie received by the last mail.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot is appointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium at the Presidency, in succession to Mr. Jenkins, retired.

The new coins for Hong Kong will be put in currency as soon as a sufficient number are struck off in the Mint of England. The copper coins are to be legal tender up to the amount of one dollar. The silver coins are to consist of dollars, equivalent in value to a Mexican dollar. Both the copper and the silver coins are to be alloyed to an extent that will prevent their being exported or melted down. On the obverse of the coins is to be her Majesty's face and bust, and on the reverse the word "Hongkong" and the date of the year. The dollar is to be a legal tender for 4s. 2d.

The Government of India is said to have abandoned the Bill for levying port dues at the ports of the Straits Settlement.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Lieut. H. S. Hill, Probationary Supdt. of Police, at Salem, May.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Binks, Mr. and Mrs. Farrer and wife, Mr. S. Fenjoo, Mr. Nowrajee, Mr. Fudouge Frange, Mrs. Sangster, Maj. Lester, Capt. Fitch, Mr. Clowser, Lieut. Sangster, Capt. Gordyne, Mr.

Preston, Dr. and Mrs. Broughton, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Sharpoorjee, From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Joyce, Dr. Mustapha, From MALTA.—Mr. Dalton, Mr. Haukey, Lieut. Lewis, Mr. Hildyard.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Delta, June 22.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. R. M. Aitkin, Capt. Valentine, Lieut. P. Murray, Mrs. Atkinson, two Misses Atkinson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Go-dall, Lieut. Fenwick, Lieut. Elliott, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Costello, Asst. surgeon Alleyne, Mr. R. B. Blistier, Lieut. Carmichael, Comdr. Bruce, Mrs. Brown, From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Air, Mr. Collett, Dr. Phillips, Maj. Martin, From MALTA.—Lieut. R. M. Speding, R.N., Lieut. Hanson, Capt. Norris.

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The report of Mr. Juland Danvers, the Government Director of Indian Railways, for the year 1862-3 has just been issued. According to this document, the progress made towards the completion of the lines has, upon the whole, been satisfactory. Seven hundred and forty-seven miles had on the 31st of December last been added to the 1,609½ which were open for traffic on the 1st of January, 1862. Since the beginning of this year 184 miles more have been finished, making a total of 2,528 miles upon which passengers and goods are now being conveyed. The greatest distance traversed in a direct line is on the East Indian Railway from Calcutta to Benares, 540 miles; the next greatest is the trans-peninsula line from Madras to Beypore, 465 miles; and the next from Bombay to Sholapore, across the Bhore Ghat, 295 miles. In the year 1861 the goods sent out from this country for Indian railway construction weighed 182,621 tons, and cost £1,669,443; last year these respective amounts were 188,018 tons, and £1,487,582, added to former years, makes a total of 2,597,941 tons of materials, of the value of £18,843,392, sent out to India from this country, in 3,292 ships, for the purposes of the railways. With regard to the persons employed on the open lines compared with last year, the number of natives is 35,468, against 32,148, of Europeans 2,344, against 2,181. On the 31st of December, 1862, the number of proprietors and debenture holders was 31,420, having increased by 5,260 in the course of the year, the increase being in the same ratio as the capital. In the course of the past year there has been an expenditure of £5,810,852, that in England having been £1,854,289, and in India £3,956,563. The amount raised by the companies, in addition to the sum of £2,515,496, which stood to their credit on the 1st of May, 1862, was £5,238,567, so that on the 1st of May there was a balance of £1,943,211 available for the current year's expenditure. It has been estimated that the expenditure for the year 1863-4 will be £2,012,000 in England and £4,189,000 in India, and that £5,293,000 will be raised to meet it, in addition to the balance of £1,943,211. The amount which had been raised on the 30th of April, 1862, by share capital, was £31,308,641; by debentures, £11,756,249; total, £43,064,890. On the 30th of April these amounts stood—share capital, £36,155,142; debentures, £12,062,894; total, £48,218,036. The net receipts from all the open lines for the year ending 30th June, 1862, were £434,184, against £311,367 of the previous year. The numbers of passengers conveyed in the same periods were 6,227,465 and 4,912,955 respectively. The present changeable condition of the lines, it is remarked, makes it very difficult to draw any conclusions as to their real value. While some are partially finished, and extending in length every few months, while others are finished, but are without access to the stations, and while it is uncertain what will be the cost of the permanent establishments, and what the expenses of maintenance, it is impossible to estimate, with any degree of accuracy, their remunerative powers. The amount which had been paid to the several companies for guaranteed interest up to the 31st of December, 1862, was £8,269,190. This sum is subject to a deduction of about £1,600, which the Government had received from the earnings of the railways, leaving a debt of about £6,650,000 against the companies. The annual amount that will be due from the Government for guaranteed interest, when the lines are finished, may be taken at £3,000,000; but the profits of the lines are now rapidly increasing. A considerable portion of the above sum will consequently be met by the payments into the Government treasuries in India. The liability of Government will thus diminish annually, until at last Government will be altogether relieved from it. In another year the great cotton fields of Central India and of Guzerat will be in direct communication with Bombay, and Delhi will be within two days of Calcutta.

BENGAL.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. PETERSON.

On Friday evening last a public dinner was given in the Town Hall to Mr. A. T. T. Peterson, on his final retirement from the Bar, and departure to Europe for a time. Upwards of sixty gentlemen were present, the representatives of almost every profession and calling in the Anglo-Indian community; the chair being taken by Mr. Seton-Karr, C.S. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was present as an old school-fellow of the guest of the evening, and apologies were received from Sir Barnes Peacock, Kt., Sir Mordecai Wells, Kt., and Messrs. Bayley and Raikes. Mr. John Cochrane, the father of the Calcutta Bar, was also prevented from attending, by the state of his health. The subscribers amounted to nearly one hundred, including two Hindoos and one Parsee. The dinner was provided from Spence's Hotel, and gave general satisfaction, with the exception of the champagne, which was said to be undrinkable—by those who drank it. There was a band of music in attendance, whose performances were distinctly audible—especially by those who had the good fortune to be placed on the same side of the room. The blue lighting was also very effective, in a melodramatic sense, and was, perhaps, the better appreciated from being strictly gratuitous. Ever and anon it lighted up the window over the head of the learned gentleman, in a most weird and ghastly manner, recalling to mind the fate of Don Giovanni, or of Bertram in "Robert le Diable." *Absit omen!*

After the usual loyal toasts had been proposed and responded to, with the usual demonstrations of loyalty, the chairman addressed himself to the real business of the evening. With clear enunciation, an easy and fluent delivery, and in the language of a cultivated gentleman, Mr. Seton-Karr drew a graphic sketch of the career and character of the guest in whose honour that social gathering had been convened. He dwelt upon Mr. Peterson's success as a barrister, a speculator, and a politician, ascribing to him no ordinary merit in all three capacities, and with admirable tact avoiding all topics likely to awaken unpleasant and only half-lulled memories. This speech was well received, as it deserved to be, and Trojans and Tyrians thundered loud applause. But when Mr. Peterson arose and had arranged his spectacle, *contingere omnes, intenteque ora tenent*. The learned gentleman spoke, in reply to the toast of the evening, for one hour and ten minutes, passing in review the leading events of his own life, and the mutual relations of all classes of Europeans in this country. A general notion of the purport of his remarks may, perhaps, be gathered from the following heads of his discourse:—

After a brief but hearty expression of thanks for the high compliment that had been paid to him, Mr. Peterson expressed his pride at being himself an Englishman, although his ancestors came from Sweden. He then alluded in a jocose manner to his early life at sea, and his experiences as a manufacturer of salt at Sangoor. Passing from himself, he turned to the extraordinary position of England with regard to India. A Trading Company under the direction of men in comparatively humble circumstances, after varying success in commercial transactions, wound up as the rulers of an empire so vast that no man has yet succeeded in comprehending its wants and capabilities. The Sovereign of England, through their labours, has succeeded to the government of a people nearly equal in numbers to one-quarter of the population of the old world. That company can boast of having conferred upon their native land a territory which finds wealth and occupation for tens of thousands of Englishmen, and affords a market for the disposal of nearly twenty five per cent. of the entire cotton fabrics of England, and this without costing the national Treasury so much as a cowrie. In return for this, satirists of the last generation were wont to depict the Anglo-Indian as a yellow-skinned, peppery, self-willed, eccentric old curmudgeon; while the

satirists of the present day represent him as shallow, immoral, overbearing, and cruel. The very name too, of India has the same effect in the House of Commons, as reading the Riot Act to a disorderly mob. At all this folly and ignorance we can afford to laugh, when we look around upon the magnificent country in which our lot has been temporarily cast. Still, the time has been when matters did not look so promising as they now do. There was the antagonism of the privileged trader and the non-privileged trader, and the old statutes are full of penalties against interlopers and adventurers. And when the East India Company was compelled to withdraw from trade the same antagonism continued, only under a different name, and officials and non-officials kept up the hurtful jealousies of the olden time. All that is now past, and is fast vanishing into oblivion. Frequent communication with home, and the steady influx of Europeans, have brought about a better mutual understanding, and through the mighty power of public opinion the non-official is no longer ignored. It is the duty of every Government to be conservative, but the Government of this country went far beyond that, and was positively obstructive. Since then a great step in advance has been taken in the institution of legislative assemblies. The Bengal council is not a political body, so far as party politics are concerned. It is a purely deliberative body, the admission into which of the non official element secures all the advantages usually resulting from discussion and publicity. To be a member of that council is a legitimate source of pride, however slightly some persons may be disposed to think of it.

One of the most important changes of late years is the establishment of the High Court. At first he (Mr. Peterson) was disposed to feel hurt at the manner in which the old Supreme Court was thrust aside, remembering as he did what right good services had been rendered to society, both by its judges and its advocates, who were never wanting at the call of duty. However, that, too, is now a thing of the past, and all that remains is to make its successor at least its equal; and it must be admitted that the constitution of the High Court is calculated to make it more completely independent of the Government than the Supreme Court ever could have been. The legal training of the English judges, combined with the practical local knowledge of the other judges, ought to ensure the efficiency of the new Court. A few words of compliment were due to the learned Chief Justice, than whom no man ever laboured more zealously and assiduously to discharge the onerous and responsible duties of his exalted position. He will return to his native land full of honours, if not full of years, regretted by all classes, native as well as European. The elevation of Sunbhoonath Pandit to the Bench is an innovation of the happiest augury. It opens up a new era, and offers an encouragement to his countrymen to pursue the paths of honour, industry, and sustained application. The bar of Calcutta must not be passed over in silence. Its talent and integrity are beyond all praise, but unhappily success in India has not hitherto been held as sufficient grounds for advancement to the highest honours of the profession. Neither can it be said that the Civil Service of India is overpaid for the arduous work it is called upon to perform, in a climate not favourable to prolonged exertions. Many of its members would certainly have done equally well, and probably better, had they entered the church or been called to the bar. A great and mighty mission is theirs, and one of which any man may be justly proud. They are charged with the administration of the laws over a vast territory and among unnumbered millions, differing from one another in speech, religion, customs, and manners. The old service with all its faults was worthy of sincere respect, and doubtless the new system will produce equally good men. In any case it is premature to form a judgment. Men of higher classical attainments will probably be sent out than used to be the case, but it remains to be seen whether the most learned men are also the ablest administrators. One thing, however, is certain; they

will have to work very hard before they surpass their predecessors. The position of the military is certainly not so good as in the olden time, and the circumstance is to be regretted, seeing how meritorious have been their services. A country won by the sword must be retained by the sword, and it is, therefore, a false economy to weaken the European forces. The abolition of local corps was a great mistake, for soldiers never identify themselves with any particular spot. The Indian service will always be irksome to Queen's officers. It needs, as it were, to be "native, and to the manner born," before any one will devote himself heartily to a service that is only another name for exile. What great names are written in the *Libro d'Oro* of the old native army! Of the old school there were Clive, Eyre, Monro, Malcolm, Ochterlony, and many more. In later times we have Outram, Edwardes, Nicholson, Neill, Chamberlayne, Norman, and a long list of equally illustrious names. Then, with regard to the non-official classes it cannot be denied that trade and commerce are the best and truest rulers of a country. It is by their means that comfort is diffused abroad, and people who are comfortable are always opposed to violent changes. There is no greater peacemaker than trade. The merchant is as necessary to the cultivator of the land as the latter is to the merchant. The two are mutually dependent. Without agriculture there can be no commerce; without commerce, agriculture would never have advanced beyond horticulture. The condition of the labouring classes owes its improvement of late years to the increase of trade. In this Presidency, the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, and the Landholders' Association have done much good by acting together, and have led to discussions on many questions that would otherwise have passed unnoticed. The Government might, no doubt, ignore or set at defiance the expressed opinions of such bodies; but it does not do so, having made the important discovery that the art of ruling is to go with the ruled, rather than against them. And it cannot close its eyes to the fact that, within the last thirty years, the trade of the country has been quadrupled, and its resources multiplied manifold, chiefly through the spirit and enterprise of merchants and speculators. Another powerful element in every European community is the press, which should rather be called the first, than the fourth, estate. Despotism is naturally opposed to the press, because it represents the masses, and is the medium of freedom of thought, which is apt to lead to freedom of action. Only twenty-eight years have passed since a public dinner was given in that very hall to Sir Charles Metcalfe, in recognition of the important service he had rendered to every European in the country, by proclaiming the emancipation of the press. An editor who does his duty is a most valuable member of society. Talk of love ruling the court, the camp, the grove—it is type that rules them all. *Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona*, but there were no journalists to record their achievements. How much of his reputation did Lord Clyde owe to himself—how much to Mr. Russell? How much does not Lord Palmerston himself owe to the support of the *Times* newspaper? The press of India is not inferior to that of any colony or dependency of the British Crown. It may sometimes be a little too personal, but that is in a great measure forced upon it by the very constitution of society in India. Taking it as a whole, it displays very considerable ability. Such papers as the *Friend of India*, the *Madras Examiner*, the *Bombay Saturday Review*, the *Englishman*, and the *Hurkaru*, hold their own against any papers published out of India, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two in New York and Australia. Some of the native papers assert that he (Mr. Peterson) was adverse to the natives, and ask what has he ever done for them. He has never done anything for them, because they never gave him the opportunity, but he was certainly not prejudiced against them as a people. Let there be no partiality shown to native or European. Let each stand, or fall, on his own merits. If

the native outrun the European in the race, let him carry off the palm. But he cannot do this by acquiring a mere smattering of English classics, or by wearing polished boots, or by eating beef, or by drinking beer and brandy. He may be able to do all this, and yet be unable to contend with a true-born Briton. But better times are dawning. Exceptional cases are coming to notice of Hindoos who are equal to the men of any country. But what have the higher classes of Hindoos, as a body, done for the advancement of civilisation? Have they produced a single philosopher, sage, or statesman? Have they added in any way to the material comforts of the masses? Have they made one single scientific discovery? Have they ever availed themselves of those made by others? While all other nations are advancing, the Hindoo alone stands still. As his forefathers were five hundred, one thousand, two thousand years ago, so he is now at the present day. Had the country been occupied by wild, untutored savages, there might have been some excuse for this, but it has been held by a race who, a thousand years ago, were a thousand years ahead of Europe. The Hindoo has been stationary, and stationary will he remain so long as he persists in hedging himself round with a fence of prejudices, more impenetrable than the thickest hedge of thorn, briar, or prickly pear. No one should interfere with questions of faith and practical religion, but no superstitions or prejudices can be tolerated which impede the progress of civilisation. Any Government that humours such weaknesses does far greater injury than was ever wrought by Mahomedan conquest or Maharratta raid. The wealthy natives must be taught that life has higher aims than an unlimited indulgence in rice and ghee, or an unmeaning prodigality in pomps and pageants. If the Brahminical class would keep its position at the head of the nation, it must do so by adopting the practical ideas of the age, and advance in conformity with the spirit of the times.

Want of space compels us to omit Mr. Peterson's protest against the interference of the Secretary of State with the Government of India, and against every attempt to rule this country from a distance. Perchance, too, about this period of the evening nature's sweet restorer may have acted the part of an Indian Minister in Council, and over-ruled the action and resolutions of the body it professed to invigorate and govern for its own good. However that may have been, we must here take leave of Mr. Peterson and his comprehensive discourse *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 15.

PUBLIC OPINION IN INDIA.

The term "Public Opinion," though definite enough in its meaning, is, from the difficulty of arriving at it clearly, too frequently used as if it were a mere abstraction. In India it is hopeless to attempt to ascertain what the popular verdict is on many points, and it is a rare event when it is declared very decisively. The full knowledge with reference to the acts of the ruling powers, which is accessible to the public in England through the medium of newspapers, is unheard of here. The deliberations of Government are in secret; the information upon which it acts with reference to the most common-place subjects is withheld from the Press; and, under the pretence of courting public discussion, Government places at the disposal of the Press a quantity of public documents which, probably, interest no one but the parties whose names they contain. It is a rare occasion when a Government record, coming through the regular channel, contains anything of greater general interest than a statistical report of Inams disposed of, or the sanctioning an additional expenditure of a couple of hundred rupees or so on some obscure project of scarcely local interest. If these are correct specimens of the matter which occupies the attention of the Governor's Council, public opinion, having no other exercise, will bring its whole energy to bear upon the manner in which the Council is employed, and will be compelled to the conclusion that his Excellency in Council has not a particularly responsible or dignified occupation. Matters of

interest seem to be rapidly on the decline, to use a commercial phrase, the market is rather tight as regards those commodities at present. Government records seem, out of their barrenness, to say, like the needy knife-grinder, "Story! God bless you, I have none to tell, sir." And if these tell no stories, we are obliged to administer to them the summary treatment which fell to the lot of the aforesaid individual. We presume that the encroachments of the two Supreme Governments rob the dependent Governments of much of the power which the importance of their nominal charges would claim for them. Whether this be the case, or whether the tendency to publicity is stronger in Calcutta than in this respectable old conservative Presidency, it is certain that the Press generally is much more fertile in Imperial than local topics. The budget is at present an all absorbing subject. Nothing which a subordinate Government could do would create anything like the interest excited by a financial statement, or indeed by a few unintelligible words of a Finance Minister. Sir Charles Trevelyan will, ere long, have an opportunity of listening to the popular views regarding his budget. When here he courted public opinion, and gave us the impression that he had at least as much respect for it as his predecessor Mr. Laing. We must suspend our contribution to the public voice for a short time, until we receive a full report of the financial statement.

We purpose this morning giving Mr. Laing's views of what in India constitutes public opinion. He very properly urges the theory that India should be governed on the spot, and not by a despot thousands of miles away, breathing an atmosphere morally, intellectually, and physically opposed in constitution to that which we inhale in India. The single advantage of interference by the Secretary of State is alleged to be in the fact that the narrow views of a little knot of selfish planters cannot turn so great a man as Sir Charles Wood from the path of rectitude. The views of planters, Mr. Laing seems to admit, find an exposition in the Indian Press. He allows that the Press does support tyrannical principles, or, at least, he admits that the little knot of planters do urge measures adverse to native interests, and so connects them with the Press that, if we are not to understand that the Press supports oppression a statement to that effect should have been distinctly made. This will appear more clear as we proceed. Mr. Laing asserts that public opinion may be considered as consisting of three main elements—the official European, the unofficial European, and the native. Which of these classes is the most systematically represented by that part of the Press which finds its way into England? We do not purpose discussing this point ourselves, but when we state Mr. Laing's opinion that the unofficial public is arrayed against the official, and take into account the absolute discouragement by the Government of the Press, which no one would know better than Mr. Laing, there is no doubt of that gentleman's intention to identify the opinions of the Press with those of interlopers. This is an utter mistake. The interests of the planters have never found such warm advocates among the class to which we belong as Mr. Laing has proved himself to be. The subdivision of public opinion into elements, and the fact that the official and native elements are drawn much closer together than are any others, is fully explained and accounted for. Apart from the conservative feelings of distaste implanted strongly in the breast of the true chips of the old Company's block, Mr. Laing hesitates not to say that the planters do not get justice dealt out to them when they appear in Court in opposition to a native. Whether this be mere cause and effect, or whether it proceed from a high chivalric feeling on the part of the Judges to protect the weak in their dishonest dealings with the strong, it is sufficient to account for the fact that the unofficial element "tends to fulfil the normal functions of Her Majesty's Opposition." It also accounts for the fact that native and official opinions are so much alike. It would be ridiculous to expect anything else. Men, whether natives or otherwise, are not naturally seized

with dislike to a judge who decides in their favour, even when they consider themselves on the shady side of the questions at issue. They can recognise benefactors in unjust judges, and, of course, cling to the class to which those judges belong. This combination—a *consensus improborum*, if it really exist—naturally makes the unofficial element very weak in comparison. Indeed, the facility with which it is ignored is notorious. Even Governors have been known to pride themselves on the contempt in which they held the opinions of the Press. It is a bugbear to suppose that its power can influence the Government here, so far as to cause it to frame measures adverse to the interests of the natives, were the power used in that direction. But its power has never been exercised on the side of oppression. If it have erred, it has been on the side of liberality. When it was well known to the Press that, whether the indigo planters had or had not brought such a state of things upon themselves, they could not obtain their rights from the ryots—while the Government itself was framing severe laws, under the plea that an extraordinary exigency required them, laws which Mr. Laing even now defends with an eloquence which would convince us, if anything could—what did the Press do? We do not intend to particularise, but we say emphatically that the Press opposed extraordinary legislation which added to the list of crimes acts which are not technically recognised as such in our native land. Again, turning to our own Presidency, surely free trade in labour is much more liberal to the labourer than is impressment. The upholders of the impressment system can find no apology for it except by taking refuge in the mystical peculiarities of the country. Yet, while the independent public was utterly opposed to anything but free trade, the official public complained loudly of the inconveniences of travelling without impressed men and bullocks! We anticipated inconveniences as the first consequence of so important a measure, but were nevertheless certain that Sir Charles Trevelyan dealt with the case in an unexceptionable manner. It is a libel on the Indian Press to allow it to be understood that it has ever defended native oppression in any form. But it can lay claim to what is probably more offensive to the official mind, namely, the merit of condemning the oppression which the interloper suffers in consequence of official obstruction.

Mr. Laing subdivides the three great elements, each into its own component parts. There are characteristics in each of the great elements peculiar to presidencies. The civilians are still further subdivided into competition wallah, hatin, and the advanced liberals. But our opinion regarding his description of public opinion in India is that it is excellent in every other respect save that most important one of giving a good idea of what he has attempted to describe.—*Madras Athenaeum*, May 4.

MR. W. HUXHAM ON THE INDIAN COTTON TRADE.

A letter has been addressed by Mr. W. Huxham to the Government of India containing suggestions with regard to the best means of increasing the production of herbaceous cotton throughout India. In no country but India, writes Mr. Huxham, can an adequately enlarged cultivation be effected, for although it is probable that more cotton is grown in China than in the British territories, "no means of getting any from that country can at present be devised." The writer assumes that the adult population of India wearing cotton, is one hundred and forty millions, and that for each person twenty yards of cloth are required annually, weighing four pounds. There is now grown for this number 560,000,000 lbs. With a view to increase this quantity very materially, Mr. Huxham submits that a cotton department should be established forthwith at each presidency, to consist of one or more members, together with inspectors for every district or collectorate in which the staple is grown, and that revenue collectors and commissioners of districts should act under the orders of this department. Mr. Huxham adopts Mr. Bright's singular proposition that all lands

cultivated *bona fide* with cotton shall be declared free of tax or impost of any description during five years, and that all Government waste lands required for the cultivation of cotton should be given rent free on lease for five years; at the expiration of that period the land to revert to Government, in the event of the lessee omitting to continue the cultivation of cotton; the lessee to have the right of giving up the land "at any time after a crop, for which an advance has been received or delivered." Cotton seed ought, in the writer's opinion, to be furnished to the ryot free of cost, whenever it is obtainable; and cash advances made, without interest, to the cultivators at the discretion of the local authorities, "to be repaid in cotton or money, at the option of the ryot, when the cotton be gathered and cleaned"—the Government to have a lien on all such cotton—cultivators to have the right of selling their cotton grown under such advances "to any party after repaying such advances." A rate to be fixed as early as possible in each year, at which the Government would be prepared to purchase clean cotton from ryots or other cultivators, whether cultivated under advances or not. Cotton to be free from all tolls or imposts, whilst in transit to the port of shipment. Collectors should be directed to issue a notice that all clean good cotton would be received for the first year, "and paid for on delivery at specified district stations, at the rate of ten annas per pound for the indigenous or native sorts;" the cotton so purchased to be forwarded to the nearest usual shipping port, and disposed of by public auction, or sold in the same manner in the locality, after due notice has been given. Mr. Huxham urges that it should be the chief object of the Government to promote the cultivation of the New Orleans variety of cotton, as being the quality best suited for the European market. In no country, he says, are to be found equal facilities for increasing the cultivation, such as "a teeming population, unoccupied two-thirds of their time, cheap labour, extensive tracts of uncultivated land, genial soil and climate, moderate taxation, a fostering Government, and peace." He goes on to state, that previous to 1847 he conducted a series of experiments in cotton cultivation in Travancore, with a view to ascertain the effects of a variety of soil on each sort, the result of which proved that "with due attention to the preparation of soil, cotton of the best quality (excepting Sea Island) could be raised." Want of means, however, and the low price of cotton in England at that time, induced Mr. Huxham to give up the cultivation. It is modestly admitted that possibly some loss may be experienced by carrying these suggestions into effect; but, he adds, "when the improving condition of our revenue is considered, that we have some sixteen or more crores of rupees in Treasury balances, that from six to seven millions of wages are annually lost to our suffering operatives in England, and that the value of our cotton manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in 1861 was computed to have exceeded fifty-five millions sterling, more than three-fourths of which were made from American grown cotton, a sacrifice by Government of even half a million annually, in adopting this scheme, might be warranted and sustained with eventual advantage to millions of our fellow-subjects, for we should in less than ten years be almost wholly independent of America." To ask any one who has been held for at least five minutes in a state of breathless wonder at Mr. Huxham's simplicity, to conclude with a sentence of as many words as a centipede has legs, is as bad as galloping a racer up a steep hill after finishing a three-mile course.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

[From a lecture by Sir Arthur Cotton, delivered before the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.]

When Lord Canning was coming out to India, his lordship desired me to sketch out for him such a system of public works as I recommended. I did so, and showed him what I thought could be done for thirty millions. In conversation he asked me whether I thought the money could be raised, alluding evidently to the distrust that had been

produced at that time by what was called the P. W. Loan. I replied I could not think how there could be a question about it, provided only that he kept the public informed what money would be required, and what was doing with it. It is an incalculable point gained, that at length the Government openly and clearly show the state of the finances. But it is impossible that the unbounded material resources of this wonderful country can be brought into operation without another step—and that is, the separation of the public works expenditure from the necessary expenses of Government, which yield no direct money returns. While such incongruous things as necessary expenses and profitable investments are jumbled up together, there can be nothing but confusion in the authorities' own minds, and distrust on the part of the public. The remedy seems as clear and obvious as possible—to have Public Works Commissioners who alone shall have authority over the funds raised for such purposes, and who shall be accountable to the public for their appropriation. I am persuaded that if this were done, the public would be perfectly satisfied, and that any amount of money might be raised; and the result would be clearly and fully laid before the public.

It is impossible so to speak, if this were done, that such utter misapprehension could be widely spread as is now constantly indicated. Compare, for instance, what is often said about the Public Works Department, with the amazing success which has almost always attended the great irrigation works, even under the terrible hindrances that have arisen from the ruinous system of confounding their accounts with the general revenue. Thus, every one of the great works that have been undertaken of late years have been left unfinished for several years, not perhaps entirely stopped, but nearly so—the Ganges Canal Works, those of the Godavery, the Kistna, the Punnaur, the Pallaur, the East Coast Canal, &c. Think of the heavy and fundamental works being executed at a great expense, and then it being found out that economy required that the minor works which were necessary before returns could be received should be left unexecuted. The Godavery delta works, for instance, have been fifteen years in hand, and the water is not yet distributed to nearly half the lands commanded by the weir. It is thirteen years since the great expense was incurred on the weir, and nearly half the returns are still unrealised for want of subsidiary works. Every rupee now expended on those petty works is yielding more than cent. per cent., but economy requires that it should not be spent yet. About ten lacs would, I believe, distribute the water over four lacs of acres, and yield about fifteen lacs of rupees a year, but economy will not allow it. So with all these works—imagine a merchant or a company building a steamer at a cost of £20,000, and then economising by not not buying fuel to work it. It must be so while the present system, one of the unhappy traditions from the India House, continues. The answer, when money is proposed for these works, always is, we cannot afford it; we have distributed all the money that can be spared. Spared from what? from paying the army, &c. What possible connection can there be between the cost of the necessary defence, &c., and an investment which is yielding more than cent. per cent.? Were commissioners appointed with entire control over the funds raised, and entrusted with the management of all the matter, it is, as it were, impossible that such a monstrous waste of public money could take place. If the Godavery works had been finished five years ago, about twenty lacs a year would have been received, or a million sterling more than has been—about one and a half times the whole cost of the works.

Were such a commission for public works established, with powers to raise funds to a certain extent, and required to publish complete statements every six months, public confidence would be restored, and no work need be delayed a day for want of funds. They would construct such works as they pleased themselves, and they could commit others to private companies. They would also have time to learn something of their

duties and to attend properly to the subjects before them, which cannot be the case with those who have all the other matters of government to attend to.

I must say something more on the cost and results of these works. In Tanjore the improvements have been going on slowly for fifty years, in which time perhaps 80 lacs have been spent on new works, and the revenue has increased 35 lacs, of which by far the greater part is due to the irrigation, &c.; the returns cannot be less than 30 per cent., probably much more. The total expended in the Cuttack and Godavery districts is, I believe, about 80 lacs, but I have not the last accounts; the increase of revenue, 35½ lacs, almost the whole due to the works, about 40 per cent., while not half the returns are yet realised. The probable ultimate cost will be 120 lacs, and the increase of revenue at least 100 or 80 per cent.

But when I proposed this subject to Mr. Laing he objected to the small returns from the Ganges Canal. As this is continually said, I must show the state of this case:—The expenditure up to this time is about 2½ millions, the receipts of last year about 6 lacs, or 2½ per cent. gross. The first plain and simple answer to Mr. Laing's objection is that the project has not yet been carried to completion. The canal is made of a capacity to carry water for about a million cubic yards per hour, sufficient for about one and a half million acres; it has as yet only watered 300,000. The distribution channels have not been completed. Indeed, during the last year, great progress has been made with them, several hundred miles having been cut, and a great deal more water may be distributed this year. But even during the famine not one-fourth of the water entering the channel could be applied to the land, and when I was at Cawnpore about 100,000 cubic yards per hour, sufficient for perhaps 150,000 acres, after being brought at a great expense 350 miles, was returning unused into the river at the end of only one of the branches of the canal. Thus, after spending 1½ millions on the main works, many years have been lost in cutting the distributing channels. This is the main point in the question of the returns from this great work. It must never, however, for a moment be forgotten that, in fact, this work has repaid its cost over and over again by the incalculable benefits it conferred in the famine, both by the food it produced, and by that which it conveyed. It seems certain that, but for it, hundreds of thousands must have perished. Colonel Baird Smith reckons that it provided food for nearly one and a half millions of people for a year. It must also be remembered that it must even now be yielding a very large percentage in all, though only a small portion of it is realised directly by the Government, the principal part going to the landowners. Nothing can be more evident than that any amount of money may be wasted upon the best planned projects, by only executing the heavy works and then making no use of them. There must be something in a system producing such results, that ought to be, and can be corrected.

But I think I may take this opportunity of giving some further account of this work, the Ganges Canal, as it turns directly upon my main point,—the merging irrigation and navigation in the valley of the Ganges. There has been undoubtedly a far greater expenditure upon it than there needed to have been. One grand mistake was the excavating the whole section of the water-way, so as to carry all the water below the surface. This was entirely owing to the medical men, who went a little beyond their last in insisting upon this mode of preventing percolation, which they thought would produce fever. All this enormous additional expense was incurred not only for nothing, but it had exactly the effect the doctors intended it to prevent. They cut through the water-tight stratum, and gave the water access to the sand below, by which it is conveyed under the embankments and all through the country. Had only so much earth been excavated as would have made the embankments, and the principal part of the water been carried above the level of the ground, about

two-thirds of the cost of excavation would have been saved, consequently it would have been done in one-third of the time, and the returns have been received so many years sooner. If this and some other mistakes had not been made, the work would have been returning at least 20 per cent. for the last eight or ten years. I must, however, mention another fundamental mistake—the delay in building the permanent weir at the head of the canal, the works being to this moment dependent upon the temporary dam, which has to be renewed after every monsoon, and is liable to fail at any moment when it is most wanted. In fact, it may properly be said, that this great work has neither head nor tail to it, no reliable work to secure the water being thrown into it, and as respects the irrigation, the distribution works incomplete, and as respects the navigation, no communication between it and the river. Yet there is nothing whatever to prevent the whole work being made in every way most complete both for irrigation and navigation, nor even to prevent its being made to irrigate a far greater extent of land than it was intended for. The excavation, owing to what I have mentioned, is so enormous, that an immense body of water may be conveyed by it. If money is allowed for its completion, I am satisfied that at a moderate further expenditure it may be made to return twenty per cent. upon the whole capital. The mischief of thus beginning, and not completing, a work, extends far beyond the mere waste of money expended on it; its effect in furnishing those who are seeking for them with objections to such expenditure, extends to almost the whole of India. I must also refer to the work on this canal that was injured last year. It is most urgent that at whatever cost such evils should immediately be corrected. The mischief of having to close the canal in the midst of a crop is most fatal, shaking the confidence of all landowners in the works. The real cause of the injury to that work was its being built entirely of brick, instead of the brick, masonry being covered with large stone; good stone is procurable at Burdwan, and this mistake may, therefore, be easily corrected. There is another reason why this work has not been so productive as it ought. It is, that the navigation has never been put into an effective state. The following are its defects as a navigation:—1st. Boats cannot pass from it into the river. 2nd. The bridges are most inconveniently low. 3rd. The towing paths are not carried through the arches. 4th. The current is too strong. 5th. The lock-channels have such sharp curves that boats of the length of the locks cannot go through them. 6th. The entrances to the lock channels are made at too great an angle with the canal. 7th. The fall of the canal is continued quite to Cawnpore, so that a large stream must always be kept flowing to waste in order to make the canal navigable near its end. The last twenty or fifty miles ought to be reduced to dead level by locks, so that the canal would be kept navigable, without any expenditure of water below where it was wanted for irrigation, excepting the trifling quantity required for lockage. From these defects this certainly, without exception the finest highway in the world, is not used to one-fifth part of the extent it would be, were it free from them. The loss of this to the irrigated tracts is incalculable. Could they ship their wheat, flour, &c., direct for Calcutta, even with the disadvantages of the river, much of it might be brought to this market, which is quite out of the question if there is even fifty miles of land carriage. Happily all these objects can be perfectly removed, when not only would several lacs of additional revenue be obtained from the canal, but a new value would be given to all the products of that tract, and consequently to the irrigating water.

Thus all the works necessary for the completion of this incomparable project can be effected at an excessive outlay and in a short time. And not only so, but it is capable of vast expansion, far beyond its original intention. It has been stated in the newspapers that a gentleman is now trying to form a company for the purchase and completion of this project. I only hope that,

either in that way or by the Government, a work of such prodigious value and importance will not be allowed any longer to remain in an incomplete state, when there is really no shadow of a reason for it. It would not be so, were it in the hands of commissioners who were responsible to the public for the effective management of the funds entrusted to them.

This work, therefore, is no exception to the rule that hydraulic works in India do not require to be supported by oppressive and debilitating taxes. Works that will yield from 20 to 50 per cent. can stand on their own legs.

In my communication with Sir C. Wood on these subjects, he once wrote, that it was easy for us engineers to talk about executing such works, but that we had not to provide the money, as he had. My answer was, that so far from his having to provide the money, if he would only let us use a small part of the net increase of revenue which the Godavery Works were producing we could carry them into completion rapidly, and we would supply him with a large balance for his operations in other branches of the public service. At this moment, if he would allow them to spend only ten lacs a year in completing the Godavery and Kistnah works, at least a surplus of twenty would remain, provided by the engineers to assist him, out of those two districts only. The fact is that the financiers are rather the prize-agents who distribute the booty in ease and safety which we engineers have captured in many a hard battle which we have fought with the sun, the jungle-fever, and the India House, the allied forces that have arranged themselves against the material improvement of India. I must allow, though, that while we engineers raise the produce we send, the merchants turn it into money. And the sole reason why there are not at this moment many millions more for appropriation, is, that we have been prevented carrying out the various projects that have been proposed. I can most confidently assert that if Lord Canning had taken in hand the system of works I sketched out for him, at his request, at the rate of four or five millions a year, they might by this time have been returning six or eight millions a year, much more than sufficient to obviate the necessity of an income-tax and a salt-tax.

PROPOSALS FOR ESTABLISHING A BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE DIOCESE OF CALCUTTA.

1. The want of schools for European and Eurasian children of the middle and poorer classes throughout India is now generally acknowledged. No one can visit the upper and central provinces, nor the trading cities on the coast of Burmah, without being convinced of it. Not only is there a large number of uneducated children in almost every great town, but the traveller along new roads, or projected lines of railway, constantly finds scattered families, of overseers and others, whose children are either of necessity neglected, or else sent, of course at heavy expense, to a school at some enormous distance.

2. In a paper on this subject drawn up about two years and a half ago, but not circulated till the end of 1861, in consequence of the more urgent need of subscriptions to relieve the famine, I suggested three remedies for this great want, and proposed that they should be adopted in succession. The first was the foundation of a school for the upper provinces at Simla: the second was the establishment of a Diocesan Board of Education to give encouragement and stability to local efforts for founding various schools, chiefly in the cities of the plains, so that those who could not avail themselves of hill schools might not be shut out from education: and the third was the foundation of a school at or near Darjeeling, for Bengal. The wants of Bengal were placed last in order, on account of the existence of good schools in Calcutta.

3. The first of these steps has been taken. The Simla school is opened in the old cantonment of Jutog, about four miles out of Simla, under the charge of the Rev. S. Slater, recently professor of Hindustani in King's College, London, assisted by a trained master from the Bat-

tersea College. Though this school will certainly need some additional support hereafter in the way of exhibitions, or other help towards reducing the cost of education in it, yet for the present it may be left to take its own way.

4. The time has therefore manifestly come when an appeal should be made to the Indian public to take the second step, the establishment of the Diocesan Board. This would be a central committee, meeting in Calcutta under the Bishop's presidency, raising money to assist local efforts, procuring masters from England, paying their outfits and travelling expenses, obtaining the best school books, establishing prizes and scholarships in schools, facilitating their regular inspection and examination, diffusing information, and advising school managers as to applications for grants-in-aid from Government, and other points on which local committees are often at fault.

5. Such a Board is already organized, and has received liberal support in the diocese of Madras. In addition to the duties above mentioned, the Madras Board proposes to take part in the Christian education of natives also, and to establish classes for Scriptural instruction in connection with Government provincial or Zillah schools. That the proposed Calcutta Board should ultimately undertake a similar task would be most desirable; but its power to do so must depend on the support which it receives from the public. And in its infancy it will probably be better not to incur it with too many objects and duties at once. For the present, therefore, the work of the board will be limited to that stated in the preceding paragraph.

6. There is already ample work for such a board in this diocese. The School Committee at Malacca has asked me to supply them with a schoolmaster, which I know not how to do. The establishment of a school at Moulmein was delayed for a considerable time through the difficulty of procuring a master. As a result of the present movement, schools are coming into existence at Howrah, Allahabad, Seetabuldee, Rangoon, Meerut, Cuttack, and other stations, which will all be benefited by the help and encouragement of a central body fulfilling such purposes as I have mentioned above.

7. With regard to the religious constitution of schools in connection with this board, it may be well to reprint a paragraph from my former statement referred to in paragraph 2:—"The first object (of the Simla School) is to train children to be, by God's blessing, earnest and thoughtful Christians, and it is undoubtedly intended that the teaching should be that of the English Church. Yet, considering how rarely it is necessary or desirable to introduce into the education of the young minute points of controverted theology; considering, too, the mutual toleration and sympathy, which the bond of a common faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, as opposed to Brahminism, and Mohammedanism, must produce among all Christians in India, I should be very sorry if the school were so conducted as not to be available for the education of children belonging to other Christian bodies also." In order to carry out these principles the following definite rules seem desirable. In every school connected with the Board there shall be daily prayers, and Scriptural instruction shall be regularly given, which all the scholars shall attend without exception. The chaplain of the station shall be *ex-officio* a member of the school committee, and the master shall be a communicant of the English Church. Regular instruction shall be given at certain times in the catechism and Prayer-book; but any child whose parents or guardians are not members of the Church of England may be excused on application from learning its distinctive formularies.

8. It is now desired to collect money for the purposes of this board in two distinct forms, (1) donations, which shall be invested in Government paper, and of which it shall spend the interest only; and (2) annual subscriptions, to be expended year by year. All persons, therefore, who are favourable to the plan are requested to support it in either or both of those ways. An encouraging commencement has happily been made.

A gentleman in England has placed at the disposal of the Indian Government a considerable sum for the multiplication of churches and schools in the three dioceses, and one moiety of the portion of his benefaction allotted to Bengal will be entrusted to the administration of this board as soon as it is formed.

9. The general scheme sketched above was submitted for the approbation of the late Viceroy, and his Excellency forwarded it to the Home Government, accompanied by a minute, expressing the cordial concurrence and approbation of himself, Mr. Beadon, and Sir Bartle Frere, who then constituted the Government of India.—[See Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 23rd February, 1861.] It received the sanction of Sir Charles Wood, who promised that the help of the State should be given to carry it out. As the grants-in-aid authorised by him will be proportioned to the sums raised by private subscription, there is every encouragement to give it a hearty support, and it is therefore now earnestly commended to the sympathy and liberality of the clergy and laity of this diocese, as an essential part of the duty which we owe to the country in which God's providence has placed us.—[See Lord Canning's minute, October 29, 1860, and Sir C. Wood's despatch, Jan. 16, 1861, in the Supplement to the *Gazette* referred to above.]

10. The main reasons for entering on this new field of benevolence cannot be better stated than in the language of Lord Canning: "Besides the ordinary rate of increase in Eurasian births, and in the births of European children in India, there is the fact that the influx of Europeans into India is gradually becoming larger, and that with the augmentation of our English army, and the advancement of works of English enterprise, the births of English children of mixed marriages in India cannot fail to be enormously increased. If means for educating these children are not promptly and vigorously encouraged, and aided by the Government, we shall soon find ourselves embarrassed in large towns and stations with a floating population of Indianised English, loosely brought up, and exhibiting most of the worst qualities of both races; whilst the Eurasian population, already so numerous that the means of education offered to it are quite inadequate, will increase more rapidly than ever. I can hardly imagine a more profitless unmanageable community than one so composed. It might be long before it would grow to be what could be called a class dangerous to the State; but a very few years will make it, if neglected, a glaring reproach to the Government, and to the faith which it will, however ignorant and vicious, nominally profess. On the other hand, if cared for betimes, it will become a source of strength to British rule, and of usefulness to India."

11. Such are the warning words of one whose life was sacrificed in the service of this country. Let us remember, in connection with them, that while we give a hearty and zealous support to that missionary work, which is of absolutely inestimable value to India, we must not allow its wider, and if I may so speak, more exciting and romantic interest to overshadow the duty of caring for our own countrymen. The Apostle, who may be fitly called the first and greatest of Christian missionaries, in the midst of the absorbing labour of evangelising two continents, was yet careful to bring "alms to his own nation and offerings," and has warned us that "if any provide not for his own, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." Of those for whom we are now appealing, some are strictly "our own," "our own nation," English children of our own blood. Others, though less absolutely identified with us in origin, yet are partakers of the "like precious faith with us," and belong to a race which owes its existence to our occupation of India. In either case the neglect of our poorer and more helpless brethren will be a grievous scandal, and a degradation of Christianity in the eyes of the natives of this country, and therefore the measure now proposed may be regarded as having a direct bearing on missionary operations, and as likely to be, by God's blessing, directly conducive to missionary success.

12. No doubt, the demands on public munificence are already so numerous and so urgent that any one may well pause before he puts forward another. But no Christian Church is fulfilling the whole duty to which it is called, unless, besides, ministering to the spiritual wants of all its members, it also aids in three great works. Of these the first is the temporal relief of the poor and the afflicted; the second is the extension of Christ's Gospel among the heathen; the third is the education of the young. And it is to the last of these three essential parts of Christian duty that the Church in India is now called.

G. E. L. CALCUTTA.

Bishop's Palace, Easter Monday, 1863.

It is proposed that the first board shall consist of the following members (with power to add to their number):

The Bishop of Calcutta, President *ex-officio*; the Hon. Sir C. Trevelyan, K.C.B.; the Hon. Mr. Justice Norman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Seton Karr, Captain Williams, R.E.; H. Woodrow, Esq.; E. B. Cowell, Esq.; the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt, the Rev. Dr. Kay, the Rev. E. C. Stuart, the Rev. T. H. Burn, the Rev. M. C. Walters, Secretary.

Donations and annual subscriptions will be thankfully received by the secretary, by any other member of the board, or at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta Diocesan Educational Fund.

The following letter, in which Sir Charles Trevelyan signified his acceptance of a seat on the board, is appended to the above appeal, as expressing most forcibly its object, and the grounds on which it rests.

CALCUTTA, 12th April, 1863.

My dear Lord,—I heartily concur both in the object of the paper which you have sent me, entitled, "Proposals for establishing a Board of Education for the Diocese of Calcutta," and in the mode of giving effect to that object, and this good work shall have all the support and help in my power.

The matter ought to be regarded in two distinct points of view, a bare statement of which is sufficient to command assent. The first is the duty we owe to our countrymen and their offspring, who are scattered over the face of this great country, in a manner which makes them peculiarly dependent upon the combined action of their more fortunate Christian and English brethren in all that relates to the upholding and improvement of their moral and intellectual condition. The other is, that, without such combined, well sustained action, the Christian minority inevitably becomes absorbed in character and manners in the Hindoo and Mahomedan majority (several painful instances of which I could relate), and that portion of the Christian community which is in most habitual intercourse with the natives, becomes a scandal and a stumbling block in the way of their conversion. Example is better than precept; and although no means of instruction are to be neglected, I am of opinion that more can be done for the religious improvement of the natives by exhibiting Christianity to them, in all its blessed practical fruits, than by any amount of direct, didactic teaching.

You have, in my opinion, judged wisely in proposing, at any rate at first, to confine the Calcutta Diocesan Board to the immediate objects of its institution. Nevertheless, if faithfully and ably administered, it cannot fail to exercise a wholesome influence over the whole field of Indian education.

Believe me, my dear Lord Bishop, very sincerely yours,

C. E. TREVELYAN.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRECK.—The *Telegraph Gazette* of May 13 announces that the ship *Iskenderah* has become a total wreck above Fultah. We learn that no hope was at any time entertained of floating her off. A portion of the cargo has been saved by cargo-boats despatched to her assistance by the agents in this city.

HIGH COURT OF CALCUTTA.—Lucy Lang v. W. C. Hurry and others. Advocate-General and Mr. Newmarch for plaintiff; Mr. Bell for Joteepersaud; Mr. Eglinton for the Administrator-General. This was a suit to recover the sum of a lakh and fifty thousand rupees from Lallah Joteepersaud and William Cobb Hurry. It appeared that Mr. John Lang, the husband of the plaintiff, Mrs. Lang, was the legal adviser of Lallah Joteepersaud, who had made a settlement to a large amount upon Mrs. Lang. Mr. Hurry, the trustee of the settlement, subsequently, in consequence of some arrangement with Joteepersaud, delivered up to him the bond by which the money was secured. Mr. Hurry afterwards died, and was therefore represented in the suit by the Administrator-General. The Advocate-General said that an arrangement had been come to between the parties by which it was agreed that Mrs. Lang should accept Rs. 90,000 in lieu of all claims, that the money should remain in the hands of Mr. Hogg, the Administrator-General, and a release be obtained from the children as they came of age. The parties would severally pay their own costs. Mr. Peterson was present, and expressed his willingness to be examined as to the proposed arrangement being expedient for Mrs. Lang and the children of the marriage. His examination was conducted as follows:—Mr. Peterson to Mr. Newmarch. I am brother of Mrs. Lang. She has three daughters and one son. The eldest daughter is married to Count Adolphe Ricardi, a major in the Italian army. She was of age before she married. A settlement was made on her marriage. A power to compromise this suit was inserted in it. The marriage took place at Leghorn, where the settlement was executed. The parties were domiciled in Italy. The trustees have a power to execute any release. The second of the children is William Bland Lang, who was of age last year. I have a letter from him, in which he authorises me to make any settlement I think proper. The third child is Lucy; she was twenty years of age last April. She is living at Pisa. The name of the fourth is Margaret; she was born in the latter end of 1844. I saw the whole family eleven months ago, and explained the whole matter. They all expressed their satisfaction, and left the whole matter in my hands. Mr. and Mrs. Lang have not lived together for many years. She obtained a divorce, *a mensa et thoro* from him. Mrs. Lang has a life interest settled upon her for herself and her children. That is the only provision they have. The father has abandoned his family and has provided nothing for them. I have always been on the best terms with Mrs. Lang. I am the nearest male relative of the family, and, indeed, the only one. I am of opinion that this proposed arrangement is for the benefit of the family. Joteepersaud told me that he was paying the money for the benefit of Mrs. Lang, because he could not trust her husband. To Mr. Bell: I consider that this settlement is really for the benefit of the family. I know that there is a cross suit. The costs of Mrs. Lang and her family will be paid out of the Rs. 90,000. They will not be less than Rs. 6,000 or 7,000. The court expressed itself satisfied with the engagement, and accordingly dismissed the suit.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL COMPANY.—India, at least Calcutta, is decidedly the "promised land" of the genus Boniface. Men never grudge any outlay on eating and drinking, provided the venison be fat, and the wine of a curious vintage. For an illustration we need go no further than the Great Eastern Hotel Company, which has just declared a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year, or at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. Thus, one may find his warmest dividend, as well as "his warmest welcome, at an inn," and, if a shareholder, may there take his ease without incurring an inconvenient amount of *as alienum*.—*Hurkaru*.

SHIPPING.—Sir Charles Trevelyan, we understand, has called upon the authorities of the Custom-house to submit for the information of the Government a statement of the tonnage of all vessels, including native crafts, which have arrived at Calcutta during the last year.

THE BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.—The report of the directors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, for the half-year ended 20th April, 1863. 1. Your directors submit the usual half-yearly statement of account for the approval of the proprietors. 2. The rents collected during the six months ended 30th April, 1863, amount to rs. 82,280-3-0, which about equals the sum realised during the previous half-year; but there has been a gradual clearance of goods from bond during the last six or eight weeks, and those withdrawals, together with a higher assessment since January, have diminished the surplus available for a dividend. 3. The surplus amounts to rs. 59,470-4-5, which is nearly equal to 30 rupees a share—the last declared dividend; but after reserving rs. 2,200 for the repair and building fund, and rs. 1,300 for a bonus on your establishment, which your directors recommend, the balance is equal to a dividend of 28 rupees per share, free of income-tax. 4. Mr. D. Cowie and Mr. R. B. Mackay go out by rotation. Mr. Cowie offers himself for re-election; Mr. T. R. Grant is a candidate for the seat in the direction vacated by Mr. J. N. Bullen, proceeded to Europe; and Mr. Steuart Gladstone for that vacated by Mr. R. B. Mackay. David Cowie, Wm. Maitland, H. E. Braddon, R. B. Mackay. Calcutta, 13th May, 1863.

TEMPERATURE OF THE PUNJAB.—A correspondent in the Baree Doab writes of the temperature in that part of the Punjab as singularly low for the season of the year. "On the morning of the 30th April the thermometer stood outside at sunrise at 64 deg., and in the house at 72 deg., the hills visible, and punkas completely at a discount." This low state of the temperature is owing to violent storms that have been passing over some parts of the country eastward, generally accompanied by hail of an unusually large size. In the neighbourhood of Reia, the first encamping ground of the Beas, hail and rain fell so abundantly that a regiment on the march were obliged to halt. Some eighty head of cattle are officially reported to have been killed, as also several men, women, and children. Two of the latter are said to have been frozen to death. Fortunately most of the wheat had been cut, so that the damage to the crops has been small. The young locusts are beginning to show themselves in some place in great numbers, and as the unripened crops are no longer available are doing damage to the sugar, cotton, &c.—*Delhi Gazette*, May 5.

COINERS.—Lieut. Young, district superintendent of the Azimghur Police, has succeeded in capturing a formidable gang of counterfeit coiners, who have long defied detection. The arrest was effected with considerable skill. The village in which they harboured was surrounded by the police at daylight, and on entering the suspected house the officers were assailed by thousands of bees, no doubt purposely placed there to prevent the intrusion of unwelcome visitors. This circumstance created suspicion, and on the hive being removed a complete coining apparatus was discovered. Further search revealed quantities of counterfeit coin buried beneath the floor of the house, consisting of rupees, eight and four anna pieces, and a quantity of sham jewellery. The trade in bad money "has been carried on," writes the correspondent of the *Allahabad Gazette*, "for three generations, and the Zemindars in the neighbourhood were well aware of the fact." They plead, however, as an excuse for their tacit connivance, that the offenders were notorious ruffians and a terror to their neighbours. In the months of February and October bullocks, and other beasts of burden, used to be laden with these coins, and sent across the Gogra river into Bengal. The whole gang has now fortunately been arrested, through the exertions of Lieut. Young.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

MR. J. H. BATTEN, recently appointed Commissioner of Agra, is to officiate as an extra judge of the Sudder Court during the absence of Mr. Wynyard, and the prospective absence of Mr. Roberts on leave. This arrangement leaves the acting appointment of the Commissionership for six months to be filled up.

DINNER TO MR. A. T. T. PETERSON.—A novel spectacle, in truth, was that presented in the Town Hall of Calcutta on Friday evening last, when the head of the Bengal Government was seen taking a prominent part in doing honour to a strongly democratic, and once somewhat turbulent, member of the non-official community. It might be more correct, perhaps, to characterise such an occasion as a gratifying one, rather than as a novelty, for it is happily no new thing for Englishmen to shake hands and strike up a sincere friendship for one another, when the political strife by which they were divided has terminated, or faded away. The more strenuous the previous opposition, the more cordial is the feeling of mutual respect that succeeds the excitement of battle. Like Virgil's bees, all these fierce emotions, all these combats of giants, subside into a calm and peaceful repose through the sprinkling of a little sand from the hour-glass of Time. The presence of Mr. Seton-Karr in the chair was even more remarkable than that Mr. Beadon should be one of the company. The angry reminiscences that produced a schism among the Scottish residents in Calcutta on last St. Andrew's Day have evidently become softened in the interval that has since elapsed, and both parties have probably grown somewhat ashamed of the exaggerated partisanship of only twelve months ago. It is the misfortune of all small communities that differences of opinion are apt to lead to personal estrangement, as it is almost impossible to distinguish between individuals and the measures or principles they represent and uphold. On the other hand, this inconvenience is partially counterbalanced by the facility with which reconciliations are effected, and former asperities smoothed over and forgotten. So soon and so completely, indeed, does the stream of oblivion sweep away the landmarks of past animosities, that not a few of those who assembled to take a kindly leave of Mr. Peterson were not even aware of the part he bore in the battle of the Black Acts; and some, perhaps, had scarce even heard of those days of doubt and trouble. Various motives, no doubt, combined to bring together so many gentlemen belonging to almost every profession and calling; but there was one underlying feeling common to all, which took its rise in the sincere and healthy respect entertained by Englishmen for men of original views, independence of spirit, and energy in action. Such a one was Mr. Peterson in a very eminent degree. No one could be for even a short time in his company without recognising a higher order of individuality than is often met with in these days of conventionalism, when so few take the trouble to form opinions of their own. Whatever might be his faults, or foibles, in the estimation of his opponents, none could deny his force of character, his manliness, his honesty of purpose; and these are virtues that cover a multitude of sins. It could have been no ordinary occasion that induced upwards of sixty gentlemen, out of such a small community, to meet at a public dinner in the month of May, in the midst of thunder, lightning, and rain. And we are much mistaken if Mr. Peterson himself was not gratefully impressed with this token of kind and respectful sentiments on the part of those among whom he had fought the battle of life, giving and receiving many a hard blow, but ever bearing himself boldly and frankly in the fight, faithful to his friends and ready to forgive his foes.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 11.

THE SIKHS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.—The levying a regiment of Sikhs to do duty in Ceylon is a natural consequence of the "general service" system. It is in itself an excellent measure, and the principle is susceptible and deserving of a wide development. In New Zealand, for instance, the Sikhs would adapt themselves to the irregular mode of warfare followed by the natives far more readily than do our own over-drilled and tightly-disciplined regiments. At the Cape, also, they will find a genial climate; and, in the event of a Caffre war, might be turned to excellent account in contending with those brave and wily barbarians. In some respects they hold a similar position under the British sway

to that held by the Germans under the Roman Empire, though not at all likely to prove such dangerous auxiliaries as did their Teutonic analogues during the decadence of the ancient mistress of the world. There is this difference, however, that the more the Sikhs behold of other quarters of the globe, and the better they are enabled to judge of the magnitude of the dominions of which they form but a small part, the more convinced will they become of their own comparative insignificance and of the utter fatuity of any attempt to assert their independence. This lesson, indeed, might be taught in a manner never to be forgotten, and with an outlay altogether trifling, as compared with the immense advantages to be derived from it, by despatching a couple of regiments, cavalry and infantry, to England. The curiosity and interest inspired by these fierce-looking warriors among our own countrymen would be as nothing to the astonishment of the Sikhs themselves on realising the full extent of the wealth and power of Great Britain. Their first idea of London would probably be the same that suggested itself to Marshal Blucher—that it would be a fine city to sack; but the next would be an ample corrective of any such lawless notions. Our own cavalry, too, at the different permanent camps, might borrow many useful hints as to the care, keep, and management of their chargers from the splendid horsemen of our North-Western frontier. The expense of sending a thousand men from Kurrachee to England, through Egypt, is not to be taken into consideration in view of the pacific preachings of these men on their return to their eastern homes from the sweet little isle on the verge of creation. Will Sir Charles Trevelyan spare a small portion of his surplus for such an interesting and useful experiment?—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 11.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—We have been informed by a high authority in all matters of administration that "there is no country in the world where, with common prudence and exertion, railways can be made with greater advantage" than in India. All that is now wanted is, "not Government assistance, but English capital and skill, and, above all, experienced and able railway management." On this subject there can hardly be two opinions. In the beginning, nothing could have been done without the Government guarantee. Indian investments were at the time even less popular in England than they now are, and not one million sterling could have been raised without the certainty of good and immediate interest. A guarantee was accordingly given and the necessary funds were obtained. It is now, however, a moot question whether the whistle has not been purchased all too dear. Considerable progress, indeed, has been made with main trunk lines, but at a ruinous cost and with an irretrievable waste of time. The incessant interference of the Government officials has been most harassing and vexatious to all concerned with the construction and management of these lines, the efficiency of which has also been greatly impaired from the same cause. It is, indeed, even now the chief obstruction in the way of "experienced and able railway management." There is no difficulty in obtaining men of first-rate abilities to undertake the entire supervision of the lines already constructed, or in progress, and to regulate all that belongs to the passengers and goods traffic. Only men of that stamp will not patiently brook the daily and hourly interference of officials far less versed than themselves in the mysteries of railway administration. But if the Government is determined to expend its superabundant energies on matters of which it is totally ignorant, why does it not insist upon the erection of respectable stations, with suitable approaches? Why, too, does it not appoint a sufficient number of licensed porters, to afford easy facility to passengers arriving or departing, to prevent overcrowding, and to attend to the luggage? Why, again, does it not take care that no noisome holes and pools are allowed to poison the air in the neighbourhood of the stations, as is the case even at Sealdah? Why, in short, does it not bestir itself in the direction where its action might be really useful, instead

of intermeddling with details which are far better left to the practical knowledge and experience of the able and energetic managers of the different lines?—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 8.

THE "FRIEND OF INDIA" AND THE "TIMES OF INDIA."—The Indian public is aware that the *Times of India* on the one side, and the *Friend of India* on the other, represent two great parties in the field of Indian politics. The *Times of India* is, and ever has been, deeply impressed with the conviction that our national honour and well-being require that we should rule this great country, the empire of which we have assumed, in the interests of its own people. For many years, through evil report and through good report, we have striven to beget the conviction in our countrymen that we are entrusted with the rule of this great country, not for our aggrandisement, but for the welfare of its own people. We have lived to see this great principle deliberately adopted by the Ministry and people of Great Britain, in spite of the short-sighted and selfish clamour with which its adherents were once pursued. The *Friend of India* has most unhappily, we think, chosen another line. It has, for years, identified itself with what it has called "the Colonist party;" and it is the leading organ of that party. Had it been true to the principles of which it was once the exponent, there would have been no room, perhaps, for the *Times of India*. Whether from conviction or from policy, however, the journal has for years past seemed to bear the title of the *Friend of India* by way of irony. On almost every great question that has arisen it has been found using its influence to embitter the relations between the governed and the governing classes by open, or insidious, endeavour to reduce the people to a lower platform of rights than the colonists. Had the counsels of the journal been followed from the period of the mutiny up to this day, we should have taken leave of peaceful government for ever. The thick and thin supporter of every act of the late Lord Dalhousie; the ready apologist of all annexation and resumption proceedings; foremost in the cry for blood during the quelling of the mutiny, and the passionate and remorseless libeller of the late Lord Canning—the journal has been marked by a spirit of hatred to the people, at once unaccountable and most lamentable. It is now engaged, week after week, in an effort to establish that "God, history, and political economy," require us to crush the twenty-five millions of ryots in Bengal, already half ruined by the lamentable error of Lord Cornwallis. The journal impiously warns its readers that God has set his face against ryot properties, and boldly bids us believe that the sickening spectacle our home civilisation presents—where masses of squalid poverty and festering crime exist side by side with wealth and luxury almost inconceivable—is the highest, the final, form that God has destined civilisation everywhere ultimately to take.—*Times of India*, May 18.

DISBANDMENT OF THE ALLAHABAD VOLUNTEERS.—All shams must speedily terminate; the volunteer movement in these provinces is no exception to the rule. No. 2 company of the gallant Allahabad Volunteers is now no more. Its fate was decided on Friday morning. Only eight members attended, and the colonel intimated that an application will be made to Government for its disbandment. The remaining body of Volunteers are not to don their uniform any more, nor are they longer to bear the title Volunteers, and their rifles and accoutrements are to be taken away. As there are about 500 Rs. in hand from a fund raised by the Volunteers, it is intended that a few prizes shall be provided out of this money, which will be given to good shots next cold season, when those members who are at Nynee Tal will have returned. Thus ends a movement well conceived, but nipped through the bad management of those who were placed at the head of it. The bad management of those at the head of the corps would not have had the power to do mischief if the loyalty of Englishmen had not been wantonly insulted by the Legislature.—*Delhi Gazette*, May 16.

RAILWAY FROM ALLYGHUR TO BOLUNDSHUHUR.—Our readers will be glad to hear that on or before the 1st of October the railway will be open from Allyghur to Bolundshuhur, and that, in the event of an ample supply of Saul timber, for sleepers, being speedily supplied, the line will be extended to Meerut, and opened in January next. From about the same date, we are told, it will be possible to travel hence to Bombay, as well as to Calcutta, entirely by rail.—*Mofussilite*, May 8.

MURDER.—Two privates of H.M.'s 45th Regiment have arrived at Meerut from Roorke, under escort, and will there await their trial by Court Martial, on a charge of murdering a native, while they were out shooting in the district.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM having applied to Sir C. Wood for the purpose of obtaining for that institution a collection of aerolites from India, the several Governments have instructed officers in charge of the central museums in the three Presidencies, all collectors, sub-collectors, civil judges, principal Sudder Ameens, and medical officers, to afford all the aid in their power in furtherance of the above object.

MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER SCOTT.—Among the passengers who left our shores for England by the homeward mail steamer of the 14th inst. we notice the name of Major-general Walter Scott, R.E., who we understand will not return to India again. Major-general Scott entered the service in 1825, and during his long service of nearly forty years was ever distinguished for his professional ability. At the siege of Mooltan the ability he displayed and the untiring energy with which he worked were the admiration of all, and the brevet lieutenant-colonelcy he obtained was but a very poor reward when we consider how honours have been lavished on the army since the commencement of the Crimean war. Though accustomed to express himself strongly in opposing what he considered unsound in the views of those junior to him in the service, there was always such perfect honesty of purpose and such genuine kind-heartedness about him that he seldom gave offence, and we believe we are right in saying that probably no officer of the Engineers has ever left our shores who was held in higher esteem by his brother officers.—*Times of India*.

"WISE IN HIS GENERATION."—The Subadar who is now undergoing his trial at Lucknow on a charge of being one of the ringleaders of the mutiny in 1857 was apprehended in a clever manner by the police, who deserve great credit for the capture, which was effected in the following manner: Having got scent of his prize, one of the police went to the village where he heard the Subadar was residing, and gave out that he was in distress, having been threatened with explosion from the police, because he could not pass his drill. He had few months' leave of absence during which he might learn what he could, but he had no hope of succeeding. A zemindar of the place with whom he was acquainted told him he knew of a man in that village who would soon perfect him in his drill. The Subadar was introduced, and after his identity was made sure of was arrested by his pretended pupil. A reward, we believe, was offered for the apprehension of this man. If so, it ought assuredly to be given to the policeman, who deserves the reward for being "wise in his generation." As yet he has not received it.

COLLISION BETWEEN NATIVES AND A EUROPEAN.—The *Delhi Gazette* notices another of those unhappy collisions between natives and a European, which have been so common of late. It appears that an officer of the customs department, Mr. Carter, stationed near Agra, whilst out shooting, went to a native village for the purpose of buying a goat. An altercation ensued, and either then or subsequently the gun went off by accident, and killed one of the villagers. Mr. Carter was immediately mobbed and pursued to his house, where he remained besieged until information was given to the police. The villagers all came forward and swore that Mr. Carter killed the man out of malice prepense and designedly. From the nature of the case, he has no evidence but his own statement. Our contemporary adds that the affair is undergoing investigation.—*Hurkaru*.

CHRISTIANITY AND BRAHMOISM.—A theological controversy of deep significance is at present dividing Calcutta into two parties. It is the great battle between Christianity and Brahmoism. The terrible war-cry has been raised, and the crusade has commenced with all fury. It is impossible to check now its irresistible course. Let us anxiously await its result, and watch with interest the progress it makes. We need not say that the issue of this controversy has special reference to the momentous question of the Christian future of India. Nor is there any doubt, on the other hand, that the Christian missionaries have received their material note of warning from the daily increasing force of the Brahmos and their onward movements. We understand that that old, experienced, and indefatigable labourer in the field of Christian Missions in India, Dr. Alexander Duff, will, perhaps, for the last time, endeavour to establish the truth of his doctrines against the opposing stream of Brahmoism, by a series of public lectures to be delivered by him shortly. In the meantime, we beg to draw the reader's attention to the lecture of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen on the Brahmo Somaj. We are told that it is the intention of that gentleman to give two more lectures, one upon the "Basis of Natural Religion or the Philosophy of Intuition," and another upon the "Brahmic Theory of Atonement."—*Indian Mirror*.

ABUSES IN THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.—The question of the relative merits of the old Haileybury men and the young Competition-wallahs promises to be as hotly contested as was the battle of the broad and narrow gauges in the railway world at home. But under cover of the noise and confusion of this strife very serious abuses are creeping into the Uncovenanted Service, and which must no longer be allowed to escape exposure. One of the most frequent and justifiable complaints made against the Covenanted Service in Bengal is based on the extreme youth of the joint magistrates, and indeed of the magistrates themselves. It has never happened, however, that the power to fine and imprison their fellow-creatures was bestowed upon youths who had scarce completed their majority. But such is now the case in the Uncovenanted Service. Not once only, or twice, have young men been appointed to responsible posts that demand experience and knowledge of the world. No later than Monday last our GAZETTE columns announced the appointment of a young gentleman, certainly not twenty-two years of age, to the rank of deputy-magistrate and deputy-collector, with the temporary charge of a sub-division, and the full powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class. The gentleman in question, we understand, is a very excellent and estimable person, and discreet beyond his years, but that does not justify the risk, nor will it remove a sense of indignity from the minds of natives of mature age, who have to submit their disputes to his decision. What possible confidence in the justice of his case can any man have, who has to appear before the judgment seat of such a beardless judge? Appeals will be multiplied beyond precedent, for no one will submit to the decrees of an inexperienced boy. His Honour the Lieut. Governor is mistaken if he imagines that magistrates may be forced like pine-apples, or prepared for the bench under a hand-glass. Knowledge of mankind can only be acquired by slow degrees, and by mixing with all classes and callings, but at the age of twenty-one it is not likely that a very large supply of that indispensable quality in a magistrate can have been collected and stored up.—*Hurkaru*, May 13.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT has granted to Captain Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop, six months' leave, under medical certificate, for any part of India. Should he wish to proceed to Europe, the leave must be sanctioned by the military department. Mr. Becket has been ordered to fill the vacant post during Captain Lloyd's absence. The Kamroop regiment is to be disbanded, and incorporated with the new police.

DR. LINTON, who goes home shortly to retire from the service, will be succeeded by Dr. Beaton, from the Madras Presidency.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN will himself remain at his post in Calcutta, though his family are unfortunately obliged to seek health in the Neilgherries. The office of superintendent of army clothing in Bengal has been abolished, the duties being divided between the Ordnance Department, under Colonel Turner, C.B., and the office of the clothing agent, Major Turnbull. We trust we shall not see the anomaly repeated of the latter officer auditing his own accounts, which was the case a few years ago.—*Friend of India*, May 14.

LAHORE EXHIBITION.—It is in contemplation to hold an Agricultural Exhibition, similar to the one suggested by the Bengal Government, but on a somewhat more extensive scale, at Lahore, during the period of the Viceroy's expected visit next cold season. Besides agricultural produce and implements, it is proposed that manufacturers should be invited to exhibit their wares, whether shawls or other woven fabrics, gold and silver ornaments, and works of art, "and in fact every variety of article manufactured in the Punjab." It is also intended to ask collectors of antique and other rare and costly articles to exhibit their curiosities. A small balance remaining in the hands of the local committee of the late London Exhibition will be made available on the present occasion.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.—That portion of the Punjab Railway, thirteen and a half miles in length, which connects the city of Mooltan with what may be called its port, at Sher Shah, on the Chenab, was opened for public traffic on the 6th of May. The railway in the direction of Lahore from Mooltan is said to be making satisfactory progress. The line is laid from Cheechewatnee past Horuppa, and from the Lahore end past Rahvind.

THE POST-OFFICE.—Who is to be the new Director-general of the Post-office? Mr. Riddell, we regret to say, has been compelled to return home from Aden in ill health, while we rejoice to learn that Dr. Paton proposes to retire from a post in which he has contrived to give universal dissatisfaction. We recur, therefore, to the question with which we commenced this paragraph—Who is to be the new Director-general of the Post-office?—*Hurkaru*.

A BRANCH of the Central Bank of India is to be established at Madras, and will commence business early in June.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 10. Mary Grant, Shields, Falmouth; Granite State Jacob, Liverpool; Ghazepore, Cocke, Liverpool; Emeraldal York, Mauritius.—13. Bengal, Henry, Suez; Golconda, Parington, Boston; Niemburg, Peters, Liverpool.—13. Schah Jehan, Hewit, Bombay; Scutari, Edward, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Esmeralda.—Mrs. York and child.
Per str. Bengal.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Coghill, Miss Weaver and niece, Mr. Partridge, Mrs. Heath, Mr. H. Bimp, Mr. H. Harding, Mr. Schmidt, Lieut. H. Franks, Conductor Thrail, Mr. T. Inglis. From MANCHESTER.—Lieut. Plowden, Lieut. Col. Carey, Mr. W. Gordon, Capt. Balderson, Mrs. Fauscus, Mrs. Bradford. From MADRAS.—Mr. S. Moncrieff, Mr. Guidomoni, Dr. Corie, Mr. Couzonie, Mr. Adshad, Ess. Morris.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 15, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent., Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100 Rs. 99 13 to 99	
Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 100	Nom.
4 per Cent.	Co's Rs. 100	99 4 to 99 8
9 per Cent.	Co's Rs. 100	138 8 to 138 12
5 1/2 per Cent.	Co's Rs. 100	117 8 to 117 12

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ... 2 0/4	
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight ... 2 0 3/16 to 1/2	
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ... 3 0/4	
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight ...	Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
		Ra. each.	Ra.
Agra Bank	500	500	900 to 910
Assam Company	200	200	520 to 530
Bank of Bengal	4000	4000	9150
Beerbhoom Coal Company	1000	1000	1530 to 1530
Ditto	100 sh.	100 sh.	305
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1000	1910 to 1925
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	445	760 to 770

Bengal Printing Company (Limited)	100	125
Bengal River Steam Co. (Limited)	100	900 to 950
Bengal Tea Company (Limited)	100	200 to 220
Chester and Assam Company	200	200 to 205
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	570 to 580
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1300 to 1310
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim)	100	135 to 140
Dalhi Bank Shares	600	605 to 610
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000	1700 to 1725
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	80 to 85
East India Railway Company	215	240 to 242
East India Tea Company (Limited)	100	10 to 12 p.m.
Do.	40	42
Ganges Company	500	450
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	450 to 460
Hope Town Tea Association	100	30 p.m.
India General Steam	1050	1100 to 1125
New Fort Gloster Mills Company	600	1500 x.d.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	10 to 17
Peoples Bank of India (Lim)	75	50 to 60
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	200	part to 10 p.m.
Sinla Bank	500	550 to 560
Soom Tea Company (Lim)	80	35
Takur Tea Company	100	10 to 15 p.m.
Upper Assam Company	210	110

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre	£2 2 6 to £2 5 0	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal	
Rice	2 0 0 to 2 2 6	2 15 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds	4 7 6 to 0 0 0	"

MADRAS.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

After six months' solemn meditation, the Madras Government has issued "rules for the sale of unassessed waste land." We know that the subject of landed rights in a ryotwary province, and in a district where there are merasidars, is involved in much difficulty. But these rules refer only to unassessed waste lands, in which no rights of private proprietorship or exclusive occupancy exist. Yet the ruler of this Sleepy Hollow must not be disturbed by troublesome settlers. In Sydney he had a "cabinet" to manage all that for him, and was allowed to take his ease. Was he not sent to India as a reward for doing this work well; and why should he, in the autumn of his life, be expected to do more than enjoy himself as much as a dread of the climate will allow him?

And so, with a conservatism that would shock even the Secretary of State for India and his council, it is directed that no one, without the special order of Government, shall be allowed to purchase a grant of more than 500 acres, or of more than ten acres if within towns, villages, bill stations, railway stations and sanitarium. One would suppose that all Madras was cultivated, instead of only one-fifth of it, and that the population swarmed, as on the seaboard of China, at the rate of 800 to the square mile. But, as if this limitation were not enough, the plot must be compact, must be surveyed and have "durable boundary marks." When the unfortunate first applicant has deposited the survey money for a plot which somebody else may buy over his head, and the survey has been made, should the collector then discover that the land is not saleable, the applicant must still pay the expense of surveying it, as well as of surveying any excess beyond the proper limits. This is worse than the Bengal Government's repudiation of the acts of the Superintendent of Darjeeling. But, even when the money has been deposited, the applicant must wait till the collector finds it "possible" to demarcate the plot, that is for a period which in most parts of India will be some years, such is the dearth of surveyors. Suppose, however, the land to be surveyed, it must be advertised for three clear months, and even then the collector may alter the advertised time and place of sale, and of this other fourteen days' notice must be given. No upset price is fixed, as in other Presidencies, for the auction sale when it does take place. After surmounting all these obstacles, let not the heroic capitalist too prematurely rejoice. If a stream runs through his little farm of 500 acres, or his garden plot of ten, or a road to which there is a "customary" right, he must submit. Even then it shall be competent to the Government to except the whole or any part of any district from the operation of these rules.

Yet these rules are passed for a Presidency

which has the finest mountain table-lands in the tropics, and a railway completed from coast to coast. We pity the Madrassees, and advise them to try the really liberal terms which prevail in other parts of India. In Burmah and the Central Provinces they may get thousands of acres of the finest cotton and rice land for two shillings an acre in fee-simple tenure. True there are no roads there, but the land would be worth holding till there are. We cannot believe that Sir W. Denison, who has issued these rules, was ever governor of two Australian colonies, nor can we understand how he came to be made a governor at all. Is he not a Denison?—is perhaps a sufficient explanation of the anomaly.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF COLONEL OUCHTERLONY.—The Madras papers announce the death of Colonel J. Ouchterlony at Ootacamund, on the 29th April, in consequence of gastric fever. The *Madras Times* remarks on this sad event, "in him the State has lost an able and zealous servant, and the corps one of its cleverest and bravest members."

A CHURCHYARD ON THE DECCAN.—The *Deccan Herald* mentions a fact not generally known, that, Miss Jewsbury, who married a clergyman of the name of Fletcher (the Rev. W. K. Fletcher) is buried in Poona churchyard. The inscription on the tombstone runs—

HEREUNDER

RESTS THE BODY OF
MARIA JANE JEWSEBURY,
WIFE OF

WILLIAM FLETCHER, CHAPLAIN.
SHE DIED OCTOBER 4, 1833, A.D.

Endowed with genius her name lives
In the literature of Britain.
Endued with faith, she "counted all things but loss
That she might win Christ,
And be found in Him,"
At the latter day.

Of the occupant of another grave in the same churchyard, our contemporary relates a grotesque story:—"Amongst the records of the dear departed, the curious visitor will find a little memorial, erected to the memory of a Major Snodgrass, who, some forty years ago, or it may be more, was paymaster to the forces in these parts. Like many other paymasters, and those of modern times too, he came to grief; and Sir Lionel Smith intimated to him that, unless he was prepared to furnish accounts and explanations by a given time, he had better put a pistol to his head, and settle matters by blowing his brains out. Snodgrass did not fancy this, and neither did his wife. They, therefore, took the undertaker into their confidence. An artilleryman had, fortunately for them, died that day, and his body was dug up; the head was then shattered with a shot, and a letter was written to Sir Lionel Smith, stating that Snodgrass could meet death, but not dishonour! An inquest assembled; but out of respect for the feelings of Mrs. Snodgrass, the body was not uncovered. Her evidence was taken down, so was a little brandy-pawnee, and the jury retired, perfectly satisfied that Snodgrass had committed *felo de se*. Long afterwards, his old friends met him in London, under a new name, Mrs. Snodgrass having married a second time! It was great fun, after dinner, to drink to the memory of Snodgrass—the real Simon Pure honouring the dead artilleryman's remains with as much emotion as if they had really been his own!"

DUVERGE.—During the last week, Duverge, the *soi-disant* captain of the schooner *Sphynx*, which so mysteriously disappeared from Colombo, arrived at Cochin about the end of April, and on being brought by Messrs. Regnaud et Fils before the authorities, he gave most evasive and contradictory answers. Before any further steps could be taken, however, Duverge decamped from Cochin, leaving behind no clue as to the route he had taken; but he has since astonished the agents here by intimating to them his arrival at Tell-

cherry. On receipt of this information a telegram was at once despatched to the Superintendent of Police there, for the immediate capture of the fugitive, but with what result is not yet known. I fear he will get to Mahe and embark for Reunion or some other French settlement.

DEFAMATION AT OOTACAMUND.—In the course of the investigation of the case *White v. Syk*, Mr. Sharpe, of the Civil Service, who accompanied Colonel White into court, was heard to apply a very abusive epithet to Mr. McIvor, for assisting Mr. Syk in his defence. The words "d— Scotch blackguard" were distinctly heard by two witnesses, Mr. Dawson and Mr. Syk, and also by the prosecutor and the Court, his Honour of the bench immediately noticing the expression, when Mr. Sharpe apologised and retracted his words, but he would offer no apology to Mr. McIvor. This gentleman, therefore, had no other alternative but to take legal measures to obtain redress for the wanton insult offered him; I say wanton, for it was elicited in evidence that the defendant had never previously exchanged a word with the prosecutor. The two chief points in the evidence for the prosecution were clearly established,—1st, that the words just noticed were uttered with emphasis; and, 2nd, pointedly applied to Mr. McIvor. The defence set up was that the words were never applied to the prosecutor, but to a friend of the defendant. This friend, who appeared to have a very convenient and elastic memory, swore that the words "d— Scotch blackguard" were addressed to him in chaff, that his grandfather, he believed, was a Scotchman, but he himself "a mongrel" and that he could not account for the expression being used except it was by way of chaffing him! The name of this friend was Le Geyt, an officer and a gentleman, as the defendant styled him. To my mind, this witness's evidence was as unsatisfactory as it was thoroughly absurd, for it is utterly preposterous to imagine that an abusive term could have been meant for him when he gave no provocation, not even the slightest, for such a marked insult."—*Correspondent of Madras Athenaeum.*

CULTIVATION OF PERUVIAN COTTON.—The following particulars in connection with the cultivation of Peruvian cotton have been published by the Madras Government, and will be read with interest:—"The cotton seeds are sown at a distance, at least, of six yards of each other, and each plant becomes a tree, continuing to yield fruit for ten years, and longer (it being understood that they must be supplied with water at frequent intervals). After six years or so, the quality of the fibre degenerates, so that it is inexpedient to allow the plants to remain in the ground longer than six years. The plants flower and yield cotton twice in the year, but only one of the two crops is good, so that if there is a fair crop in December, it must not be expected to gather anything to speak of in June. As to the quantity of clean cotton per plant, there are many conflicting accounts, but two pounds per plant, one with another, will be about the yield during the year. As to irrigation, experience goes to show that the plant requires it at very frequent intervals, at any rate for twelve months after sowing. The plant does not come into its full bearing until it is three years of age, when it is a bushy tree."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 12. Auguste Durin, Ganyan, Pondicherry; Olympic, Fatine, Marsailles, Nourmahal, Fowler, Cocanada.—13. Teak, Middleton, Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Nourmahal.—Mrs. and Miss Fowler.

DEPARTURES.

May 12. Hydaspes, Forster, Calcutta.—13. Anne Holman, Hyler, Akyab.—14. Volore, Rickard, Ganjam; Sea Queen, Cunningham, London; P. and O. Co's str. Sinis, Castle, Sinis.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Hydaspes.—G. H. Forster, Mrs. Mah. Per Sea Queen.—For CALINGAPATAN.—Mr. Newcastle, Miss Bearder. For COCANADA.—Captain Hill and family, R. Melville, Esq.

Per P. and O. str. Simla.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Hay and two children, B. Brooks, Esq., Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon. For MARSEILLES.—B. Caniffe, Esq., Master Buttleton, Mrs. Brett and ayah, Ens. E. Corbett, Lieut. St. J. C. Shawe, W. S. Hooper, Esq. For SEZ.—Mr. Sawyer. For SYDNEY.—Dr. Scott. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. J. Harvey. For POINT DE GALLIE.—Sergt. Blair, Mrs. Blair and five children. For SHANGHAI.—E. Morris, Esq., Mrs. Morris.

BOMBAY.

THE REBEL HOONDIES.

As was to have been expected, the account given by the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the "hoondies" (drafts) drawn upon Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett by Captain Nuttall's police, has excited a good deal of remark in the Press. "It is all very well," says the *Friend of India*, "to say Mahadeo Rao is an impostor, and was lured on to his fate by Captain Nuttall's spies. The decision of the judge of Sholapore, who condemned him to death, was most particular in showing the opposite; and the conspiracy lately discovered at Hyderabad, got up by the Nana's emissaries, was of a most serious and extensive character. It is true that we are strong enough to despise such intrigues, but for the sake of native credulity and folly we should be stern to punish them. We wait with interest for the decision of the High Court, and the explanation of Government as to the conduct of the bankers whom Captain Nuttall charges with cashing the Nana's drafts."

The *Phoenix*, a journal conducted on very different principles from those of the *Friend of India*, remarks also:—"The man's account of himself, that which the police laid before the Sessions Court, was doubtless a lying one; but it must not be forgotten that for treasonous purposes in this country, specially when a grossly ignorant population has to be tampered with, falsehood, wily, and unsparingly used, is necessary. False reports, false insinuations, utterly untruthful misrepresentations, were what most conduced to get up the mutiny of the sepoys, and the rebellion. It may be that the 'Nana's cousin' is no cousin of the Nana's; but it does not follow that he is not the Nana's agent, commissioned to represent himself as the brother or cousin of that rebel, as in fact something like the real Peishwa, lest the natives, apt to distrust agents, and to require the presence of the principal, should consider him but an impostor making unauthorised use of the Nana's name. There can be no doubt that the prisoner aimed at rebellion, went very actively to work to bring it about, and was supplied with funds. Under all the published circumstances of the case, we hold that the action of the Bombay Government does not appear to great advantage. Immediate inquiries should have been made with respect to the alleged 'cashing of hoondies,' and this though the local Government may have disbelieved the story."

Our contemporaries have been misled by the studiously uncandid version they got of these hoondies, in the first instance, from the columns of the *Review*. The length of "the finding" precludes our publishing it in *extenso*, but the facts concerning the hoondies are as follows:—The prisoner affirms that the entire series of papers brought forward by the prosecution were written under Guzrazshing's direction, Guzrazshing being one of Captain Nuttall's most active policemen. Well, we affirm that no man, possessing the most moderate share of candour and common sense, could read the evidence narrated in the finding without arriving at the conviction that the papers were so obtained. The policemen concerned in the sham plot make no concealment that they were so. The very first evidence set forth in the finding is that of one Nuncoomar, a police spy, and it runs thus:—"I and Guzrazshing (Captain Nuttall's crack man) and prisoner, and several sepoys in disguise, whom Guzrazshing represented as his followers, then went to Mandvie in the *Moglaee* and there, on Guzrazshing's advice, prisoner, wrote out commissions of military service and gave one to each of them; that presently after we moved on to Papanash, and there prisoner on Guzrazshing's suggestion wrote out and distributed more commissions; that soon after

Guzrazshing lured him to Ukergoan, where prisoner wrote out the hoondies in evidence, and made a person there represented to him as a sowcar (a policeman in disguise)—Ed. T. of I.) accept them; and that presently they went on to Pangaon, where prisoner was seized by the police while in the act of writing a commission for another of his pretended followers (policemen—Ed. T. of I.)."

Now police-man after policeman corroborates this testimony to the letter. The story of one witness is the story of all; and the man must be an idiot, with such evidence before him, who professes to remain in lowest doubt of the real nature of the conspiracy. It is clear as day, that the police, having got scent that the man who was living as a fakeer in the *Moglaee* was a fugitive of the Nana's party, set themselves to wheedle, or bully, the wretched creature into overt crime. The man is plainly an imbecile: for we positively find the witnesses affirming that Guzrazshing made him believe that "the crowds of people" assembled at the fair at Papanash were gathered together to follow him in his desperate attempt! Not a living man seems to have been concerned in the conspiracy, but the miserable creature himself, and the police into whose hands he fell.

And now more especially for the hoondies. They are set forth in the appendix to Captain Nuttall's report as follows:—

Rupces 50,000.

Hoondie on Sunkersett Nana, residing at Bombay, granted by Rungoo Huree Punt, residing at Dharawew.

Rupces 20,000.

Hoondie on Yeknata Balapa, residing at Beer, granted by Rungoo Huree Punt, of Dharawew.

Rupces 40,000.

Hoondie on Dewaram Atmaram, of Poona, granted by the above Rungoo Huree.

Rupces 10,000.

Hoondie on the Shah of Daguba Kaley, at Nainpoor (Nagpoor), granted by the above Rungoo Huree.

These hoondies, says Captain Nuttall, "are drawn out by the prisoner in his own hand writing, and signed by him, and purport to be for his own use." But Captain Nuttall does not add that Rungoo Huree Punt, in whose name they run, was a mere police agent doing duty as a sowcar, to fool the poor fanatic to the top of his bent. From the account given of these hoondies by the *Saturday Review*, and the reference made to them by Captain Nuttall in his letter to Mr. Hart, one would suppose that they were *bona fide* hoondies upon the secret agents of the Nana for raising funds. But if Captain Nuttall entertained any suspicion whatever that these hoondies would be cashed, if presented to Mr. Sunkersett, or the other parties upon whom they were drawn, why did he not have them presented? For the simple reason that he knew the way in which they had been obtained, and that they were the concoction of his own agents. Upon the supposition that the hoondies would have been paid, if presented—the supposition he makes for the mere purpose of investing the case with an air of gravity—how does he reconcile it with his duty, that he did not at once present them, or represent to Government the propriety of so presenting them, without an instant's delay? For the palpable reason that Captain Nuttall knows as well as we do, that the hoondies were the fabrications of his own police. By professing to treat them seriously, he has placed himself in the dilemma of proving himself unfit for the position he holds, or capable of a *suggestio falsi* for enhancing his credit with the public. It is incredible that with the true history of these hoondies before it, the *Saturday Review* should have made its disingenuous attack upon Mr. Sunkersett. Whatever Captain Nuttall's capacities, [the *Review* does not lack penetration, when it serves his purpose to display, it. In the present case, he has most cruelly and with a *mala fides* plain to the dullest comprehension, sent the impression abroad all over the country, that one of the native members of the Bombay Legislative Council is a traitor and secret agent of the Nana. We affirm that no honest man with the facts of the trial before him

could have a moment's hesitation in attaching their right value to these hoondies. It is these spiteful and incessant attacks upon native gentlemen, that renders loyalty all but impossible in the country, and a heavy account will have to be given to posterity for the mischiefs that result from them.

The police know the real worth of these hoondies as well as we do. They were written at police suggestion, granted by a man who was a police spy, doing duty for the nonce as a sowcar, and are known by the police to be not worth the paper they were written upon. Captain Nuttall asks us to believe that so little fit is he for the position he holds that after arresting a man whom he believed to be the Rao Sahib, and finding upon his person a *bona fide* hoondie drawn upon one of the members of the Bombay Council, he took no steps whatever to test the worth of those hoondies, by having them presented for payment. The *Reviewer* professes to swallow this monstrous story. The whole action of the police shows that these documents were their own fabrication. Will Capt. Nuttall explain how it is, if he had the least suspicion that these hoondies were genuine, that he did not follow them up with the steps their discovery imperatively demanded? The simple fact is, that he knew their real history too well.—*Times of India*, May 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLITICAL AGENT AT ADEN.—A Kurrachee contemporary announces that Colonel Merewether, C.B., has been nominated political agent at Aden, and that he will proceed to join his appointment after the completion of the duty on which he is now engaged at Muscat.

CHRISTIANITY IN BOMBAY.—The Gospel has been preached for fifty years in Bombay, and throughout that period educational agencies have been at work; and yet we are strongly of opinion that there is a more stubborn and a more carefully-organized and formidable resistance to Christianity, than there was thirty years ago. There is not so much open hostility to it; indeed there is a certain deferential regard paid to it; but this is partly owing to the increased feeling of security, the feeling that they have found other alternatives, a higher level where the assaults of Christianity are felt less rudely, than when they were on the low level of mere Puranic Hinduism.—*Bombay Guardian*.

COLENSOISM IN INDIA.—The death of poor Mr. Carr in May last is greatly regretted by all who remember his services at this station (Kurrachee). True, he was not an eloquent man, nor so extensively popular as the much regretted gentleman who has just left us, and who, unfortunately alike for his hearers and himself, had been drawn away, ere he left us, to follow a little way the doubting footsteps of

"the great Dr. Colenso.
Who counted from one up to ten so
That he found the Levitical
Books unauthorised,
And he wrote to tell the black men so."

How true it is that great men are not always wise! Mr. Watson, in his farewell sermon on Sunday evening, entered ably into his own defence, comparing his case to that of St. Paul, assuring his hearers that he had satisfied his own conscience, and that he intended to remain in the Church, in the hope of reforming what he considers its abuses.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER "BOMBAY CASTLE."—The screw steamer *Bombay Castle*, Captain Wadge, belonging to the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company, met with a most unfortunate accident on the morning of the 21st inst., by being capsized and laid upon her starboard beam in the dry dock. The *Bombay Castle* has been lying in the graving dock off the Fort for upwards of two months, undergoing a thorough overhaul, including new boilers, &c. Her repairs having been completed, it was determined to move her into the harbour. For this purpose preparations were made in the usual manner, and everything proceeded satisfactorily until the vessel was afloat. No sooner was she clean off the ground than she gave first a list on the starboard side, and then heeled

right over on the same side. The scene that ensued it would be impossible to describe. The utmost consternation prevailed, and the most extraordinary reports were current as to the number of killed and wounded. But only twenty or thirty lascars and coolies are found to be hurt, two or three seriously. Fears were entertained that some coolies engaged in the hold at the time were crushed by the falling ballast and machinery, but an examination of the lower deck and hold has proved that no lives have been lost. As already stated, the vessel has completely turned over on her side, her decks being almost perpendicular. Her bulwarks are smashed, her masts are sprung and splintered, her rigging is destroyed, and her engines are broken up. The ballast and debris are being rapidly removed, after which there will be little difficulty in righting her. Various reports are current as to the cause of the disaster. Some say that the weight on deck caused her to list, and thus produced the catastrophe; but the precaution had been taken of putting into her some forty tons of extra ballast. Others assert that she was not properly afloat when the shores gave way. However this may be, it is providential that the accident occurred where it did. Had she gained the open harbour, and capsized there, the loss of the vessel would have been certain, and of life fearful. The pecuniary loss to the company is estimated to be about £5,000. The *Bombay Castle* has hitherto done more for the success of the company to which she belongs than any other vessel they own. She has been commanded by Captain Wadge—one of the company's oldest and most trusted servants, and one of the most experienced seamen that ever sailed out of Bombay—ever since she was bought by her present owners. We hope that the hull will be found to have sustained no serious damage, and that Captain Wadge will have the pleasure of again sailing in her at no distant date. We may remark, that he was not in the dock when the accident happened. —*Times of India*.

THE PRIESTLY AFFAIR.—It is as well to caution hasty readers of newspapers against the statements which frequently appear about the Mhow Court Martial and the Priestly affair. It is constantly stated, with every appearance of confidence, that the Commander-in-Chief in England has written an order on the subject, and that in that order he reflects severely on Sir Hugh Rose. Now, we believe all these speculations to be entirely worthless and not entitled to the smallest credit. Whether his Royal Highness has ever written a line on the subject, or opened his lips with reference to it, is a point on which we believe the informants (or moonshinemongers) of all these papers are completely and absolutely in the dark. —*Poona Observer*. Our contemporary is in error. We have not ourselves seen the Duke of Cambridge's order, but have had its purport explained to us by one through whose hands it has passed. —*Times of India*.

MURDER OF MR. E. FLUCKER.—The chief officer of the ship *Dalkeith*, which arrived on May 2 at Bombay, from Liverpool, reports that the captain, Mr. E. Flucker, was murdered by one of the seamen during the voyage. The prisoner has been made over to the police.

SUICIDE.—A sad occurrence has taken place here, Mount Aboo. A young man named Noonan was engaged to a lady, but owing to some disfavour on the part of her parents, Noonan was informed that he was to consider the engagement as dissolved. After the receipt of this information, he took to drinking, and in three days became delirious. In this state he attempted to put an end to his life with a revolver, but his hand being unsteady, the aim was not well directed, and the bullet merely entered the fleshy part of the arm near the shoulder. The effect of the shot was to restore him to his senses, for when he found himself bleeding he sent for a surgeon, who extracted the bullet and sent Noonan to hospital, placing a guard of three men over him. There he remained quietly all night, and next morning was heard to say, "what a great ass I have been making of myself." At intervals he would talk in a rambling manner, and it was seen that the

man's mind was deranged. I regret to say that sufficient precaution was not taken to guard him, and in a fit of delirium he sprung from his cot and ran to a well, into which he threw himself head foremost, and was drowned in about six feet of water. The well is about two hundred yards from the hospital, and has a wooden cover, which is generally kept locked, but it so happened that at the time the bheesties were using the well. The poor fellow was interred with military honours in the Aboo Cemetery, deeply regretted by all.

THE SIND RAILWAY COMPANY.—From the eighth annual report of the Sind Railway Company it appears that during the year ending March, 1863, very considerable progress has been made in extending the line. At Kotree, the upper terminus, the subsidence of the Indus has tested and proved the soundness of the works. The length of the river frontage available for boats, flats, and steamers, is two thousand feet. The traffic manager's report is particularly important, as illustrative of the rapid development of the trade in cotton. It states that "over one hundred waggons laden with cotton are brought into the station at Kurrachee every day," and adds, "we are now receiving machine-pressed bales of cotton and hemp from up river, and lately four hundred and eleven bales were received from Ferozepore for shipment to England." This is the first consignment of pressed bales ever sent down the Indus, and "among the first importations of the kind from the interior of India." The importance of pressing or screwing the bales instead of despatching them loose is forcibly illustrated. At present, with every care and attention, only seventeen loose bales can be loaded on a truck capable of sustaining double the weight, if properly compressed. It is urged, that if screwing were more generally adopted, the facilities for adulteration would be much lessened, "because bales marked and numbered do not stand the same chance of being tampered with as cotton forwarded in loose bales." The quantity of cotton brought down to Kurrachee from Kotree, last year, amounted to 60,710 bales, of which 12,285 were conveyed on board the Flotilla steamers, and 48,425 by native boats, the gross total weight being 17,138,960 pounds, of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,071,000. Cotton in large quantities, grown to the southward of Delhi, is now finding its way to Umrutur for transmission to Kurrachee for shipment, "and the trade in wood, silk, flax, and all the great staples exported to the United Kingdom, is gradually finding its way to Kurrachee, so much so that the trade, which amounted in 1861-62 to three millions sterling, had, during the first nine months of 1862-63, reached the high figure of £3,500,000, exhibiting an increase during the nine months of half-a-million." During the remaining three months, the busiest season of the year, the amount is expected to reach £5,000,000. The general traffic on the Sind line of railway has steadily kept pace with the increase of rolling stock; the grand total earnings for passenger and goods traffic during the year being £75,632. The total expenditure, from the date of opening the line to the public, has been £574,803. The affairs of the Indus Steam Flotilla are represented as being in a "promising condition." Several additions have been made to the fleet of steamers, and the bi-weekly communication with Mooltan has been regularly maintained. The report concludes with stating that "both up and down the river the boats have carried full cargoes; but before the Flotilla can be largely remunerative, the departure from both ends of the line must be more frequent—say once a week.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 17. Hornet str., Dayman, Aden; Star of Brunswick, Robertson, Mauritius.—18. Maharaj str., Kedder, Calcutta; St. Bernard, Brown, Hong Kong.—19. Matheran, Meenard, Liverpool.—20. Lord Raglan, Pope, London; Norah Græme, Bake, Liverpool; Africa, Bowie, Liverpool; Margaret Jane,

Bonstow, Bashire.—21. Morning Light, Gillies, Melbourne; Telegraph str., Shepherd, Surat.—22. England, Robson, Sunderland; Contest, Amy, Liverpool; China, Minso, Rangoon str.; Norna, Bain, Hong Kong; Storm Cloud, Adams, Abago.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Star of Brunswick.—Lieut. J. W. Taylor, H.M.'s 66th regt.
Per Lord Raglan.—J. E. M. Sperrin, 96th regt., Mr. J. Prett, Mr. E. White.
Per Norna.—Capt. A. S. Hunter, R.A., Miss Lemon, Mr. Darby.

DEPARTURES.

May 14. Singapore str., Gribble, China; Beloochee, Mitchell, Liverpool; Berbice, Wyllie, Liverpool; General Neill, Clark, Liverpool.—16. Almoora, William, Liverpool.—17. Aratoon Apar, Smith, Calcutta; Ocean Empress, McDonald, Liverpool; Excelsior, Sanderson, London; Alumn Gheer, Henderson, Calcutta; Tiger, Ogg, Liverpool.—19. May Queen, Pennie, Liverpool; Asteroid, Gardner, Calcutta; Ana, Lafrensis, Calcutta; Glenalva, Mair, Liverpool.—23. Mileton, Shaw, Liverpool.—25. P. and O. str. Malta, Hyde, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Singapore.—For GALLE.—Mr. D. Wilson, Dr. Campbell. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. M. F. Cohen. For MAZBOURNE.—Sir G. Smith, Capt. Paul, Mr. J. H. Buller, Mr. T. Kennedy, Mr. F. Fitzgerald. For SYDNEY.—Mr. W. Tubbs, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Curran. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Hewitt.
Per str. Mal'a.—For ADEN.—Lieut. Bean. For SOER.—Mr. Tanner, Capt. R. Baigrie, Mr. and Mrs. Brookley and child. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. A. Middleton, Mr. Hanay. For MANRILLAS.—Mr. Clowser, Mr. and Mrs. Binks and two children, Maj. J. D. Lester, Capt. S. W. Finch, Lieut. and Mrs. Sangster, Capt. Gardyne, Mr. and Mrs. Farrar and infant, Mr. Preston, Mr. Maitland, Mr. E. L. Jenkin, Shapoorjee Framjee, Lunjee Nowrojee, Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Ferdonjee Framjee. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. R. M. Aitken, Lieut. Elliott, Mr. A. Watson, Mrs. and two Misses Atkinson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, Miss D. E. Anderson and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Broughton, Lieut. Murray, Capt. Valentine, Lieut. Fenwick, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh and infant, Mr. J. Gwynn, Mr. E. Elliott, Mr. Rodman, Mr. R. D. Black.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, May 23, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan.....	Rs. —	
4 ditto Loan.....	1852-53	Rs. 106½ 100 Rs.
4 ditto ditto.....	1856-56	Rs. 98½ 100 Co.
4 ditto ditto.....	1842-43	Rs. 98½ 100 do.
4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....	1854-55	Rs. 98½ 100 do.
5 ditto Loan (New).....		Rs. 107½
5½ ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....		117½

BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	133 pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....	135
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....	30 pm.
Central Bank of Western India.....	15 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....	104
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....	104
Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 91,000 p.d. up.....	Rs. 24,000
Chart. Bank of India, Australia, & China.....	pm
Chart. Mercant. Bank of India, Lond., & China.....	31½ 91
Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto.....	6,000 prem.
Hydraulic P. Company.....	4,000 ditto " 2,000 dia. New.
Cotton Spinning Company.....	4,600 ditto " 29,000
Colaba L. Company.....	10,000 ditto " par. New.
Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway.....	1,000 ditto " par. New.
Bombay S.N. Company.....	500 ditto " — per share
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....	5,000 par.
East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....	150 250
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,100 400 dia.
Throstle Mill Company.....	4,000 300 dia.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....	550 300 dia.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....	1,500 400 dia.
Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 235 prem. in England.....	par
Ditto New £20 Shares at 25 per share—Rs. par.	

EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. for Doc. Bills.	
6 ditto ditto 2s. 0½d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....	96½
Ditto at 30 ditto.....	99
Ditto at sight.....	99½
On Madras, at 30 days'.....	99½
Ditto at sight.....	nom.
On China, at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 230 per 100 dol.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10 5
Bank of England Notes.....	10 3
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs. 240
Republic Dollars.....	ditto 213½
German Crowns.....	ditto 213
Sycee Silver.....	105
Gold Leaf.....	per tola, Rs. 16-6
Bar Silver.....	106½ to 106¾
Mexican Dollars.....	221
Carolus.....	220

FREIGHTS.

To London—Cotton, £2. 15s. to 23; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to 23. 15s.	
To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 10s. 0d. to 23. 0s. 0d.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d. to 23. 15s.	



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Military Dept., May 8.—No. 98.—The Bunnoo station order, dated April 23, by Maj. J. Hood, comdg., apptg. Lieut. S. J. Browne, officg. 2nd in command, 6th Punjab inf., to act as station staff officer during the absence of Lieut. J. W. McQueen on priv. leave, is confirmed, as a temp. arrangement.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

Simla, May 2.—Political.—No. 219.—In publishing for general information the foll. despatch from the Sec. of State, the Gov. gen. desires to express the sincere, though melancholy, gratification which he has derived from the perusal of its contents.

The generous and noble character of the late Sir James Outram, his devotion to duty, and his brilliant services, both civil and military, won for him the admiration and esteem both of the Government and of the people of India. The Gov. gen. feels assured that, while deploring the loss which the nation has sustained in his death, the members of both services, and the Indian community generally, will appreciate the high tribute which has been paid to his memory by the Govt. of the Queen.

Political.—No. 25.

India Office, London, March 20.

H. E. THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

My Lord,—Your lordship will have learnt from the public papers that death has deprived the Government of India of one of the most distinguished of its servants in the person of Sir James Outram: and you will, I feel assured, have regarded the demise of this gallant officer with the same strong feelings of regret as I have myself experienced in common with all my colleagues in the Council of India.

2. I have now to communicate to your Excellency that, as a mark of our high appreciation of the eminent services which, on many fields, and in many political and military capacities, Sir James Outram rendered to his country; of the distinguished purity and disinterestedness of his conduct; and of the devotion which he at all times evinced, both to the service of the State and to the advancement of the welfare of the people of India, we have seen his remains laid in the grave in Westminster Abbey with befitting solemnity and respect, and defrayed the expense of the funeral from public funds.

3. From the honours thus bestowed by the Govt. and the reverence paid by all classes of the community to an officer who, by his own unaided exertions, raised himself to the highest post under your Govt., the members of the public services in India will learn that duty done in that country is not watched less earnestly, or appreciated less cordially, in England for the distance at which it is performed.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. Wood.

By order of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India.

May 5.—No. 703.—Gen.—With reference to G.O. dated 2nd ult., No. 558, Mr. F. St. Clair Williams, extra asst. comr. in Oude, availed himself of the leave of absence on the 16th, and not the 14th March last, as therein stated; and returned to his duty on the 16th ult.

No. 705.—With ref. to G.O. dated 17th ult., No. 632, Mr. W. Glynn, asst. comr. in Oude, received charge of the Gondah dist. from Capt. Ross on the 13th idem.

No. 709.—Rev. A. W. Wallis, chap. of Thayetmyo, in British Burmah, has obtained leave of absence until the date on which the *Star of Erin* may leave this port, in ext. of the leave granted to him in G.O. dated March 3 last, No. 365.

May 8.—No. 721.—With ref. to the G.O. by the Gov. gen. dated 24th ult., No. 198, Asst. surg. J. C. Dickinson assn. med. charge of the Ulwur political agency on March 26th last.

No. 722.—Mr. G. B. Maconochie, asst. settlement officer in Oude, has obtained 3 mos. priv. leave of absence from July 7th next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Financial Dept., May 5.—No. 1,868.—The Hon. the President in Council has been pleased to appoint the acct. gen. to the Govt. of India to be ex-officio the officer to whom the account of fees received by officers of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction shall be rendered under Section III. Act XX. of 1862.

May 7.—No. 1,928.—Capt. Mackenzie, H.M.'s 48th

foot, assumed temp. charge of the Lucknow pay office from Major G. G. Anderson on the afternoon of March 31 last, as acting deputy paymaster on the responsibility of Major Anderson.

May 8.—No. 1,929.—Mr. C. F. Kelly, chief asst. in the office estab. of the dep. auditor and acct. gen., Punjab, has 6 mo. leave, under Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, with the usual prep. leave allowed under the rules in cases of sick leave.

Simla, April 30.—No. 47a.—The services of Brev. maj. A. E. Wilkinson, H.M.'s 7th hussars, are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept. with the Gov. gen.

May 1.—No. 48a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Lieut. A. L. Playfair, offic. adjt. 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, and Lieut. H. C. Onslow, adjt. 5th inf. of the contingent.

No. 49a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Col. F. Turner, c.b., gun carriage agent, to be offic. inspec. gen. of ordnance and magazines during the absence of Col. Eyre.

THE COMMAND OF A DIVISION.

May 2.—No. 50a.—It is announced, for general information, that the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India has intimated, in his despatch No. 119 of the 30th March last, that the Sec. of State for War and H.M. the F.M. Cg. in C. have concurred in his suggestion that when an officer of H.M.'s Indian forces of the rank of colonel is selected for the command of a division in India, a local commission as major-general should be conferred upon him, in the same manner as such a commission is granted to an officer of H.M.'s British forces, under similar circumstances, during the time that he may hold a divisional command.

In every future case, therefore, of a colonel of the Indian Army being selected for the command of a division on a full vacancy the name of the officer selected will be reported to the Secretary of State in view to the necessary steps being taken for the submission of his name for a step of local ranks, the Governments in this country meanwhile, when thought necessary, conferring upon the officer so selected the temporary rank of brigadier-general.

BREV.-COL. GARNOCK.

No. 51a.—The following copy of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 125 of March 30 last, is published for general information:—

India-office, London, March 30.

To H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—I am informed by the field-marshal C. in C. that her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Brev. col. J. Garvock, major on half-pay unatt., lately serving as a brig. gen. at Dover, being placed on the staff in the East Indies with the local rank of maj. gen., v. Maj. gen. Sir S. Cotton, K.C.B., whose period of staff service has expired.

May 8.—No. 316.—With reference to the resignation of the service of Lieut. H. R. Buttanshaw, of the late 47th N.I. announced in G.G.O. No. 1,074 of Dec. 4, it is notified that that officer resigned the service with a view to becoming a settler in Queens land.

No. 320.—Major E. J. Simpson, asst. commy. gen., has leave for 6 mo., from 5th inst., to Kussowlie, on m.c., under new regs.

No. 321.—It is hereby notified that the provisions of G.G.O. No. 865, of June 4, 1858, laying down the scale of servants to be allowed to officers proceeding on foreign service, are applicable to officers proceeding on duty in river steamers belonging to private companies.

No. 322.—The services of Lieut. W. B. Craigie, gen. list, cav., doing duty with the 8th Bengal cav., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

No. 323.—The underment. officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut. R. Clifford, Bengal staff corps, adjt., 1st Punjab cav.; date of arrival at Bombay, April 24.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Simla, April 24.—Orders confirmed:—By Maj. gen. the Hon. A. A. Spencer, c.b., comg. Mysore div., dated Feb. 18 last, appointing Capt. R. J. C. Marter, 1st drags. gds., to act as A.D.C.

By the officer comg. 81st regt., dated 1st inst. appointing Qmr. P. Rogers to act as paymr. to the regt., in addition to his other duties, on the responsibility of the paymaster.

ERRATUM.—In G.O. of 26th ult., publishing Presidency div. order of Feb. 27 last, directing Staff surg. F. O. Barker to assume medical charge of "No. 3" batty. 24th brig., read "C" batty. 24th brig. roy. art. Rawul Pindie brigade order dated the 12th ult., directing Asst. surg. G. C. Cheesnaye (A battery 5th Royal Horse Brigade), to afford medical aid to a detachment of the 1st Punjab N.I.

Meerut division order dated the 28th ult., directing Lieut. L. C. Scott, 88th Foot, to do duty at the Landour depot during the present hot season.

Coraie station order dated the 19th ult., directing civil Asst. surg. C. Hatchell to afford medical aid to a detachment of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, arrived at the station.

By the officer commanding the 12th Bengal Cavalry, dated the 20th ult., apptg. Lieut. H. G. Oldham, late 9th N.I., to act as paid doing duty officer.

Benares division order the 28th ult., apptg. Surg. R. B. Kinsey, 16th reg. N.I., to act as deputy inspr. gen. of hospitals, Dinapore circle.

43rd Foot.—Brev. maj. T. H. Cockburn, from Jan. 9 to April 16, m.c.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. T. Simpson, from Jan. 19 to July 14.

38th Foot.—Lieut. G. R. Wolseley, from Jan. 7 to July 14, m.c.

Capt. W. S. Pierson, staff corps, is permitted to remain at Benares, pending receipt of a reply to an application for the appointment of officiating barrack master at that station.

Lieut. R. A. Wauchope, late 57th N.I., is permitted to do duty with the 23rd regt. N.I., and directed to join. [This cancels G.O.C.C. of March 23].

Staff asst. surg. J. L. Power, in charge of convalescents proceeding to Landour, will remain attached for duty to the convalescent depot at that station, till further orders.

The following Lahore division orders are confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 30 last.—Appointing Lieut. A. I. Iles, late 40th N.I., to do duty with the 2nd regt. N.I., at Mooltan, with effect from 1st idem.

Dated 23rd ult.—Appointing Lieut. G. L. Harvey, of the 7th foot, to do duty with the convalescents of that regt. at Kussowlie, during the present hot season.

Leave of absence:—

19th Hussars.—Maj. J. H. Brooks, from Feb. 16 to April 30, to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to application to retire from the service.

Bengal Cav.—Col. W. B. Wemyss, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to hill provinces of Kummoo and Gurwal, and hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

Late 4th Eur. L.C.—Maj. T. R. Snow, from April 2 to Oct. 2, to remain at Nynee Tal, on m.c.

Bengal Inf.—Col. E. R. Mainwaring, from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

April 27.—Unattached Ens. G. Edmonds, barrack-master, Futehgarh, passed the prescribed colloquial exam. Dec. 12 last.

The foll. Rohilcund dist. orders are confirmed:—

Dated 26th ult.—Appgt. Lieut. J. Chute, 5th foot, to do duty at the Nynee Tal convalescent depot, during the ensuing hot season.

Dated 30th ult.—Directing Capt. C. Clark, 104th foot, to proceed in command of a detachment of invalids proceeding from Bareilly to Nynee Tal, and to do duty at the depot during the ensuing hot season.

Dated 4th ult.—Appgt. the undermentioned officers to do duty with detachments of convalescents proceeding to the hill depots specified:—

Capt. J. G. Clarke, 46th foot, from Cawnpore to Landour.

Lieuts. W. Minister, 77th foot, from Allahabad; H. L. Smith, royal arty., from Lucknow; and W. Herring, 27th foot, from Gondah, to Nynee Tal.

Dated the 2nd inst.—Appgt. Lieut. H. U. Smith, late 46th N.I., to do gen. duty at Seetapore.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Cawnpore brig. order dated the 1st ult., directing Asst. surg. T. J. Orton, G battery 11th brig. royal arty., to take med. charge of the station staff, and right wing, 22nd regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties.

Sealkote station order dated the 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. P. C. Baxter, m.b., H.M.'s 93rd highlanders, to proceed in med. charge of invalids proceeding to the Murree depot.

Bangor district order, dated 4th inst., appgt. Capt. J. A. Angelo, B batty. 16th brig. R.A., to officiate as dep. judge advocate gen. to a general court martial at Jubbulpore, the services of the dep. judge advocate gen. of the district not being available.

Leave of absence:—

48th Foot.—Maj. W. R. Williamson, Capt. W. Cumming, and Lieut. E. C. Brown, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere and the hills north of Deyrah.

71st Foot.—Lieut. H. B. Wilson, from April 15 to Aug. 14, to Murree.

88th Foot.—Lieut. F. N. Dew, from April 1 to Sept. 30, to Simla.

90th Foot.—Ens. W. Wilmer, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.

97th Foot.—Capt. G. A. Ferris, from April 25 to Oct. 15, to Dhurumsala.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Ensign C. Johnston, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Simla, on private affairs.

April 28.—Appointments:—

Kussowlie Convalescent Depot.—Col. R. Pratt, c.b., 23rd Royal Welsh fus., to be commandant, with effect from the 16th inst.

Her Majesty's 19th Hussars.—Riding master W. Langdale to be quarter master, v. Kelly resigned.

19th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. H. Salkeld, gen. list, inf., to be paid doing duty officer, with effect from the 16th inst.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Leave of absence:—

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, May 15.—Asst. surg. C. Robertson, zillah surg. of Masulipatam, for 1 mo. on m.c.

Public Dept., May 15.—The undermentioned gentlemen have become life-governors of the dispensary at Rajahmundry, by contributing donations Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 per annum, respectively, towards rendering that institution self-supporting:—

Capt. C. Taylor, invalid estab.

M. R. R. V. M. G. Ramarow, Bahadur, zemindar of Pitapore.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. B. Cunliffe, coll. and mag. of the Madras dist., resumed charge of the dist., from the Hon. R. S. Ellis, on the 12th inst.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. J. Ansell, dep. comsr. of police for the town of Madras, assumed charge of the office on the 15th inst.

Madras Police Commissioner's Office.—The comsr. of police has appd. Mr. P. J. Price, inspr. of Madras police, to officiate as supt. of the marine police.

Revenue Survey Office, Chepauk, May 13.—The supt. revenue survey has granted to Head surveyor J. Ross, of No. 1 survey party, priv. leave of absence under sec. VII. of the uncovenanted service absentee rules, for 2 mo., from June 1 next.

The suptg. engr., 8th div., grants 1 mo. leave on m.c., to Asst. supervisor F. Mason, employed in the Tinnevely dist., retrospectively from April 30.

Military Dept.—No. 165.—Surg. William Scott, m.d., is permitted to proceed to sea, on m.c. for 9 mo., under the furl. regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

May 15.—No. 166.—The underment. officers are permit. to proceed to Europe:—

Col. John Maitland, the R. (Madras) A., supt. of the gun carriage manufactory, on m.c.

Lieut. C. R. Bradstreet, infantry general list, doing duty 15th regt. N.I., on m.c. for 15 mo., and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. H. R. Shelley, infantry general list, doing duty 4th N.I., on m.c. for 23 mo., under the furl. regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

No. 168.—The following extract from G.O. by the Govt. of India is re-published:—

Simla, April 30.—No. 46a.—H.E. the Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Hyderabad Contingent.

4th Infantry.

Capt. W. Weldon, 47th Madras N.I., paid doing duty officer, 6th infantry, to officiate as commd. during the absence on sick leave of Lieut.-Col. Wyndham.

May 15.—No. 169.—The following extracts from notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are re-published:—

Foreign Dept., General, Simla, April 22.—No. 180.—Asst.-Surg. Griffiths, of the 17th brigade, R. Madras A., to the med. charge of the station of Thayetnyo, in addition to his other duties. Dr. Griffiths received charge from Asst.-Surgeon Hefnerman, 14th Madras N.I., on Nov. 30, 1862.

No. 185.—Maj. F. L. Magniac, cantonment joint mag. at Jubulpore, to be judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore.

Public Works Dept., General, Establishments, Simla, April 24.—No. 22.—Appointment.—Lieut. H. R. Faber, asst. eng., 1st class, attached to the 1st div. Great Deccan-road, central prov., is appointed officg. executive engr. of the Saugor div. with effect from the date of taking charge.

April 27.—No. 23.—Leave of Absence.—Capt. F. T. Haig, dist. engr., Upper Godavery, is granted 2 mo. privilege leave, with effect from the date of his availing himself of it.

Agricultural.—Forests.

No. 25.—Appointment.—Capt. G. F. Pearson, Madras staff corps, is re-appointed to the forest dept., and nominated conservator of forests in the central provs., with effect from the 29th Dec. 1862.

April 28.—No. 28.—Lieut. H. R. Faber, r.e., appointed officg. executive engr. of the Saugor div. in the public works dept., notification No. 22, of the 24th inst., assumed charge of that div. on the 27th March, 1863.

Public Works Dept., Bengal, General, Establishments, May 2.—No. 83.—Transfer.—Capt. J. G. R. Forlong, Madras staff corps, suptg. engr. of the 2nd class, in temp. charge of the first or presidency circle, to officiate, until further orders, as suptg. engr. of the northern circle, v. Capt. W. S. Trevor, r.e., appointed to a special duty [Bengal public works (railway) dept. orders, No. 2, of the 14th April, 1863] in the railway dept.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The following extracts from G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India are re-published:—

Head Qrs., Simla, April 3.—Leave of absence:—66th Foot.—Col. G. Maxwell, from April 20 to April 30, 1864, in ext.

April 4.—17th Lancers.—Lieut. col. Sir W. Gordon,

Bart., from Nov. 6, 1862, to March 7, 1864, to remain in Bombay. This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave to England granted him in G.O. C.C. of April 14, 1862, with effect from Nov. 6, 1862.

69th Foot.—Brev. maj. G. H. Messiter, from date of embarkation to England, via the Cape, under new rules, to appear before a medical board.

74th Foot.—Capt. C. H. Thomson, from date of leaving his regt. to June 30, to Allahabad.

1st Drag. Gds.—Lieut. col. J. R. S. Sayer, c.n., from date of embarkation to Nov. 24, 1864, to England.

74th Foot.—Brev. col. W. D. P. Patton, from date of embarkation for 15 mo., to England.

April 8.—The order by the officer comdg. the Pres. div., dated Feb. 21 last, directing Lieut. col. Le Mesurier, C. batt. 14th brig., R.A., to remain at the Pres. while the accounts of his battery are being adjusted, is confirmed.

The leave granted by H.E. the C. in C., Madras, to the following officers, is confirmed:—

Royal Art.—Capt. G. Carleton, 23rd brig., from date of embarkation, for 2 years, with the sanction of the local Govt.

17th Lancers.—Capt. J. Goldie, from date of embarkation, to Australia and Tasmania, 6 mo., m.c.

102nd Foot.—Lieut. C. L. Oliver, from date of embarkation, to England, m.c., under new furl. regs.

105th Foot.—Capt. H. L. Higginson, from date of embarkation, to England, m.c., under new furl. regs.

108th Foot.—Lieut. J. E. Wetherall, for 15 mo., to England, with sanction of the local Govt.

The following removals and postings are ordered:—

Surg. maj. J. K. Ogilvie, m.d., from do. du. 30th regt. N.I., to 30th regt. N.I.

Surg. A. C. Macleod, m.d., from do. du. 8th regt. N.I., to do. du. H.M.'s 102nd roy. Madras fus.

Surg. W. Forrester, from do. du. 16th regt. N.I., to 16th regt. N.I.

Surg. P. G. FitzGerald, from late promotion, to do. du. H.M.'s 105th regt.

Asst. surg. G. W. Walter, from do. du. 4th regt. N.I., to 4th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. W. A. Jacob, m.d., from do. du. 24th regt. N.I., to 24th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. J. A. Cox, m.d., from do. du. 23rd regt. L.I., to 13th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. J. S. Morton, m.d., from B batty. 8rd roy. horse art., to 36th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. W. H. Morgan, m.d., from 17th regt. N.I., to 23rd regt. L.I.

Asst. surg. W. A. Smith, m.d., from 36th regt. N.I., to B batty. 3rd roy. horse art.

Asst. surg. J. E. Dickinson, from do. du. 2nd regt. N.I., to 40th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. W. F. Davis, from do. du. 17th brig. roy. art., to 17th regt. N.I.

Head Qrs., Madras, May 15.—Maj. E. T. Boddam, staff corps, is app. to do duty till further orders under the orders of the officer comg. Centre div.; to join.

Leave of absence:—

1st Drag. Gds.—Lieut. col. J. R. S. Sayer, c.n., from 15th to 31st May; Madras, prep. to proceeding to Europe.

Gen. List.—Lieut. C. R. Bradstreet, do. du. 15th regt. N.I.; Presidency, to appear before a medical board.

Roy. Art.—Qrmmr. W. Wallace, late recruit depot, in continuation, for 6 mo.; Neilgherries, m.c.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Military Dept., Bombay Castle, May 8.—No. 247.—Col. H. James, of H.M.'s 6th regt. N.I., comdg. at Asseerghur, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mo. on m.c.

No. 248.—Lieut. A. Greenland, gen. list, attached to H.M.'s 11th regt. N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c., with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 249.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furl. to Europe for 20 mo. on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. A. Sanderson, of the Madras estab.

Lieut. G. W. W. Morant, att. to 3rd regt. Madras L.C.

No. 250.—Asst. surg. H. Wakefield, Bombay med. estab., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c.

No. 251.—The underment. officers are allowed furl. to Europe for 18 mo. on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. R. A. Alleyne.

Lieut. C. J. Turnbull, H.M.'s 23rd regt. N.I.

EXAMINATION TESTS.

May 9.—No. 252.—The foll. extract of a despatch, No. 380 of Oct. 15, 1862, addressed to the Govt. of India by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, is published:—

"It appears that no tests have yet been laid down by your Govt., but that you have in your communication to the Govts. of Madras and Bombay stated that officers who had served less than one year in their present appointments on Feb. 18, 1861, were to be admitted only as probationers; but that on completion of the full year's service they would, if possessed of the requisite qualifications, i.e., if they

had passed in Hindoostani and in the prescribed tests for any department in which they were employed, be confirmed with effect from the date of the corps, and would be entitled to reckon their actual previous staff service towards promotion; and that all that was at present required was to gazette officers to the staff corps, who had held appointment for less than 1 year as probationer.

"Acting apparently on this authority, the Madras and Bombay Govts. have admitted officers so situated as probationers, subject to the provisions of para. 75 of G.O., No. 332, of April 10, 1861, and by subsequent orders have confirmed the appt. of these officers on the completion of their year's service, notwithstanding that they have not fulfilled these conditions, no tests having been yet laid down by the Govt. of India.

"It is to be regretted that the proposed tests were not more expeditiously determined upon and promulgated.

"I consider, however, that the whole of the officers to whom your inquiry refers should be called upon to pass those tests, before their appt. to the staff corps is confirmed, and I trust that no further delay will be allowed to occur in fixing and making public the tests for the information of the service at large."

So soon as the tests shall be determined, the names of the officers affected by the foregoing order will be published.

No. 253.—Maj. W. Mainwaring, of the Bombay staff corps, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., on m.c.

No. 254.—Lieut. col. A. R. Manson, of H.M.'s 4th regt. N.I. (rifle corps), is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c.

May 11.—No. 256.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.

Senior Maj. (lieut. col. in the staff corps) Henry James Barr, cadre 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., to be lieut. col. from April 26, in succession to Lieut. col. G. R. Grimes, deceased on the 25th idem.

Cadre 2nd European Regt. L.I.

Capt. (lieut. col. in the staff corps) Charles Robert West Harvey to be maj. on the cadre of the above regt.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) Alexander Fergusson to be capt.; and Ensign Mowbray Lettson Elliot, lieut. in the 106th foot, to be lieut. from April 26, in succession to Barr, prom.

No. 257.—Maj. W. E. McLeod, of the staff corps, asst. adj. gen. Sind div., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., on m.c.

May 12.—No. 258.—Lieut. R. J. L. P. French, gen. list, attached to H.M.'s 24th regt. N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 18 mo. on m.c.

No. 259.—Asst. surg. A. R. Waghorn, of the Bengal med. estab., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mo. on m.c.

No. 260.—Lieut. A. N. Bruce, Bombay staff corps, asst. to the Gov. gen.'s agent at Rajpootana, has been granted, by the Govt. of India, leave of absence to Eur. for 20 mo. on m.c.

May 13.—No. 262.—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of India, No. 296, dated April 27, 1863, is re-published:—The undermentioned officer having completed 5 years' service as brev. lieut. col. and as regt. lieut. col., to be col. in the army from the date specified opposite to his name, under the operation of Govt. G.O. No. 740, dated May 20, 1859:—

Brevet.

To be Col. in the Army.—Lieut. col. L. S. Hough, of the Bombay inf., Jan. 19, 1863.

Judicial Dept., May 8.—Appointments.—Capt. W. Widdicombe to be acting judge of Kurrachee, during Mr. Middleton's absence, or until further orders.

The Hon. Mr. C. J. Erskine, Judge of the High Court, is allowed priv. leave of absence for 3 mo., under sec. 12 of the Civil Absentees Rules, from the 14th inst., to proceed to England.

May 9.—The Hon. Mr. W. B. Tristram having tendered his resignation of office as additional member of the Council of the Gov. of Bombay, in consequence of his departure for Eur., H.E. the Gov. has been pleased to accept Mr. Tristram's resign.

H.E. the Gov. is pleased to nominate Mr. M. R. Westropp, remembrancer of legal affairs, to be an additional member of his Council, for the purpose of making laws and regs., from the 14th inst.

May 11.—Mr. C. A. Middleton, acting judge of Kurrachee, is allowed prep. leave of absence from the 21st inst.

May 13. The hon. the judges of H.M.'s high court of judicature have sanctioned the closing of the court of the judge of the North Canara dist. for six weeks, from the 5th inst.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, 1st asst. mag. of Rutnagherry, and Mr. S. J. Harrison, extra dep. coll. in Surat for the detached station of Broach, are vested with the powers of a mag.; and Mr. T. H. Stewart, asst. coll., of Surat, and Mr. J. R. Naylor, asst. coll. of Ahmedabad, with those of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class in the collectorates to which they are severally appd.

Mr. J. G. White, acting sub coll. of Colaba, is vested with the powers of a mag. in the Tanna zillah.

Revenue Dept., May 6.—Mr. J. W. Young to be a supernu. asst. to the superint. rev. survey and asses., Tanna and Butnagerry.

May 8.—Mr. W. T. Cole, Capt. F. J. T. Ross, and Mr. W. Maher, are appd. respectively acting 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class dep. colls. in the Hyderabad collectorate in Scinde.

May 9.—Mr. J. G. White, C.S., to be 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Poona, and to act as sub coll. of Colaba from the date of Mr. Jenkins' retirement from the service.

May 13.—Mr. H. Showell, asst. comnr. of customs, salt, and opium, is allowed a further ext. for 1 mo., under Sec. IV. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, of the leave of absence on m.c. granted to him 10th ult.

Appts. in the depart. of the comnr. of customs, salt, and opium:—

Mr. H. Showell, 10th asst., to be 9th asst., continuing to act as 7th asst. comnr. of customs, salt, and opium.

Mr. H. L. Wright, 11th asst., to be 10th asst., and to act as 8th asst. comnr. of customs, salt, and opium.

Mr. A. G. Maury to be 11th asst., and to act as 9th asst. comnr. of customs, salt, and opium.

General Dept., May 7.—Surg. maj. W. Campbell, M.D., superint. lunatic asylum, Colaba, is allowed leave of absence for 60 days, under Sec. XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules, his duties during his absence being performed by Asst. surg. Niven, acting port surg.

May 11.—Mr. E. L. Jenkins is perm. to res. H.M.'s

covenanted civil service on the Bombay estab. from May 12.

Public Works Dept., May 12.—Mr. F. R. Griffith, special asst. engr., is allowed an ext. of leave for 3 mo., on m.c.

May 13.—Mr. R. Maidment, asst. auditor of public works accounts, is allowed leave of absence for one year, on m.c., under Sec. V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. N. Wamton to act for Mr. Maidment till further orders.

No. 55.—Asst. surg. Riddell, lately civil surg. Shikarpoor, held charge of the charitable dispensary at that station, in add. to his other duties, from Feb. 12 to March 31, on which latter date he made them over to Asst. surg. Ffolliott.

Notification by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

The underment. officer has assu. charge of his appointment:—

Mr. C. M. Hogg, acting 2nd comnr. and coll. and mag. of Khandeish, May 2.

No. 265.—The servs. of Lieut. S. Fellows, of H.M.'s 5th regt. N.L.I., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India.

May 15.—*No. 266.*—The G.O. No. 243, of 6th inst., is cancl.; and Asst. surg. J. Mennie has been app. civil surg. at Dharwar.

May 20.—*No. 267.*—The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

General List.—Ensign C. Hay to be lieut. from April 22, v. Lieut. A. Soppitt, staff corps, late 10th regt. N.L.I., deceased on 21st idem.

Bombay Castle, May 14.—*No. 264.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to publish the following list, received from H.M.'s Principal Secy. of State for India, of officers entitled under the Regulation of Nov. 22, 1857, to count the time passed at the Royal Military College, Addiscombe, after they attained the age of 16 years, as so much time passed in India in calculating their period of service for retirement on full pay.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Names.	Date of joining Addiscombe College.	Date of attaining the age of 16	Date of passing public examination.	Time entitled to reckon with the view of retirement on full pay.
K. A. Jopp	1 Aug. 1855	20 July 1854	12 June 1857	Y. M. D. 1 10 12
C. Mant	1 Feb. 1856	18 April 1856	11 Dec. "	1 7 23
H. H. Lee	"	4 Oct. 1854	"	1 10 11
A. R. Seton	1 Aug. "	25 May 1856	"	1 4 11
W. M. Campbell	"	18 July 1855	11 June 1858	1 10 11
J. H. R. Cruickshank	3 Feb. 1857	24 May 1856	"	1 4 9
G. W. Oldham	"	8 Mar. 1856	"	1 4 9
H. W. Watson	1 Aug. 1856	10 Sept. 1854	"	1 10 11
H. Doveton	3 Feb. 1857	21 May 1855	10 Dec. "	1 10 8
E. L. Marryat	1 Aug. "	15 Feb. 1856	10 June 1859	1 10 10
C. F. Baldwin	"	30 Jan. 1856	"	1 10 10
M. J. Macartney	"	21 July 1856	"	1 10 10
B. O. Seton	2 Feb. 1858	7 May 1857	9 Dec. "	1 10 8
E. D'O. Twenlow	"	20 Nov. 1856	"	1 10 8
J. D. Cruickshank	"	26 Feb. 1858	"	1 9 14
C. A. M. McG. Skinner	"	21 Sept. 1857	"	1 10 8
G. M. Cruickshank	5 Feb. 1859	22 Aug. 1859	8 June 1860	0 9 18

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

T. Walker	8 Aug. 1857	11 Feb. 1857	10 June 1859	1 10 3
G. E. Hancock	1	28 Jan. 1857	"	1 10 10
F. C. H. Clarke	5 Feb. 1858	4 Feb. 1858	9 Dec. 1859	1 10 5
A. B. Portman	2	14 June 1856	"	1 10 8
T. M. Ward	"	28 Jan. 1858	"	1 10 8
C. F. Glass	5 Feb. 1858	1 Sept. 1857	"	1 10 5
F. J. Caldecott	1 Feb. 1859	29 April 1858	8 June 1860	1 4 8
A. C. Gardner	"	19 Nov. 1858	"	1 4 8
F. Lodge	6 Aug. 1858	28 June 1857	"	1 10 3
H. C. Seton	1 Feb. 1859	22 Jan. 1858	"	1 4 8
E. Montefiore	"	1 Mar. 1858	"	1 4 8
H. E. Yorke	"	4 July 1857	"	1 4 8

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

J. R. Lee	1 Aug. 1857	2 Feb. 1856	10 June 1859	1 10 10
F. H. T. G. Cumming	8	28 Mar. 1858	"	1 2 14
F. S. Leacock	2 Feb. 1858	5	9 Dec. 1859	1 9 5
J. B. Hennell	5	6 Sept. 1856	"	1 10 5
F. C. Singleton	2	8 June 1857	"	1 10 8
M. H. Nicholson	6 Aug. 1858	11	" 1859	0 5 29
G. G. Morris	2 Feb. "	29 Oct. 1857	"	1 10 8
C. F. Gleig	8 Aug. "	9 Sept. 1856	8 June 1860	1 10 6
J. Becke	6	24 July 1858	"	1 10 3
E. C. Jackson	"	15 May 1857	"	1 10 3
M. F. Coussmaker	6 Feb. 1860	25 May 1859	19 Dec. 1860	0 10 14
C. L. Heathcote	5 Aug. 1859	12 Feb. 1858	"	1 4 15
S. Carter	"	18 Oct. 1857	"	1 4 15
H. T. Bulkley	"	7 May 1859	"	1 4 15
J. A. Rowlandson	6 Feb. 1860	20 July 1859	"	0 10 14
H. B. Abbott	1 Aug. 1860	4 June 1859	7 June 1861	0 10 7
C. F. Hughes	1 Aug. 1860	19 Mar. 1860	"	0 10 7
F. H. Jackson	3	21 Dec. 1858	"	0 10 5
W. B. Seton	1	1 Sept. 1855	"	0 10 7
C. E. Glasco	6 Feb. 1860	5 Dec. 1859	"	1 4 2
A. P. Hancock	8 Feb. 1861	13 June 1859	"	0 4 0
P. Thomson	3 Aug. 1860	22 July 1859	"	0 10 5
F. T. Stock	1	8 April 1859	"	0 10 7
W. F. Hume	16	21 June 1859	"	0 9 23
J. E. Ker-haw	8 Feb. 1861	4	" 1860	0 4 0
W. H. Webb	1 Aug. 1860	8 May 1859	"	0 10 7
A. Balderston	3	16 Mar. 1859	"	0 10 5
W. Cave	"	25 July 1859	"	0 10 5
H. H. Richardson	8 Feb. 1861	15 May 1859	"	0 4 0
F. H. Gordon	8 Aug. 1860	24 Sept. 1859	"	0 10 5

No. 274.—The appt. of Lieut. W. Jacob as a probationer in the commissariat dept., by G.O. No. 217 of April 18, is cancl. at his own request.

Political Dept., May 20.—Mr. J. C. Edwards, acct. at the Bushire Residency, held charge of the duties of the Asst. Resident in the Persian Gulf from Nov. 30, 1862, to Feb. 24 last.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. G. A. Kittredge as Vice Consul at Bombay for the United States of America.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. col. Wallace, Resident at Baroda, on 5th inst., has been cancl. at his own request.

Judicial Dept.—Capt. W. W. Goodfellow, exec. engr., Sattara districts, is invested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class.

ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

With reference to Section 14, Act XXV. of 1861, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to declare and direct that an asst. collector in charge of the collectorate, during the absence of the collector, is and shall be, during that time, the chief officer charged with the executive administration of the district in criminal matters.

Revenue Dept., May 14.—Mr. W. S. Price, sub asst. superint. revenue survey and assessment, S. Maratha country, has been prom. to the grade of asst. supt. from Oct. 1, 1862.

May 19.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint the political agent, Kolapoor, as coll. of stamp revenue for the districts within his charge.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot is app. dep. comnr. of customs, salt, and opium at the Pres. from the date of Mr. Jenkins' retirement from the service.

May 20.—Lieut. F. P. Bartholomew is app. to officiate as 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of N. Canara.

Financial Dept.—Mr. J. Christie, officiating civil paymaster, Bombay, assumed charge of his duties on 13th inst.

General Dept., May 16.—The following promotions have been made in H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service:—

From Third to Second Class.
From Oct. 12, 1862.—Messrs. A. B. Warden and A. F. Bellasis.

From April 14, 1863.—Messrs. A. K. Forbes, A. Gray, H. P. St. G. Tucker, B. H. Ellis.

From Fourth to Third Class.
From June 21, 1862.—Messrs. S. St. J. Gordon, C. F. H. Shaw, C. G. Kemball.

From Feb. 23, 1863.—Messrs. R. H. Pinhey, J. R. Arthur, A. Bosanquet, E. W. Ravenscroft, E. P. Robertson, A. E. D. Grey, R. W. Lodwick.

From Fifth to Fourth Class.
From Jan. 22, 1862.—Messrs. J. Moriarty, C. Gonne, G. W. Anderson, G. W. Elliot, R. W. Hunter, T. Bosanquet, G. F. Sheppard, W. M. Coghlan, and Baron A. J. de H. Larpent.

From Feb. 9, 1863.—Messrs. A. T. Crawford, J. Elphinstone, M. Melville, G. B. G. Coulson, A. A. Boradale, C. R. Ovens, G. Norman, W. W. Robertson.

From Sixth to Fifth Class.
From Jan. 24, 1862.—Messrs. C. W. Bell, C. A. Middleton, F. R. S. Wyllie, C. B. Pritchard, N. M. W. Daniel, J. Hunter.

From Jan. 26, 1863.—Mr. H. M. Birdwood.

Public Works Dept., May 20.—The following temporary arrangement has been made:—

Col. G. Munbee, R.E., to offic. as chief engr. at the Presidency, and superint. engr., Presidency circle, with effect from 14th inst.

Lieut. H. W. Watson, R.E., probat. asst. engr., is allowed leave to proceed to the Presidency, prep. to applying for a furlough to Europe, m.c.

Educational Dept., May 20.—Mr. H. Coke received charge of the office of educational inspector, Central div., on the 12th inst.

Mr. W. H. Smith assumed charge on 1st inst. of the duties of principal of the Poona College Normal School, to which he has been appointed by Government.

Ecclesiastical Dept., May 20.—The leave to the Rev. R. F. Colvin, senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, under date 5th inst., is to have effect from June 1 next instead of 11th inst.

INDIAN NAVY.

Marine Dept., May 20.—*No. 29.*—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore J. Frushard, comg. H.M.'s I.N.
Mr. W. Downing is app. 1st officer of the *Coromandel*, and to take temp. charge of that vessel, from March 25.

Mr. J. Marston is app. 2nd officer to the *Coromandel* from March 27.

Mr. H. Chandins, writer, supernu. of the *Ajdaha*, to the *Coromandel*, as clerk, from March 26.

Mr. G. O'B. Carew, from the shore to the command of the *Coromandel*, from March 26.

Surg. J. B. Marr, of the *Ajdaha*, to the *Coromandel*, from March 26.

Mr. F. Dawkins, from the shore to the command of the *Hugh Rose*, from March 28.

Mr. W. Edging is app. 2nd officer of the *Hugh Rose*, from March 28.

Mr. C. King is app. 1st officer of the *Hugh Rose*, from March 28.
Mr. Warner is app. to the command of the schooner *Georgiana*, from March 27.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Asst. Adj. Gen.'s Office, Royal Artillery, Head Qrs., Mahabuleshwar, May 7.—No. 41.—Under instructions from Horse Guards, and with reference to G.O. H.M.'s Forces, No. 121, dated Feb. 12, H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the names of all officers of R.A., whether "seconded" or otherwise, shall appear on the returns of the brigades to which they may respectively belong, the words "second," "supernumerary," "staff corps," "depot," or "cadet company," &c., being inserted in red ink against the name of each officer so situated.

The undermentioned officers "seconded" are therefore reposted to brigades:—

Col. J. M. Glasse, 18th brig. R.A.
Col. J. B. Woosnam, 21st ditto.
Lieut. col. Wray, C.B., 18th ditto.
Lieut. col. J. Worgan, 21st ditto.
Capt. D. J. Kinlock, 21st ditto.
Capt. (brev. maj.) T. T. Haggard, 18th ditto.
Capt. G. B. Mellersh, 18th ditto.
Second Capt. T. H. Turner, 18th ditto.

No. 43.—The foll. extracts from gen. regtl. order, 481, dated Horse Guards, March 27, are republished:

1. H.M. has been pleased to approve of the foll. promotion in the royal regt. of art., viz:—

Lieut. cols. to be Cols.—J. Pottinger, C.B.
Capts. to be Lieut. cols.—H. M. Douglas, A. M. Murray.

Second Capts. to be Capts.—C. E. H. Cotes, J. H. Reid, W. J. H. Stevenson.

Lieuts. to be Second Capts.—J. Ritchie, C. H. Strutt, T. P. Berthon.

Dated March 1.—Lieut. J. C. Taylor to be lieut. of a company of gentlemen cadets, at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, v. Berthon, prom.

The dates of promotion of the undermend. officers to stand as follows, viz:—

Capt. Beamish, May 29, 1861, v. Sinclair, dec.
Second Capt. Worsley, July 11, 1861, v. Lloyd, ret.
Second Capt. Ritchie, Oct. 2, 1861, v. Lightfoot, retired.

Col. Pottinger, Lieut. col. Douglas, Capt. Cotes, Second Capt. Strutt, June 27, 1862, v. Blake, dec.
Lieut. col. Murray, July 24, 1862, v. Douglas, dec.
Capt. Reid, Capt. Stevenson, Second Capt. Berthon, Oct. 1, 1862, to complete estab.

2. The foll. officers are raised to increased pay, viz:—

Dated June 27.—Lieut. col. W. S. Hatch, v. Pottinger, prom.

Lieut. T. H. Trafford, v. Strutt, prom.

Dated Oct. 1.—5. The foll. postings, transfers, and exchanges have been approved, viz:—

Lieut. E. V. Stace to E. batty, 14th brig.
Vet. surg. W. Burt to 14th brig.
Ridingmaster J. Sampson to 14th brig.
Ridingmaster Sampson, 14th brig., to do duty with 5th brig. R.H.A. at Umballa, as a tempy. measure.

Adj. General's Office, Poona, May 7.—No. 384.—Government having sanctioned the appointment of a 2nd in command of the 21st regt. N.I. or marine battalion, Capt. C. F. Grant, 3rd regt. N.I., is appointed to that situation.

No. 385.—Capt. W. H. F. Sykes is permitted to resign his appointment as paid doing duty officer Southern Mahratta horse, and to join the 3rd regt. L.C.

Lieut. C. Grant, 2nd regt. L.C., attached to the Southern Mahratta horse, is appointed paid doing duty officer of that corps, v. Sykes.

No. 386.—Lieut. J. Jopp, cadre 29th regt. N.I., attached to the 3rd regt. N.I., is appointed adjt. to the 10th regt. N.I., v. Tanner resigned.

No. 387.—Lieut. R. J. Trench, general list, attached to 24th regt. N.I., having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his regt.

No. 388.—Capt. R. W. Richardes, 10th regt. N.I., returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 24th Feb. 1863.

May 9.—No. 392.—The undermen. officers will appear before the General Examination Committee to be assembled at the Town-hall, Bombay, on 11th inst., for examination in the native languages as follows:—

Hindoostanee (Interpreter's Test).

Lieut. A. M. Shewell, attached to 18th regt. N.I.
Lieut. M. H. Nicolson, attached to 16th regt. N.I.
Eus. S. Babington, attached to 16th regt. N.I.

Hindoostanee (Staff Test).

Capt. T. Van Straubenzee, royal art.
Lieut. C. C. Pemberton, royal art.
Lieut. F. W. Bean, attached to 3rd regt. N.I.
Asst. surg. W. Niven, acting port surgeon.

Persian.

Lieut. M. J. Mignon, 15th regt. N.I. (with Central India horse).

No. 393.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 3.—By the officer comdg. 15th regt. N.I., app. Lieut. Prideaux, actg. qmr. to the regt., v. Goodfellow.

Dated April 20.—By Major Johnstone, app. Lieut.

W. L. Hallett to act as adjt. to the 1st gren. regt. N.I., during abs., on m.c., of Lieut. Turnbull, or till further orders.

Dated April 21.—By Brigadier Younghusband, C.B., comdg. at Nusseerabad, app. Capt. J. H. Reynolds, H.M.'s 17th regt. N.I., to offic. as brigade major till the arrival of Capt. Green.

Dated April 23.—By the officer comdg. 24th regt. N.I., appg. Ens. Willoughby acting adjt. to the left wing of that corps, in the absence of a qualified officer.

Dated April 29.—By the Commandant gen. depot, appg. Capt. Sexton, paymaster, gen. depot, to act as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

No. 395.—Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Capt. T. H. Turner, examiner ordnance dept., from May 14 to Nov. 14, to England.
33rd Foot.—Lieut. col. E. W. Donovan, from April 16 to Oct. 16, in ext.

56th Foot.—Ens. G. D. Grimes, from Jan. 14 to April 14, 1864, to England.

6th Inniskilling Drags.—Major Swindley, from May 1 to Aug. 31.

6th Regt. N.I.—Col. H. James, comdg. at Asseorghur, from May 6 to 31, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.

7th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. E. H. T. Tyndall, fr. March 18 to 20, in ext.

May 11.—No. 371.—Capt. F. W. Knight, staff corps, at present comdg. Poorundhur Sanitarium, is app. to act as staff officer at Surat, but will continue until he closes the accounts of the depot for the month of April.

Capt. H. F. Morgan, H.M.'s 28th foot, is app. to the com. of the sanitarium at Poorundhur, in succession to Capt. Knight, staff corps, whose tour of duty has expired.

No. 398.—With reference to G.G.O., No. 241, of the 5th inst., Capt. Hickman, of the 5th regt. N.I., is directed to proceed to join his regt. in China at the public expense.

Erratum.—With reference to the G.O.C., No. 352, of April 28, Lieut. Grant and Asst. surg. Lalor passed in the staff test in Hindoostanee, and not in the interpreter's test as therein stated.

May 12.—No. 401.—With reference to the notification in the Public Works Dept., dated Bombay Castle, Jan. 10 last, Capt. A. Davidson, of the royal engrs., is app. to the com. of the sappers and miners, and is directed to join.

No. 406.—Leave of absence:—

Maj. R. Roundell, 28th foot, from 6th May to 30th June, on m.c.

Capt. H. F. Morgan, 28th foot, from 25th April to 11 May.

Maj. W. E. Macleod, asst. adjutant-general Sind div., from 7th May to 14th May, to Bombay, on m.c., prior to a final certificate to Europe.

Capt. C. F. Hunter, Ensign J. E. Macaulay, Asst.-Surg. J. S. Johnston, 72nd foot, from 10th May to 14th June, to Bombay, on m.c., prior to a final certificate to Europe.

Lieut. A. B. H. Burnes, attached to 26th regt. N.I., from 1st May to 31st May, to remain at Mahabuleshwar, on m.c.

May 14.—No. 408.—Asst.-Surg. T. Miller, M.D., general duty, northern div. of the army, is appointed to the med. charge of the 25th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

May 15.—No. 416.—Consequent on the departure of Maj. W. E. Macleod, asst. adjutant-general, Sind div. of the army, on m.c. to Europe, the following tempy. appointments are made:—

Maj. A. Carnegie, brigade-major, Belgium, to act as asst. adjutant-general Sind div. of the army.

Capt. H. G. Robison, staff officer, Hyderabad, to act as brigade-major Belgium district.

Capt. James Gordon, staff corps, to act as staff officer, Hyderabad.

No. 417.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated April 11.—By the officer commanding 27th N.I. or 1st Belooch regt., appointing Lieut. Adams to act as adjutant, v. Ross.

Dated April 27.—By the same officer, appointing Lieut. P. A. Brown to act as adjutant from that date.

Dated May 6.—By Major-General Honner, C.B., directing Capt. Thoys, brigade-major, Kurrachee, to receive charge of the office of the asst. adjutant-general, Sind div., in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Major Macleod on m.c.

Dated April 20.—By Major Johnstone, appg. Lieut. W. L. Hallett to act as adjt. to the 1st gren. regt. N.I., during the absence of Lieut. Turnbull on m.c.

Dated May 11.—By the officer comg. 103rd foot, appg. Lieut. Hon. H. M. Robart to act as qmr., v. Caldecott.

Dated May 2.—By Capt. Nicholletts, appg. Capt. Hicks to act as interp. to the 27th or 1st Belooch regt. N.I., and Lieut. Adams, in add. to his other duties as paid doing duty officer, as qmr. and paymr. to that regt. until further orders, v. Lieut. Beville.

No. 420.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. and adjt. J. Thompson, 72nd foot, to England by the overland route, m.c.

This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjt. gen., horse guards.

No. 421.—Leave of absence:—

Col. H. James, staff corps, com. at Asseorghur, for 1 mo. from date of departure, to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Europe.

Lieut. R. J. LeP. Trench, gen. list, att. to 24th regt. N.I., from May 18 to May 31, in ext.

Lieut. St. J. E. Daubeney, 109th foot, from April 25 to April 28, in ext.

May 18.—No. 423.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Lieut. C. C. Pemberton, R.A.
Asst. surg. C. F. Ogilvie, acting civil surg., Sholapore.

Lieut. F. W. Bean, gen. list, attached to 15th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. W. Niven, acting port surg., Bombay.

No. 424.—Lieut. F. W. Brown, staff corps, returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India on May 12.

May 19.—No. 426.—The foll. extract from G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India, dated Adj. gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Simla, May, 1863:—

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, and with the sanction of Govt., the underment. officers are directed to proceed to ports of embarkation to do duty at the depots of their regiments:—

103rd Foot.—Capt. R. A. Taylor, Capt. E. Brandt, Lieut. Hon. H. M. Hobart, Lieut. G. J. Bogle.

106th Foot.—Capt. E. B. Gardyne, Lieut. D. J. K. Sangster, Lieut. M. L. Elliott.

109th Foot.—Capt. E. Valentine, Lieut. P. Murray.

These officers will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adj. gen. Horse Guards.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Simla, May.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers of the 4th foot having been posted as specified:—

Lieut. Bent to 1st batt.; Lieut. MacLaine to 2nd batt.

Lieut. Bent has been ordered to join the regtl. depot.

No. 433.—Leave of absence as follows:—

Lieut. col. C. B. Fuller, royal arty., from May 12, 1862, to Nov. 12, 1863, m.c.

Capt. Conran, 56th regt., from May 20 to July 27.

Capt. E. Maitland, royal arty., from April 29, 1863, to July 29, 1864 (or 15 mos. from date of departure from Bombay), to England.

Capt. M. D. L. P. Beresford, 72nd, from Nov. 25, 1863, to Jan. 25, 1864, in ext.

Lieut. G. T. D. Glasgow, gen. list, from May 1 to June 9, to Aboo, on m.c.

BIRTHS.

BEEBLE, wife of H., daughter, at Bombay, May 20.

BURGESS, wife of J., daughter, at Colaba, May 16.

CHAMIER, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Hingoloe, May 2.

DE SARAM, wife of C. H., son, at Mutmal, April 24.

FULLER, wife of W. H. L., son, April 20.

GOONE, wife of C., daughter, at Matheran, April 20.

HEATH, wife of Capt. A. H., daughter, at Barrackpore, April 17.

JACKSON, the wife of H., Lieut. Indian Navy, of a son, at the Hutt, Wellington, N.Z., Feb. 24.

KINLOCH, wife of C. W., Esq., son, at Allyghur, May 15.

MACARTHY, wife of W., son, at Allyghur, May 8.

MARGARY, Mrs. H., daughter, at Bombay, May 13.

MURRAY, wife of A., son, at Deccan, May 6.

NEWTON, wife of Dr. Curl, surgeon, daughter, at Kurnaul, April 27.

NICHOLLS, wife of G., daughter, at Bellary, April 21.

NORMAN, wife of J., son, at Meerut, May 3.

ROBERTS, wife of Major W., daughter, at Nusseerabad, May 10.

SCOTT, wife of M. H., son, at Bombay, May 14.

SHEEL, wife of M. H., son, at Moradabad, May 4.

MARRIAGES.

HEYNE, C. R., to Charlotte A., daughter of J. Menesse, at Surat, May 18.

LUMSEEN, J. J. F., Esq., M.C.S., to Margaret, relict of the late W. H. Coxon, Esq., at Agra, May 9.

STREATHFIELD, H. T., to Eliza, daughter of the late J. Burn, at Byculla, May 13.

THOMSON, G. C., Esq., 2nd in command 1st Irregular Cavalry, to Harriett Ann Adelaide, youngest daughter of Wm. Cooke, Esq., of Bustie, Goruckpore, at Goruckpore, May 9.

DEATHS.

BARLOW, Edith, inf. daughter of Capt. J. P., Bengal staff corps, at Meerut, May 10.

BROWNLOW, Emily, wife of H. H., at Cachar, aged 26, April 30.

DAMAN, inf. son of Capt., at Coconada, April 10.

DENT, Emma S., wife of Henry Wm., of the firm of Messrs. Dent, and Co., at Shanghai, aged 24, April 22.

DE RAYMOND, Mrs. L. A., at Colombo, April 20.

DODSWORTH, Henry T., at Azimghur, March 24.

ELLIS, A. R. L., Constabulary Force, aged 29, at Calcutta, May 11.

FLEMING, Serg. P., aged 73, at Deoloe, Rajpootana, of a wound in the eye, received at Delhi in the mutiny, April 28.

GRIFFITHS, inf. daughter of Lieut., at Jullundhur, May 6.

HAMER, Sophia, at Bijnor, May 4.

HILL, Lieut. H. S., Supt. of Police at Salem, May 1.

HUDSON, J. W., Inspector E.I.R., Jubbulpore line, at Allahabad, May 6.

MURRAY, Mary A. C., wife of A., at Deccan, May 10.

OBOURNE, Langley J., at Mazago, aged 23, May 21.

POTTER, W., at Colombo, April 22.

SCOTT, F. C., at Calcutta, aged 8, May 8.

WARD, C. M., inf. daughter of J., at Nuwera Ellia, April 27.

VYALL, E. C., son of E. and M. A., aged 11 months, at Landour, May 5.

WILSON, Serg. G. W., H.M.'s 104th Bengal fus., at Bareilly, May 8.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 12.

1st Drag. Gds.—Capt. H. Alexander to be major, by purch., v. T. Nisbet, who retires; Lieut. L. W. Atkinson to be capt., by purch., v. Alexander; Cornet E. H. Reeves to be lieut., by purch., v. Atkinson.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. gen. A. MacLachlan to be colonel comdnt., v. Lieut. gen. R. Jones, dec.; Capt. A. Aytoun to be lieut. col., v. H. L. Gibbard, dec.; 2nd Capt. and Brev. major W. H. Goodenough to be capt., v. R. P. C. Jones, cashiered by sentence of a general court martial; 2nd Capt. and Brev. major R. Pittman to be capt., v. Aytoun; Lieut. J. R. Dyce to be 2nd capt., v. Brev. major Goodenough; Lieut. J. C. G. Price to be 2nd capt., v. F. E. Smalpage, dec.; Lieut. A. Carey to be 2nd capt., v. Brev. major Pittman.

Military Train.—Lieut. E. Weston, from half pay, late Osmanli horse art., to be lieut., v. I. Cummin, who retires upon temporary half pay; Ensign T. G. Lockyer to be lieut., by purch., v. Weston, who retires; F. L. Berthon, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Lockyer; Lieut. J. Milne to be adj., v. Lieut. Cummin.

1st Foot.—The promotion of Capt. J. J. Heywood to be antedated to July 20, 1862, such antedate not to carry back pay.

20th Foot.—Lieut. col. H. R. Browne, from half pay, late particular service, to be lieut. col., v. Lieut. col. and Brev. col. W. F. Radcliffe, who retires upon temporary half pay.

23rd Foot.—Ensign G. P. Lowry, from 100th foot, to be ensign, v. W. P. Bury, who retires.

24th Foot.—Lieut. C. F. Lloyd to be capt., by purch., v. D. Gibson, who retires; Ensign A. F. Adams to be lieut., by purch., v. Lloyd.

62nd Foot.—H. C. Adams, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. E. S. Ker, who retires.

56th Foot.—The promotion of Sergt. major J. Whittaker to be quartermaster, to bear date Jan. 30, 1863, and not Oct. 10, 1862, as previously stated.

60th Foot.—Lieut. J. A. Morrah to be capt., without purch., v. E. A. Stothard, dec.; Ensign J. Miller to be lieut., by purch., v. J. E. H. Peyton, who retires; Ensign C. F. Terry to be lieut., by purch., v. J. K. Watson, seconded on appointment as lieut. instructor of musketry, on the establishment of the Schools of Musketry; F. C. B. Coulson, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Miller; H. D. Browne, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Terry.

74th Foot.—Ensign J. F. Darvall to be lieut., by purch., v. J. T. Evans, who retires; E. J. Hamilton, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Darvall.

79th Foot.—Lieut. A. Walker to be seconded on appointment as lieut. instructor of musketry, on the establishment of the Schools of Musketry.

90th Foot.—Capt. G. E. Perryn, from 58th foot, to be capt., v. Treacher, who exchanges.

93rd Foot.—Colour sergt. H. M'Leod to be quartermaster, v. Joiner, appointed paymaster.

108th Foot.—Capt. A. J. Shuldham to be major, v. C. Dysart, who retires; Lieut. L. Creery to be capt., v. Shuldham; Ensign C. J. Dyke to be lieut., v. Creery.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign W. C. Smith to be lieut., by purch., v. W. S. Travers, who retires; Ensign the Hon. T. C. Scott to be lieut., by purch., v. J. F. M. Winter-ale, who retires; R. Dundas, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Smith; L. R. Stopford, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. the Hon. T. C. Scott; the Hon. J. C. Amherst to be ensign, by purch., v. the Hon. T. J. Wynn, who retires.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, June 19, 1863.

DIVORCE COURT JURISDICTION.

A CASE came before her Majesty's Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes on the 11th instant, which raised a question of very great importance to English residents in India. The Divorce Act enacts in general terms that "any husband may present a petition for dissolution of marriage;" so that, *prima facie*, there is jurisdiction here over all marriages of British subjects in all parts of the world. But the Lord Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Blackburn, and Mr. Justice Crompton, all agree that there is great difficulty in the question as to whether the Divorce Court has jurisdiction over foreign marriages of British subjects. It is assuredly a question that ought to be settled without delay, and it certainly seems strange that it should be doubtful whether British subjects in India, a British possession, are entitled to the same advantages of British law as their fellow-countrymen at home. They ought not to forfeit their birthright merely because they have crossed the seas and acted under the impression that British law follows the British flag.

CARBOLIC ACID AS A SANITARY AGENT.

THE horrible combination of heat and filth and moisture to which some of the most fatal diseases in India are fairly attributed, and which has so lately done its work of destruction in the districts of Hooghly and Baraset, has at last roused the anxious consideration of the Municipal Commissioners at Bombay, who have called upon Dr. Hewlett, attached to the army at that Presidency, to state his opinion of the utility of the carbolie acid, and to note some of the chief cases in which it can be most advantageously employed. In his reply, Dr. Hewlett explains that carbolie acid possesses the power of instantly stopping putrid fermentation, and that it effects this by coagulating the albuminous particles of any organic substance with which it comes in contact. For sanitary purposes its application with a view to prevent the evolution of gases detrimental to health is easy and inexpensive. It has to be neutralised with slaked lime in convenient vessels, mixed with a sufficient quantity of water, and allowed as a carbonate of lime into the sewer to be operated upon. "Night soil thus operated upon before putrid fermentation has been established, becomes," says Dr. Hewlett, "the richest manure for the land, as it has lost none of its

nitrogen in the form of ammonia, and also preserves all its phosphates." Carbolie acid may also be used during epidemics to mix with the water used to water the streets, or in the form of powder it may be used to deodorise all accumulations of offensive matter in private houses or public streets and buildings. Nature is wondrously provident and economical. She intends nothing to be lost or wasted, and allows science to educe the greatest good from the greatest apparent evil. Substances that in the eye of ignorance are simply insufferable nuisances, are found to teem with the elements and means of life and health, and vegetable abundance and monetary prosperity. An importation of things offensive to the senses—that to the vulgar seem only meant to be got rid of as speedily as possible—the apparent refuse and waste of nature—is said to be equivalent to an importation of grain and cattle. Thus, men of science may as effectually enrich a country by their quiet labours in the study—labours that unfold the secrets of nature and turn her resources to the best account—as men of business by their industry and sagacity and enterprise in the counting-house or the public mart;—and we are glad to see that our compatriots in the East who have been accused of a too-selfish concentration of the faculties on the sole object of acquiring the means of making a fortune and hurrying from the land, are directing their attention to local sanitary improvements and other works of great public utility that will render India a healthier and more agreeable place of temporary residence, not to themselves only, but to all future British sojourners there, and to the Natives of the country, who are now our fellow-subjects, and who should be so treated, in spite of a darker complexion and a different creed.

THE CRAWLEY CASE AGAIN.

THIS deplorable and disreputable affair, that seems, in different degrees, to have soiled the names of almost all who have been in any way concerned in it, from the lowest to the highest, has been so thoroughly revived that it has the freshness and interest of a new case. The court-martial to which Colonel Crawley brought Captain Smales assembled at Mhow on the 1st of April, 1862. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, when he issued his now memorable Memorandum, nine months later, no doubt flattered himself that he had brought the case to a termination, and that he should hear nothing further upon the subject. If so, no man was ever more mistaken. The whole matter, commenced about fifteen months ago, is now reopened, and it will not soon be settled. The court-martial lasted sixty days, and the report of its proceedings extended over 600 pages. Everything connected with the affair has been like the alexandrine line which Pope compared to a wounded snake, that "drags its slow length along." His Royal Highness's Memorandum extends to twenty-one paragraphs, and, generally speaking, they are by no means short ones. Sir Hugh Rose's Remarks extend to forty-five. We wish these documents had been as satisfactory and just as they are lengthy and elaborate, and we should not have complained of their being somewhat wearisome and verbose. These long and ponderous papers resemble

each other in nothing but their length and weight. In other respects they are in direct conflict. Sir Hugh Rose decides that poor Lilley had taken quite enough wine, ale, and gin "to compromise the life of a man in exercise and rude health,"—in other words, that he died of drink. The Duke of Cambridge observes, that if the Indian Commander-in-Chief "had been better acquainted with some of the facts of Sergeant-major Lilley's case, he would have taken a different view of it from that which his remarks prove him to have done, and would not have attributed the death of that unfortunate non-commissioned officer to excess." And yet Sir Hugh Rose had studied the 600 pages of that Court-martial Report! Unhappily, however, the direct and *ex parte* statements of Colonel Crawley seem to have had far more weight with his Excellency than the evidence before the Court. Sir Hugh Rose pronounces Colonel Crawley to be "an officer of much intelligence, energetic zeal, and fully qualified for the command of a cavalry regiment." The Duke of Cambridge acknowledges that when he placed Colonel Crawley at the head of the Inniskillings "he believed him to be an officer of considerable talent, knowledge, and zeal; but, unfortunately, as has been proved, he is an officer not gifted with the special talent which unites firmness of command with the tact which inspires confidence and creates good-will." The Indian Commander-in-Chief says that the regiment, both before and after Colonel Crawley joined it, was in a state of "insubordination." "There was discord between the officers of the regiment"—"a great want of unanimity," and "continued dissensions." There was also "misconduct in several of the non-commissioned officers of superior grade," "under the influence of the baneful example of superior officers, two seniors included, who neglected the simplest yet most essential cavalry duties." The British Commander-in-Chief says, that with the exception of one or two individuals when off duty or at mess, the regiment, until Colonel Shute was succeeded by Colonel Crawley, was "in the highest state of discipline." What must the army in India think of these conflicting decisions between high authorities?

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

What impression will be made upon the Native mind by such striking diversities of opinion, such opposite decisions amongst Europeans in high places?

The greatest military authority in India has committed himself to false conclusions because he had not made himself sufficiently acquainted with the matters on which he had to pass a judgment, and has exposed himself to a reprimand published to every regiment in the army which he commands; and the greatest military authority at home has been attacked both in Parliament and by the press for permitting an officer to continue in charge of a regiment whose discipline and unanimity he has quite destroyed by "outraging the feelings of the gentlemen under his command." "Alas! with what little wisdom is the world governed." Every one will attribute the inconsistency of the Duke of Cambridge to the collision or conflict between his kindness of nature and his honest judgment. He saw Crawley's faults and characterised them truly,

but he could not bring himself to pass even a just sentence upon the delinquent when he felt that it would be the man's utter ruin. But such tenderness to the individual is an injustice to the public, and a dereliction of duty.

A second desultory conversation on the subject was carried on in the House of Commons on Friday last. Mr. Coningham introduced the subject, and did not hesitate to assert that not Colonel Crawley and Sir William Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, only, but Sir Hugh Rose, and even his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge himself, ought to be compelled to explain and to justify, if they can, their own shares in this most wretched business; for if the officers and men of the army are led to believe that such gross and horrible cruelty and injustice as were perpetrated by Colonel Crawley, even under cover of superior authority, are to escape the severest punishment, it must naturally create distrust and dissatisfaction through all ranks of the service.

Lord Palmerston appealed to Mr. Coningham to drop the subject for the present, because his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief had resolved to bring Colonel Crawley to a court-martial, though this will certainly be in some degree a measure of self-condemnation on the part of his Royal Highness, who has been forced to acknowledge the necessity of it by the indignant comments of the press, there being but one opinion throughout the land as to the extreme impropriety of keeping the ill-conducted and condemned colonel in the false position of a probationary commander. If Colonel Crawley could not secure the respect and obedience of those under him when he enjoyed the confidence of those in authority over himself, how could he be expected to do so after a severe official and public censure for the exhibition of a want of tact and temper, and for other more serious matters of which his highest superior "could not speak in terms too strong?"

When Messrs. Thorndike and Smith, the solicitors of Mr. Samuel Lilley, the brother of the cruelly persecuted sergeant-major—literally persecuted to death—applied for information on the subject of the proceedings in this case in India, they were bandied backwards and forwards between the Horse Guards and the War Office, and could obtain no satisfactory answers. Both departments denied having received the official reports from India. The solicitors commenced their correspondence on the 2nd of February, 1863, and it ended on the 21st of March of the same year in a brief note from the Secretary of State for War to the effect that "he had taken the necessary steps for obtaining from India an official report upon this subject, and that when that report shall have been received he will not fail to give the whole question his attentive consideration."

The following letter to Messrs. Thorndike and Smith from Major-general Foster, Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, is dated Horse Guards, 10th February, 1863. The date is important:—

"Gentlemen,—Having submitted to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief your letter of the 2nd inst., applying for inspection and copies of the official correspondence with the military authorities at Mhow, respecting the arrest, imprisonment, and

death of the late regimental Sergeant-major Lilley, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, in the month of May, 1862, and also the two medical reports and post mortem examination of the deceased, and the verdict and proceedings at the coroner's inquest, and stating that you have been informed that the medical reports to which you allude, or copies of them, are now in the hands of the Inspector-general of the Army Medical Department in this country, I am directed by his Royal Highness to acquaint you that none of the documents to which you refer, or copies of them, appear to have been received either at the Horse Guards, or at the Army Medical Department, where enquiry has been made.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"W. F. FOSTER."

It was, of course, the duty of the Bombay authorities to forward the important documents referred to to the Horse Guards, to the War Office, or to the India Office in London, and, in fact, on or before the 3rd of March, 1863, after the solicitors had written five letters successively, it was discovered that there were the two medical reports and post mortem examination at the latter office. Why were not enquiries, in the first instance, made at the India Office? This correspondence with the solicitors, it will be observed, commenced subsequently to the date of the Memorandum of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. That Memorandum is dated December 18, 1862. The first letter of the solicitors' addressed to the Military Secretary of his Royal Highness is dated February 2, 1863. If his Royal Highness had received "none of the documents" referred to by the solicitors—nothing respecting "the arrest, imprisonment, and death" of Lilley—how came he to censure Sir Hugh Rose's decision as erroneous, because he, Sir Hugh Rose, had not made himself "better acquainted with the facts of the case?" If he had been better informed, says his Royal Highness, "his Excellency would not have attributed the sergeant-major's death to excesses." How was it that his Royal Highness did not himself require to see the documents asked for by the solicitors, before his review of the whole proceedings, and the publication of his judgment upon the case?

The letter of the Secretary of State for War promising to send to India "for an official report on this subject" was written a quarter of a year after his Royal Highness had published his Memorandum from the Horse Guards, and only one week subsequent to a notice from the solicitors, that they were entitled, by the Articles of War, to ask for the removal of Colonel Crawley from her Majesty's service for an illegal confinement of the late sergeant-major, which ended in his death, and a candid avowal or notice that they should advise the relatives of the late sergeant-major to indict Colonel Crawley for manslaughter, should he ever return to this country. Certainly the military authorities have got themselves into a sad mess, which would be nothing in some continental countries, but which is a serious affair in this land of freedom and law and constitutional Government.*

* The Duke of Cambridge has given an explanation in the House of Lords as to his own conduct in this affair. The report of it will be found in another column. It will be seen that his Royal Highness acknowledges that when he penned his Memorandum he was imperfectly acquainted with the facts of the case as they referred to Lilley. He observes that the Commander-in-Chief in India had charge of the discipline of the army there, and it was not usual for the Commander-in-Chief in London to revise the decisions of the Indian chief, or, as was the case with British officers at home, to refer a sentence of dismissal from the service to the Queen. His Royal Highness ought to have remembered that this difference refers to times past, when the army in India belonged not to the Crown, but to the East India Company. All officers in India are now on the same footing in relation to the Crown as their brethren at home, and the same rules should apply to

Colonel Crawley, as we have seen, is at last to be brought to a court-martial. It cannot be disputed that we owe this too long delayed act of justice to the free press of England, and the force of public opinion in a free country. The highest officers in the State dare not, in this land, and in these days, defy the will of the community, nor can they outrage its feelings with impunity. It was clearly the duty of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, after "having perused the proceedings of the court-martial on Captain Smales," and "having had under his consideration not only these proceedings, but many facts bearing on them" (we quote his own words), to have done that of his own accord which public opinion has now forced upon him. Though he did not then know *all* the facts, he knew, at least, as much as ought to have satisfied him that if Colonel Crawley was not to be at once deprived of his command or cashiered, he ought at least to have been brought to a court-martial with the least possible delay. Indeed, any officer who should deserve such a reprimand and disgrace as his Royal Highness inflicted upon Colonel Crawley was clearly unfit to have charge of a regiment or even to hold a commission in her Majesty's service. We mean no disrespect to his Royal Highness individually. Everyone knows that he is honourable, humane, generous and well-intentioned. But his kindness of nature has, in this instance, interfered with his performance of a duty. A Commander-in-Chief who has to deal with the Crawleys of the service should be made of sterner stuff. His Royal Highness is a little too gentle for them. The Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons would not have got off quite so easily if the great Iron Duke had been still at the head of the army.

There is one circumstance relating to this case which is not generally known, but which is calculated to add fuel to the fire of public indignation. The sergeant-major had left his poor wife the sum of 500 rupees, or £50. The dying widow left that money to her husband's aged parents. The old father's son-in-law applied to the authorities at the War Office in their name for this money. The answer was that the wife had survived her husband, consequently the War Office had nothing to do with the matter. A soldier's widow had no claim upon them. "*They had only to do with the soldier,*" was the hard official reply. Yet the widow of poor Lilley, when she left the little legacy—all she had—to her husband's parents, was in the Royal barracks, and was presumed to be under regimental care, and it is said that there is an officer in the War Office whose special duty it is to look after the property of deceased soldiers; but it seems that when the soldier has fought his last fight, his surviving widow is an object of no consideration whatever, and she may be robbed of her little inheritance, without one hand being raised for her protection. Her last wishes and the little property she may leave behind her are not objects of

consideration at the War Office. Every soldier sent out to India costs the country a hundred pounds. It is necessary to take care of that valuable living property. But his widow cannot offer herself as food for powder and shot. The War Office has nothing to do with her. She is useless to the State, and so the State does not care to be of use to her, even out of respect for the memory of a husband who may have been a brave soldier, who may have won for himself an honourable reputation, and who may have been ever ready to shed his blood in the service of his Queen and country.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 12.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—FORCED LABOUR.

In reply to a question from Mr. GRIFFITH, Viscount PALMERSTON said her Majesty's Government had not received the statement from Mr. Lesseps alluded to by the hon. member. But with regard to the main question, the prohibition of forced labour, the Sultan, who had long prohibited forced labour in the other portions of his dominions, had an equal right to do so in Egypt, which was part of his empire; and no foreigner, whether engaged in commercial speculation or an agent of a foreign Government, was justified in obstructing the Sultan in carrying out such a law. Of course her Majesty's Government would give the Sultan every support in carrying out that law.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

In reply to Mr. M'Evoy,

Sir C. Wood said he was not aware whether the amalgamation had been yet settled, and whether there would be any objection on the part of the War Office to produce the terms of the arrangement.

CASES OF SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY AND PAYMASTER SMALES.

Lord PALMERSTON then appealed to Mr. Coningham, in whose name a notice stood on the paper to call attention to the memorandum of the Commander-in-Chief on the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley, not to proceed with the notice that evening. He said that when the subject had been under discussion a few nights before, his noble friend the Under-Secretary for War had stated that there were circumstances still under consideration in connection with the conduct of Colonel Crawley in the matter which might lead to subsequent measures. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief had, he added, arrived at the conclusion that there were circumstances connected with the arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley which would render it justifiable and which required that the course taken by Colonel Crawley in the transaction should be submitted to a court-martial—(hear, hear). A judicial proceeding having thus been determined on, he would submit to his hon. friend whether it would not be better that no discussion should that evening take place, which by eliciting the expression of opinion adverse or favourable to the person implicated, might tend in some degree to interfere with the course of justice—(hear, hear).

Mr. CONINGHAM said he should have great pleasure in acceding to the request of the noble lord, but that he thought the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley was merely part of a larger question which involved the court-martial held on Paymaster Smales at Mhow. It was only that very day that he had received many of the documents connected with that proceeding, and he must observe that while the noble lord the Under-Secretary for War had the other evening expressed his regret that he could not deliver up to the House a victim, he was unwilling, having made himself acquainted with the details given in these papers, to rest satisfied with simply being presented with a scape goat, for it was, in his opinion, not Colonel Crawley only who was compromised in the matter. Two general officers in India, the Commander-in-Chief in India, as well as the Commander-in-Chief of the British army and

other officials at the Horse Guards, were also deeply and gravely implicated—"hear, hear," and "oh, oh!" Was it not monstrous, he would ask, that Paymaster Smales, for writing what was characterized as an insubordinate letter—the insubordination of which was, he must confess, to him by no means so patent as had been stated—should have been sent before a court-martial in the manner in which he had been without any previous investigation, and the witnesses actually impounded who were in readiness to support his case? Why the whole proceeding was perfectly disgraceful—(hear, hear).

General PEEL rose to order, observing that the hon. gentleman had simply given notice of his intention to bring under the consideration of the House the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley, and suggesting that under those circumstances it was not open to him to discuss the case of the court-martial held on Paymaster Smales, with reference to which he had given no notice.

Sir P. O'BRIEN maintained that his hon. friend was not out of order in adopting the course which he had taken. The real question at issue was whether Sir H. Rose was to be supported by the Horse Guards or not.

The SPEAKER having ruled that there was nothing contrary to order in the observations made,

Mr. CONINGHAM proceeded to say that the interruption of the right hon. gentleman the member for Huntingdon was entirely in accordance with the whole conduct of the military authorities in the cause to which he was drawing attention. They were all for suppression; but so long as he had the honour of a seat in that House he would not allow so monstrous an outrage to be perpetrated without protesting against it—(hear), and ("Oh, oh!") In the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of the British army he demanded that justice should be done, even though the persons to whom blame attached in the transaction were general officers, and included among their number his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of the army—"oh, oh!" It had been said that the House of Commons was a house of colonels, and one would think from the groans of those who sat opposite that their sympathies were enlisted on the side of men who had, deliberately and in cold blood, acted in the manner to which he was about more particularly to advert—"oh, oh!" The question was one in which he thought the House was bound to interfere. He might be told it was merely a question of discipline, and that the poor paymaster who had been tried by court-martial might be crushed with impunity; but he ventured to maintain that, when the details of the court-martial were brought to light, its decision would not be confirmed by public opinion in this country—(hear). By a brief reference to those details, he hoped to satisfy the House that the justice of the case called for a rigid and searching investigation of the conduct of the distinguished officers to whom he alluded. He would summon his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief himself to the bar of a tribunal, where he would be judged not, perhaps, by his equals, but by those who would not stand by and see injustice done though screened by great names. What was the nature of the charge based upon the letter addressed by Paymaster Smales to Colonel Crawley? The hon. member then proceeded to read the letter in question, which was dated "Mhow, February 26, 1862." The writer began by expressing a hope that he would be excused for troubling the colonel with "a respectful remonstrance," and spoke of the painful position in which he was placed owing to the course pursued towards him by his commanding officer.

Colonel NORTH (interrupting the reading of the letter) said,—I must rise to order. I will ask whether it is fair that the hon. member should produce the proceedings of a court-martial about which the House knows nothing? No one has learnt with more horror than I did the painful circumstances connected with these transactions—(cries of "Order").

The SPEAKER: The hon. and gallant member must confine himself to the matter of order.

them all equally, without reference to their different localities. The Royal Duke's explanation in the House of Lords does not enable us to reconcile the apparent contradiction between the statement in the Memorandum that his Royal Highness had "perused the proceedings" of the too famous court-martial at Mhow, and had also under consideration "many facts bearing on them," and his implication that he knew the circumstances of the Lilley case better than the Commander-in-Chief in India, with the positive assertion, in his secretary's letter of a subsequent date, that "none of the documents" referred to by the solicitors, Messrs. Thorndike and Smith, "had been received at the Horse Guards."

Colonel NORRIS: I wish to know, sir, whether it is competent for the hon. member for Brighton to read the record of the proceedings about which we know nothing, and on which no one can have the means of answering him.

The SPEAKER: I have already said that the mere fact of the hon. member not having included this subject on his notice does not place him out of order. It is perfectly competent for him to bring a matter of this kind before the House without notice on the motion for going into Supply.

General PEEL: What I asked was whether the hon. gentleman had a right to quote from a document not in possession of the House—"order!"

Mr. CONINGHAM continued: He would remind the right hon. gentleman that the Minister of the Crown was in possession, or ought to be, of all the correspondence on this subject. The hon. member then resumed the reading of passages from Paymaster Smales's letter. The writer spoke of Colonel Crawley's personal animosity towards him, and submitted to his consideration whether his respectful conduct towards his commanding officer was reciprocated by that officer's conduct towards himself. The letter (said the hon. member) went on in the same respectful tone, but he would content himself by simply reading the portions mentioned in the charge against Captain Smales. Captain Smales was arraigned for insubordination in having written an official letter to his commanding officer containing "false and malicious statements" against him, such as that he had almost systematically absented himself from the monthly muster of the regiment; that notwithstanding his absence on certain occasions he had signed the adjutant's roll as if he had been present; and that the sentiments he had expressed more than once to the officers under his command were anything but conciliatory in their tendency. When put upon his trial Paymaster Smales brought forward a protest against the legality of the proceedings taken against him, and in that protest he submitted that her Majesty's regulations, clearly laying down that all charges preferred against an officer were to be previously examined by superior authority, to ascertain whether there was sufficient evidence to substantiate them or not, had been violated to his prejudice; for he had been accused of making false and malicious statements, without any reference being made to him as to the evidence he was prepared to adduce in support of them, and without his being allowed an opportunity of proving his accusations against Colonel Crawley, before the counter charge, based upon *ex parte* evidence and Colonel Crawley's own simple denial, was preferred against himself. The protest also alleged that Colonel Crawley sought to smother the accusation made against himself in the first instance by bringing a counter charge against his accuser; and that he could not be heard while Colonel Crawley appeared as a prosecutor and he as a prisoner. He submitted, on the quotations he had made from the protest of Paymaster Smales, and on the facts which were now known to the public, and which were corroborated by the memorandum issued by the Horse Guards, that the mere trial of Colonel Crawley would not meet the justice of the case. A searching investigation should be instituted into the conduct of the distinguished officers in India who were too deeply mixed up in these transactions. It was idle to attempt to burk an inquiry which was required in the interest of the British army, for the House might depend upon it that if non-commissioned officers were liable to be treated as Sergeant-Major Lilley and his comrades had been treated, with the sanction of high military authority, there would be great dissatisfaction throughout the ranks of the service. The delinquents, no matter how eminent their position or how high their birth, should be made to feel that they could not escape from justice. He appealed to the noble lord at the head of the Government not to make a scapegoat of Colonel Crawley, but to order an immediate investigation into the conduct of every one concerned in this discreditable and disgraceful affair—(hear, hear).

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that al-

though the Speaker had decided that the hon. member for Brighton was in order in the observations he had addressed to the House, there would, he thought, be hardly any difference of opinion as to the good taste displayed by the hon. gentleman in his remarks upon the trial of Paymaster Smales. The notice given by the hon. member was to call attention to the memorandum of the Commander-in-Chief on the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley. Now, it was perfectly true that the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley arose out of the circumstances which occurred on the trial of Paymaster Smales, and it might, therefore, be proper to have a discussion upon that trial, although he doubted whether the House of Commons ought to interfere with the discipline of the army; but he was perfectly sure that the hon. member for Brighton, especially considering the terms of his notice, had no right to enter into statements affecting the character of officers who were not present to defend themselves—(hear, hear). For example, the Commander-in-Chief was not present, and those whose business it would be to defend him in that House had not had an opportunity of preparing themselves to repel any charge which might be made against him. He therefore declined to follow the hon. gentleman in his observations upon the trial of Paymaster Smales and the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief. All he would say was that in his judgment—and he was corroborated by the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General—the letter of Paymaster Smales was a document highly insubordinate in its character, and that it fully warranted his dismissal from the regiment. He was at a loss to discover the grounds of the violent attack made by the hon. member on the Commander-in-Chief, for the fact was, that the finding of the court-martial in the case of Paymaster Smales never came before his Royal Highness for his sanction at all, it being a matter which rested solely with the Commander-in-Chief in India. In his memorandum his Royal Highness made, as he was entitled to do, such observations as appeared to him proper upon the state of discipline in the regiment as disclosed in the proceedings before the court-martial, but he did not interfere with the finding of the Court. The House had already been informed of the grounds upon which the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary for War thought it impossible to bring Colonel Crawley to trial for the illegal arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley, or to proceed against the general officers in any other way than by calling their attention to the illegality of their conduct. There were certain circumstances connected with the arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley, for which Colonel Crawley had not received the sanction of his commanding officers, and which materially affected his conduct. It was stated, and he believed truly, that Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined in a manner which was not only severe, but cruel. Colonel Crawley denied that he was responsible for that cruelty, and threw the blame upon Captain Fitz Symons. Captain Fitz Symons had made a distinctly opposite allegation, and it had therefore appeared to the authorities that discipline and justice, and even fairness to Colonel Crawley, required that he should be summoned before a court-martial, which should decide who was responsible for this cruelty. He would not further follow the observations of the hon. member for Brighton, but he fully concurred in the observations of the noble lord, that it was most improper and undesirable that when a judicial inquiry was about to take place there should be warm and excited discussions in that House, which could not fail to affect the impartiality of the tribunal which was to try the question.

Colonel NORRIS said that he had risen to order because he thought that it was most unfair to Colonel Crawley, with whom he had no acquaintance whatever, that matters which were about to be inquired into by a court-martial should be made the subject of discussion in that House, and he was surprised that the hon. member for Brighton, who was himself an old soldier, should not have taken the same view of the case. No one had heard of these occurrences with greater

astonishment and regret than he had, and he could only say that if a commanding officer who had power to make his regiment the most comfortable and pleasant of homes made it a hell upon earth, the sooner he was dismissed the better—(hear). At present, however, they did not know that Colonel Crawley had done so. They were in perfect ignorance of the facts. The hon. gentleman had read extracts from the proceedings of the court-martial, but he believed that no other hon. member had had an opportunity of seeing them. The Commander-in-Chief in India was one of his oldest and dearest friends, and he was convinced that in the view which he had taken of the finding of the court-martial he had been guided solely by a desire to secure the interests, the discipline, and the honour of the army. The Commander-in-Chief in India was entirely independent of the Commander in Chief in this country, and he regretted that the hon. gentleman should the other night have been so anxious to cast obloquy upon his Royal Highness as to attack him without hearing the noble lord who had come down to the House to explain the memorandum which the hon. gentleman now called in question.

Sir P. O'BRIEN thought if gross outrages were committed it was the duty of hon. members, if requested to do so, to make in that House the statements of officers who were aggrieved. The general opinion of his military friends was that the state of this regiment was such as to render it necessary that the Horse Guards should make some change in its administration.

Lord PALMERSTON: I cannot help expressing my great regret at the course which my hon. friend has adopted—(hear). He professes to stand up for justice, but he has himself been guilty of the grossest injustice—(hear), and has launched out into abuse and condemnation of the Commander-in-Chief without the slightest ground or reason—(hear). I am quite sure, at least I hope, that when he returns to the calm state of mind in which I hope that he will find himself in the morning, and reads the expressions in which, in the heat and warmth of debate, taking the part of his friend, Paymaster Smales [Mr. Coningham: "He is no friend of mine"], he has indulged, in reference to his Royal Highness, he will feel regret for what he has said. The Duke of Cambridge stands too high in the estimation of the country and of the army for the admirable attention which he has paid to the interests of the service, and the justice with which he has acted in all that concerns the conduct of the army, to have his character or reputation in the least degree affected by the censures of my hon. friend the member for Brighton; but I felt that I should not have performed my duty if I had not animated upon the course which my hon. friend has thought fit to take. I can assure him that I regret very much that expressions have fallen from him which will do no discredit to his Royal Highness, against whom they were directed, but will not do much credit to him in the opinion of a discerning and just public—(hear).

Mr. BOUVIERE thought that the course taken and the language used by the hon. member for Brighton were enough to satisfy the House of the prudence of the advice given to him by the noble lord. The hon. member had really attempted to make the House of Commons a court of appeal from the decision of a court-martial—(hear),—selected, no doubt, with a due reference to the characters of the officers composing it, and having the evidence before it. This was a more serious matter than the hon. gentleman seemed to think. Our empire in India depended upon the efficiency and discipline of our army, which would not long be maintained if every time there was a regimental court-martial an appeal was to be made to that House to reverse its decision. The hon. member had strongly condemned the conduct of Sir H. Rose, but had not condescended upon any particulars. He should like to know in what respect that most distinguished and gallant officer had failed in his duty to the public or the army. The proceedings of the court-martial were submitted to him, and he himself passed an opinion upon them, as he was bound to do. A more unwise,

imprudent, more unfair, and more harsh course than that taken by the hon. gentleman the member for Brighton could not well be adopted—(hear). His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief had taken what every one must regard as a very proper course, and in justice to Colonel Crawley, who was an old servant of her Majesty of thirty or forty years' standing, the public were bound to wait and see if he could clear himself from the imputations which behind his back had been so lavishly cast upon him.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 15.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CRAWLEY AND SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY: My lords, though I have given notice of my intention to put a question to the Secretary of State for War relating to the case of Lieut.-colonel Crawley and Sergeant-major Lilley, I do not intend to introduce it with any preliminary observations. I have no official knowledge of the matter, and I must be very careful in saying anything, or making any statement that may raise groundless suspicions, or lead to an unjust judgment; but at the same time, my lords, I think you will admit that, whether right or wrong, no more frightful picture than this has ever been brought before the eyes of the British public; and I must say that, so far as I can judge, what has taken place hitherto is most unsatisfactory, and that, I believe, is the judgment of the public at large. This, my lords, is a matter of the highest importance, not only to the safety and discipline of the army, but to the honour of this country, both as regards itself and in respect to the estimation in which it is held among foreign nations. I do not recollect a matter which has more profoundly moved the feelings of the people of England. They are most anxious that further information should be given, that the whole matter should be searched to the very foundation, and that the truth should be laid before the world. I now merely ask the Secretary of State for War whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to institute any further inquiry into the case of Lieut.-colonel Crawley and Sergeant-major Lilley?

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE: My lords, before my noble friend the Secretary of State for War replies to the question which has been put by the noble earl, I think your lordships will permit me to interpose, in order that I may make one or two observations, not with reference to the circumstances connected with the court martial on the late Paymaster Smales, nor in regard to anything that may hereafter occur, if it should be found necessary to have a court-martial on Lieut.-colonel Crawley, but so much has been said as to the position which I fill, and the line I have taken with regard to this melancholy proceeding, that it is right your lordships and the country should know the exact relative position in which I, filling the high position I have the honour to occupy, stand in reference to Commanders-in-Chief in India, and, in short, how I stand as to the whole matter. It may probably not be known to your lordships that the conduct and discipline of the army in India rest entirely with the Commander-in-Chief in India, and that so far as my supervision extends, I stand merely in the position of a referee, to whom a last appeal comes, but so seldom is the appeal exercised, that I believe there is no instance—at least, it must be a very distant one—when there was any interference on the part of the Commander-in-Chief in England as regards any court-martial which has taken place in India. To this extent does that go, that when the Commander-in-Chief in this country submits to her Majesty the name of any officer who has been tried by a court-martial, and who has been cashiered, the actual cashiering does not take place until the Queen's pleasure has been taken; but the fiat of the Commander-in-Chief in India is absolute, and there is no reference to her Majesty in this country at all; but as I have taken notice of this proceeding, the noble lord may say, "Then why did you take notice of it at all?" I will explain that to your lordships as shortly as I can. No doubt, as I have before said, that as far as my supervision extends, it is

merely the position of referee—the position of last appeal from the Commander-in-Chief in India. When a court-martial takes place in India the circumstances are reported to the Commander-in-Chief at home, in order that he may know how to act upon such proceedings. The report of the court-martial itself is transmitted to the Judge Advocate-general in England, and he forwards it to the Commander-in-Chief, who has an opportunity of looking into the proceedings. He then merely returns it as a record to the Judge Advocate-general's office. When these proceedings came to my knowledge, I must confess that I felt exactly as the noble lord opposite did, that there was something very peculiar and most singular in such proceedings, and they struck me to be so remarkable, that I thought it right that the course which had been adopted should be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief at home, and his opinion taken. Having arrived at that conclusion, how was I to act? Was I to remove the officer chiefly implicated in the charge or not? In reviewing this case it was certainly evident that very unfortunate and melancholy circumstances had occurred, but at the same time I must frankly say it was only very recently that the real circumstances have come to light, and it is because at the time my memorandum was drawn up I felt I was not in full possession of all the facts of the case, and that although I knew the general outline, there were many things left behind which I felt must afterwards come out, that I abstained from expressing a very decided and positive opinion upon the whole case, and reserved myself until I should be satisfied on various points on which I then entertained considerable doubt, before I took the extreme step of removing the commanding officer from the command of his regiment. It has been said that the reason why no action was taken was that two eminent men were concerned in the transaction—of course I allude to Sir Hugh Rose and Sir William Mansfield. There is no doubt that those two eminent men and distinguished officers were concerned, and the question that arose was, were they concerned in such a manner as that I was called on to take action with regard to them. I most positively and conscientiously believe that these two distinguished officers have had every desire to do that which was right, but that they committed a very serious error of judgment. That is my conviction; and I believe that this will be found to be the case. But even in the case of the irregularity of that imprisonment to which considerable importance is attached, that irregularity was not known to me when my memorandum was written. It is only recently that it has come to my knowledge, and it was utterly impossible to decide upon the case, when really and truly I did not know all the circumstances. I cannot, for one moment, suppose that there can be any personal feeling in this matter with regard to two such eminent men as Sir Hugh Rose and Sir William Mansfield. Not merely their military reputation, but their high character in various high positions which they have filled, led me to think that if they had erred, it was no more than an error of judgment, and certainly not from a desire to do what was cruel or unjust. That, no doubt, had weight with me, and I appeal to your lordships whether it ought not to have had its weight with me—(hear). Would any official person be justified in coming to a rash conclusion on so very delicate a position? The result of this, I hope, will be to prove that I have not acted so undecidably as I am accused of acting. Because, what occurred? Why, at a very recent period, circumstances have come to my knowledge which render it not only possible, but necessary, that we should bring to court-martial Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley. I am not going to enter into that case which is pending. It is pending a judicial trial; but the circumstances to which I allude have only come to my knowledge quite recently. It is only within a few days—within a week, or it may be ten days—that I have been in a position to advise that that trial should take place on the merits of the case. A great deal of time has elapsed since this case arose. I may be asked why? I answer, the whole of these occurrences took place in India.

It takes three months to communicate with India—at least, it takes three months to write to India and obtain an answer. We have hardly had a single paper from India on the subject that has not required a reply, or rather a fresh question on our part and a fresh reply from India. The result of this going backwards and forwards, with three months' interval between, is to protract these unfortunate proceedings for a longer time than I could wish or your lordships expect. A still further delay must occur on this account. Sir William Mansfield, under whom the regiment is serving in Bombay, is stationed in Bombay. As regards the Queen's troops, they are under the command in chief of the general officer at Bengal. The consequence is that all these questions must come officially from Bombay to Bengal before they come to us officially in England. That adds to the delay. I felt bound to point this out to your lordships in order to show you that whatever has been done has not been done with a view to screen anybody, but with a strict and earnest desire to do justice to all. Not alone to do justice to the general feelings of distress at the painful circumstances which have occurred, and which are most natural, but to do justice to those who have been implicated, and to whom I am sure your lordships would wish to give every possible opportunity of defending and justifying themselves, if it is possible for them to do so. That is the only feeling I have; and as for saying that there has been any pressure put upon me, of course I spurn the idea; but it does happen that the question was never discussed by me with a single individual, except in the most official manner, and then only with one on whom I was able to rely for advice in forming a sound, just, and safe conclusion—(hear, hear).

Earl DE GREY and RUPON said that the speech of his Royal Highness relieved him of the necessity of saying more than a few words. As their lordships had been informed, it was the intention of his Royal Highness to bring Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley to a court-martial for the circumstances attending the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley. The precise nature of those charges were matters now under the consideration of the authorities, and it would be improper for him to express any opinion on the subject. Every step would be taken to ensure that the inquiry should be conducted in the most open manner, and with perfect fairness to all parties concerned.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY trusted the inquiry would be carried on in England, and not transferred to India, where, in fact, it had already been prejudged by the allegation that Sergeant-Major Lilley's death was the result of habitual intoxication.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he had that day seen a letter from Sir Hugh Rose, stating that his assertion to the effect just mentioned was grounded upon the statement of the surgeon of the quantity of spirits supplied to Sergeant-Major Lilley while under arrest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 15.

JAPAN.

Mr. LIDDELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what was the precise nature of the demands made by her Majesty's Government upon the Government of Japan, in the shape of reparation for outrages committed upon British subjects in that country; and, whether there was any objection to state what instructions had been sent to the British Admiral on the station as to the steps to be taken in the event of the Tycoon's refusal to comply with those demands. As the matter was one of very great importance the hon. member wished also to ask whether her Majesty's Government had any good grounds for supposing that the Tycoon had power, even supposing that he had the will, to demand reparation from a powerful chief like the Prince, by whose followers the crime had been perpetrated.

Mr. LAYARD said that some months ago a murderous attack had been made upon four British subjects who were riding on a highway near Jeddo which had been opened to foreigners by treaty. Mr. Richardson was killed, two other

gentlemen were seriously wounded, and a lady escaped almost by a miracle. Her Majesty's Government had demanded from the Japanese an ample and formal apology for this outrage. They had also demanded that £100,000 should be paid by the Government of Japan as a penalty for this offence. His hon. friend had asked whether the Tycoon had power to enforce reparation from a powerful Daimio like the Prince, whose followers, headed by his father, had committed the offence. Her Majesty's Government had demanded that punishment should be inflicted upon that chief, and that the persons implicated in the outrage should be taken, tried, and executed in the presence of one or more British officers—(laughter). Further, they had demanded that a sum of £25,000 should be paid by the Prince as compensation to the family of those who had suffered in the assault. Whether the Japanese Government had power to enforce these demands upon the Prince he could not state, but he should know when the Government received intelligence from Japan. There was a still further demand upon the Tycoon. On June 26 last two marines were murdered while on guard at the British Embassy. For that her Majesty's Government had demanded £10,000, as compensation for the families of the victims. He could not, of course, state what instructions had been given to our admiral, but he trusted that they would be of a nature to enforce the demands of her Majesty's Government.

THE CASE OF PAYMASTER SMALES.

Mr. CONINGHAM gave notice that, on an early day, on going into Committee of Supply, he should bring under the consideration of the House the court-martial at Mhow, on Paymaster Smales, and move a resolution with reference to it—(hear).

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 18.

THE NAVY IN INDIA.

The Duke of SOMERSET, in reply to questions put by the Earl of Ellenborough, was understood to say that five large vessels of the Royal navy, and four small ones for river service, would be placed upon the Indian station. The Governor-General of India would have the power of directing the proceedings of these vessels when he should consider it necessary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 18.

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

In reply to Mr. A. MILLS,

Sir C. Wood said that, as far as he himself was concerned, he was perfectly prepared to make his financial statement with respect to India at once; but as the accounts were not yet in the hands of members, he could not name the day for making the statement.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON PAYMASTER SMALES.

Mr. CONINGHAM asked the Under Secretary of State for War whether he would lay upon the table of the House a report of the court-martial on Paymaster Smales, of the 6th Dragoons, together with any paper or memorandum connected with the trial.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that the proceedings upon the court-martial had been already prominently before the House; and a great many unauthorised extracts from the evidence had been already made public. The subject had also been debated in that House; and the Speaker had decided that the hon. member for Brighton (Mr. Coningham) was in order in quoting from papers in his own possession, but not generally in possession of the House; and it was also true that the proceedings of the court-martial had been published in India. Under the circumstances, the Government had no objection to laying the papers relative to the proceedings in the court-martial upon the table, together with the observations of the Commander-in-Chief in India with respect to them. But he must add he hoped the House would not be disposed to regard the course taken by the Government upon that occasion in the light of a precedent, or to admit the principle that it was in any way expedient in ordinary cases for this House to constitute itself a court of criticism upon the proceedings of courts-martial—(hear).

Mr. CONINGHAM asked when the papers would be laid upon the table.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: To-morrow.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

In reply to Captain JERTIS,

Sir C. Wood said that in the case of an officer retiring upon half-pay from one of the new line regiments a step would be given in the regiment to which he belonged. Officers of the late European cavalry in India for whom there had been no vacancies in the new hussar regiments would return to their position in the Indian army, and be available for general duty.

ARRIVAL OF THE EXPLORERS OF THE NILE.

Captain Speke and Captain Grant, who have earned a place in history by their discovery of the source of the Nile, are now in England. They arrived at Southampton on Wednesday last, on board the *Pera*, and were, as may be supposed, welcomed with enthusiasm. As soon as it was made known that the *Pera* had arrived, bringing the above gentlemen, the Mayor, F. Perkins, Esq., accompanied by the Town Clerk, on behalf of the Corporation, and Captain William Henry Jones, R.N., Colonel Rigby, Dr. Bullars, and other gentlemen, waited on Captains Speke and Grant, and presented them with the following address:—

"Gentlemen,—As Mayor of the town of Southampton, may I claim the honour of very briefly addressing you on behalf of the Corporation and inhabitants.

"It would ill beseem the representatives of an ancient seaport whose history is connected more or less with every period of the annals of England, to neglect an opportunity of most respectfully greeting travellers whose recent discoveries have solved the perplexing problem of all ages, by ascertaining the true source of one of the most wonderful rivers on the face of the earth.

"And it would be quite as unseemly in us either to attempt on such an occasion to speak of the value of your labours, or to detain you thus happily restored to your native shores, on the very threshold of that home which you may well be eager to reach; we beg leave therefore simply to be allowed to congratulate you on that Divine protection which has carried you unharmed through regions in which so many noble votaries of science have either fallen victims to pestiferous climates, or have perished by the hands of their savage inhabitants.

"Praise then be to God that we have the pleasure of seeing you safe in your own country, and honour be to that unflinching courage which no danger has daunted, no difficulties have discouraged. Long may you live to enjoy the honours which you have so bravely won."

The Mayor, with his usual hospitality, invited the renowned discoverers to a banquet, which they were compelled to decline, being under an engagement to wait upon the Geographical Society, but at the same time expressed the pleasure it would afford them to accept of his worship's invitation on a future occasion.

So widely felt is the interest which was displayed in the seaport of Southampton, and which, before many hours have past, will be demonstrated in a more extended arena, that we offer no apology for placing before our readers some personal account of these twin heroes of modern investigation. They are both stalwart men, above the average height, and possessing the well-knit frames of which the pick and flower of our army may be said physically to consist. It required, indeed, somewhat more than ordinary physique to undergo such immense hardships as, for three years, these two English gentlemen have unflinchingly borne. Before encountering the almost inconceivable difficulties of African travel, they had seen hard service in other parts of the world; and Captain Grant, we are informed, suffers even now from his old Indian wounds, more than from the effects of fever in Africa. He lost part of his hand at the siege of Lucknow, and has other marks of the memorable Sepoy rebellion. However, of the two officers Captain Grant appears at present the healthier, his companion having hardly recovered from an affection of the lungs which he suffered during part of his African wanderings.

These notable travellers, who have explored the Mountains of the Moon—as the clusters of hills are called which border the Lake Nyanza—

and who have traced the source of the Nile to those acclivities over whose sides torrents of rain fall into the lake and cause the periodical flow of the stream, bring marvellous accounts of the fertility and natural wealth of regions through which they have passed. Cotton and every tropical product was seen by them, growing in lavish abundance; and vast accumulations of ivory strewed their route for very many leagues. Deserts, indeed, they met with, to the north as well as south of the Equator; but these arid tracts were of no great magnitude. Attended by gigantic savages of various tribes, whose photographs have been brought to this country among other trophies, Capt. Speke and Grant penetrated through obstacles which even their Zanzibar guides shrank from facing, till they reached the Lake Nyanza. To this wild spot Captain Speke had once before made his way; but his second journey was, from some causes, more arduous than the first. Both gentlemen were robbed of everything, and stripped nearly naked, by the barbarous people whom they encountered during their journey. Only a remnant of their followers proved faithful to them, and accompanied them as far as they travelled. They have brought home the skull and horns of a gigantic buffalo, which they shot near the Equator.

It is gratifying to state that, by the instructions of Earl Russell, the Custom-house authorities at Southampton passed the luggage of Captains Speke and Grant free; and that all possible facilities were afforded them for reaching London early in the day.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE UPON THE CASE OF SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—In your otherwise correct report of my speech on the case of Sergeant-major Lilley, in your impression of the 16th inst., I observe an error which I should feel obliged by your correcting. I am made to say, "the result of that imprisonment was not known to me when my memorandum was written;" whereas I intended to convey to the House that the facts connected with that imprisonment were not known to me when my memorandum was written.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE.

Horse Guards, June 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPIRITUAL COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR WALL.—My name is Joseph Wall. I was Lieutenant-Governor of Goree, acting as Chief in July, 1782. I caused a man to be flogged without a trial. I ordered Sergeant Armstrong to receive eight hundred lashes. He died in five days afterwards. The Board of Admiralty offered a reward for my apprehension. I absconded, and went to live on the Continent; mostly in France and Italy. In 1797 I returned to England. I was taken up in 1802, twenty years after I had flogged Armstrong to death. I was tried, convicted, and hanged. Colonel Crawley is accused of having hastened the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley, if not of having killed him, by illegally confining him in a Black Hole. I won't say that Colonel Crawley murdered Sergeant-Major Lilley. I don't know that he did. Spirits never do know anything of the kind. We cannot tell who did the Road murder. We only know what the papers tell you. They say that Crawley committed a crime that amounts to murder. What they say is corroborated by the Duke of Cambridge. If it is true, Colonel Crawley ought to be tried for it. Should it be proved against him he would deserve hanging more than I did. The man I caused to be flogged was a mutineer among mutineers. He was not a respectable non-commissioned officer. Mrs. Brownrigg tells me to give you her compliments. Good night.—*Punch*.

COTTON FROM INDIA.—On the 3rd proximo Mr. Caird will move for a select committee to inquire whether any further measures can be taken within the legitimate functions of the Indian Government for increasing the supply of cotton from that country.

APPOINTMENTS.—(War-office, June 16.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Edward Alfred John Harris, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation; and Horatio Nelson Lay, Esq., employed with the special mission of the Earl of Elgin to China, in the years 1857 and 1858, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. (Foreign-office, June 12.)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Ludwig Wiese, as Consul at Victoria, Hong Kong, for His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The biddings for 30,000,000 rupees (£300,000) in bills on India took place on Wednesday last, at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were:—To Calcutta, 16,00,000 rupees; to Bombay, 12,00,000 rupees; and to Madras, 2,00,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11½d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for about 120 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 4 per cent.; on Bombay, at 1s. 11½d., about 6 per cent.; on Madras at 1s. 11½d., about 27 per cent., and all above these prices in full.

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—At the annual meeting, on Friday, June 12, of the Assam Company, Mr. H. M. Kemshead in the chair, the report of the directors, recommending a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was unanimously adopted. The chairman, in the course of his observations regarding the progress of the company's operations during the past twelve months, stated that the market value of the shares had risen from £30 in 1858 to £45 in 1863, and to £52 in India. He also stated that the quality of the tea had been greatly improved, and that the crops had increased from 770,432 lbs. in 1858 to 1,807,250 lbs. at the present time.

MAURITIUS GAS COMPANY.—The prospectus of the Mauritius Gas Company, a new undertaking, established for the purpose of supplying gas in that British possession, has just appeared. It is intended to commence operations in Port Louis, the capital of the colony, containing 75,000 inhabitants. A site for the company's works has already been purchased, and the co-operation of the municipal council has been secured. The company may boast of a very influential list of directors, and its proposed capital is £100,000, in shares of £5.

MAURITIUS GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—Mauritius Government Six per Cent. Debentures for £400,000, one-half in bonds having ten years to run, and the other half in bonds having fifteen years to run, were offered to public competition by the Agent-General for Crown Colonies to-day. The minimum declared at the opening for the former was 105, and for the latter 106½. The application for the ten years' bonds amounted altogether to £122,400, of which £107,800, ranging from 105 to 108½, was allotted, leaving £29,200 undisposed of. The application for the fifteen years bonds reached £209,200, of which £285,700 were at and above the minimum, and the whole £200,000 was disposed of, at prices ranging from £107. 3s. 6d. to £113. 2s. 6d. The Crown Agents intimated their willingness to treat the highest of the rejected tenders for the fifteen years bonds as applications for the balance of the ten years bonds, if the persons interested so desired.

THE EGYPTIAN COMMERCIAL AND TRADING COMPANY is the first undertaking introduced to the public under the auspices of the International Financial Society. It is also supported by Messrs. Fröhling and Goschen, London; Messrs. Marcuard, André, and Co., Paris; Mr. W. F. Jaeger, Frankfurt; Mr. S. Sulzbach, Frankfurt; Messrs. Appenheimer, Nephew, and Co., Alexandria; and Messrs. E. Dervien and Co., Alexandria. The capital is £2,000,000, in 100,000 shares of £20 each, but only 25,000 are offered to the public, the remainder having been already subscribed for in Egypt and elsewhere. The object is the development of commerce with Upper Egypt, Nubia, and Soudan, as well as the borders of the Red Sea, so as to establish trading relations with those districts. The Viceroy has granted sub-

sidies for the purpose of affording increased facilities of communication, and on this account the assistance of the company now projected will, it is stated, be more than ever required. It is intended to make advances to cultivators to promote the production of cotton, and agencies are to be established on both coasts of the Red Sea.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—Orders have been received from the Horse Guards by Major-general H. Eyre, commanding the troops at Chatham, directing the following reinforcements to be held in readiness to embark for India, for the purpose of reinforcing the various corps in the three presidencies:—2 officers and 36 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st battalion 4th King's Own regiment; 60 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st battalion 19th regiment; 62 men of all ranks of the 1st battalion 20th regiment; 40 non-commissioned officers and men of the 51st King's Own Light Infantry; 2 officers and 7 men of the 77th regiment; 10 men of the 91st regiment; and 2 officers and 187 non-commissioned officers and men of the 94th regiment. The whole of the above troops will embark at Gravesend on board the vessels chartered by the Hon. Council for India.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA EXTENSION RAILWAY.—A prospectus has been issued of the Great Indian Peninsula Extension Railway Company for £1,000,000, in shares of £20 each, for the purpose of constructing and working branches to connect the main line with important centres of trade. The Government of India, it is said, recognises the desirability of such auxiliary lines.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The *Poonah*, which leaves to-morrow, with the Calcutta and China Mails, will carry £140,250 in specie.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 12. Laurel, Henderson, Maulmain.—15. Herbert, Crocker, Calcutta; Louis Henry, Fezeler, Akyah; Hyacinth, McFarlane, Bombay.—16. Henrietta Louisa, —, Japan.—17. Guntia, Corkhill, Shanghai.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, June 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Aplin and inf., Mrs. Gastrell and child, Capt. Staples, Mr. T. Balst, Mr. A. Davidson. For MADRAS.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. S. J. Batten and inf., two children, and Miss Batten, Capt. Obbard. For CEYLON.—Mr. H. Bowden Smith, Mr. J. B. Bailey, Miss Mary Kennedy, Mr. R. S. MacLagan. For HONG KONG.—Mr. E. Norton, Mr. P. V. James, R.N., Mr. G. White, R.N., Mr. S. S. Sugden, Mr. C. Kirtzel, Mr. C. S. C. Watkins, Mr. J. C. Thomas. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Souter.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)
June 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. L. Onslow, Mr. A. Manns.
July 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Peppe, Mr. James Marra, Mr. John Heitar, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. Sandmann. For MADRAS.—Lieut. A. Mears, Capt. and Mrs. Rives. For CEYLON.—Miss Davey, Mr. E. Astley. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. Ransom.
July 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Lock, Mr. T. D. Jackson, Mr. R. B. Ackroyd.
July 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Willoughby. For MADRAS.—Capt. P. D. and Mrs. Horn and inf., Mr. Riach. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Beau. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Woods and two sons.
July 27.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Aitchinson.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

TULLOCH, the wife of Lieut.-colonel H. W., retired Madras Army, of a daughter, at 39, Pembroke Villas, June 15.

MARRIAGES.

BOVELL, William C., to Sarah J., eldest daughter of the late H. McCausland, Esq., Lieut. H.E.I.C. Navy, at St. Pancras Church, June 11.

DEATHS.

HODGES, Thomas, formerly of H.E.I.C.S., late of Leacon Hall, Warehorne, in the county of Kent, at 104, Guilford-street, June 11.
BRUCE, Hon. Charles, third son of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, at Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, aged 11, June 2.
KAY, the wife of J. W., M.C.S., and daughter of T. B. Walker, Esq., at 16, King's-place, Commercial-road, June 18.

India Office.

June 18, 1863.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Archdeacon of Madras (Deatry), On sick leave for 15 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. S. Clark, Med. Est.; Capt. F. K. Bacon, Staff Corps; Lieut. D. T. H. Sampson, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. B. Johnston, late 54th N.I.; Lieut. G. C. Swiney, late 5th Eur. Cav.; Asst. surg. D. Wood, Med. Est.; Major F. Alexander, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. Molloy, Inf.; Vet. surg. J. Field, Vet. Est.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Jenkins, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. G. P. Worster, late 52nd N.I.; Lieut. G. W. Morant, 8th L.C.; Capt. D. J. Campbell, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. T. Greenaway, Staff Corps; Capt. R. Q. Mainwaring, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. E. MacLeod, Staff Corps; Lieut. B. J. Trench, Inf.; Capt. M. W. Willoughby, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. Doveton, Engrs.; Capt. W. T. Chitty, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. De Lisle, Engrs.; Col. H. James, Inf.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. E. J. Hubbard, Asst. chaplain, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. Irwin, late 49th N.I., 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Burton, Engrs., 6 mo.; Capt. M. W. Carr, 9th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. Lavie, Inf., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. W. C. Brown, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Lieut. Sir J. Louis, Bart., late 3rd Eur. Regt., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. B. Stuart, late 18th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. J. Murray, Med. Est.; Lieut. T. R. Byng, Inf.
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. H. O. Thorold, Med. Est.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Dep. insp. gen. J. Balfour, Med. Est.

Public Works Department, India.

List of the successful competitors at the Examination (held June, 1863) of Candidates for Junior Appointments in the Public Works Department in India. The maximum number of marks that could be obtained at the examination is 1,000:—

No. on Examiner's List.	No. of Marks.
1. Mr. R. Gordon	789
2. " A. F. Watson	738
3. " A. N. Nimmo	735
4. " A. Izat	711
5. " S. H. Alexander	709
6. " G. Potchecary	683
7. " C. Blair	680
8. " W. C. Rennie	676
9. " F. M. Avern	658
10. " W. Scott	643

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Company.	Rate.	Closing Prices.	Business done per £100.
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
Do, July 1, 1865	5	102 to 105	—
Do, Con. & Ren., July 1, 1867	5	105½ to 106½	—
Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867	5	103 to 105	—
East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864	4½	103 to 105	—
Do, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864	5	103 to 105	—
Do, Ren., Aug. 10, 1865	5	101½ to 105½	—
Do, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865	5	104½ to 105½	—
Do, Conv. and Renewable April 2, 1869	5	—	—
Do, do, April 1, 1869	5	107 to 108	—
Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1869	5	104½ to 105½	104½
Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867	5	104½ to 105½	—
Do, Jan. 1, 1870	4½	100 to —	—
Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6	5	103 to 105	—
Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6	5	101 to 103	—
Do, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1869-7	5	104 to 106	—
Do, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1868	5	104½ to 105½	—
Scinde (Sinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865	5	103 to 105	—
Do, (Indus Flotilla), Convert and Renewable, May 1, 1866	5	103½ to 104½	—

* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 9½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 9½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	2s. 0d.	Shanghai	4s. 9½d.
Colombo	3 p.m.	2 0½ p.m.		

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	233 1 3		
India 5 per cent.	107½ to 110		
India Encased Paper 4 pr. ct.	96½		
India 5 p. ct. Encased Paper	106½ to 110		
India Stock, Encd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	115½		
India Stock Debentures, 1858	95½		
India Stock Debentures, 1859	108½		
" " " 1863	100½		
" " " 1864	100½		
" " " 1864 or 1866	100½		
India 5 per cent. for account...	104½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½		
India Bonds (£1,000)	16s. to 13s. pm		
Ditto (under £1,000)	12s. pm.		

RAILWAYS.

Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	109 to 110
20	New	5	1 to 1½ pm.
30	Ditto E Shares	5	1½ to 1
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	108 to 109
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	111 to 112
Stock	East Indian	all	109½ to 110½
30	Ditto G. Extension	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto H. Extension	10	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	110½ to 111½
30	Ditto (New ditto)	12	1 to 2 pm.
20	Ditto, Jan., 1862	8	1 ½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	108½ to 109½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	99 to 101
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107½ to 108½
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	102 to 103
20	5th Extension	23	to ...
20	Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	12 to 13
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	100	111 to 112
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	105 to 107
Stock	Ditto Delhi gua. 5 p. ct.	all	108 to 109
20	Ditto	2	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	107½ to 108½
20	Do. g. 5 p. ct.	15	1½ to 1½ pm.

BANKS.

100	Agra and United Service Lim.	50	101 to 103
40	Australasia	all	74 to 76
40	New	10	
25	Bank of Egypt	all	28 to 29
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	29 to 29½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	51 to 53
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan...	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	56 to 57
20	Ottoman Bank	all	44 to 46
20	Do. New	2	8 to 8½ pm
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	½ dis to par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Bombay Gas	2	½ dis par
20	Ceylon Company	3	½ dis ½ pm
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	a 1	3 to 6
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	4½	3 to 6
20	East India Irr. & Can.	5	par ½ pm
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 2½ pm
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	½ to 1½ pm.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1	Do. New	½	½ to ½
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	4½ to 5
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	76 to 78 x. d.
50	Ditto New	30	18 to 20 pm.
20	Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	1 to 1½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 1½
1	Ditto Registered	all	1 to 1½
10	Ditto	all	1 to 1½
2	Telegraph to India	all	½ to ½ dis.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	Inserting Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	—	—
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	—	59
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1843-43	—	96½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	—	—
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	96½
8 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	2 1	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1½	106½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	2 2	115½

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.

THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing, and Arithmetic ... 240
 Daily Boarders ... 20
 Daily Pupils ... 14
 Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each ... 8
 Do. do. by a Master, each ... 8
 German and Italian, each ... 8
 Dancing and Calisthenics, each ... 4
 Laundry, Four Pounds.
 Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.
 A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.
 The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable references.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.
 Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The Rev.

CHARLES J. HUGHES, M.A. (Wrangler, Cambridge, 1852), Rector of Perrivale (population 32), begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED from the Finchley-road to his Residence (built expressly for him), CASTLEBAR-COURT, EALING, W., where he receives both Senior and Junior Pupils to prepare for the Army, Military Colleges, and the Civil Service.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
 Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* Ask for "ROWLANDS' Articles.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co. (formerly PRICE and GOSNELL) invite attention to the following fashionable articles of PERFUMERY.

Patronised by Royalty.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESS. BOUQUET—Rondeletia, Verbena, Opera Bouquets, Wood Violet, Frangipanni, &c.
 JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s WARDROBE SCENT BAGS.
 JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSA PERFUME.
 JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSA SOAP.
 JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSA POMADE.
 JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, or Bath-Room Companion, emitting on pressure a jet of delicious and refreshing perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any tooth powder—gives the teeth a pearl like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON, or newly-invented HAIR BRUSH, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accomplishes the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.
 Manufactory—12, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

THE WATER CURE IN CHRONIC DISEASE.

BEN RHYDDING is one of the most complete and most comfortable Establishments in Europe for the reception of PATIENTS and VISITORS. For a full description of the ESTABLISHMENT, its ROUTINE, and its BEAUTIFUL and EXTENSIVE GROUNDS, see 3rd edition, with Map of Routes, of Ben Rhydding, the Asclepiion of England, which is to be had, by enclosing thirteen stamps, of Mr. Shuttleworth, Bookseller, Ilkley, Yorkshire.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S)—The great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, at once agreeable and effective.
 Prepared and sold in Tins, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

PETER JOHN MACDONALD, deceased, Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Fourth West Indian Regiment, and formerly Captain in the Military Train.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22 and 23 Victoria Cap. 35, entitled an Act to further Amend the Law of Property and relieve Trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all creditors upon or against the Estate of the said PETER JOHN MACDONALD (who died on or about the 25th day of August, 1862, at sea, and Administration to whose Estate and Effects was granted by Her Majesty's Court of Probate Principal Registry on the 6th day of February, 1863, to HENRY FREDERICK DOWNS, of Warwick-street, Charing cross, in the County of Middlesex), are to send the particulars of such claims or demands to the said Administrator on or before the 31st day of December next, at the expiration of which time the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Intestate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that the said Henry Frederick Downes will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this tenth day of June, 1863.

HENRY F. DOWNS, Warwick-street, Charing-cross, the Administrator.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of £130,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec. LONDON ... 81, Lombard-street, E.C., and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.

DUBLIN ... 62, Upper Sackville-street.

GLASGOW ... 58, St. Vincent-street.

THE EAST INDIA IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to the 11th day of July next, both days inclusive, for the purpose of making up the interest accounts to the 30th instant.

Interest Warrants will in the meantime be forwarded to those Shareholders whose names appear registered in the Books of the Company on the 27th inst.

Deeds of Transfer will not be received whilst the Books are closed.

By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN WESTWOOD, Secretary.

27, Cannon-street, London, E.C., June 16, 1863.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 27th inst. to the 11th day of July next, both days inclusive, for the purpose of making up the interest accounts to the 30th inst.

Interest Warrants will in the meantime be forwarded to those Shareholders whose names appear registered in the Books of the Company on the 27th inst.

Deeds of Transfer will not be received whilst the Books are closed.

By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN WESTWOOD, Secretary.

27, Cannon-street, London, E.C., June 15, 1863.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!

C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of Second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Mordan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post.

23, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

DEAN ALFORD'S ENGLISH TESTAMENT WITH NOTES. Now ready, Vol. 1, Part I., containing the first three Gospels, with Map, price 12s.

THE NEW TESTAMENT for ENGLISH

READERS; containing the Authorised Version of the Sacred Text; Marginal Corrections of Readings and References; Marginal References; and a Critical and Explanatory Commentary. By HENRY ALFORD, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. In two large volumes, 8vo.

Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London; and DIGHTON, BELL, and Co., Cambridge.

In royal 8vo, cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.

THE BENGALI READER: consisting of

Easy Selections from the best Authors: With a Translation and Vocabulary of all the Words occurring in the Text. A New Edition, thoroughly Revised and Corrected. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

The only Office whose Bonds and Policies of Guarantee are accepted by the Treasury, Customs, Inland Revenue, General Post-office, War, Admiralty, Home, Colonial, India, and other Government Departments.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON.

HENRY WICKHAM WICKHAM, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
John Cheetham, Esq., Stalybridge.
John Field, Esq., Warford-court, City.
Charles Forster, Esq., M.P. for Walsall.
Richard Francis George, Esq., Bath.
Henry H. Harrison, Esq., Hamilton-place, St. John's-wood.
Thomas C. Hayward, Esq., Minorities and Highbury.
John Hodgins, Esq., Cavendish Club.
James Edward McConnell, Esq., Wolverton.
C. W. Reynolds, Esq., Eaton-place, Belgravia.
Richard Spooner, Esq., late her Majesty's Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P. for Bradford.
Thomas Winkworth, Esq., Gresham Club and Canonbury.
J. P. Brown-Westhead, Esq., M.P. for York.

Security is provided in approved cases for officers of Banking and Commercial Establishments, Public Companies, Municipal Corporations, and for other places of trust.
Life Assurance may be combined with Guarantee on advantageous terms.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained from the Chief Offices, 2, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London; and 29, George-street, Edinburgh.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.

Commanding Capital, £500,000.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wines to Clubs, Public Establishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.
Registered in May, 1854.

The following are duty-paid prices:—

Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 46s., 48s., 50s., 55s.
Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 48s., 54s., and upwards.

Champagnes—Epernay, 59s.; Imperial Sillery, 49s., and 54s. E. Cluquot's, 58s.; Moot's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and others, 60s.

Clarets.—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s.

Clarets.—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.

All other French or German Wines in proportion.

For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption, samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 190, Regent-street.

BECKWITH AND SON, GUNMAKERS

TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

58, SKINNER-STREET, SNOW-HILL, LONDON.

Manufacturers of Improved Breech-loading Double Guns, Double and Single Rifles, &c.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable Steam Engines and Machinery.

Class VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., ENGINEERS,

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND

78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

DENTAL SURGERY, 9, GROSVENOR-STREET.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, and PALATES, on an INDIA-RUBBER BASE, are secured by Letters Patent, dated December, 1852, whereby the continual outlay of new teeth is avoided, alterations from the absorption of the gums, or any other cause, being easily remedied, and the first outlay no greater than for ordinary kinds. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted as under:—It consists of one continuous piece of Prepared India-rubber. The Artificial Teeth present a uniformly even surface to the action of the tongue, preventing lodgment of food and all secretions, so much complained of in the present system. No gold or any other metal being required, all springs, wires, and fastenings are wholly unnecessary; sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the prepared india-rubber; and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S GLOSSARY.

GLOSSARY of JUDICIAL and REVENUE TERMS, and of useful words occurring in official documents relating to the Administration of the Government of British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya, Marathi, Gujarathi, Telugu, Karnata, Tamil, Malayalam, and other Languages, compiled and published under the authority of the hon. the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company. By H. H. WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., &c., &c. 4to. cloth, 29. 2s. 6d.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, 12mo., roan, 6s. 6d.,

SANSKRIT MANUAL;

Containing—

Part I.—The Accidence of Grammar, chiefly in Roman of English Type.
Part II.—A Complete Series of Progressive Exercises.

By MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A., of University College, Oxford, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, &c., &c.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo, cloth lettered, price £1. 12s.,

THE NATIONALITIES OF EUROPE.

By DR. R. G. LATHAM.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Post 8vo, cloth lettered, price 8s. 6d.,

TEA CULTIVATION, COTTON, AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN INDIA.

A REVIEW.

BY W. NASSAU LEES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In 8vo., price 1s. 6d.,

THE SALE of WASTE LANDS, and the IMMIGRATION of LABOUR in INDIA;

The RESOLUTIONS, REGULATIONS, DESPATCHES, and LAWS relating thereto.

COMPILED BY W. NASSAU LEES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THURSTON AND CO., BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, 14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY CHANDELIERS,

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Porcelain, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,

WALL LIGHTS, & LUSTRES, FOR GAS & CANDLES, TABLE GLASS, &c.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £9.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.

Established 1807.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

AT

DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.
DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.
DEANE'S—Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.
DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.
DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s. new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.
DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's and other patent improvements.
DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.
DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.
DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three light glass from 63s.
DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.
DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.
DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.
DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.
DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns, French and English.
DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.
DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong, and serviceable.
DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.
DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clo'ing, manufactured on their own premises, and of the very best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE AND CO. (Opening to Monument) LONDON-BRIDGE.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
HEAD OFFICES.

Aberdeen 8, King-street.
Dundee 16, St. Andrew-place.
Glasgow 19, St. Vincent-place.
Edinburgh 20, St. Andrew-square.
London 1, Moorgate-street.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the DIRECTORS for the year 1862, submitted to the Twenty-seventh General Meeting of Proprietors and Policyholders, held at Aberdeen, on the 13th day of June, 1863:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Revenue and Expenditure of the year.	
Net Premiums received...	£127,946 2 7
Losses by fire (including all outstanding claims), commission to agents, and charges of management applicable to this branch...	95,688 13 6
Surplus ...	£32,257 9 1

Your Directors would call the attention of the shareholders to the fact that, notwithstanding a further loss of Revenue, through the discontinuance of the American business, amounting to upwards of £10,000, the premiums for 1862 show a considerable increase upon the preceding year. The net premiums for the year 1861 amounted to £115,854. 18s. 7d., while, as already shown, that amount is exceeded in 1862 by upwards of £12,000.

It must, however, be borne in mind, that the period embraced in the accounts for the year 1861 consisted of eleven months only, so that the increase is not so great as, at first sight, it appears; but, under the circumstances above referred to, the shareholders will probably consider it a very satisfactory advance.

Ever since the year 1853, when the Company took the important step of extending its business beyond the narrow limits of Scotland and certain districts in Ireland, to which, until then, it had been confined, it has been the good fortune of your Directors to find themselves, year after year, in a position to report an amount of progress such as very few of the fire offices of this country have achieved at any period of their history. In the year 1851-2 the whole revenue of the Company from fire premiums did not amount to £10,000. It is now nearly £130,000, or about 13 times the amount at which it stood 10 years ago, and the Company has in that period risen to occupy the seventh place (in point of income) on the list of the fire offices of the United Kingdom.

Nor is it only in respect of the magnitude of the Company's transactions that your Directors look back with satisfaction on the labours of the past ten years. While it is admitted on all hands that the business of Fire Insurance has, during the greater part of that period, been on the whole unprofitable to the offices, the Northern Company, notwithstanding occasional heavy losses, has always been able to show a considerable sum at the credit of its Reserve Fund. On the 31st January, 1861, this Fund stood at £47,131. 7s. 11d., but in consequence of the severe loss which the Company sustained by the great fire which occurred in London in June of that year, the Fund was reduced at its close to £22,490. 8s. 5d. After providing for all outstanding claims, the Fund will now stand at £55,784. 2s. 9d., a higher amount than it has reached at any time since the establishment of the Company.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

1. ASSURANCES.

New Business.	
Number of lives insured during the year:—	
Participation ...	394
Non-participation ...	161
Aggregate of Amounts Insured:—	555
Participation ...	£197,850 0 0
Non-participation ...	102,210 0 0
	£300,060 0 0

Premiums thereon:—	
Participation ...	£6,067 19 11
Non-participation ...	4,336 13 10
	£10,404 13 9

Revenue and Expenditure of the Year.

Non-Participation Branch:—	
Premiums (less re-insurances) ...	22,531 18 0
Interest on accumulations ...	4,615 15 10
Net receipts ...	£27,047 13 10
Claims by deaths, surrenders, commissions to agents, and proportion of general charges ...	15,173 12 1
Surplus (carried to accumulated fund)	£11,874 1 9
Participation Branch:—	
Premiums (less re-insurances) ...	52,823 0 9
Interest on accumulations ...	11,182 17 8
Net receipts ...	64,005 18 5
Claims by death (including bonus additions), surrenders, and allowance for management ...	34,435 10 8
Surplus (carried to accumulated fund)	£29,570 7 9

2. ANNUITIES.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Year.	
Amount received on account of 15 annuities granted during the year ...	£6,760 16 6
Interest on accumulations ...	1,776 7 1
	£8,537 3 7
Amount paid in respect of 187 current annuities ...	£4,146 3 10
Commission to agents, and proportion of general charges ...	269 8 1
	£4,415 11 11

Surplus (carried to accumulated fund) ...	£4,121 11 8
Number of life policies current on 31st Dec., 1862—5,404.	
Aggregate of the amounts thereby insured, £2,269,751.	
Accumulated Life Funds at 31st December, 1862.	
Non-participation Fund ...	£120,380 7 4
Participation Fund ...	303,219 15 10
Annuity Fund ...	44,382 13 1
Total Life Funds ...	£467,982 16 3

Owing chiefly to the great advantages afforded by the Company to those who join the participating class of policyholders, in consequence of which comparatively few transactions find their way to the non-participating branch, the details of the progress of this department generally possess less interest for the shareholders than they do for the assured. Under these circumstances, it is to the latter that your Directors have, in the first instance, to offer their congratulations on the results of the year.

By comparing the foregoing with former reports it will be found that in 1862 a larger number of new entrants joined the participating branch than in any previous year. The claims by death were, at the same time, considerably lighter than the calculations of the office provided for; and the amount added to the accumulated fund is within a fraction of £30,000.

In the non-participating branch, which interests the proprietors alone, although, as before stated, the amount of new business has been small, the claims by death have been also below what was to be expected in the 27th year of the Company's existence; and the sum carried to the credit of the accumulated fund is correspondingly large.

Taking the two branches together, it will be seen that, in number of new policies issued, aggregate of amounts assured, and premiums arising therefrom, the results of the year exceed those of any of its predecessors.

Investments.

Total assets of the Company at 31st December, 1862, standing as follows, and yielding an average rate of interest of £3. 9s. 6d. per cent. per annum ...	£625,692 5 4
1. On real estate ...	£71,515 3 3
2. Consols, New and Reduced Three per Cents. ...	45,408 19 7
3. On assignment of Dividends on Stock in the Public Funds, Reversions, &c. ...	17,413 19 9
4. Railway and other Debentures ...	168,646 8 2
5. Indian Government Guaranteed Railway Stocks ...	60,815 11 0
6. Colonial (British) Government Bonds ...	23,854 7 9
7. Prussian Government Bonds and Debentures ...	14,068 10 2
8. On railway and other stocks and shares ...	55,071 17 5
9. On personal security with assignment of life policies ...	25,522 16 6
10. Advances to the assured on their policies, being in all cases within the surrender value thereof ...	8,364 4 5
11. Company's premises in Aberdeen, London, and Edinburgh ...	23,259 10 11
12. Sundry other securities ...	9,670 19 1
	£524,212 8 0

Bills receivable, being remittances not arrived at maturity ... £7,942 10 0

Amount of the debit of the Melbourne Branch on deposit at interest, or on current account with bankers there ... 13,534 19 11

In the hands of other branch offices and agencies ... 30,013 5 2

On deposit with bankers in this country 20,000 0 0

On current accounts with ditto ... 21,756 1 3

Interest on investments secured but not payable ... 4,564 10 2

Miscellaneous assets ... 3,215 2 3

Cash in hand ... 118 8 7

£625,692 5 4

Dividend to Shareholders. The report then goes on to state that, having regard to the highly satisfactory results of the year, and to the state of the reserve fund, the Directors had pleasure in recommending the payment of an increased dividend, at the rate of £10 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Company, and the same, having been confirmed by the Meeting, will be payable on and after the 20th current, free of income-tax.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—WILLIAM MILLER, Esq., M.P. (James Miller and Sons, Leith; and William Miller and Co., St. Petersburg).
George G. Anderson, Esq. (G. and A. Anderson).
Charles Bell, Esq. (Thomson, Bonar, and Co.).
Thomas N. Farquhar, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. (Kay, Finlay, and Co.).
Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bart.
William Munro Ross, Esq.

BANKERS—The Union Bank of London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Johnston, Farquhar, and Leech.
SECRETARY—A. P. Fletcher.
VICE-SECRETARY—Edward Fuchs.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS.

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to Her Majesty the Queen.
33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, Corner of Spring-gardens.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICES:
29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON,
AND
ROYAL INSURANCE-BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.



TOTAL
ANNUAL REVENUE
EXCEEDS
£500,000.
—
ACCUMULATED
FUNDS IN HAND
OVER
£1,000,000.

Fire Department.

The Receipt of Fire Premiums has been as follows:—

1856 ...	£151,733	1860 ...	£262,978
1858 ...	196,148	1862 ...	over 300,000

Placing the Company among the very largest Offices in the Kingdom.

The Fire Revenue has been enhanced, in four years, by the enormous sum of more than £100,000.

Moreover, the latest Parliamentary Return of Insurance-tax paid to the Inland Revenue Office (ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, July 8, 1862), exhibits the Royal Insurance Company, as respects increase of business, at the head of all the Insurance Offices.

Life Department.

The rapid progress and position of this Branch will be best shown by the following statement of the sums assured by New Life Policies effected in the

Year	New Policies.	Year	New Policies.
1855 ...	£206,514	1859 ...	£434,470
1857 ...	329,380	1861 ...	521,101

While for 1862, they exceeded £700,000 sterling.

Large Bonuses declared 1855 and 1860—£2 per cent. per annum.

The greatest Bonus ever continuously declared by any Company.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other moneys realised for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

EAST-INDIA WINE COMPANY, 55, Parliament-street, London, S.W.—The following choice

WINE delivered CARRIAGE FREE to every railway station in the Kingdom, and to all parts of London and its environs:—

	Per Doz.
SHERRY Good	36s.
Superior Pale	42s. and 48s.
Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold,	46s. and 44s.
Very Choice, Pale or Gold	54s.
PORT Fine Crusted	42s., 44s., and 46s.
Superior Old Crusted	48s. and 54s.
Very Fine Beeching ditto	60s.
Ditto ditto, in pints	33s.
CIARET St. Julien, Larose, Second and Third Growth	36s. to 54s.
Chateau Lafitte, Margaux and Latour, First Growth	78s.
MADEIRA East India	63s. to 72s.
West India	48s. to 60s.
Direct	36s. to 54s.
MARSALA Finest quality	30s.
BUCELLAS Superior	36s. to 42s.
VINOPIA Finest	32s.
CHAMPAGNE Fine Sparkling	48s. to 54s.
Finest quality	72s.
Ditto pints	36s.
MOSELLE Finest Sparkling	78s.
HOCK Ditto ditto	78s.

OTHER GERMAN AND FRENCH WINES.

Bottles charged 2s., and Hampers or Cases 1s. per dozen, and allowed for if returned.

WINE IN WOOD SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM THE DOCKS, OR FOR EXPORTATION.

Orders and Communications to be addressed to CHARLES JAY, Manager,

East India Wine Company, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

The above Wines may be ordered through Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., East India Army Agents, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address.

Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted.

The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter.

India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated.

Remittances to India at the exchange of the day.

55, Parliament-street, S.W.

* Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AND GENERAL STEAM AGENCY, AND GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, and MERCHANDISE forwarded, and **PASSAGES** engaged to all parts of the world. Baggage collected and shipped. Insurances effected, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, and ADEEN—Overland, 4th and 20th of every month.

BOMBAY and ADEEN—Overland, 12th and 27th.

CHINA, SINGAPORE, and EASTERN SEAS—Overland, 4th and 20th.

AUSTRALIA and MAURITIUS—Overland, 20th.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA—Via Cape of Good Hope, per Clipper Ships, weekly.

Prospectuses, with through rate to 500 places, free on application.

G. W. WHEATLEY and Co. (late Waghorn), 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; CHAPLIN'S, Regent-circus, W., and 23, Regent-street, S.W.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month, and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales. — On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Port de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HOKES, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 33, Regent's-circus, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

GENTLEMEN WITH TENDER FEET.

J. CHAPPELL, 388, Strand, W.C., Boot-maker, and Professor of Fitting, begs to call the attention of such to his method of measuring, by which he guarantees, at the first trial, to produce a fit unexcelled for comfort, yet combined with the most fashionable shape. These gentlemen on whom boot-makers have practised unsuccessfully are particularly solicited by J. C., who will undertake to fit them at once, however difficult. Established 1825. Inventor of the "Palmist" or Cushion Boots. Ladies' show rooms first floor.

THE FAMILY BOOT-MAKER.—BURCHETT, 71, OXFORD-STREET, nearly opposite the Pantheon, London, and 85, HIGH-STREET, NOTTING-HILL. The best assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes in the Kingdom.

EXCELLENCE—ELEGANCE—ECONOMY.

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES. 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.

TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a basin of water being alone necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.

WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON AND SON, Merchants and Drysalers, 10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BISH-LANE, LONDON.

N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters. Retail of Chemists.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

For which a Prize Medal was awarded to the Producer at the International Exhibition, 1862.

THIS POWDER is quite harmless to animal life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in furs, and every other species of insect.

SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life.

Sold in packets 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14 or 36 postage stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

Take notice each genuine packet bears the above name and address. See "The Field," October 7th and 9th, pp. 263, 265, and 294.

BATTY and Co., Export Oilmen,

Have awarded to them TWO PRIZE MEDALS for the SUPERIORITY of their PICKLES and PRESERVES, which they supply to all the most respectable dealers in India, China, West Indies, and all the other Colonies and Countries throughout the World, and they invite purchasers to be particular in obtaining their goods to observe that the bottles are protected by a Patent Metallic Capsule, bearing the Crown Royal of England. They subjoin a list of a few of the numerous articles they supply.

PICKLES of every kind, in pure malt vinegar, Choicest Sauces and Condiments.

BOTTLED FRUITS of every variety, for Tarts, Puddings, &c. Raspberries, Strawberries, Cherries, and Currants, in Time for making ice.

JAMS and JELLIES, Marmalade, Crystallised Fruits, Calceps Jelly, Fruit, Syrup, and Confectionery.

YORK HAMS, Cheese, Bacon, Fresh Cambridge Sausages, Pickled and Preserved Tongues, Yorkshire Game, and Pock-Pies, Sausages and Veal Pies, Brunswick and Bologna Sausages, Durham and Herbaceous Mustard, Fresh Oysters, and all other delicacies.

SALMON CUTLETS, Fried Eels and other Fish, Essence of Anchovies, Mushroom Ketchup, Preserved Mushrooms, Reading, Harvey, Dr. Kitchener's, and all other Sauces.

VINEGARS, plain and flavoured.

BATTY and Co.,

PRIZE MEDALISTS in 1851, 1862, and PARIS HONOURABLE MENTION 1855.

15 AND 16, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Borely and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S

CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER

is unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities. In bottles, 3s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. each.

Curry and Mulligatawny Paste, in jars, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. each. Royal Combination Pickle in Bottles 2s. each.

LIST OF CONDIMENTS, &c.

Prepared by PAYNE, and Co., at the Belair Bungalow, Calcutta.

Bottles. 1		Bottles. 2	
Pindaree Chutnee	1s. 6d. & 3s.	Tamarind Fish	2s. 6d. & 5s.
Bengal Chutnee	1s. 6d. & 3s.	Balachow	1s. 6d.
Green Mango	1s. 6d. & 3s.	Genuine Cayenne	1s. and 2s.
Cashmere	1s. 6d. & 3s.	Nepaul Pepper	1s.
Lucknow (sweet)	1s. 6d. & 3s.	Guaava Jelly	2s. 6d. & 5s.
Curry Sauce	1s. 6d.	Preserved Mangoes	2s. 6d.
Tap	1s. 6d.	Do. Jamaica	
Pickled Limbs	1s. 6d.	Do. Chinese	
Pickled Mangoes	2s. 6d. & 3s.	Do. Ginger	from 3s. 6d.
Essence of Chillies	1s. 9d.	Do. Ginger	1s. 5s. and 10s.

Genuine Arrowroot, 1 lb. tins, 2s.; 7 lb. tins, 10s. 6d. each.

PAYNE and Co., Foreign Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, and Importers of Indian Delicacies, 328, Regent-street, and 46, Mortimer-street, W., opposite the Polytechnic.

Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger and Camomile.

GINGER has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine, and combined with camomile, it is the most efficient stomachic tonic known, for while the ginger relieves the stomach from distension and flatulency, arising from impaired digestion, the camomile strengthens the coats of the stomach, and by that means gives it a healthy and invigorating tone. So highly concentrated is this preparation, it is unimpaired by age or climate, and well adapted for exportation. In Gout, Spasms, Dysentery, Cholera, or those complaints incidental to tropical climates, it is invaluable, as in numerous cases a dose or two has checked and frequently cured most alarming attacks. No family should be without it. Sold in half-pints, quarter-pints, and one-eighth pints.

Agreeable Sedlitz Powder, in one bottle, protected by a case, with measure and spoon inclosed. The advantage of this preparation is the perfect combination of the solid ingredients of the Sedlitz Spring in one compound powder.

It is very cooling and refreshing, well adapted for exportation, or travellers by land or sea.

Aromatic Tincture of Quinoline.—For the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Recurrent Ague, and other effects of Malaria.

No person exposed to the influence or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria.—Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

"INDIAN BAEL" for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, &c. Imported by J. G. GOULD, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 198, Oxford street, corner of Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

CORALIUM SILEX, an entirely new substance for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which will neither discolour nor decay, remaining firm in the mouth, from one to a complete set, without springs, wires, or any visible attachment. It gives the greatest support to all loose or tender teeth, and answers most perfectly the purposes of mastication and articulation. No painful operation required. Prepared only by Mr. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.H. the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Gloucester, the late Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France, &c. At home from eleven till four. No connection with any person in the same profession.—No. 64, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—

Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED ENAMELED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, &c., specially commended at the International Exhibition—Class XVII., No. 3,556. Single Teeth, from 5s.; Sets, from Five Guineas.—For the successful result and efficacy of their system, vide "Lancet."

NO MORE ERUPTIONS on the SKIN.—

MOLLARD'S PERFUMED TOILET SULPHUR SOAP and CREAM, entirely free from any unpleasant smell, and are sovereign remedies against fever, local or chronic cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, pains in the joints, &c. The Cream possesses all the properties of the renowned Barège Waters for baths. Recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prospectus and testimonials sent on application.

Sold wholesale and retail by F. Newberry and Sons, 45, St. Paul's-churchyard; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; G. Jozau, 49, Haymarket; T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard; P. A. Gerard, 390, Strand; Bainbridge and Found, 60, Leather-lane; and at the Central Depot, 2, Rupert-street, Coventry-street, W.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The greatest

and most useful invention of the day, AQUA AMARELLA.—Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and Co., Three King-court, Lombard-street, Perfumers to her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Aqua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. Price one guinea per bottle.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNE-

SIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. When combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

It is prepared in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

EVERY MAN WHO IS "WIDE-AWAKE"

will instantly make use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, when he finds that he ought to do something to improve the state of his health. Persons who are suffering from headache or indigestion, arising from constitutional inaction, bilious derangement, or over-indulgence at the table, are particularly recommended to try Parr's Pills. They have never been known to fail in affording immediate relief. May be obtained of any medicine vendor, in boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d.; and in family packets, 11s. each.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss—16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s.

Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 8d.

An Umbilical Truss—42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.,

&c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

TWOFOLD EXTRAORDINARY CURE

EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Mr. J. Webb, Boot and Shoe Maker, Chapel street, Durrcevin, Ireland, writes, under date Jan. 10, 1863, that he had been afflicted for seventeen years with a most dreadful asthmatic cough and shortness of breath, and latterly was also subject to benumbed sensations in his limbs, attended with heavy drowsy feelings, which threatened an apopleptic fit. In alarm he consulted the most skilful of the profession within many miles of his residence without avail, and fruitlessly used every means recommended by friends till he heard of the repute of Holloway's remedies, and resolved, with death staring him in the face, to give them a trial. They immediately relieved and ultimately cured him.

This day is published, in post 8vo., price 7s.,

LA SORCIÈRE;
THE WITCH OF THE MIDDLE AGES.
FROM THE FRENCH OF J. MITCHELET.
BY CAPT. L. J. TROTTER.

CONTENTS:

To One Wizard Ten Thousand Witches—The Witch was the Sole Physician of the People—Terrorism of the Middle Ages—The Witch was the Offspring of Despair—She in her turn created Satan—Satan, Prince of the World, Physician, Innovator—His School of Witches, Shepherds, and Headmen—His Decline—The Death of the Gods—Why the Middle Ages fell into Despair—The Little Devil of the Fireside—Temptations—Possession—The Covenant—The King of the Dead—The Prince of Nature—The Devil of a Physician—Charms and Philtres—The Rebels' Communion—Sabbaths—The Black Mass—The Sequel—Love and Death—Satan Disappears—The Witch in her Decline—Satan Multiplied and made Common—Persecutions—Century of Toleration in France—Reaction—The Witches of the Basque Country—Satan turns Priest—Ganfridi; 1610—The Demoniacs of Loudun: Urban Grandier—Sickly Rages of the Nuns—The Demoniacs of Louviers—Madeline Berest—The Devil Triumphs in the Seventeenth Century—Father Girard and La Cadière—Cadière in the Convent—Trial of Cadière, &c., &c.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationer's-hall-court.

Now ready at all the Libraries, crown 8vo., price 6s.,
BEAUTIES OF TROPICAL SCENERY,
AND OTHER TROPICAL POEMS.
With Notes Historical and Explanatory.
BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE NUPTIALS OF BARCELONA."

"He has all the feeling of a true poet. His work contains many beauties."—Morning Post.
"A volume of word-pictures."—Observer. "Glowing with the rich colouring of the tropics."—Daily News.
"His descriptions make the reader's mouth water for the luxuries and charms of both sea and land in those parts. The Notes at the end are by no means the least interesting or valuable portion of the work."—The Era.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

Immediately will be published, in Two Vols., post 8vo.,
MEMOIRS OF VICTOR HUGO;
RELATED BY THE COMPANION OF HIS LIFETIME.
(THE ONLY AUTHORISED ENGLISH EDITION.)

This Book contains Unpublished Works of Victor Hugo, Poems, Letters, Recollections of Travel, and a Drama, and must become the indispensable Companion to Victor Hugo's Works, for it is not only a Personal Biography, written by Madame V. Hugo, on Notes of her Husband's, but it is also the History of this Century—the Literary History of an Important School.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Two Volumes, Octavo, with a Portrait of LADY MORGAN, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also a Portrait of SIX CHARLES MORGAN Price £1. 10s.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:
AUTOBIOGRAPHY, DIARIES, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

LADY MORGAN'S CORRESPONDENCE INCLUDES, AMONG MANY OTHERS, LETTERS FROM

King Jerome,
Madame Patterson Bonaparte,
The Duke of Devonshire,
Duchess of Devonshire,
Duke of Leinster,
Marquis Walsley,
Marquis of Anglesey,
Marquis of Abercorn,
Marchioness of Abercorn,
The Earl of Aberdeen,
The Earl of Carlisle,

Lord Melbourne,
Lady Caroline Lamb,
Lord Cloncurry,
Lady Stanley,
Lord Barmley,
The Countess of Cork and Orrery,
Lady Lettice,
Lord Duncannon,
Lord Macclesfield,
Lord Erskine,
Joseph Hume,
Daniel O'Connell,
Sheil,
E. Jenner,
Lafayette,
Byron,
Countess Guiccioli,
Moore,
Douglas Jerrold,
Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,
Thomas Campbell,
Mrs. Hemans,
Rev. Sidney Smith.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In two vols. 8vo., with Chromo-Lithographic Illustrations, price 26s.
THE POLISH CAPTIVITY:
An Account of the present Position and Prospects of the Poles in the Kingdom of Poland, and in the Polish Provinces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.
By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Author of "Russians at Home."

"A portion of this book on Poland by Mr. Sutherland Edwards has already appeared in our columns, though apparently such a small portion that it is substantially a new as well as a highly opportune production."—The Times, April 2, 1863.

"Mr. Sutherland Edwards not only understands his subject, but what is far more important and uncommon, his readers. He tells his audience precisely the facts which they are desirous to know. The 'Polish Captivity' is full of light but suggestive sketches, pieces justifications of historic value, national songs and stories, descriptions of Polish towns, Polish nobilities, and Polish women, and is, besides, a book an English lady might read with twice the ease of Mr. Trollope's latest novel."—Spectator, March 28, 1863.

"The book in which Mr. Sutherland Edwards has depicted the 'Polish Captivity' would have been valuable at any time, but the opportuneness of its arrival so enhances its merits, that it is certain to command a greater than ordinary success. It is a subject which few writers are competent to deal with, but Mr. Edwards possesses special qualifications for the task. Personal experience has made him well acquainted with Poland and the Poles; the interest he takes in their fortunes has led him to study the question of their wrongs with zeal and assiduity, and his acquaintance with Slavonic languages

enables him to make use of stores of information which are unserviceable to the ordinary student. Consequently, he is entitled to speak with authority, and his opinions on the condition, feelings, and prospects of the various nations which he describes deserve a very different hearing from that which he should give to the crude theories formed by a careless traveller passing hastily through an unfamiliar land."—London Review, March 28, 1863.

"Mr. Sutherland Edwards visited Poland in the interval between the Warsaw massacre and the breaking out of the insurrection. What he saw he has described simply, but forcibly. Few English writers are so likely as he to form a correct judgment on any matter connected with Russia or Poland. His acquaintance with each of these countries, its people, its language, and its literature, gives him advantages which few other travellers possess. In wandering with him about the ruins of Warsaw, we feel that we are in the hands of a trustworthy guide, one who can tell us what the people are chattering about, and who can explain the written mysteries which, under the veil of an unknown tongue, elude our half-dimmed eyes. Mr. Edwards's book will be read with deep interest. It is well written, and the narratives are well constructed."—Athenaeum, March 21, 1863.

London: W. H. ALLEN and CO., No. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £500,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

Court of Directors.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LAMBACH, Esq.
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.
GEORGE MAY, Esq.
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.
SIR FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K.C.B.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., *ex-officio*.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., CHIEF MANAGER.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills, and grants Drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Mauritius; issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, for the use of travellers by the Overland route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office, in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertake the safe custody of the same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 53, Threadneedle-street, London.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

No. 52, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 1/4, and Mines at 1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

CLAPHAM-COMMON.—To be LET, Unfurnished, a Capital FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing dining-room, breakfast-room, and study, handsome double drawing-room and five good bed-rooms, usual domestic offices, and garden. Omnibuses to City and West End constantly. Victoria Station in ten minutes.

Apply to Mr. JAMES STEVENSON, auctioneer and house agent, Clapham-common, S. (Fo. 840).

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

185, REGENT-STREET, W.,

AND

98, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.,

Call special attention to their MACHINES for every class of Family Use and Manufacturing. They

HEM, FELL, GATHER, TUCK, BIND, BRAID, CORD, FRILL, AND STITCH.

Hundreds are in operation in all parts of India, and are universally preferred.

* * SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SHIPPING MERCHANTS.

SEVENTY THOUSAND IN USE.

Illustrated Prospectus Post Free.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION

They are not affected by the draught of the

PUNJAH,

WILL BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM **£2. 2s.** EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

H. & J. GARDNER,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS

(Four Doors from Trafalgar-square).

ESTABLISHED 1752.

LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES FRANK ALLAN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.—June 19, 1863.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XXI.—No. 587.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1863.

[PRICE 6d.

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW	557
BENGAL:—	
Public Meeting at Calcutta to address her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales on the late Royal Marriage	558
Mr. Edred in Agra	560
The Fenwick Grievance	561
Miscellaneous	561
Shipping and Commercial	564
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	565
Shipping and Commercial	565
BOMBAY:—	
Political Summary of the Bombay Presidency, 1861-62	565
The P. and O. Company and a Weekly Mail to Bombay	566
Miscellaneous	566
OFFICIAL GAZETTE	567
DOMESTIC	570
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The Lucknow Murders	570
Oriental Munificence	571
The Crawley Case	571
The High Court of Bengal and the Government	571
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT	
ROME:—	
Sandhurst College	573
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich	573
Miscellaneous	573
Shipping and Domestic	551
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	561
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	552

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	May 23	Burmah (Rangoon)	May 11
Madras	28	Bombay	24
Agra	18	Ceylon	30
China (Hong Kong)			
May 12.			

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
1 oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 1 lb. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 1 lb. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper. Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 1 oz. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 6d. each.
Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:
Via Southampton.
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 2 oz. 4s. 6d. | 3 oz. 6s. 6d.
Via Marseilles.
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 2 oz. 4s. 6d. | 3 oz. 6s. 6d.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-governor starts on June 15 for Bhaugulpore, which, it is said, he will reach by "easy stages" at the end of August. These will be easy stages, indeed.

The Municipal Bill for Calcutta has passed the Legislative Council of Bengal. The Council has been adjourned *sine die*. It will probably not meet again before October next.

A new Cotton Pressing Company has been started at Meerut.

Telegraphic communication between Nynee Tal and Meerut is completed. The *Mofussilite* observes that "this great boon is extended to all the sanitarium in India, and before another five years have passed away we shall have railway communication with them." This will be a boon indeed. The invalid British resident in India will then be within reach of almost any sort of climate especially suited to his constitution. The *Bengal Hurkaru* says that the greatest impediment to the extension of railway lines at present is the want of timber for sleepers. Sound timber is becoming more scarce every day, especially since Lord Canning gave over to Jung Bahadoor the productive forests on the territory adjacent to Nepal. A saul beam once worth five rupees is now worth thirty-five, and Jung Bahadoor charges seven rupees for timber that could formerly be had for one rupee eight annas.

Calcutta society has at last roused itself from the apathy and languor produced, perhaps, by the oppressive heat of the weather, and its leaders have "aired their eloquence in the Town Hall" on the subject of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is rather late in the day to make this demonstration of loyalty, but better late than never. The first resolution was proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Bishop of Calcutta, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Mordaunt Wells, and Mr. Seton-Karr were amongst the European speakers. A report of the meeting will be found, under the head of "Bengal," in the body of our present number.

On the 25th of May a ball is to be given by Sir Robert Napier in honour of the Queen's birthday. Oddly enough, the invitations were at first confined to the sterner sex. No ladies were invited, and no members of the non-official community. The oversight, we suppose, was remedied.

We are sorry to find a report in the mail just received of the death of Longueville Loftus Clarke, so well known to all old Indians. He was the oldest member of the Calcutta Bar, and for nearly half a century has taken a conspicuous part in nearly every public meet-

ing in Calcutta. He had suffered severely from the usual infirmities of age and some of the diseases of the climate during the last two or three years, and his friends were quite prepared for the news of his death. He was singularly gentlemanly and courteous in his manners—a most pleasant and cordial companion. His great ability as an advocate was beyond all question, and Sir Lawrence Peel, the late Chief Justice of Bengal, now a member of her Majesty's Privy Council, has been heard to state that no man within his knowledge could state a case with such admirable clearness and precision. He pleaded his last cause before the Court of Rangoon on the 23rd of April. At the conclusion of his speech he resumed his chair, became senseless, and was carried out of Court in that condition. He ceased to breathe the following morning at four o'clock. He thus died in harness, after forty years' incessant exertion of brain and body in a trying climate. We believe he had not once re-visited his native land in all that time. He had infinite "pluck" in him of all sorts, and must have had originally an iron constitution; for he was a very free liver, as well as a singularly hard worker. He ought to have died rich, but he died in debt. He always lived expensively, and was lavishly liberal of his means; and perhaps no professional man ever did more gratuitous work for persons to whom the payment of heavy fees might have been distressing. Longueville Clarke had his faults and frailties, as have all human beings; but, to use a common but expressive phrase, his heart was in the right place. It was never appealed to in vain.

We have also to report the death of Major Sparks, at Rangoon, who is very highly spoken of, and whose loss is deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.

Intelligence has been received in England of the death of Dost Mahommed Khan, but we see no confirmation of it in the Indian papers just received.

The cholera is stated in the *Rangoon Gazette* to have broken out at Thyetmoo, amongst the European troops stationed there. During four days twenty-one persons fell victims to the disease, amongst them an assistant-surgeon.

All sorts of specifics for cholera have been at various times talked of with great confidence. At one period it was supposed that no attack of cholera, if taken in time, could resist pills made of spiders' webs. Some people strongly recommended large draughts of cold water. The most common and successful remedy is a mixture of brandy, peppermint, and laudanum. Salt has often been

said to arrest cholera in its commencement; it is now officially recommended. Captain Wood, Deputy-commissioner to C. B. Thornhill, Esq., Inspector-general of Prisons in the North-Western Provinces, states, in a report to Government, that, on the recommendation of the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Beaman, while the cholera was raging in the city of Hoosungabad, he gave the prisoners an extra quantity of common table salt, and found it a most powerful remedy. We have often been told that cholera is occasioned by a want of salt in the blood. Salt has been used very largely and successfully in cholera seasons, both as a prophylactic and as a cure, being administered for the latter purpose by the mouth, and in the form of injections into the veins.

The natives of India cannot withhold their recognition of the immeasurable superiority of British people in all the arts and sciences of peace and war; but while admitting the many great qualities of the Feringhees, they point with astonishment, and, perhaps, a little exultation, at the vices which degrade them, and that which most attracts their attention is intemperance in drink. They read the proceedings of court-martial on drunken officers and soldiers, and they see the drunken British tars reeling and roaring down the Lall Bazaar, the Thames-street, or Wapping, of Calcutta. Instead of imitating our good qualities, the natives are beginning to rival us in our worst. Young Bengal gets tipsy at hotels on champagne or pale ale, and we now find that a native officer has just been brought before a General Court-martial assembled at Barrackpore, for having indulged too freely in what has been characterised by an eloquent preacher as liquid fire and distilled damnation. Subadar Ayah Singh, of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, was charged with being found drunk when ordered for parade. The court pronounced him guilty, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for six calendar months. Jemadar Heera Singh, of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, was tried by court-martial at Simla, on the 24th of April, for altercation with Gunner Patrick Nealon, and for "taking away excessive quantities of rum from the regimental canteens." He was indeed acquitted of the theft, but sentenced to three months' suspension from rank and pay for his conduct towards his European fellow-soldier, Gunner Nealon. The *Bengal Hurkaru* complains that Europeans are punished more severely than natives. Not long ago, we are told, an ensign who had won his commission by gallantry in the field was cashiered for the crime of Ayah Singh, and another ensign was cashiered for a crime similar to that of Heera Singh.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

—BENGAL.—Capt. H. T. Pollock, late 35th regt. Bengal L.I., at Landour, April 29.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. Lane, H.M.'s 50th regt., at Colombo Ceylon, May 8. Capt. H. H. Mosely, late H.M.'s 42nd Highlanders, at Calcutta, May 19.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FROM CALCUTTA.—FOR MARSHALLS.—Mr. Harvey, Mr. C. Hovey, Capt. Boddam, Lieut. Redman, Mr. Shearin, Mrs. Chete and inf., Mr. Gordon, Lieut. Money, Mrs. Russell, child, and inf., Capt. Earl, Capt. Eckford, Mr. Anderson. FROM MADRAS.—Mr. Purvis, Maj. Bell, Capt. Holmes, Lieut. Gordon, Col. Grimes, Capt. Dicky, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Miller. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Rizzo and three Misses Rizzo, Mr. Porcelli, Mr. Lodge. FROM MALTA.—Gen. and Mrs. Wood, Capt. Wood, Capt. Musgrave. FROM HONG KONG.—Mr. Aranguren, Mr. Mann.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Rion, July 1.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Maj. and Mrs. Power, Mrs. Pedler and inf., Mrs. Green and two children, Rev. G. House, Mr. Etheridge, Mrs. Russell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Newman and inf., Lieut. Robinson, Mrs. Seymour and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Gibbon, Mrs. Hill and two children, Mrs. Home and inf., Dr. Paton. FROM MADRAS.—Lieut. Broadstreet, Mrs. Binney, Col. and Mrs. Maitland, Col. and Mrs. Sayer, Capt. and Mrs. D'Arcy and two children. FROM HONG KONG.—Capt. Williamson, Dr. Leaman, Mr. J. Turner. FROM CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. Peck, Mr. Lawson. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Lovey and inf.

BENGAL.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CALCUTTA TO ADDRESS HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES ON THE LATE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The meeting at the Town-hall on the 21st of May was not very numerously attended. Sir Robert Napier was absent owing to indisposition, but the Government was well represented in the person of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal and several members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. The number of native gentlemen present was particularly noticeable. Owing to the entire absence of punkahs (a gross oversight on the part of somebody), the heat was found to be most overpowering, and great disapprobation was expressed.

The proceedings commenced by the Sheriff reading the requisition convening the meeting. He alluded to the absence of Sir R. Napier through illness, and announced that a native gentleman, whose name we failed to hear, had signified his intention of contributing Rs. 500 to the fund.

The Lieutenant-governor moved the first resolution—That this meeting, on behalf of the European and native community of Calcutta and the Bengal Presidency, desires to express in a loyal and dutiful address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen their heartfelt congratulations on the joyful occasion of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Seconded by Colonel Booth, H.M.'s 43rd Regt.

The Bishop of Calcutta moved the following address to her Majesty, and said that very few sentences were needed to commend it to the meeting, for if there was one feeling in which all Englishmen were agreed, it was that they regarded the present Queen with almost romantic devotion. He spoke of a time when this had been different, showed how the limited monarchy of England combines the stability of a despotism with the life and energy of a democracy, and then turned to the moral influence exercised by the Sovereign as the acknowledged head of society. This influence, important in any country, is of the very highest importance in an old country, where the relations of society are complicated, and where there are three or four aristocracies—of birth, of wealth, of knowledge, of position in the State. It is the sovereign who unites all these together, giving a tone and setting an example to all, and teaching all to do their duty to the whole nation. If the political power of the princes of the House of Brunswick is less than that of the Tudors and Plantagenets, their moral power is far greater, and this result is chiefly owing to the present reign. The speaker then referred to the evil influence exercised by the sovereign forty years ago, and traced the improvement through the reign of William and Adelaide to the days of Victoria and Albert. Many of us, he said, can recall the first bright image of that happy youthful royalty, and remember how as years went on sons and daughters were added to the kingly stock, we saw that pure domestic life which is the glory of England almost idealised in its highest household, how the effect of this has penetrated deeper and deeper into English hearts and homes, how all have felt more and more keenly the excellence of caring for duty before all things, of bringing up children, and ruling families, in the love and fear of God. Then he spoke of the graces of art literature, and other influences, most necessary to refine the material tenderness of a commercial age, which had adorned the Court of the Queen, and cited as an instance the change which had come over the office of Poet Laureate, formerly a byword for vapid, common-place, and cringing flattery, now not unworthy to be held in succession by the two greatest poets who have adorned our literature since Milton, and capable of inspiring Tennyson with poetry which will last as long as the English language. The Bishop ended his speech by quoting the conclusion of Tennyson's beautiful dedi-

cation of his works to the Queen, beginning "May you rule us long, and leave us rulers of your blood," &c.

To Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen. May it please your Majesty.

We the inhabitants of Calcutta, European and Native, in public meeting assembled, for ourselves, and in the belief that we represent the population of this part of India, humbly offer to your Majesty our loyal congratulations on the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

The fervent attachment to your Majesty's person and house, which animates the inhabitants of the British Islands, is felt in equal strength by the innumerable groups of men spread over the world who are united by common subjection to your Majesty's authority, and not less by us who, placed under widely different circumstances from the rest of our fellow-subjects, have nevertheless equal reason with them to value those principles of just and wise government which have made your Majesty's Crown famous, and have secured for the people rule by your Majesty greater and more unbroken public happiness than has fallen to the lot of any other nation upon earth. We pray your Majesty to believe that we share your Majesty's present joy, as we shared your heavy sorrow, no less than those of your subjects who are nearer than we to your Majesty's person, and whose deep and universal sympathy has been displayed under your Majesty's eye.

We were placed under your Majesty's more immediate authority at the close of a troubled period which is never likely to recur in the history of this country. Your Majesty's name is, therefore, the symbol to us of revived peace and restored prosperity, and we trust and pray that these blessings may be continued to us until races to whom your Majesty's ancestors were unknown have learned, under your distant descendants, to regard the Royal power wielded by your Majesty as your European subjects have long regarded it, as the sure guarantee of equity in the laws, of material progress, of moral advancement, and of civil freedom.

It is the earnest hope of your Majesty's subjects that every blessing may attend the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales.—We are, &c.,

In seconding the motion of the Lord Bishop, Moonshee Ameer Ali said: I with great pleasure second the proposition made by his Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta for offering a congratulatory address to her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India, on the marriage of her eldest son, the Prince of Wales, our future King, and beg to add, on my part as well as on behalf of several Mahomedans, that when the tidings of the Prince's marriage reached us we sincerely prayed to the Throne of Grace to crown the wedded Royal pair with health and prosperity, and to bestow thousand blessings on their lives, and we in April last held a special meeting, under the management of Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, the proceedings of which appeared in to-day's newspapers. If we had been citizens of London we would personally have appeared before the throne of her Majesty, and offered our hearty congratulations on the occasion; but as it is not been our fortune to do so, we beg to tender our sincere and heartfelt wishes through the medium of address.

Proposed by the Hon. Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., seconded by the Hon. Sir Mordaunt L. Wells, Kt.,—

3. That this meeting, on behalf of the European and Native community of Calcutta and the Bengal Presidency, desires to express in the following Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales their most cordial congratulations on the marriage of their Royal Highnesses:—

To their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

We the inhabitants of Calcutta, European and Native, in Public Meeting assembled for our-

selves and for the population of this part of India, beg respectfully to tender our congratulations to your Royal Highnesses on your auspicious marriage.

Far removed as we are from your Royal Highnesses' presence, we claim to share in the enthusiasm with which the union of your Royal Highnesses was greeted by our fellow subjects in England. We ask your Royal Highnesses to be assured that affection for our august Sovereign, and fervent interest in the fortunes of your Royal Highnesses extend as widely as the sphere of the Queen's authority, and are felt by multitudes in this Empire, which founded by British enterprise and valour, is destined to grow great by British policy and justice, and to be the theatre of those arts of good government which nowhere flourish so prosperously as under the shelter of the crown which your Royal Highnesses will one day inherit.

It is not possible for us, nor will your Royal Highnesses expect us, to frame any higher wish for your Royal Highnesses' welfare than that you may enjoy as full a measure of domestic happiness as was granted for many years to the household in which the Princess of Wales is now included.—We are, &c.

Proposed by Rajah Radakant Deb Bahadoor, seconded by Mr. William Maitland,—

4. That an offering be presented to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, to be composed of different articles of Indian manufacture, and that for this purpose subscription lists be opened in the principal towns in the Presidencies of Bengal, the North-west, the Punjab, and in Oude.

Proposed by the Hon. W. S. Seton-Karr, seconded by Mr. J. B. Knight,—

5. That the following gentlemen, European and native, be appointed a committee to carry out this object, and that such committee shall have power to add to their number, and to communicate with local committees on the subject:—

The Hon. H. S. Maine, the Hon. David Cowie, E. C. Bayley, Esq., Brigadier P. Harris, Colonel H. I. P. Booth, Joseph Graham, Esq., F. C. Sandes, Esq., F. Jennings, Esq., Rajah Radhakant Deb Bahadoor, Rajah Kalikrishna Bahadoor, Manockjee Rostomjee, Esq., Moolvie Abdool Luteef, the Hon. A. Eden, William Maitland, Esq., and H. W. I. Wood, Esq., hon. secretary.

At half-past six o'clock the meeting dispersed, after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ADDRESSES OF THE MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY.

Proceedings of a general meeting of the Mahomedan community of Calcutta and vicinity assembled for the purpose of adopting congratulatory addresses to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the occasion of their Royal Highnesses' marriage.

The meeting was held at Taltoollah, in the house of Moulvy Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, on Monday, the 27th April, 1863, at eight P.M.

Among others, the following gentlemen attended:—Moulvy Mahomed Wujeeh, Moulvy Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, Moonshee Hubeebool Hussun, Shaikh Ibrahim, Anjumood Dowlah Bahadoor, Zoolfukkarood Dowlah Bahadoor, Moonshee Sufder Ally Khan Bahadoor, Hafiz Abdool Ghunnee Khan Bahadoor, Seede Nuzer Ali Khan Bahadoor, Moulvy Abbass Ally Khan, Shaikh Easa Bin Kurtas, Moulvy Mahomed Abdool Rowfoof, Mirza Gholam Rasool Khan, Hukeem Ahmud Mirza, Synd Dost Ally Khuleel, Hukeem Aga Mahomed, Hukeem Bundah Ally Khan, Hukeem Mahomed Musseeh, Hukeem Hifazet Hossain, Meer Mahomed Bakur, Moulvy Abdool Huck, Mirza Wuzer Ally, Aga Mahomed Hossain Chulapee, Moulvy Mahomed Khan Bahadoor, Moulvy Abdool Ghuffoor Khan Bahadoor, Moulvy Abdool Hukeem, Moulvy Obydoolah, Moonshee Fida Ally Khan Bahadoor, Shaikh Koodratoolah, Doctor Tumeez Khan, and about a hundred others.

Pursuant to the motion of Moulvy Abbass Ally Khan, Moulvy Mahomed Wujeeh took the chair.

Moulvy Abdool Luteef Khan, in moving the first resolution, addressed the meeting as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The whole of the Mahomedan gentry of Calcutta and vicinity have to-night met together for an object whose importance cannot be too highly appreciated, whether considered with reference to the strong feeling of loyalty which actuates us here all present, or the worthiness of the movement itself. The late wedding in the Royal family, I need not perhaps say, has been an occasion of universal rejoicing throughout her Majesty's vast dominions to an incalculable extent, as it well deserves to be. It is beyond doubt, that the welfare and happiness of all loyal subjects is blended with the welfare and happiness of their rulers. Accordingly, in all countries which have at all progressed in civilisation, the people invariably consider their own happiness naturally allied to that of the Sovereign, and happy the people among whom this feeling is strong and universal, and happy that Sovereign, too, who has such people for subjects. Let us rejoice that such happiness is ours, and also that of our Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen of all England and of all India.

The wedding of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark has been an occasion of joy in the Royal family, and hence one of public rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of the British dominions. The English subjects of her Majesty, availing themselves of their proximity to the Throne, have already offered their congratulations to her Majesty herself, as well as to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess, sparing no expense in manifesting their joy and their loyalty in a suitable manner. Is it becoming that we, the representatives of the Mahomedan population of the metropolis of British India, should allow it to be said of us that, because placed at a distance, we have not shared in the joy of the occasion, nor invoked the blessings of the Lord Almighty on the Royal Family on the auspicious event? No—we feel we are to the full as loyal and loving subjects of her Majesty the Queen as the best of her English lieges, and we cannot allow the opportunity to pass away without giving (as far as lies in our power) suitable expression to the strong spirit of unfeigned loyalty which governs us, one and all. With your permission, gentlemen, therefore, I would propose that it is incumbent on all her Majesty's Mahomedan, as on all her other subjects, to come forward with an expression of their fervent wishes that the marriage might prove as auspicious in the private life of the august personages as we expect their happiness to be reflected in that of the millions of millions of subjects who own the beneficent British rule. I have therefore to propose:—

That a proper token be made of the intense joy of the Mahomedan community of Calcutta at the celebration of the marriage of their Royal Highnesses, and that the same be conveyed to her Majesty the Queen and to their Royal Highnesses in a suitable manner.

The resolution was seconded by Moonshee Hubeebool Hussun, and being put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

Moulvy Mahomed Abdool Rowfoof then moved the second resolution, addressing the meeting as follows:—

As loyal subjects of our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, we meet this evening to take into consideration the best means of giving suitable expression to those feelings of joy which the news of the late auspicious event in the Royal family has naturally called forth. As an important section of her Majesty's loving lieges, we meet to discuss how best to offer to her Majesty herself, as well as to the Royal pair (over whom may the Lord Almighty ever watch!) our heartfelt congratulations on the event. We meet to determine how most effectually, from this distance, to lay at the foot of the throne our ardent hope, that the occasion we celebrate may prove of unmixed blessing to all who flourish under the shadow of the throne.

It is the birthright of all loyal subjects, in all

parts of the world, to share in the happiness as well as in the unhappiness of the Sovereign; but when that Sovereign happens to be the justest and the best of all Sovereigns, the birthright becomes a sacred one, indefeasible and inviolable. It cannot be said of us, the Mahomedan community of Calcutta, that we do not exercise this right to the full. We all feel joy in the inmost recesses of our hearts in the joy of our Sovereign, as we lately had occasion to feel miserable in her grief. We all have a grateful sense of the good we enjoy under our Sovereign's most excellent Government, and we all naturally feel that our happiness springs from hers.

I know that all of you cherish sentiments worthy of the occasion—sentiments which do honour to your character as loyal subjects, but it will not do for us, gentlemen, to bury these sentiments within our hearts, and to remain quiet. We must approach the throne in the best way we can, and humbly make known the feelings which the circumstance has called forth. I propose, therefore, gentlemen, with reference to the resolution just passed,

That the following address be adopted by the meeting for submission to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,—We, the undersigned, representing the Mahomedan community of Calcutta, your Majesty's loyal subjects in the metropolis of India, on their behalf, offer our most respectful congratulations on the marriage of your Majesty's eldest son, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

The event has not before occurred in history of such an address being laid before the Throne of England by Mahomedans in this part of the world.

We pray that it may be graciously received as proof of the devoted loyalty which is felt towards your Majesty by those of our faith and race, who here, as elsewhere, have every reason to bless your Majesty's beneficent rule.

We pray that this humble Address may be accepted as an assurance of our personal affection for your Majesty, whose dominion has already, in so short a time, given rise to feelings of the purest patriotism and loyalty among the people of this country.

That the auspicious union may be productive of happiness, both in your Majesty's family and also to the whole British Empire, is the heartfelt prayer and belief of your Majesty's most dutiful and most devoted subjects.

The above resolution was seconded by Hukeem Ahmud Mirza, who addressed the meeting as follows:—

It is desirable, on more than one account, that our feelings of loyalty should find expression whenever opportunities occur, and the present is decidedly an occasion on which they ought to be spoken out. I therefore second the proposition to adopt the Address to the Queen, submitted by Moulvy Abdool Rowfoof.

The third resolution was then moved by Moulvy Mahomed Khan, who spoke as follows:—

This is the first time that so many learned and respectable gentlemen of the Mahomedan community have assembled together, in order to record how sincerely they share in the happiness of their Sovereign, and how anxious they are to express the feelings of love and loyalty they entertain towards their Sovereign. In connection with the late wedding in the Royal family, it occurs to me, that an Address to the Royal Bride and Bridegroom, as well as one to her Majesty, would be appropriate, I therefore propose:—

That besides that just adopted for presentation to her Majesty, the one I now submit be considered and adopted for presentation to their Royal Highnesses.

To their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

May it please your Royal Highnesses,—We, the undersigned, representing the Mahomedan community of the capital of India, most humbly approach your Royal Highnesses, on the joyful occasion of your Highnesses' union, an event

which has filled with rejoicing every race and nation subject to the glorious rule of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

We respectfully offer your Royal Highnesses our heartfelt congratulations, as a tribute of the deep and sincere interests we feel in all that concerns the personal happiness of the Royal family of England, under whose auspices so many millions of the world enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity.

Enjoying those blessings as we do, in our anxiety to express our gratitude and allegiance, we turn to those who fitly represent the goodness and greatness of our Gracious Sovereign; and therefore lay before your Royal Highnesses this outpouring of our homage and affection.

That the union hailed with so much delight by all men, may be crowned with every happiness, and that the Almighty Ruler of the Universe may shower upon your Royal Highnesses every precious gift of life, and take you both into His special keeping, is the fervent prayer of—Your Royal Highnesses' most humble and dutiful servants.

The Address was read, and the resolution having been seconded by Zoolfukkarood Dowlah Bahadur, was put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

The fourth resolution was proposed by Hukeem Aga Mahomed, and was to the effect:—

That the following gentlemen form themselves into a committee, for giving full effect to the resolutions adopted, viz., Moulovy Mahomed Wujeeh, Moonshee Ameer Aly, Moulovy Abdoor Luteel Khan Bahadur, Moulovy Mahomed Abdoor Rowoof, and Moulovy Abdoor Hukeem.

The resolution was seconded by Mirza Gholam Rusool Khan, and carried unanimously.

The meeting then dispersed, after the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

MAHOMED WUJEH, Chairman.

MR. ELDERED IN AGRA.

To the Editor of the "DELHI GAZETTE."

Sir,—The cause of truth requires that I should answer so much of the statement of Mr. Eldred's case as refers to his residence in the Agra Central Prison.

For this purpose I will describe in as few and simple words as language can command, how Mr. Eldred behaved himself whilst in my care and custody, and what line of treatment I adopted with regard to him.

To commence with the morning of Mr. Eldred's admission to this prison. In accordance with my custom, upon receiving information of the admission of a European to the jail, I proceeded to the gateway to conduct him in person to his place of confinement, and having desired Mr. Eldred to follow me, I led the way through the centre of the jail. He obeyed me readily enough, and in turn was followed by the guard which ordinarily attends the superintendent through the jail. Upon arriving at the room which Mr. Eldred was to inhabit, I turned round to address myself to him, when to my astonishment I beheld marching along in front of the sepoy guard, instead of the man in loose clothing I had spoken to at the gateway, a naked white man, clad in a small pair of drawers only, who as he marched along, his muscular body exposed to the broad sun-light, his long dark beard contrasted with his white skin, his arms folded defiantly across his chest, his pale face expressive of much self-satisfaction, presented as perfect an image of a mad man as it is possible to conceive.

During this passage from the gateway Mr. Eldred had silently divested himself of his clothes, and in the scanty quantity of clothing alluded to above, which he fortunately had worn under his other clothes, had solemnly marched through the centre of the jail, in the sight of at least a thousand natives.

Knowing that I had to deal with a man reputed to be of unsound mind, I spoke very kindly to him, pointed out the impropriety of his behaviour, and asked him why he had taken off his clothes. The answer was, "Oh, I felt warm."

After a little he was persuaded to put on some clothing, and lie down on the bed provided for

him in a room twenty-four feet long by thirteen feet wide, furnished with a table and chair and bed, the room having a good sized window in one side of it, and two grated openings in the other, through which, night and day, a stream of air from a thermantidote was thrown into the room. A punkah was suspended above the bed and kept swinging night and day. Before leaving him, I reasoned with him, telling him he was not to consider himself a prisoner, but placed in my care for a few days while arrangements were being made, by which a European officer could be furnished to conduct him to Calcutta. I ordered his diet to be such as was suited to a European, furnished him with tea and milk from my own house, and English tobacco from the bazaar, and placed a Eurasian prisoner in charge of him to act as guard attendant.

For a few days he remained quiet and apparently contented. The door of his room was allowed to stand open, and he was permitted to take as much exercise as he pleased in a large open court-yard; still he showed symptoms of a weak mind by preferring to go without clothes, by asking for enormous doses of medicine, and complaining of imaginary ailments in his stomach.

I visited him daily morning and evening, talking with him at each visit, and offering him books and newspapers to read.

After about a week's residence in the jail he began to show a spirit of determined insubordination. He commenced by tearing up a large stone from the floor of his room, and with it broke the gratings which closed the opening for ventilation; these were mended the same day, but again broken to pieces that evening—and the same evening he commenced to destroy the walls of his room, and before I could arrive at the scene of his labours had made an opening right through the wall about two feet square, not apparently with a view to escape, however, for the hole was on a level with his head and chest.

I remonstrated with him; his answer was, "I made this jail, why shouldn't I knock it down?"

He was calm and well behaved when I spoke to him, and readily followed me into another room, adjoining the one in which he had been at work, and its exact counter-part.

I then gave him repeated warning that if he persisted in destroying the walls I should have to put him under restraint. But the next day he commenced upon the wall of the second room, and by the time I arrived to bring him to order, had made a hole about four feet square right through the wall, and when I first caught sight of him, he was standing dressed only in his little drawers, covered from head to foot with earth, working away with both hands tearing the bricks, which were set in mud only, from the wall at a rate which would soon have brought the whole place about his ears; altogether the picture presented by Mr. Eldred at that moment was again that of a perfect mad man.

Under such circumstances it became my duty to put him under restraint; this was done as quietly as possible, a pair of handcuffs being put upon his wrists. When this had been accomplished, he stretched out his legs and said, "now put irons on me." My answer was, "No, that is not necessary;" he then started to his feet and cried with oaths, "I kill any native that touches me." I then took him by the arm and he lay down quietly on his bed. A broad tape was passed over his arms and beneath his back and the ends tied beneath the bed, another tape was passed across his legs and tied beneath the bed also. All this was done under my immediate superintendence, and in great part by my own hand, and no violence or hurt of any description was done to him. The whole business was for me a painful but unavoidable duty, and this he seemed to understand himself, as he neither struggled nor offered the least resistance.

Masons were put upon the wall of the room, and it was repaired.

At my evening visit I found him quietly laying on his back smoking his pipe. Upon drawing his attention to the recently repaired wall, he said, "Oh, yes! it's all right, I mended that."

The band confining his arms was loosened that

evening, so that he could either turn round or sit up. Four strong men, high caste natives, were ordered to remain at the open door of his room to keep watch and ward night and day. On the following day the band confining his legs was altogether removed, and the band about his arms so loosened that it only prevented his going about without dragging the bed after him.

During the four days he remained thus confined to his bed every possible care and attention was given to him. I saw him myself three times a day, and he seemed calm and contented; whenever it was absolutely necessary he was permitted to leave his bed for a little time; at the end of the four days alluded to the handcuffs were removed, and a European officer having been provided, Mr. Eldred was despatched on his road to Calcutta, and the last words he spoke to me were, "Dr. Plank, I wish to shake hands with you, for you have been very kind to me," and so he went his way peaceably, and I trust it will be many days before I again have charge of a man who gave me so much trouble and anxiety as Mr. Eldred, who, if not mad can certainly simulate madness with considerable effect—I am, your obedient servant,

CHARLES PLANK, Supdt. Agra Prison.

Agra, May 1, 1863.

THE FENWICK GRIEVANCE.

Our Delhi correspondent, whose letter appears elsewhere, is evidently a warm partisan of Mr. Fenwick and his one-sided pamphlet. The ungentlemanly tone and bad temper displayed in Mr. Fenwick's tract on the "Administration of Justice in the Punjab," would have prevented us from paying any attention to his absurd declamation, had not this officious friend stepped in to stir up the smouldering embers. The case may be briefly stated. Mr. Fenwick, who appears to be a pleader in the Delhi Courts, received a retaining fee of Rs. 2,000, to conduct what threatened to be a difficult and tedious case for Mr. T. Skinner, but before anything could be done the hostile party was summoned before a higher tribunal. Mr. Skinner thereupon took the matter into his own hands, and the result was a compromise, whereupon that gentleman demanded from his legal agent the refund of a portion of the fee he had paid him. This extraordinary demand was naturally declined; but on a civil action for the recovery of the amount claimed being instituted before Mr. Berkeley, extra assistant commissioner, Mr. Fenwick was ordered to refund Rs. 1,500, without costs. The latter at once filed an appeal, and gave security for any amount that should be finally decreed against him. Col. Browne, who was then commissioner of Delhi, confirmed Mr. Berkeley's singular decision; but, on learning from the appellant that he purposed to appeal to the judicial commissioner of the Punjab, he prohibited execution to issue until the case was finally decided. Three months are allowed for making an appeal, and this period had not elapsed when Mr. Fenwick complied with the formalities prescribed by law. By an extraordinary combination of blunders, however, a writ of distress was actually issued and enforced while the appeal was still pending, and one fine morning, on his return home from the conventional drive, Mr. Fenwick found five "sedentary gentlemen"—such is Oriental grandeur—in possession of his Penates. A cheque for Rs. 1,827 caused these unwelcome inmates to take a speedy departure, and a complaint was instantly lodged with the new commissioner, Mr. P. S. Melvill. Now, the original decree was for only Rs. 1,500 without costs, but the attachment was issued for Rs. 1,827, which included costs. There is nothing to show how this mistake came to be made, but the affair is throughout a "Comedy of Errors," for the very security put in by Mr. Fenwick was an unstamped paper, and legally valueless. The commissioner, too, was under the impression that only two months are allowed for appeal, and accordingly, on being asked by the deputy commissioner if the decree could be executed, he replied that "as the limit for appeal had passed, and apparently no petition of special appeal had been lodged with the judicial commissioner, there ap-

peared to be no reason why the decree should not be executed." The real delinquent, however, was Mr. Macnaghten, who cannot be acquitted of very culpable negligence, if he cannot fairly be charged with exhibiting a strong personal animus in this matter. It cannot be denied that Mr. Fenwick had thus far very legitimate grounds of complaint, and the first official personage who recognized this fact was Mr. Melvill himself. In noticing Mr. Fenwick's protest against Mr. Macnaghten's summary proceedings, the Commissioner observes:—

"His protest is just. In the first place, the attachment of defendant's property should not have been made in the face of Colonel Browne's order, and, in the next, it was not correct to proceed against the defendant's property without first calling on his security to make good the amount. It cannot be supposed for a moment that Mr. Macnaghten was ignorant of the Commissioner's order, or of the fact that defendant had given security. It was, therefore, an act of great carelessness his issuing the writ of the 4th April, and he deserves to be censured accordingly, though it should be observed that, Mr. Macnaghten having left the Punjab for Bengal, it has not been possible to call on him for an explanation. It appears that no immediate action was taken by the sheriff on the receipt of Mr. Macnaghten's writ of distress, for on the 8th instant, after that gentleman had left Delhi, the Deputy Commissioner directed Lieutenant Bewsher, Assistant Commissioner, to enforce it. The Deputy Commissioner also acknowledges that it was he who directed Mr. Macnaghten to issue the writ. Lieutenant Bewsher was not liable to blame, for he obeyed the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. But it is much to be regretted that the Deputy Commissioner was not more circumspect. It was his duty, before giving orders in such a case, to examine the file. Had he done this, the indignity and injustice to which the defendant has been subjected would not have occurred. Every person is entitled to even-handed justice from our Courts. A copy of this order is to be sent to the Deputy Commissioner and to Mr. Fenwick. If Mr. Fenwick wishes to hand on the matter to the Judicial Commissioner, he is at liberty to do so."

There are few gentlemen, we imagine, who would not have accepted this confession of error as an ample and satisfactory apology. Not so Mr. Fenwick. Nothing would satisfy him, it seems, short of the deposition and utter ruin of those who had injured him, to the third and fourth generation. We accordingly find him applying for redress to Mr. R. N. Cust, the Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, but without eliciting any reply from that gentleman. In no way discouraged, he next addresses the Lieutenant-governor himself, and demands the condign punishment of Mr. F. Cooper, c.b., under Section 146 of the Penal Code. This time he is successful, and the Secretary to the Punjab Government administers a most severe reprimand to the retiring Judicial Commissioner.

"It is evident," he says, "that the conduct of Messrs. Macnaghten and Cooper, in relation to the case under notice, was deserving of severe censure, and when Mr. Fenwick brought the matter before you judicially, and with the sanction of the Appellate Court, you were bound, as the head of the judicial department, to take grave notice of those officers' proceedings. The Lieut. governor regrets exceedingly that you should have failed to do so, as it is justly stated by Mr. Fenwick that 'as you did not reply to his appeal he is constrained to appeal to his Honour.' 'It is vain on your part,' the Lieut. governor observes, 'to deplore the irregularities of the Punjab Civil Courts, if you fail in taking any notice whatever of complaints against officers, when those complaints are deliberately supported by their superiors. As regards Mr. Fenwick's remark that he will not be content with the mere censure of Mr. Cooper, he is, of course, at liberty to take such legal proceedings as he thinks fit. Copies of this letter will be furnished from this office to Mr. Fenwick, in reply to his letter to this office, and to the Bengal Government for communication to Mr. Macnaghten. You will be good enough to forward a copy to the Commissioner of Delhi for communication to Mr. Cooper."

Such severe censure as this, administered by the highest local authority, might well be deemed an ample punishment for almost any abuse of power. What Mr. Cooper's feelings must have been when he received this scathing condemnation of his conduct can hardly be imagined. To be compelled to submit in silence to such a castigation must have caused him to writhe in mental anguish. The payment of so many thousand rupees damages would be nothing in comparison

of this open affront, and internal suffering. But Mr. Fenwick is, apparently, one of those vulgar-minded individuals whose estimate of pain is reckoned up in rupees, and thus we find him bringing a joint action against Messrs. Cooper and Macnaghten for illegal attachment of his property, thereby causing him to suffer "indignity and injustice." Very likely he will get a verdict in his favour, but we are much mistaken if he carry with him the higher verdict of public sympathy. His present action will be stigmatised by all frank and generous minds as spiteful and malicious, and another such victory will be as fatal to him as to triumph over the Romans was to Pyrrhus. He may pocket his rupees, but he will forfeit the respect of his townsmen and neighbours.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVENUE.—N.W.P.—The Revenue year in the North-West Provinces commences on the 1st October and ends on the 30th September. One result of this system is, that all the returns referring to the famine season are comprised in the Report of the Administration for 1861-62. Wherever any harvest at all was gathered in, the deficiency in the yield was more than compensated by the enormous rise in price. In the Jubbulpore division agricultural produce was both abundant and dear, and the occupiers of the land reaped very large profits. The average fall of rain during the season was 12.2 inches in the Meerut division, 33.8 in Kumaon, 18.3 in Rohilkund, 15.6 in Agra, 15.5 in Jhansie, 26.4 in the Allahabad division, 49.1 in Goruckpore, 32.2 in the Benares, and 31.4 in the Jubbulpore divisions: making a total average of 22.8. The aggregate demand for land revenue was Rs. 4,14,30,011, being only Rs. 3,58,803 less than in 1859-60, and of this nearly three lakhs were due to the revision of assessment in Banda. On account of current revenue Rs. 3,93,60,000 were collected, or about 95 per cent. of the demand. The balance, Rs. 20,69,912, exceeds that of the preceding year by about eight lakhs, a very slight difference when due allowance is made for the drought. In the eleven famine-stricken districts the amount of revenue demanded was Rs. 1,43,14,004, of which Rs. 1,34,89,703 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,24,301, or less than nine per cent. on the total demand; but in fact the actual amount of outstanding balances attributable to the famine was under eleven lakhs, or not more than 6 per cent. One-half even of this reduced balance will be eventually recovered, so that the actual loss to the Government will not exceed £60,000. The entire outlay caused by the famine is stated at Rs. 20,26,108, of which Rs. 5,41,783 were expended in the distribution of food, Rs. 3,40,113 in advances for the purchase of seed and cattle, Rs. 20,918 in minor relief works, Rs. 9,14,294 on public relief works, and Rs. 11,00,000 may possibly have to be remitted, though, as we have already remarked, one moiety of the last item will probably be recovered. It is still more gratifying to learn that all traces of the famine had very nearly disappeared at the date of the compilation of the report, and that the afflicted districts had been "restored to a state of prosperity which could hardly have been expected by the most sanguine." Severe measures for the realization of land revenue were resorted to in comparatively few instances—there being only 25 sequestrations against 113 in the preceding year. There was an immense increase, however, in suits for rent, which is ascribed in a great measure to the "popularity" of the Collector's Court under the new Act. The total number was 45,220—against only 12,431 in 1859-60—of which 29,227 referred to arrears of rent. The Lieutenant-governor, indeed, disputes the attractive properties of the Collector's Court, and prefers to attribute this enormous increase of litigation to the new rule, which requires a separate suit to be instituted against each defaulter. On the other hand, the number of appeals has decreased from 179 to 115, and it is remarked that this depends in

some degree on the character of the Putwarree's papers. The Abkaree, or Excise Revenue, which "rises with agricultural prosperity and declines with the prospect of scarcity," nevertheless exhibited a deficiency of only rupees 70,000. The Stamp Revenue, however, far more than made up for this trifling falling off, by advancing from Rs. 13,08,037 to Rs. 24,34,671, while the Sayer Revenue dwindled down to Rs. 83,303,—owing, partly, to the transfer of several tracts from the Revenue Department to that of Public Works. A casual sum of Rupees 2,52,071 was realised by the sale of confiscated lands, and the unusual but significant remark is made that "there is still, in different divisions, a large extent of confiscated land undisposed of, and the Board have been informed that it is the wish of the Lieutenant-governor that in eventually dealing with this property the importance of encouraging European settlers of respectability and intelligence should not be lost sight of." The total revenue for the year 1860-61, including Rs. 47,85,972 from salt, and Rs. 16,27,446 from income-tax, amounted to Rs. 5,28,52,599. The Board further congratulate themselves on having accomplished an annual saving of Rs. 61,155 by the abolition of eleven Tehseelees, though their joy was somewhat alloyed by the necessity of establishing an additional Tehseelee in Mynpoory at an annual cost of Rs. 4,287. Some progress is said to have been made in the preliminary measures for a revision of the settlement in the Dehra Dhoon, the Jhansie division, and the district of Goruckpore. In the last-named zillah, the cultivation of opium had extended over 58,000 beegahs, involving the circulation of 14 lakhs of rupees, while the exports and imports together were valued at Rs. 23,60,000—the former exceeding the latter by 11 lakhs. The Customs administration for the official year, ending 30th April, 1862, rose to the unprecedented sum of Rs. 1,07,53,774, of which Rs. 65,51,210 came from the North-West Provinces, and Rs. 42,02,564 from the Punjab—Rs. 94,36,935 being derived from salt, Rs. 12,75,063 from sugar, and Rs. 41,776 from miscellaneous sources. The cost of collecting this revenue of upwards of a million sterling was only Rs. 9-7-6 per cent., but our home philanthropists will be most pleased to learn that the day labourer's average annual consumption of six seers of salt does not stand him in more than 1½ per cent. of his earnings.—*Hurkaru*, May 22.

HINDOO AND MUSSULMAN OPINION.—We are glad to announce that, from this month, the Government of Bengal has established the office of reporter on the native press. Every newspaper and periodical, in whatever language, published within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-governor, is now purchased, read, and, if necessary, reported on. The duty is entrusted to the official Bengali translator, assisted by a Bengali. Our native contemporaries must distinctly understand that it is not intended to exercise anything like a censorship. They may write what they please, and the more honestly the better, but there will be no interference with them, unless they expose themselves to the provisions of the Penal Code. The day is past when any check beyond that which the public weal and morality demand from all newspapers alike, will be recommended for the native journals. It is the expression of their honest opinion, not its concealment, which the English want. India has more freedom than Austria and the rest of Europe, and the Hindoo or Mussulman editor is invited to write with an honesty which the first men in France dare not show; which was forbidden to De Tocqueville; which is not allowed to Foreade, Thiers, and Guizot, to Cousin, Berryer, and Lamartine. It is forty-five years since the *Durpan*, the first Bengali newspaper, was published in Serampore. What that began the *Bengali Government Gazette*, also established in Serampore in 1840, continued. Two years after the *Durpan* the *Chundrak* appeared for the purpose of defending widow-burning and Hindoo orthodoxy. A great advance was made ten years after, in 1850, when the *Probakur* appeared daily, distinguished by a literary style and a moderate tone. Since then the Bengali press has made great strides. Magazines and

books followed, every year less and less idolatrous and obscene, so that for 30 works of this class published in 1820 we have 322 separate publications, including six newspapers, in 1857, and of all these more than half a million of copies were printed. These figures may safely be doubled for the past year. Even during the first year of the mutiny there were in the North-Western Provinces 22 native presses which issued, in Hindee, Oordoo, and Bengali, 15 newspapers, with a circulation of 3,222, and for every copy at least ten readers must be allowed. To many of these Government subscribed, and the officials supplied them with information; while at Budaon and Bareilly the newspapers were actively used by the rebels. But how little the printed journals give us an idea of the news circulated in native society may be seen from the fact that in Delhi there were in 1857 from 20 to 30 *Akbarnuvs* or newswriters, and that intelligence of the fall of Delhi was first communicated by the writer employed by the Jeypore Durbar. Every native chief and banker has his newsgatherers throughout India, who write periodical letters which are equivalent to our commercial circulars with political intelligence added. The establishment of an official reporter on the native press is a compliment to our contemporaries, and should be viewed by them as an incentive to attempt after a higher journalistic ideal. The consciousness that their journals will come under the eyes of Government, and have a legitimate influence on its acts, ought to make them careful to write only that which is true, and to encourage all that is honourable, pure, and elevating, while they faithfully mirror the opinion of their countrymen. Honesty is far more important than ability in the present stage of the native press. In proportion to both, but especially the former, will be the influence of native newspapers on the country and on the action of Government. The time must come when Englishmen will look to the native papers, as they do to their own journals, for a true index of Hindoo and Mussulman opinion.—*Friend of India*, May 21.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—A weekly contemporary, in an article on the Financial Statement, says:—"There are but two blots in the Budget—opium is taken at eight millions sterling, while the monopoly is maintained and the principle of paying off debt is endorsed. As to the former, a storm at a certain season may blast the poppy in a night, and so long as that is possible, and the evil is not met by sacrificing the monopoly to a heavy excise duty, and so calling in private enterprise, we must continue to call the opium revenue precarious, immoral, and contrary to the principles of Political Economy." That is, the writer would have the opium cultivation—now confined to a few districts too widely apart to be all affected by the same storm—spread over the entire land! We need not pause to inquire what would be the moral, or rather immoral effects of such extension under the auspices of private enterprise. Nobody will require any assurance that a first fruit of the change would be, the making opium-eaters and opium-smokers of the entire rural population of India. They are comparatively free from the taint now, and before they should be exposed to it, Government should render the growing of a single poppy felony, and sacrifice its revenue of eight millions derived from the unwholesome appetite of the Chinese. Another evil would be, that the extension of the cultivation of the drug to the other districts of India would cover the land with an army of corrupt excise underlings, whose presence would be exponential of an undercurrent of disregard for the law, adroitness in evading it, of a desire to cheat Government, and of all the evils of smuggling. We are not inclined to refuse to admit there is no actual immorality in supplying the Chinese with opium, but, on the other hand, we fearlessly assert that, were Government to throw open its monopoly, and by so doing, as would inevitably happen, habituate the people to the practice of drugging themselves, Government would have incurred the guilt of as great immorality as any Government of modern times has to answer for. The *Friend of India*, the journal quoted from above,

is an ardent declaimer against the evils of the Abkharie system. More than once, and with perfect truth, has he taunted the Indian Government with doing its best to make drunkards of the people, a charge to which every Indian Government is vulnerable so long as the present Abkharie system continues. Yet, while thus complaining, in common with ourselves, that the Abkharie is doing its utmost to introduce drink to the tastes of the people, and urging that Government should cease not only to vend intoxicating liquors, but go further and prohibit their manufacture, the *Friend* does his best to beget the impression it would be well for this country and its people that the growth of opium were legalised throughout the land. No sound argument has ever been advanced in support of the restriction of Abkharie operations that might not be used with equal force against the extension of the cultivation of opium. We therefore fail to perceive how a writer who considers it his duty to urge the contraction of the Abkharie operations can reconcile it with his conscience to advocate the free and unrestrained cultivation of opium.—*Phoenix*.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—It is now four years since it was resolved to remodel the Indian Medical Service; to abolish it, to let it die out, to amalgamate it, to make it a general service, to localise it, and to put it through twenty other processes, according to the genius, the caprice, or the inventive powers of those who have had its destinies in their hands. During these four years the Secretary of State for India, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Director-general of the Medical Department in England, aided by several officials in this country, have constructed all kinds of schemes, measures, and plans for the transformation of the unfortunate service in question; but their productions were so unsatisfactory, even to the manufacturers themselves, that they have all, in their turn, been abandoned, broken up, and thrown aside as useless, mischievous, or inapplicable. It is not very much to be wondered at that three officials in England, who have never set foot in India, and know nothing whatever about the country, should fail to make out a plausible and practicable scheme for the remodelling, or amalgamation, or other disposal of the Indian Medical Service; but it is somewhat surprising that, amidst the utter break down of all the schemes framed by their ignorance and self-sufficiency, they should not, till they had spent four years at work on utter failures, have thought of consulting, on the difficulty with which they were occupied, the person or persons in this world best qualified to give them such information and counsel as would get them out of the dilemma, and put an end to the anxiety and painful suspense of the medical officers of the late Company's armies. Yet such is the case. The last letters from London state that, a few days before despatch, and after four years' utter failure, the Secretary of State for India had sent for Dr. J. Forsyth, late chief of the medical department in Bengal, to consult him, and get his views and opinions with reference to the remodelling of the Indian Medical Service. During the three years which terminated Dr. Forsyth's service at the head of the medical department in this country, and whilst the three heads at home were trying to manage the medical amalgamation question, Dr. Forsyth was never once consulted by either the home or Indian Government concerning measures of the most vital importance to his brother officers and the service which he represented; but the Indian action, as regarded their destiny, was left in the hands of colonels of artillery and infantry, amateur actuaries, and dilettante financiers. Now that Dr. Forsyth has been out of the service, it has been suddenly remembered by the three high officials whom we have mentioned, that, in their distress, a medical officer who passed more than forty years in India, in all grades and positions, who served from Cabul to Prome, and terminated his career at the head of the medical service, might possibly be of some little use to them, and they have condescended to listen to his counsel. Dr. Forsyth's advice, which we suppose and sincerely hope is

final, and has been adopted, was, that a special medical service for India should be maintained, with its own rules and conditions of service, that those medical officers now on the present Indian medical lists should go over to the new service, of which they would form the foundation and nucleus, and that medical officers of the British army should also be permitted, if so inclined, to volunteer for and enter the new Indian medical service. These are the heads of Dr. Forsyth's views and recommendation; and we believe we may assume it as almost certain that they will be acted upon. The same letters which convey this intelligence state that it is intended to constitute a Medical Secretariat at the India House; and that the appointment was promised to Dr. Grant, formerly surgeon to Lord Dalhousie, and more recently apothecary general at this Presidency. We congratulate our medical readers, and the medical services at large, on there being now really some prospect of an early settlement of a question and a measure which have kept them for four years in the most painful suspense and anxiety.—*Englishman*.

MISSIONARIES AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.—At the time of the last great Caffre war, the European missionaries were roundly accused of supplying guns and ammunition to the enemy. Though somewhat too highly coloured, the charge was not altogether groundless, and the messengers of peace and good-will to men did actually conduct themselves as purveyors of war. The patriotic free-traders, however, of Birmingham were mainly answerable for these treasonable transactions, for had they not provided the materials neither missionary nor merchant could have entered into these homicidal transactions. From a notification published in Saturday's *Gazette*, there is some reason to suspect that English traders have been engaged in a similar manner along the coasts of China, and have disposed of all sorts of warlike arms and ammunition to the belligerents in that empire. It may very safely be assumed that it little matters to these traffickers in human slaughter, whether their purchasers are Imperialists or Taipings; whether they side with their own countrymen, or stand opposed to them in the field. It is a disgraceful and horrible trade, and scarcely more reputable than that of professed wreckers. The forfeiture of their property is not a punishment at all commensurate with their crime of blood guiltiness, though the fear of exposure may possibly deter them from further pursuit of this odious traffic. We should be glad to learn, however, that the Chamber of Commerce had taken steps to vindicate the mercantile community of Calcutta from the imputation implied in the letter of the 13th April from the Hong Kong Government, and to prevent the possibility of such an unfaceable stigma attaching itself to the fair name of the Calcutta merchants.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

STORM AT AGRA.—The storm which visited Agra on the evening of the 7th seems to have been much more general than we supposed, and a great deal more violent at other places than here. Two correspondents in to-day's columns from Lucknow and Moradabad allude to its effects. This is the second time this spring that heavy hailstorms have visited the surrounding country, but have not come to Agra.—*Delhi Gazette*, May 12.

SQUALL ON THE INDUS.—A serious squall took place on the Indus a few days ago, accompanied by a dust storm, which occasioned seventeen native craft to capsize, with the loss of merchandise, consisting of cotton, saltpetre, indigo, &c., to the value of upwards of a lakh of rupees. A ferry-boat was upset at the same time, and thirty people drowned.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

RAILWAY.—Our readers will be glad to hear that on or before the 1st of October the railway will be open from Allyghur to Bolundshuhur, and that, in the event of an ample supply of Saul timber, for sleepers, being speedily supplied, the line will be extended to Meerut and opened in January next. From about the same date, we are told, it will be possible to travel hence to Bombay as well as to Calcutta entirely by rail.—*Morning Post*.

MR. A. M. DOWLEANS.—We perceive that the above gentleman was yesterday gazetted an honorary justice of the peace for Calcutta. We were not aware that Mr. Dowleams had returned to India, but should he have arrived, or when he does arrive, it will be incumbent on either the Government of India or Government of Bengal to reward him for the very valuable and peculiar services he has rendered, and most ably rendered, in connection with the Great Exhibition. The catalogue alone of the Indian articles exhibited compiled by Mr. Dowleams, and distributed to the press before he left India, is in itself of more account than the entire expenditure the Exhibition has entailed on the Government of India. We are not aware that Mr. Dowleams would consider his appointment by the Government of Bengal to the deputy chairmanship of the town council as a recognition of his services; but we think the post is one which Mr. Dowleams would occupy to the general satisfaction. As member of the municipal commission he was the working member, and bad as was the system under which that commission had to work, Mr. Dowleams made something of it.—*Phaniz*, May 21.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP "BENTINCK."—We may mention, for the information of Calcutta invalids and convalescents, that the accounts given of the hospital ship *Bentinck*, by disinterested persons who have returned from a visit to her, are highly favourable. It appears that since the *Bentinck* has been at Diamond Harbour, the thermometer has ranged in her 'tween decks, on an average, ten degrees lower than it has been standing in Calcutta; but it is at night that the advantages of the ship are more especially felt, as the cool sea breeze blows steadily through her, and sleep is described as most refreshing and sound. We hear that Sir Robert Napier intends going down to pay a visit to the *Bentinck* about the end of the week, and see how things are going on; and from all we have heard, he will be satisfied and pleased with everything on board.—*Englishman*, May 21.

YOUNG BENGAL'S LIBERALITY.—Whatever may be the foibles of "Young Bengal," want of sympathy with the poor and suffering is decidedly not one of them. In our local columns will be seen a long list of subscribers to the fund for the relief of the fever-afflicted villagers in the Hooghly, Baraset, and Nuddea districts. The aggregate sum is upwards of four hundred rupees, contributed almost entirely by the scholars of the Presidency College, the Hindu School, and Colootollah Branch. We say "almost entirely," because the professors of the Presidency College have set a noble example to their pupils, which the latter have not been slow to follow. The contributions from this college amount to no less than two hundred and eighty-one rupees, twelve annas, varying from ten rupees to two annas each. Were it not invidious to make such a remark, we should be disposed to award the highest praise for generosity to the smallest donation, for it is the offering of a poor scholar who can feel for the poverty of others, and can forget his own need that he may relieve their still greater distress. All honour, however, to all who have co-operated in this good work. The consciousness of having done their duty will be their highest reward, but such active and genuine charity has no occasion to blush at publicity. The subscriptions from the Hindu school amount to no more than thirty-eight rupees, owing, we believe, to the interference of the head master, who, for some reason or other, disapproved of the bounteous disposition of his youths. From the Colootollah branch, however, one hundred and seventeen rupees, fifteen annas, have been forwarded to the general fund—a very handsome sum, taking all things into consideration. Three young native gentlemen called at the office of this journal on Saturday last, and requested the editor to be their channel of communication with the local Government. The grateful duty was cheerfully accepted, and the generous offerings of the youth at these three educational establishments were immediately forwarded to the Honourable Ashley Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DISPUTE.—An incident lately occurred in the Bengal High Court which is of some interest in itself, and has been misrepresented. Mr. Piffard, a junior barrister, had been engaged in a case, the merits of which Mr. Justice Morgan was summing up, when the counsel jauntily and frequently interrupted him. Annoyed, the Judge testily said, "Sit down, sir—hold your tongue," and went on. Mr. Piffard was silent till the next case, in which he was also engaged. Mr. H. V. Bayley was sitting with Mr. Morgan, when Mr. Piffard declared he could not, in justice to his client's interests, conduct the case until Mr. Morgan apologised for his behaviour. Mr. Morgan at once left the bench, and the matter was referred to the Chief Justice, who will consult the whole bench on the subject. The bar has taken it up, for it seems that the Acting Advocate-general was somewhat similarly treated by the same judge when master in equity. Mr. Piffard, in the evening, sent a captain of the army, with whom he was residing, to Mr. Morgan's house to ask an explanation, and the rumour was at once circulated that a challenge to fight had been given. The two judges and Mr. Piffard have made their affidavits, and if anything like a challenge is proved to have been sent it will go hard with Mr. Piffard. Chief Justice Erle's remark in the recent case of "Kennedy v. Brown" is admirable.—"The law trusts the advocate with the privilege in respect of the liberty of speech, which is in practice bounded only by his own sense of duty." Had this difficulty occurred with any other barrister or any other judge it would have been easy of settlement. A similar question was raised in England in a case in which Lord Erskine was the offender.

THE ALBERT MEDICAL AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—A very natural feeling of impatience has been manifested by a few of the policy holders in the Albert Medical and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company. There has certainly been great delay in apportioning to each his respective share of the £50,000 bonus due to the profit policy-holders. But it is no light task to divide that sum into so many varying amounts. In fact, it is a precisely similar case to the apportionment of prize-money, and we all know how tedious an operation is that. Besides, Professor de Morgan, to whom this matter was referred, is almost the hardest worked man in London. Independently of his professorial duties, he is a regular contributor to nearly all the leading periodicals of the day, and besides all this, he is continually engaged in calculations far more urgent and difficult than the distribution of this little sum of £50,000, about which so much impatience is expressed. We would further warn our readers against being misled by letters on this subject, addressed to the public journals. There is no more favourite "dodge" of stock-jobbers than to attempt in this manner to depreciate the value of good shares. It is their only chance of purchasing such shares at a price that will yield them a profit in again disposing of them. Their object, it must be remembered, is not to invest their own money, for very often they possess little or none to invest, but to trade upon the ignorance or timidity of the credulous multitude. Their business is to frighten or decoy the unwary into heavy losses which constitute their own gain. It is truly a hateful occupation, and one to be shunned and despised by every honest man, whether of high or low degree. We do not say that the letters which have appeared in the *Hurkaru*, in reference to the wealthy insurance company in question, have been foisted upon us with any view to injure that institution. We prefer to think that they are the genuine expression of a very pardonable movement of impatience. Indeed, had we not regarded them in that light, we should not have admitted them into our columns; but it is certain that advantage is being taken, in some quarters, of the delay in distributing the bonus, to spread abroad injurious hints and insinuations, in the hope, as they would say, of "turning an honest penny." Honest! Such men know not what honesty, or honour means. There is no more mean, dishonest, tricky mode of making money, than by resorting to such

underhand scheming. Fortunately, in the present case such individuals are not likely to do much harm. The Albert Medical and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company is based on far too solid a foundation, to be affected by whispers of vague and simulated suspicions. According to the last report of the directors of the Indian branch, a considerable increase in new business, coupled with a decrease in claims, characterised the operations of the past year. New policies had been issued to the number of 678, yielding annual premiums to the amount of Rs. 1,64,869 8-6, while the claims by death amounted to only Rs. 5,01,183, against Rs. 6,24,100 in 1861. The cancellments amounted to Rs. 19,39,784, the relative annual value of which was Rs. 91,847-2-11. The policies in force on the 31st December, 1862, were 2,970 in number, assuring Rs. 1,67,79,285, and yielding in annual premiums Rs. 7,74,883-14-8. Lastly, the gross investments amounted to Rs. 18,78,934, of which Rs. 13,67,986-14-0 consisted of Government securities. The bonus of £50,000 was set aside in the preceding year at the recommendation of Professor De Morgan, as belonging to policy-holders assured with profits. But, as we have already remarked, the calculations necessary for the division of this sum between the policy-holders occupy no little time, and hence the delay which is said to have created some disquietude. At a very early date, however, each policy-holder may confidently rely upon receiving his share of the company's bonus.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 18.

DEPORTATION OF ANNAMENSE.—The French are not only highly imaginative—they are also eminently utilitarian. They will go to war for an idea, but the inexorable logic of facts leaves them in the usurped possession of a province. Even in small matters this practical spirit may be seen peeping out. Because a missionary was murdered, they set to work and slaughtered some hundreds of Annamese, with a considerable sacrifice of money and human life on their own part. Then to indemnify themselves for this expenditure of blood and treasure, they annexed three fine provinces of Cochin China. But as it appears that the soil of Annam is not favourable to French constitutions, they are now trying the experiment of adapting Annamese constitutions to a French soil. When the mountain was obstinate and refused to come to Mahommed, the prophet had the good sense to go to the mountain. As a converse to this, the French have decided that if they cannot go to Annam, Annam shall come to them—by shiploads. The first fruits of this very practical policy are seen in the shape of a cargo of Annamese imported into Bourbon. As slaves? *Comment donc, monsieur!* Are the pioneers of civilisation and "all that sort of thing" to be suspected of dealing in human flesh, for depriving their fellow creatures of Heaven's own gift of liberty? Perish the thought! No; these interesting barbarians will, in a few years hence, return to their benighted but wondering countrymen, loaded with rich presents, *les œuvres de Racine*, photographs of the Imperial family, and the last number of *Le Follet*. Slaves! France treats her prisoners of war in a very different fashion to that of perfidious Albion. Divided as honoured guests among the colonists of Reunion—appropriate name!—they will pass a pleasant time, nor think of care or woe, and merely for the sake of digestion will be occasionally invited to take a little gentle exercise on the plantations. The French certainly manage these matters exceedingly well.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 19.

THE 28TH N.I., under the command of Captain A. Robinson, arrived at Allahabad on the 18th of May, en route to Meerut. This regiment has been engaged during the last twelve months in suppressing the revolt on our N. E. frontier.

LIEUTENANT JACKSON, in pursuance of his sentence by court-martial to four years of penal servitude, will be sent under military escort to Bombay, under instructions that will be given to the officer commanding the Lahore division. His name is ordered to be struck off the roll of the Royal Engineers from the 21st of April, 1863.—*Hurkaru*, May 22.

THE SIKHS.—The comparison we lately instituted between the German mercenaries under the Roman empire and the Sikhs in our own service appears to be more exact than is at all desirable. Complaints have more than once reached us of the lawless and predatory habits of the corps stationed at Barrackpore, and only a few days ago a very serious disturbance took place at Nye-hatty between the local police and a small body of these hereditary marauders. In the course of the affray one of the Sikhs, we are told, received such severe injuries that he died within a few hours afterwards; and an old woman is said to have been so cruelly beaten by these ruffians that her life is even now in considerable danger. Without vouching for the perfect accuracy of this statement, we have no hesitation in saying that a very vigilant supervision is necessary wherever Sikh sepoyas happen to be stationed. They are represented as generally conducting themselves as if encamped in an enemy's country and in the midst of a hostile population. Politicians of the Machiavellian school may, perhaps, approve of a system that renders the soldiery odious to the people, at the same time that it encourages the contemptuous feeling which the former are ever apt to entertain towards the unwarlike burghers and peasantry. But we cannot think that the inhabitants of Bengal deserve to be subjected to the humours of a brutal soldiery, or that there can be any excuse for stationing a regiment of Sikhs within such an easy distance of Calcutta. Be this as it may, it cannot be endured that they should be permitted to wander about the country in large gangs, oppressing and terrifying the helpless villagers, plundering their property and insulting their wives and families.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 19.

COMPLETE COMMUNICATION IN THE INDIAN SEAS.—In consequence of arrangements made by the Messageries Impériales Company, a steamer of the Dutch Government will leave Batavia on the 29th of every month for Singapore, to meet the M.I. boat from Hong Kong. She will stay in Singapore till the arrival of the steamer from Suez, and then return to Batavia, a passage of rather less than three days. We are glad to see our French friends bestirring themselves in the good cause of speedy intercommunication, but are of opinion that economy might be quite as profitably consulted as speed. There should certainly exist no reason for the new company adhering so religiously to the old P. and O. rates; and if it be true, as we hear, that they have agreed to convey the servants of the Dutch Government for something less than ordinary passengers, the Government here has a good claim to a similar advantage. It would do the company no injury, as the decrease in price would be compensated for by the increase of traffic. Nay, we are certain that, were the reduction even extended to all classes of passengers, the Company would be no sufferers by the change. Comfort and good living are highly desirable, but, when combined with economy, they are simply irresistible.

HOCKEY ON HORSEBACK.—Even the hot weather in the plains of Bengal cannot tame the Anglo-Saxon energy in pursuit of anything like "sport." This morning we learn from our Tirohoo correspondent how the indigo planters and others get rid of their surplus vitality in defiance of sunstroke and the yawning difficulties of wide and deep ditches. But that is a joke to the "little game" which the gentlemen of the Lahore Light Horse, as we believe, have introduced into Barrackpore, and are about to import into Calcutta itself. We have heard of the performances at "hockey on horseback," a term which explains itself to all whose shins ache in sympathetic remembrance of the hockey grounds of their school days.

THE CALCUTTA QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY BALL.—A facetious correspondent draws attention to the oddly-worded notice which appears in the daily papers, touching the proposed official rejoicings, at Government-house, on Monday next. The ball to which allusion is made appears to be given literally to "her Majesty's servants," and to them only. Not even their wives and daughters are invited to be present, while the non-official world

receives a broad hint to remain in the outer darkness appropriate to "nobodies." And yet we would give a good deal to see the ball opened by the head of the Government, and the highest dignitary of the Church, footing it feebly on the light fantastic toe, down the middle and up again. His Honour the Lieutenant-governor will, of course, perform a *pas seul*, while the other notables join hand-in-hand and dance around, to the old tune of "Here we go round the mulberry bush." The evening's entertainments will, doubtless, terminate with a "galop infernal," after a succulent and varied supper, and few shall part where many meet, until the grey dawn is breaking, and the roar of the cannon is succeeded by the voice of the sluggard who is heard to complain.—*Hurkaru*.

A POLICE INSPECTOR AND HIS CARRIAGE AND PAIR.—India is, before all others, the country of anomalies. It is quite impossible to reason *a priori* about anything, however simple. Who could ever imagine, for instance, that at a time when everyone is complaining of the high price of provisions throughout Bengal, and of the impossibility of keeping up a respectable appearance on a moderate income, a Police Inspector, with a monthly salary of Rs. 175, of which Rs. 20 go for house rent, could be in a position to pay down in hard cash Rs. 800 for a pair of chesnut mares and a carriage? That such is the case is certain, for Mr. John Bluett, Inspector of Police at Burdwan, has actually performed that difficult feat, and has a receipt to show as a voucher for his cleverness. But this is not the whole extent of Mr. Bluett's financial skill. Soon after he joined his appointment—he thinks it was in December last, for he is apparently so used to deal with hundreds of rupees that he cannot be expected to retain a very exact recollection of such insignificant transactions—this model of economy was able to give Rs. 350 for a Cabul horse, saddle, and bridle, which he purchased from Cook and Co. through the agency of—his mother. He did not, however, think it necessary to ask for a receipt for such a trifling sum as £35, though when it came to a matter of £80 he felt it necessary to secure himself against the chance of a second demand for payment on the part of his maternal horse-dealer. Indeed, he had grown so careful in the interval between December and February that he placed this receipt for safe custody in the hands of his solicitor. This proved to be a very lucky accident, for it so happened, although he had not himself the slightest idea of the fact (as we have the highest authority for stating—his own, to wit) that his mother, at the time she sold him that neat turn-out for a police inspector, was in what he terms "insolvent circumstances." It was on the occasion of a visit to Calcutta, in the month of February, that Mr. John Bluett first beheld his mother's carriage-and-pair, and, at first sight, fell helplessly in love with them. So great was his longing for the pretty toy, that his kind mamma was afraid to disappoint him. In the course of her professional experience she had seen so much of the disastrous consequences of longings ungratified, that, as she herself says, she was "obliged" to sell him the dashing equipage she had purchased for herself. But in this vale of tears men never are, but always to be blest. Thus, no sooner did Mr. John Bluett find himself the happy possessor of a barouche-and-pair, and his mamma's receipt, than his happiness was dimmed by the reflection that he had no place where to put them. There is no reason, as he says, why police inspectors should not drive their families about in a barouche-and-pair if they can afford it, and the pleasant pastime does not interfere with their official duties. Without doubt police inspectors have the same liberty as other men to spend their savings upon horses and carriages, and to treat their wives and daughters to agreeable drives in the cool of the evening; but then they should first of all provide themselves with stables. The carriage they can dispose of in one of their drawing-rooms, when the entire suite is not required for balls and masquerades, for private concerts and amateur theatricals, for *tableaux vivants* and acted charades; but, where

there is a family, there are not enough bedrooms to spare for the accommodation of quadrupeds, and thence it may happen that those troublesome animals, after being bought and paid for in rupees, and a receipt duly taken and lodged with the family solicitor, will have to be left in the doubtful care of a mother with three vocations, midwife, boarding-house keeper, and horse-dealer—Lucina, Ceres, and Hecate. In this manner it came to pass that Inspector Bluett's charming equipage, instead of whisking his interesting family round the fragrant groves and grimy coalpits of Burdwan, was being jobbed out by his mamma, on her own account, for so many rupees a day. But if police inspectors can afford to indulge not only in the luxury of a family, but also in the comfort of a carriage—at the distance of sixty odd miles or so—might it not be advisable to reduce their salaries within more modest bounds, and to that extent relieve the Indian tax-payer? Native officials, we have heard, are frequently enabled to save a hundred rupees a week out of a salary of forty rupees a month; but we do not see how that is a whit more strange than a police inspector paying away 1,150 rupees in two months upon a salary of Rs. 175 per mensem. Verily, there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy. Of Mrs. Margaret Lee herself we need say very little, save to congratulate ourselves that we are not likely, in the common course of nature, ever to require her services. It is a new type of the genus Gamp, and one not inferior to that great original in the combination of a ghastly humour with ghoul-like "proclivities." We have here Mrs. Todgers, Captain Hunt, and Mrs. Gamp, all three rolled into one—and the product is Mrs. Margaret Lee, mother of Mr. John Bluett: *mater pulchra filius pulchrior*. For the full and able report of this case, which appears in to-days *Hurkaru*, we are indebted—to our shame be it said—to yesterday's *Englishman*.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR N.W.P.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor entered the Cantonment of Meerut this morning at 6 A.M., under the salute due to his rank. His Honour, who is staying with Mr. Fleetwood William, c.s., the Commissioner of Meerut, will not hold a formal levee, but, between the hours of twelve and two, will receive the heads of the various departments, and, we presume, any other gentlemen who may desire to see him. His Honour will leave this for Moradabad this evening.—*Mofussiliite*, May 8.

MEERUT COTTON PRESSING COMPANY.—A new company entitled the "Meerut Cotton Pressing Company" has commenced at Meerut. The prospectus states that the company will be in a position to undertake the compression of cotton by machinery, by the time the ensuing crop is ready for the market. Operations will in the first instance be confined to Meerut, preparatory to their being extended throughout the North-West Provinces. The want of increased facilities for screwing cotton has long been felt in the Upper Provinces, and this company engages to supply that want in every important station.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

A LIGHT-HOUSE, it is said, is about to be erected on Minicoy Island, so that the ill-fated *Colombo* will not have been altogether lost in vain.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 15. Str. Moulmein, MacAnisland, Singapore.—17. John Fucker, Lund, —; Caroline, Dodd, Kurrachee; Porchester, Ambroschale, —.—18. str. Hydaspes, Foster, London.—19. str. Erymanthe, Macaire, Point de Galle; Indumitab, Carrow, Bombay; Marquand Family, Jones, Bombay; Conte Winkenburg (Austrian), Beltino, Fiano.—20. Alfred the Great, Wilson, Liverpool; Reigate, Robert, Deas, Melbourne; Harold, Wise, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Moulmein.—Major and Mrs. Power, B. Gower, Esq., Lieut. Crawford, Capt. W. Gross, Capt. Shaw, Mr. Stacey, Baboo Dwarkanauth Roy.
Per Caroline.—Mrs. Dodd.
Per Porchester.—Mr. John Forgan, engineer, Mr. Peter Fellows.
Per Hydaspes.—Lieuts. Carroll, Synge, Cock, Wesley, and Pye, Ensigns Hudson, Groute, and Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford, Mr. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Smalley, Miss Hand, Mrs. D. Dale, Mrs. Hicks, Rev. Mr. Drawbridge, Mr. Fletcher and child.

Per Erymanthe.—Mr. Sheriff, Dr. Menties, Mr. McKenzie, B.C.S., Mr. Palmer Bakeman, Mr. Bean, Ensign.
Per Indomitable.—Mr. and Mrs. Drury.

DEPARTURES.

May 8. Ocean Home, Brown, Masulipatam; Lepanto, Martin, London.—9. Iron Crown, Rogers, Hong Kong or Shanghai; Noriakov, Hanson, Falmouth; Bisson, Forret, Bourbon; Rangoo, Lowen, Rangoon, Mouline, and Strait.—10. City of Pekin, Reed, London; Staffordshire, Worsley, Liverpool; Deride, Lemoine, Bordeaux.—11. Simla, Castle, Suez; Herrmann, Komp Imann, China; Heros, Hartmeester, Bremen; Indian Empire, Black London.—12. Shaw Allum, Tullock, Mauritius; Anna Kimball, Marsh, Dundee; Grotto, Davis, Hong Kong; India, Gray, Colombo.—20. Str. Penang, Golden Fleece, Matrimony; Sarah, and Gustav, Calabar.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Golden Fleece.—For London.—Mr. C. Sutherland, Mrs. Robinson and two children, Lieut. H. M. Bengough, Mrs. J. Tucker, two children, and inf., Mr. F. Morris, Lieut. R. Morris, two Miss Woolstons, Miss Simkins and servant, Capt. Eyre, Lieut. Rich, Lieut. Armstrong, three Master Wintles, Mr. A. McRae, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, three children, and serv., Mrs. Chas. Smith and inf., Lieut. Macdonald, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Connell and inf., Mr. George Barnes, Ens. Bell. For CAPE.—Dr. Linton, Lieut. C. C. Jervoise, Lieut. Macnaughten. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Monies and three children, Mr. W. H. Pigott, Mr. A. Fisher. For LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Lammings and inf., Mr. James Gold.

Per str. Penang.—For AKYAB.—Mr. Charles Strong. For MOULMEIN.—Mr. Heysham and child, Mrs. Eales and two children, Mr. W. A. Peacock.

Per str. Nub a.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Vassilion and family, Rev. B. Cavorke, Hajee M. G. Cander. For GALLE.—Mr. Garvin. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Wilson and two children. For SUK.—Mr. J. R. Bullen Smith, Surg. maj. Little, Rev. J. J. Walsh, J. R. Prendergast. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. B. Goddard, Mr. G. B. Barry, Capt. Kerkford, Capt. Earle. For MARSILLAS.—Mr. C. W. Carr, Mr. J. J. Harvey, Mr. C. F. Harvey, Capt. H. Boddam, Mr. E. Shearin, Mrs. Cheke, Mr. A. Gordon. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. J. Etheridge, Mrs. Seymour and family, Rev. G. H. Rouse, Mrs. Russell and family, Capt. and Mrs. Pooks and family, Mrs. J. Morgan, Mrs. Peldier and infant, Mrs. Hill and family, Mrs. Green and family, Mrs. Horne and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mrs. C. Russell and family.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Moulmein.—Barque Warrior, bound to Akyab, in lat. 17 57 N., long. 92 4 E.

By John Tucker.—Belle Isle, from London to Bombay; Zodiac, from Swansea to Madras.

By Hydaspes.—Ship Protector, from Bombay to London; ship Lepanto, bound South.

By Marquard Family.—Ship Prince of Wales, from Bombay to Singapore, in lat. 5 30 N., long. 81 10 E.; ship Alfred the Great, from Sicily to Calcutta, 114 days out, in lat. 11 N., long. 84 E.

By Reigate.—Mary Scott, 3rd May, in lat. 6 39 S., long. 83 46 E.; Robert Berham, 26th May, in lat. 16 N., long. 83 50 E.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 23, 1863.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100	Rs. 99 12 to 99
Do. Transfer Stock.	Sa. Rs. 100	Nom.
4 per Cent. Co's	Co's Rs. 100	99 4 to 99 8
4 per Cent. Co's	Co's Rs. 100	108 8 to 108 12
4 per Cent. Co's	Co's Rs. 100	116 8 to 116 12

EXCHANGE.

On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills	at 6 months' sight ... 2 04
First Class Credit	at 6 months' sight ... 2 0 3-16 to 3
Bills with Docta.	at 6 months' sight ... 2 04
Bank Post Bills	at 1 months' sight ... Nom.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agri Bank	600	875 to 900
Assam Company	200	525 to 550
Bank of Bengal	4000	9250 to 9300
Boorbhoom Coal Company	1000	1500 to 1525
Do.	100 sh.	305
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1925 to 1930
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	760 to 770
Bombay Printing Company (Limited)	100	110 to 110
Bengal River Steam Co (Limited)	1000	975 to 1000
Bengal Tea Company (Limited)	100	235 to 240
Cachar and Assam Company,	200	200 to 205
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	970 to 980
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1300 to 1310
Central Assam Tea Company (Lim.)	100	135 to 140
Delhi Bank Shares	500	605 to 610
Eastern Steam Tugs	1000	1650 to 1700
East India Coal Company (Limited)	100	80 to 85
East India Railway Company	218	238 to 234
East India Tea Company (Limited)	100	126 to 130
Do.	40	42
anges Company	500	390 to 400
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	450 to 460
Hope Town Tea Association	...	30 p.ct. pm.
India General Steam	1000	1100 to 1125
New Fort Gloster Mills Company	600	1500 x.d.
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	16 to 17
Peoples Bank of India (Lim.)	75	50 to 60
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)	300	par to 10 pm.
Simla Bank	500	550 to 560
Sookm Tea Company (Lim.)	30	35
Takur Tea Company	100	10 to 15 pm.
Upper Assam Company	210	110

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
	...	Nominal.
Saltpetre	23 3 6 to 23 6 0	...
Sugar	2 0 0 to 2 0 0	...
Rice	2 0 0 to 2 0 0	...
Seeds	4 5 0 to 0 0 0	...

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ARCHDEACON.—Amongst the intending departures by the coming steamer is that of the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry. We do not wish the reverend gentleman a final farewell, inasmuch as we believe his return is contemplated, but we may long for his prosperity and happiness while he shall be withdrawn from us.—*Madras Daily News*, May 8.

NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC.—The Madras press is unanimous in supporting the claims of Prince Azeem Jah Bahadour to succeed to all the rights and privileges of his late nephew, Prince Mahomed Ghous Khan, Nawab of the Carnatic. A memorial is in course of signature, and will be presented to Parliament during the present session.

THE DETACHMENT OF 14TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY (transfers from B and C batteries to the battery now serving in China) has been ordered to proceed immediately by road and rail from Secunderabad to Bombay, where they will embark without delay for China.

THE OFFICE OF DEPUTY SHERIFF AT MADRAS is to be forthwith abolished, on the recommendation of the Judges of the High Court. The consolidated salary of the Sheriff will for the future be Rs. 920 per mensem, without perquisites of any kind. The appointment will, it is understood, be made a permanent one, and the present incumbent, Colonel Impett, is spoken of as the "coming man."

THE S. S. "BURMAH."—The lucky purchaser of the hull of the wrecked steamship *Burmah* has already succeeded in recovering property to the value of thirty thousand rupees. The original purchase-money has been thus cleared twice over. It is almost needless to add that the astute individual who made such a good bargain was a native.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 16. Queen of India, Ochiltree, Coranada; H.M.'s str. Sydney, Hodge, Rangoon; H.M.'s ship Tubal Cain, Duncan, Rangoon; str. Erymanthe, Mairaire, Point de Galle; str. India, Cray, Calcutta.—17. Australian str. Nebbett, Singapore; str. Rifle, Webster, Bombay; Comandant, Bannan, Pondicherry.—18. Sesostris str. Wells, Singapore; Camperdown, Hodder, Melbourne.—19. New Era, Rhind, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Queen of India.—Lieut. col. R. W. O'Grady and wife, Capt. A. H. M. Dicky, Lieut. Griffiths wife, and two children, Mr. Dickinson and wife, Maj. O'Connell, Mrs. Burney, Capt. Prichard, Apoth. Trutwein, Mrs. Ringrow, Mrs. Reynolds.

Per str. Tubal Cain.—Capt. Stockoe, 2nd regt. N.I., Lieut. Orchard, 2nd regt. M.N.I., Lieut. Beigen, 2nd regt. N.I., Mrs. Hall and three children.

Per str. Erymanthe.—From MARSEILLES.—Elliot, Esq. From GALLE.—Danson, Esq., E. E. Heell, Esq. From PONDICHERY.—Mons. Godelle, Mons. Dramillarde. From MARSEILLES.—Shurree, Esq., Surgs. Menzies and McKenzie, Esq., B.C.S., Palmer, Esq., Keene, Esq., B.C.S.

Per str. India.—For MADRAS.—Miss K. Just, Capt. and Mrs. Medhurst, Miss Nobt and two children, T. Johnstone, Capt. Gordon, Capt. Stewart, Lieut. Bruce, Maj. and Mrs. Curp and child, Mr. Vally, Mrs. Brock and child, Dr. Margair, A. Purvis, Esq., Lieut. Thomson. For COLOMBO.—Capt. Barton, W. Grapel, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Donagham. Per H.M. str. Australian.—Lieut. col. Harvey, Mrs. Harvey, Miss Harvey, Asst. surg. C. Smith, M.D., Lieut. W. Chisholm, Lieut. Nepran, Lieut. Wroughton, Lieut. F. Winterbotham, Lieut. G. Weston.

Per H.M. str. Sesostris.—Col. and Miss Bailey, Capt. W. Hawkins, 48th Regt., Lieut. C. B. Smith, 49th Regt., Lieut. G. H. Telford, Asst. Apoth. Lincoln, Capt. E. W. Dauce, R.A., Lieut. Brereton, R.A., Lieut. Armstrong, Conductor Cacy and family, Mrs. Doyle and family, Mrs. Sherwood and family.

Per Camperdown.—Mr. Wisner, Mr. McDonald, Mrs. Hodder.

Per New Era.—Mrs. H. Jung and two children, Capt. R. M. Hornbury, 18th Regt., B. C. Robinson, Esq., 60th Rifles, Mr. Carey, Mrs. Jordan.

BOMBAY.

POLITICAL SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1861-62.

The summary of political events within the Presidency of Bombay during 1861-62 is by far the most interesting portion of the annual report on the administration for that year. There is something almost comical in the cool, supercilious manner in which allusion is made to the good or bad conduct of the various chiefs and princes who are passed under review. Their proceedings are

commented upon very much in the style of a schoolmaster writing to the parents of his pupils on the behaviour of those interesting youths during the past term. The first on the list is the Rajah of Kolapoor, who was rewarded for his loyalty during the disturbances in the southern Maratha country by being invested with the actual administration of his little State, which was previously under British superintendence. The Government, however, retained in their own hands the supervision of the principal Jagheerdars, with a view to prevent intestine feuds. Two of these, the chiefs of Vishalgur and Bowra, succeeded to the management of their estates under the most favourable circumstances, with a considerable cash balance in hand, and free from all liabilities beyond the annual payment, respectively, of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,420, towards the military establishment of Kolapoor, in commutation of service. In the case of Sawunt Waree, again, a full pardon was accorded to Ana Sahab for his youthful indiscretion in taking part in the insurrection of 1844, and he was further recognised as heir-apparent to his father, the Sur Dessae. The death of the chief of Meeruj, towards the close of the preceding year, led to the recognition of his adopted son, during whose minority the management of the State is confided to the political agent for the southern Maratha country. A child, of only one year old, succeeded also to the chiefship of Moodhole, his father having been cut off by fever at an early age, and "while earnestly engaged in projects for the moral and material improvement of his estate." In Khandesh disturbances occurred, though not of a very serious nature. The Bheels to the west and south-west of Burwanee attacked a small detachment of the Malwa Bheel Corps, and burned their lines, killing three and wounding thirteen. For this outrage they were severely punished, their cattle being driven off, their families dispersed, and themselves reduced to such distress that they were glad to lay down their arms and sue for mercy. There was likewise a threatening movement on the part of the Naikras, a turbulent tribe dwelling on the Jhund hills, bordering the Rewa Kanta, but this was speedily suppressed through the judicious measures adopted by the political agent. The instigator of these troubles was a Brahmin, who gave himself out to be the agent of the Peishwa, and who was soon after arrested in Nimar. The wild, ferocious tribe of Bheels inhabiting the forest tract known as the Dangs, which lies at the foot of the Syhadree range, likewise indulged in a miniature civil war. The account of this disturbance, given in the official report of the year, is so concise, and at the same time so graphically suggestive of the state of society in those parts, that we need offer no apology for transferring it to our own columns:—

"On the death of Shreeput, the principal chief of the Dangs, and of his eldest son, who survived him but a short time, Devesing, the next heir, was opposed by his younger brother in his succession to the Gadee. They eventually agreed to resign their claims in favour of their uncle, Oodeysing, on whose death, his son, Keerulsing, succeeded. In the mean time (1854), Devesing grossly misconducted himself, and having wounded two men, he was apprehended and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Castle of Surat. Soon after he showed symptoms of insanity, and was in consequence removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. In April, 1860, Devesing effected his escape from the Asylum, and succeeded in reaching the Dangs. After his return he resumed his former lawless habits, and having been joined by some followers, they attacked and plundered several villages, which their inhabitants were compelled to abandon for security. On the commencement of these raids, Devesing sent a warning to Keerulsing, the chief of Garvee, to the effect that one of them must die, and he carried out his threat by seizing Keerulsing in his own house, and shortly after took part in his murder. On these occurrences being reported to Government, a party of the Bheel Corps was immediately despatched into the Dangs in pursuit of Devesing, and a reward was offered for his capture. Being closely pressed, he gave himself up to the magistrate of Khandesh, on the 5th February last, and several of his followers, including his brothers Dowlutsing and Roopder, were shortly afterwards captured. The magistrate of Khandesh is now about to bring the prisoners to trial, and measures are in progress for ensuring the future peace of the Dangs, and for otherwise improving the condition of this remote Bheel habitat."

A very different state of things presents itself in Guzerat. There we behold the Guicowar invested by the resident with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and engaged in carrying out most important measures of reform in the departments of police, revenue, and public works. The same principle that had been found to answer so well with the Scottish Highlanders, with the Sikhs and the Bheels, was tried by his Highness with equal success in the case of the long troublesome Wagheers of Okhamundel. Through the admirable tact of Major Johnstone, a corps of 300 Wagheers was raised and equipped, and paraded for his Highness's inspection while on his tour through Kattywar in company with Colonel Wallace. That province itself enjoyed perfect tranquillity, broken only by boundary disputes between the petty States into which it is divided. "Another remarkable feature of crime in this province is presented by the excesses committed by Bahir-wuttias, or outlaws, who, smarting under oppression, or real or imaginary wrongs, seek satisfaction for their grievances by recourse to a life of brigandage. The number of separate jurisdictions into which the province is split up affords great facilities for the commission of this offence, while the state of public feeling in the province operates very much as an encouragement to it." Scindiah's cession, by exchange, of the Punch Mahal districts on the common frontier between Guzerat and Malwa, consolidates the British border as regards Eastern Guzerat. The petition of the widows of the Rajah of Banda to adopt a son was rejected by the British Government as contrary to the customs of the Rajpoots in such cases, and the chiefship was conferred on a collateral relation of the late prince. A liberal provision, however, was made for his widows. The province of Kutch is described as having in a great measure recovered from the effects of the famine of 1860, and a new hospital and jail were being constructed by his Highness the Rao. Of Aden it is remarked in a general way that the Arab tribes in the neighbourhood had maintained peaceful relations with the British authorities, and that great efforts were being made for the suppression of the slave trade. Unusual interest, however, attaches to the affairs of Muscat, Zanzibar, and the Persian Gulf, as likely to affect our maritime and commercial interests, but these cannot fittingly be treated within the limits of the present article. A few words, however, may yet be devoted to Sind, though the present aspect of affairs in Khelat forms a disagreeable contrast to the favourable sketch given in this able report. The Murree and Bhoogtee tribes, we are told, were somewhat restless, and made two raids within the Punjab frontier, but spared the Sind territory. The progress of the Belooch colonies is stated to have been highly satisfactory. "As their means increase," writes the political superintendent, "they add to their landed property, which binds them to the place. The Jakraanes and Doombhees lately took up several thousand beegas of land on long leases. These they watered by canals ten or twelve miles in length, excavated last year by themselves and taken from the new canal, Muksaedawah, near Kusmare. This morning we passed through several miles of Jowaree cultivation, which six years ago was a thing almost unknown in these parts, and nearly the whole of it the work of those reclaimed marauders." There are clearly better teachers than the gibbet and the jail. His Highness Meer Ali Morad is mentioned in terms of praise, for having placed a certain number of native physicians under the instruction of Dr. Martin, the vaccinator in Sind. Finally, the envoy from the Ruler of Kokan to the Sultan of Turkey was hospitably entertained at Kurrachee at the public expense, and provided with a free passage to Bombay.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 13.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY AND A WEEKLY MAIL TO BOMBAY.

The question of a weekly mail between England and Bombay is now settled, and the contract for carrying it out has been, as might have been expected, given to the Peninsular and Oriental

Company, the only Company at present organised with resources adequate to the service that will be required of it. Though it is said the P. and O. Company will commence the weekly mail service as soon as they have placed a requisite number of steamers at Bombay to enable them to conduct it with efficiency, we believe there is very little probability of a commencement being made before January next. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have been long looking forward to some such change as this, and are now vigorously preparing to meet it. We have been informed that there are two or three new steamers now on the way out, and that others will soon follow. The weekly mail service with Bombay will only be the inauguration of a series of changes of considerable importance in regard to the carrying of mails and the transit of passengers between India and England, of which Bombay must undoubtedly be the centre. A year ago, when Sir James Elphinstone's committee of members of the House of Commons was engaged in the inquiry as to the possibility of shortening the voyage from England to Madras, Bengal, and Burmah, by deepening the channel and removing the obstructions to the passage of large ships through Adam's Bridge, in the Paumben Pass, and thus save the time occupied in the circumnavigation of Ceylon, some interesting evidence was given by servants of the P. and O. Company, which showed at that time the Company was having an eye upon the changes which the development of the Indian railway system was daily bringing nearer. Mr. John Ritchie, the well-known and much respected agent of the P. and O. Company in Bombay for many years, was one of the witnesses examined, and the answers he gave to the questions of the committee possess interest on several points.

A great card of the mover for the committee referred to, was the possibility of the P. and O. Company being induced to make the Island of Rameseram a station from which their ships should diverge to China and Calcutta, and that it might also be made a coaling station; but the P. and O., as represented by Mr. Ritchie, would not entertain the idea at all. Mr. Thomas Baring, making the supposition that the P. and O. might change from Galle to Rameseram, asks Mr. Ritchie, "what would be the effect with respect to the China portion of the route?" Mr. Ritchie answers, "It would affect our commercial relations with China very considerably. It would not do for us to run our steamers for China through that channel. Why? Because in that trade we wish to communicate with Point de Galle. Could not that object be gained as well by small branch steamers? It would not suit us. You would have to set off the cost of the small branch steamers against the saving of the distance to Calcutta? Yes, but our most important communication as regards China, is with Bombay; the communication with Calcutta is not of great importance to us. Do you anticipate that when the railways are finished the passenger traffic from Calcutta via Point de Galle will be diminished? Yes. So that you look forward to the future service with Calcutta as one of minor importance? Comparatively so. We do not look forward to any large increase of our trade between Point de Galle and Calcutta. Looking broadly at the question, it seems to you that some port on the west of India will in future be the great point of communication? Yes." On Mr. Ritchie being asked the question whether the P. and O. Company would like to be at the expense of forming a new establishment at the Island of Rameseram?—he answered—"Seeing the altered state of circumstances, and the effect which the construction of the Indian railways may have upon our future prospects, I should be inclined to say that the company would not manifest a disposition to do very much until we saw how we were affected by the carrying out of the railway system. We have at present a very large establishment at Ceylon, and we certainly should not like to incur the expense of forming another under the present state of circumstances at the Island of Rameseram. When you speak of the railway communication, I suppose you are

alluding to the opening of the railway at Beypoor; would that make a considerable difference in your arrangements? No doubt it may make a great difference. Do you think the line from Bombay to Allahabad would? The completion of the railway between Bombay and Calcutta with the line of railway to Madras would, I have no doubt, affect us very materially. And after your arrangements? Yes. So that under those circumstances you are not prepared to state whether it would be advantageous for you to use the communication through this channel of Paumben? The whole extent of the traffic from the East side of India would be materially lessened by the extension of the railway system, and, consequently, any interest which we may have in keeping up a communication with Calcutta will be proportionably diminished."

From the foregoing evidence it is pretty clear the P. and O. Company through the eye, so to speak, of their experienced servants, have been keeping a good look out as to what is going on, and arranging to adapt themselves to new circumstances as they arise. The arrangements connected with their dockyard accommodation, in Bombay now so enormously increased, shows they have been doing their best to prepare for the changes that are now close at hand. Nothing is said, however, regarding arrangements for the accommodation of the Madras and Calcutta passengers wishing to return to England by the railway from Madras to Beypoor. This route would unquestionably be a great convenience to persons travelling both from Calcutta and Madras, but they cannot avail themselves of it till branch steam communication is established between Beypoor and the Bombay and Ceylon routes, or by the Calcutta and Bombay steamers belonging to the P. and O. Company calling there. We fear, however, there is very little probability of this suggestion being carried out; the P. and O. Company will not risk the lives of passengers on their own valuable ships by calling at a place in a dangerous open roadstead in the south-west monsoon; and the same objection would apply to a branch line of smaller steamers. It seems an unfortunate blunder to have fixed on such a place as Beypoor as a terminus to the railway, a place that has really no advantage of any sort to commend it; unless the line is diverted to some other place near it and more suitable for harbour and landing-place, an important use of this railway will be utterly lost to the public. Regarding passengers from the east and north-east and north-west of India, we are not likely to have many of them for the Bombay steamers till Bombay is connected with Bengal by railway through the instrumentality of the G.I.P. and East India lines. When this is effected, the passenger traffic between England and most parts of India will undoubtedly centre in Bombay.—*Bombay Gazette*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARSEE MUNIFICENCE.—Another proof of the excessive liberality of the Parsee merchants in Bombay is furnished by the handsome offer recently made to Government by Mr. Cowajee Jehanghier. This public-spirited and charitable gentleman has desired to mark the occasion of the recent Royal marriage by a donation of a lakh of rupees towards the foundation of a university in Frere Town. When shall we see the rich natives of Bengal following examples such as these, and for which Bombay has already become famous?

MR. F. F. ARBUTHNOT is appointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, at the Presidency, from the date of Mr. Jenkins's retirement from the service.

MR. G. A. KIRKEDON has been recognised by Government as Vice-Consul at Bombay for the United States of America.

AN OFFICIAL BONFIRE.—The Kurrachee papers record the destruction by fire at Sakkur of the premises occupied by the Assistant Secretariat Officer, by which the whole of the Records of this department, extending over a period of seven years, were entirely destroyed. It is suspected that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

LIEUTENANT KENNEDY.—On January 19, 1861, we noticed the case of Lieutenant Kennedy, of the Bombay Cavalry, who about that time was dismissed the service without trial, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in assuming, while on leave in Syria, the Mussulman garb and customs, and contracting a double marriage with a Mussulman woman. At that time, although we fully admitted Mr. Kennedy's misconduct, we contended that the Horse Guards had acted unjustly in dismissing him so summarily after his explanations on the subject had been received as satisfactory by the Government of Bombay. Such conduct was certainly harsh in the extreme, but we are glad to see, for the sake of such an important department as the Horse Guards, that Mr. Kennedy's subsequent conduct has amply justified the punishment meted out to him. A Bombay paper of recent date records that the *ci-devant* lieutenant of cavalry has been dismissed the Guicowar's service for a criminal offence of the worst nature. In that service he held a commission as captain, under the name of Ismail Beg, and his dismissal took place on the parade-ground under the usual circumstances of degradation—broken sword and torn commission. We may well sympathise with those who, for offences not disgraceful according to the Civil Code, are ruined for life; but with such a scoundrel as the above we have no pity. The British or any other service is well rid of him.—*Times of India*. "To the Editor of the *Times of India* :—Sir,—Referring to your issue of the 27th April, and to the paragraph of your correspondent from Baroda, relating to the circumstances of my expulsion from the service of his Highness the Guicowar, I beg the favour of your allowing me to add the following narrative of what occurred. It is true that a charge was preferred against me to the effect stated by your correspondent, but before any inquiry or court-martial was held upon the charge my expulsion was completed, notwithstanding my protest against such unfair conduct. Neither has any inquiry or court-martial been held since that event took place, so that I am a victim to the unlawful and unjust conduct of the authorities in his Highness the Guicowar's service. When this circumstance is brought to your notice and that of the public I am confident nothing more need be said in defence of an accusation which has seldom had its parallel for infamy, and which is utterly without foundation.—R. C. KENNEDY (alias Ismael Beg). Bombay, 12th May."

THE ROYAL AND LOYAL ADDRESSES.—the capital of India has done its best to atone for a delay which, like so many of the little faults of our present administration, is due to Simla. On Monday the leaders of Anglo Indian society, and the representatives of all classes, met in the Town-hall to adopt loyal addresses to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales. We do no discredit to the graceful words of the Lord Bishop, the earnestness of Sir Charles Trevelyan and the eloquence of Mr. Seton-Karr, when we say that the most remarkable feature of the occasion was the English of the addresses. Mr. Maine, who drew them up, has not only done justice to his own academic and literary reputation, but has set a much needed example to all, in the happy phrases, nervous style, and plain, forcible English of these documents. The ablest critic could not suggest the change of one word in compositions which are a model to those whose lot it is to draw up Queen's speeches, Viceregal addresses, and loyal memorials. Calcutta has resolved to present, as an offering to the Prince and Princess of Wales, the choicest specimens of Indian manufactures. The articles should be few and costly, such as Benares and Delhi produce.

REPORT OF BULLION.

For F. & O. S. N. Co's etc. *Memphis*, June 22, 1863.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria.....	23,173	—
Madras.....	856	23,093
Hong Kong.....	—	24,180
	24,029	23,183



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Simla, April 30.—No. 179.—So much of notific. 1,573, dated March 10, as relates to the appt. of Lieut. W. Coningham to officiate temp. as a district superint. of police in the Central Provinces, is cancelled. The services of Lieut. W. Coningham are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

Fort William, May 12.—No. 2,982.—Mr. F. B. Peacock assumed charge of the office of registrar of the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction on the forenoon of the 6th inst.

No. 2,983.—Lieut. O. L. Smith, district superint. of police in Fyzabad, has 1 mo. leave of absence, from March 5.

Foreign Dept., Simla, May 1.—No. 218.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Capt. S. C. D. Ryder, Bengal staff corps, and station staff officer at Jubbulpore, to be cantonment joint mag. at Jubbulpore.

May 4.—No. 228.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Brev. maj. A. E. Wilkinson, H.M.'s 7th hussars, to be an asst. commr. of the 3rd class in Oude.

Political, Fort William, May 12.—No. 275.—H.M.'s Govt. has been pleased to recognise the appt. of Mr. J. W. Linzee to be Vice-Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

No. 786.—Dr. T. Dillon, political agent, Munipore, returned to his duty on March 4 last, from leave dated Feb. 27, No. 350.

No. 737.—Mr. R. Berkeley, asst. commr. in Oude, has leave for 30 days, prep. to applying for leave to Europe, on m.c.

Military Dept., Simla, May 5.—No. 52a.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Vet. surg. G. Kettlewell to H.E.'s Body Guard, v. Vet. surg. Bath, resigned.

May 6.—No. 53a.—Appointment:—Ordnance Commissariat Dept.—Capt. J. G. Hathorn, senior 3rd class commissary of ordnance, to be offic. 2nd class commissary during the absence of Capt. Browlow on m.c. to Eur.

May 11.—No. 325.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur., on leave, on m.c.

Lieut. R. G. Armstrong, Bengal staff corps, adjt. of the 33rd (the Allahabad) regt., and offic. 2nd in comd. of the 15th (the Loodianah) regt. N.I., for 20 mo.

No. 2,891.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. P. Dickens, of the C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal div. of the Presy. of Fort William.

No. 2,892.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. E. W. Buck, of the C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude.

No. 2,893.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. F. C. Sandes, solicitor to Govt. leave of absence, for 6 mo.

Foreign Dept., Simla, April 29.—No. 207.—The foll. officers are posted permanently to the districts opposite to their names from the 1st inst:—

Mr. P. Carnegie, dep. commr., to Fyzabad.

Mr. E. A. Bradford, dep. commr., to Pertabgurh.

Capt. J. F. Macandrew, dep. commr., to Rai Bareilly.

Fort William, May 12.—No. 327.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

Dated April 9.—No. 200.—Granting leave to Europe, m.c., for 20 mo., to Lieut. col. A. Wyndham, Madras staff corps, comdt. 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent.

No. 328.—Mr. R. Scott, 2nd cl. sub asst., Great Trigonometrical Survey, is promoted to 1st cl., with effect from Feb. 1 last.

BATTAs WHEN DETACHED FROM REGIMENTS.

No. 329.—The following rules regarding the rate of batta to be passed to officers (not of the staff corps) detached from their regiments on duty are published for general information and guidance, and are applicable to the three Presidencies:—

1. The only case in which an officer detached from his regiment is to be restricted to half batta, on the grounds of his regiment being in receipt of that rate, is during absence on leave.

2. Employment upon any sort of duty at a full batta station will constitute a claim to full batta.

3. An officer appointed, while serving at a half batta station, to any situation or duty beyond the limit of 800 miles, will be admitted to full batta from the date of proceeding to enter upon the duty

to which nominated, and will continue to receive full batta until he shall rejoin his corps at a half batta station.

SCALE OF ALLOWANCES FOR QUARTERMASTERS, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No. 330.—Subject to the approval of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the following scale of allowances will be drawn by quartermasters of the royal artillery serving in the three Presidencies:—

	Horse Artillery.			Royal Artillery.		
	On first Appointment.	After 10 Yrs. Service.	After 15 Yrs. Service.	On first Appointment.	After 10 Yrs. Service.	After 15 Yrs. Service.
Indian pay and allowances...	161	2 3	185 7 10	203 12 1		
Tentage...	50	0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Office allowance...	55	0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0		
Office rent...	80	0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0		
Horse allowance...	60	0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0		
Total ...	356	2 3	390 7 10	398 12 1		

With the extra batta of a lieutenant when serving beyond 200 miles from the Presidency.

	Field and Garrison Artillery.			After 15 Yrs. Service.		
	On first Appointment.	After 10 Yrs. Service.	After 15 Yrs. Service.	On first Appointment.	After 10 Yrs. Service.	After 15 Yrs. Service.
Indian pay and allowance...	164	0 3	188 5 9	203 10 0		
Tentage...	50	0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Office allowance...	55	0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0		
Office rent...	80	0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0		
Horse allowance...	80	0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0		
Total ...	329	0 3	353 5 9	371 10 0		

With the extra batta of a lieutenant when serving beyond 200 miles from the Presidency. The horse allowance is not granted to quartermasters of garrison brigades except when marching or in the field.

Public Works Dept., Simla, April 30.—No. 50.—Lieut. col. W. A. Crommelin, R.E. and C.B., chief engr. in Oude, having completed five years' service in that office, is reappointed to it, with effect from 18th inst.

Foreign Dept., May 7.—No. 229.—Major B. Ford, of Madras staff corps, and superint. of police in the dist. of Amherst, is app. to offic. as cant. jt. mag. at Rangoon from date on which he may take charge of the office.

No. 231.—Lieut. P. W. Bannerman, 2nd assist. agent, Gov. gen. for Central India, assumed charge of office of superint. of Dhar on April 17.

Lieut. J. C. Berkeley resumed charge of duties of offic. 2nd asst. to the agent, Gov. gen. for Central India, on April 18.

May 8.—No. 242.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as hon. mags. in British Burmah, and to vest them with full powers of a dist. mag. as defined in sect. 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

For the Town and District of Rangoon.—W. S. Street, Esq.; J. C. Todd, Esq.; R. Wallace, Esq.; G. Bullock, Esq.

For the Town of Moulmein and District Amherst.—G. Buchanan, Esq.; W. Brooke, Esq.

For the Town and District of Akyab.—J. Bullock, Esq.; J. O. Hay, Esq.

CLAIMS ON THE OUDE GOVERNMENT.

Fort William, May 12.—No. 136.—Judicial.—Notice is hereby given to the parties named [Captain Frith, Mr. Grant, Major Darrell, Major Webber, Capt. Edwards, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Prendergast] or their heirs or representatives, that a commission for the investigation of the claims preferred by them against the late native Government of Oude, will sit at Lucknow as soon as possible after Feb. 1, 1864, before which they should produce such evidence as may exist in support of their claims.

May 15.—No. 117.—Military.—Lieut. and adjt. J. P. Turton, of Erinpoorah irreg. force, is app. to offic. as 2nd in com. and squadron officer, in add. to his other duties, from March 10 last, as a temp. arrangement.

Financial Dept., May 15.—No. 2,050.—Mr. C. Ross resumed charge of the office of controller of the money order office from J. Taylor on the forenoon of the 9th inst.

Military Dept., Simla, May 8.—No. 54a.—In G.O. by the Gov. gen. No. 86a. dated Simla, April 18, publishing appointments in the Punjab irregular force, under the head 4th Sikh inf., for "Capt. G. W. Williams," read "Capt. G. A. Williams."

No. 55a.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. is pleased to confirm Maj. W. Gordon, of the Bengal staff corps, in the appt. of chief instr. of musketry in Bengal, in which he is at present officiating, in succession to Lieut. col. T. B. Butt, of the 79th (Cameron) Highlanders, who has resigned the situation, subject to the approval of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, in communication with H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.

Fort William, May 13.—No. 333.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on m.c.:—Ens. F. B. Morris, gen.

Hist. int., doing with H.M.'s 19th bussars, for 20 mo. under new regs.

May 14.—No. 334.—The foll. order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is confirmed:—

Dated April 24.—No. 224.—Granting leave of abs. to Europe, on m.c., to Lieut. W. C. E. Ward, of the Bengal staff corps, supt. of Dhar, for 20 mo.

No. 336.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl.—Lieut. H. Macdonald, of the late 19th regt. N.I., for 8 years under the old regs.

No. 337.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet.

Lieut. col. G. R. Grimes, Bombay inf., to be col., from Aug. 2, 1862, v. Maj. gen. A. Carnegie, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. T. McGonn, Madras inf., to be col., from Sept. 6, 1862, v. Lieut. gen. T. Marrett, Madras inf., dec.

Major A. S. Findlay, Madras inf., to be lieut. col., from Sept. 6, 1862, v. Lieut. gen. T. Marrett, Madras inf., dec.

Capt. R. J. Edgerley, Bombay inf., to be major, from Sept. 6, 1862, v. Lieut. gen. T. Marrett, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. C. Ireland, Madras inf., to be col., from Oct. 2, 1862, v. Lieut. gen. W. Cullen, Madras art., dec.

Major C. E. M. Walker, Madras inf., to be lieut. col., from Oct. 2, 1862, v. Lieut. gen. W. Cullen, Madras art., dec.

Capt. J. Nisbett, Bengal inf., to be major, from Oct. 2, 1862, v. Lieut. gen. W. Cullen, Madras art., dec.

Lieut. col. F. W. Burroughs, Bengal inf., to be col., from Oct. 5, 1862, v. Gen. G. B. Brooke, Bombay inf., dec.

Major Edward E. Miller [recently prom. to lieut. col. in Madras staff corps from Feb. 18, 1863], to be lieut. col., from Oct. 5, 1862, v. Gen. G. B. Brooke, Bombay inf., dec.

Capt. W. Ashburner, Bombay cav., to be major, from Oct. 5, 1862, v. Gen. G. B. Brooke, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. T. Christie, Bombay inf., to be col., from Nov. 22, 1862, v. Gen. D. Barr, Bombay inf., dec.

Major C. Herbert, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col., from Nov. 22, 1862, v. Gen. D. Barr, Bombay inf., dec.

Capt. H. L. Robertson, Bengal inf., to be major, from Nov. 22, 1862, v. Gen. D. Barr, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. W. K. Babington, Madras inf., to be col., from Dec. 12, 1862, v. Maj. gen. J. D. Stokes, Madras inf., dec.

Major C. J. Roberts, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col., from Dec. 12, 1862, v. Maj. gen. J. D. Stokes, Madras inf., dec.

Capt. A. Robinson, Bengal staff corps, to be major, from Dec. 12, 1862, v. Maj. gen. J. D. Stokes, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. S. C. Briggs, Madras staff corps, to be col., from Jan. 6, 1863, v. Gen. T. Shubrick, Bengal cav., dec.

Major S. J. Hire, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col., from Jan. 6, 1863, v. Gen. T. Shubrick, Bengal cav., dec.

Capt. B. Revell, Madras inf., to be major, from Jan. 6, 1863, v. Gen. T. Shubrick, Bengal cav., dec.

Memorandum.—The prom. of Lieut. col. H. E. S. Abbott, Bengal inf., to the rank of col., published in G.O. No. 1,086 of 1862, is cane.

No. 339.—Surg. major R. Whittall, of the medical dept., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £250 per annum from the 17th inst.

Public Works Dept., Simla, May 4.—No. 33.—Mr. A. Wilson, exec. engr., Irrigation Works, Central Provs., is transferred to the Sumbulpore div.

Lieut. H. G. Puckle, asst. engr., at present offic. exec. engr. of the Sumbulpore div., is transferred to the 1st div., Northern Road.

May 5.—No. 36.—Mr. A. B. Byrne, asst. engr., 2nd class, attached to the 8th div., Grand Trunk Road, Punjab, is permitted to resign his appt. in the public works dept., with effect from date on which he was relieved of his duties.

No. 37.—Lieut. H. R. Faber, R.E., asst. engr., 1st class, Central Provs., offic. as exec. engr. of the Saugor div., is prom. to grade of exec. engr., 4th class, and confirmed in that appt., with effect from the date of taking charge.

May 6.—No. 38.—The services of Mr. G. A. Tillett, asst. engr., Hyderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay.

Mr. J. Whayman, supervisor, is transferred from Punjab to Hyderabad, v. Mr. Tillett.

Home Dept., Fort William, May 13.—No. 3,058a.—Mr. R. F. Stack to offic. as solicitor to Govt. during absence on leave of Mr. F. C. Sandes.

May 14.—No. 3,059.—Mr. W. Waterfield, of the C.S., is permitted to proceed to Eur. on furl. for 18 mo., from date of embarkation.

May 18.—No. 3,171.—One month's leave on m.c., with effect from the 9th inst., is granted to Mr. E. W. Barron, an unpassed civil servant.

No. 3,173.—The Rev. A. W. Wallis, a chaplain on the Bengal estab., reported his departure from India

per City of Peking, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 10th inst.

Financial Dept., May 19.—No. 2,102.—Mr. J. Eede received charge of the office of 3rd asst. accountant-gen. to the Govt. of India from Mr. H. Oakeley, M.A., on 15th inst.

Military Dept., Simla, May 11.—No. 56a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint the foll. officers to be paid doing duty officers with the Punjab irreg. force:—

2nd Cavalry.—Lieut. J. R. Campbell, gen. list, inf. 3rd Cavalry.—Lieut. T. J. C. Plowden, gen. list, inf., paid doing duty officer with the 4th Punjab inf. Corps of Guides.—Lieut. W. Battye, gen. list, inf., late 6th Eur. egt.

1st Infantry.—Lieut. T. T. Oliphant, late 5th Eur. regt.

NOTE.—This cancels Lieut. Oliphant's appt. to the 5th Goorkhas as announced in G.O. by the Gov. gen. No. 43a. dated April 27.

4th Infantry.—Lieut. H. M. Ramsay, gen. list, inf., doing duty with H.M.'s 2nd batt. rifle brig.

6th Infantry.—Lieut. T. F. Bruce, gen. list, inf., doing duty, 1st Goorkha regt.

4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieut. B. E. Gowan, gen. list, inf., doing duty with H.M.'s 80th regt.

No. 57a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appt. Capt. M. E. Currie, R.A., 1st class coms. of ordnance, in charge of the arsenal at Ferozepore, to be offic. agent for gun carriages, during the absence of Col. F. Turner, C.B., or until further orders.

Capt. Currie will make over charge of the arsenal to Lieut. G. Lamb as a tempy. arrangement.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

May 2.—No. 3,415.—Appointments:—The following gentlemen to be members of the Local Committee of Management for the Agricultural Exhibition in the districts mentioned:—

In Midnapore.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant.
Mr. W. Terry.
Baboo Prosunno Chunder Banerjee.
Moulavy Derasutoolah.
In Monghyr.

Mr. A. V. Palmer.
Mr. R. Thwaytes.
Mr. C. S. Turnbull.
Mr. W. R. Pogson.
Baboo Jeebun Kristo Paul.
Baboo Ekouree Sing.

May 4.—Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the temp. charge of the sub div. of Cutwa, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in Nuddea and Bheerbhoom. Mr. Mackenzie is also empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Capt. E. H. Wintle, cantonment jt. mag. and superint. of Abkarry, in charge of sub-div. of Dumdum, is vested with full powers of a mag.

May 5.—Mr. T. J. C. Grant to offic. as mag. and coll. of Midnapore till arrival of Mr. N. Smith.

The following gentlemen to offic. as members of the Municipal Committee at Howrah:—

Mr. D. W. L. Campbell; Mr. C. H. Denham.

Mr. J. B. Ferdinands to be medical officer in the Sonthal pergunnahs.

May 8.—Capt. W. R. Gordon to be dist. superint. of police of 1st grade in Tirhoot.

Lieut. J. H. Worsley to be dist. superint. of police of 2nd grade in the Cossiah Hills.

Mr. J. Cockburn to be dist. superint. of police of 2nd grade in Jessore.

Lieut. G. B. Fisher to be asst. superint. of police of 1st grade in Moorshedabad.

Mr. H. G. Renny to be asst. superint. of police of 2nd grade in Jessore.

Capt. S. A. T. Judge, dist. superint. of police, Chumpanur, is transferred to Maunbhoom.

Capt. A. Francis, dist. superint. of police, Purneah, is transferred to Bhaugulpore.

Mr. O. S. Stack, dist. superint. of police, Sylhet, is transferred to Nuddea.

Mr. A. C. Howard, asst. superint. of police, Monghyr, is transferred to Pubna, and to have charge of that district.

Mr. F. Adams, asst. superint. of police, Patna, is transferred to Bograh, and to have charge of that district.

Mr. H. T. Baker, asst. superint. of police, Hazareebaugh, is transferred to Monghyr, and to have charge of that district.

Mr. E. O. White, asst. superint. of police, Tirhoot, is transferred to Maunbhoom.

Capt. C. Need to be dist. superint. of police of 2nd grade in Tipperah.

Capt. W. H. Binny to be dist. superint. of police of 3rd grade in Chumpanur.

Lieut. J. S. Robinson to be asst. superint. of police of 1st grade, and to have charge of Maldah.

The following to be asst. superintendents of police of 3rd grade:—

Mr. W. H. Ratcliff—24-Pergunnahs.
Mr. E. A. Vines—Nuddea.
Mr. E. H. Davis—Moorshedabad.
Mr. J. Brown—Jessore.
Mr. J. Patch—Maldah.
Mr. M. B. Roehfort—Bograh.

May 5.—Mr. B. Stainforth, asst. superint. of police, Palamow, for 6 mos., under section 8 of the unconv. absentee rules, together with a fortnight's pren. leave.

May 7.—Mr. J. D. Onseley, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Shahabad, for 1 mo., under section 12 of the covenanted absentee rules.

Dr. P. F. Bellew, civil asst. surg. of Purneah, for 1 week, under financial notification dated Feb. 28, 1856.

Public Works Dept., May 6.—No. 97.—The following extract from G.O. by H.E. the C. in C., dated 28th ult., is published for information:—

Gunner M. J. Griffiths [overseer attached to the Ramghur div.] unatt. list, is remanded for misconduct from the pub. works dept. to regtl. duty, and will join C battery, 16th brigade, roy. art., stationed at Hazareebaugh.

Simla, April 29.—No. 29.—Notification.—Assist. overseer Serg. J. O'Neill, attached to 3rd div., Oude Roads, is removed from public works dept.

No. 98.—Promotions.—The Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the foll. promotions in the engineer and upper subordinate establishments of the public works department in Bengal with effect from the 1st current:—

To be Executive Engineers of the Fourth Class.
Lieut. E. T. Thackeray, royal engineers, asst. engr. of the 1st class, officg. garrison engr. of the first class, Fort William.

Lieut. R. G. Smyth, royal engra, asst. engr. of the first class, officg. supt. of the Nuddea Rivers.

To be Asistant Engineer of the First Class.
Mr. T. J. Macnamara, asst. engr. of the 2nd class, Barrakur Bridge div.

To be Supervisor.
Serg. D. McGregor, asst. supervisor, Jessore road division.

May 7.—No. 99.—Appointments.—Lieut. E. T. Thackeray, royal engineers, exec. engr. of the fourth class, officiating garrison engr., Fort William, to be exec. engr. of the Upper Assam div.

No. 100.—Capt. L. Russell, royal engineers, exec. engr. of the first class, is apptd. to officiate as garrison engr., Fort William, in addition to his duties as officg. suptz. engr., Presidency Circle.

No. 101.—Mr. W. Jelly is re-apptd. to the public works dept. in Bengal as a tempy. overseer in the upper subordinate estab., and posted to the Upper Assam div.

May 7.—No. 3,586.—Appointments:—Lieut. J. Gregory, asst. coms., in charge of the Sibsagar district, is vested with the full powers of a magistrate.

May 11.—Mr. J. Boxwell to be secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mymensing.

Mr. A. C. Mangles, offic. asst. to the superint. of Darjeeling, is vested with the full powers of a magistrate, and also with the powers of a sudder ameen.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, extra asst. coms. of Burpeth, Kamroop, is vested with the powers of a principal sudder ameen.

The following gentlemen to be municipal commissioners in Darjeeling:—

Capt. Jerlan; Messrs. J. Muller, F. Brine, F. B. Brine, H. Herrold.

May 12.—The following gentlemen to be honorary magistrates of Calcutta:—

Mr. P. Anderson, Mr. H. M. Aitken, Mr. W. Anderson, Lieut. col. J. P. Beadle, Mr. C. H. Brown, Mr. W. Brett, Dr. J. P. Brougham, m.d., Dr. N. Chivers, m.d., Mr. H. Dundas, Mr. J. S. Elliot, Mr. W. Grant, Capt. H. Hyde, Lieut. col. H. C. James, Mr. J. B. Knight, Mr. H. Leonard, C.B., Mr. J. Lawrie, Mr. D. H. Macfarlane, Mr. G. McKintosh, Mr. H. W. L. Wood.

May 9.—Leave of absence:—Mr. F. A. Vincent, late dacoity coms. of Behar, for 2 mo., under clause 1, sec. 7, of unconv. absentee rules.

May 11.—Mr. W. Ritchie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca, for 2 mo., under clause 1, sec. 7, of the unconv. absentee rules.

Public Works Dept., May 11.—No. 104.—Capt. J. G. R. Forlong, Madras staff corps, superint. engr. 2nd cl., assumed charge of Northern circle on 8th inst. [Notification, Bengal Govt., public works dept., No. 89, May 2.]

Capt. L. Russell, roy. engra, exec. engr. 1st cl. offic. superint. engr., assumed charge of the Presidency circle on the afternoon of the 7th inst. [Notification, Bengal Govt., public works dept., No. 88, May 2.]

May 11.—No. 3,683.—Appointments:—Mr. P. Dickens to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Midnapore, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class.

May 12.—Mr. W. L. Heeley to offic. as a member of, and secretary to, the Board of Examiners.

May 18.—Rev. W. Pryse to be a marriage registrar in Sylhet.

Mr. C. G. Baker, v.c., district superint., to officiate as dep. insp. gen. of police of the Rajshahye div., in addition to his own duties.

May 14.—Mr. J. O'Kinealy to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Comillah. Mr. A. W. Russell to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Behar.

Mr. C. H. Campbell, additional commr., civil judge, &c., of Jessore, to conduct the duties also of the civil and sessions judge of that district, in add. to his own special duties.

Mr. G. S. Fagan to officiate as 1st judge of the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta.

May 7.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. A. W. Russell, offic. judge of Jessore, for 1 week, making over charge of the current duties of his office to the Sudder Ameen of the district.

May 13.—Major J. L. Nation, dep. insp. gen. of police, Rajshahye div., for 1 mo.

May 14.—Mr. W. M. Beaufort, offic. judge of Behar, for 23 days, on m.c.

TOUR OF THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

May 15.—No. 2,218.—The Lieut. gov. being about to visit some of the districts in the interior, and intending to leave Calcutta for that purpose on Monday, the 15th June, the following general directions are notified for the guidance of authorities who correspond directly with the Government:—

As a general rule, all communications are to be sent as usual to the Secretary's office in Calcutta.

But urgent communications which can be made complete in themselves, so as not to require reference to papers in the office, are to be sent direct to the Secretary with the Lieut. gov., if, with reference to his Honour's intended route, they are likely to reach him sooner than if sent to the office at the Presidency. On this point officers will exercise their discretion.

The Lieut. gov. expects to leave the following stations on or about the dates mentioned:—

Calcutta	...	15th June.
Canning	...	18th "
Khoolna (Jessore)	...	24th "
Burrisaul	...	29th "
Doudkandy (Tipperah)	...	4th July.
Furzedpore	...	9th "
Kooshtea	...	18th "
Kishnagur	...	20th "
Berhampore	...	27th "
Malda	...	1st August.
Rajnehal	...	4th "
Caragola (Purneah)	...	11th "
Bhaugulpore	...	14th "
Monghyr	...	22nd "

and to remain at Bhaugulpore till further notice.

May 13.—No. 3,813.—Appointments.—Lieut. H. Oldham to be asst. supt. of police of the 1st grade tempo., in the Coesay and Jynteah Hills.

The board of revenue to be the chief customs authority in the lower provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.

The coll. of customs to be the chief officer of customs of the Port of Calcutta under the said Act.

May 14.—Mr. D. Cunliffe to officiate as mag. and coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. C. G. D. Betts, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the charge of the sub div. of Aurangabad, and to exercise the full powers of a mag. in Moorsheadabad.

Mr. A. M. Dowle to be an honorary mag. of Calcutta.

May 16.—Mr. R. C. Rabeholm to be an extra asst. commr. in Chota Nagpore, to be stationed at Maunbhoom.

Mr. F. Laycock to officiate as portmaster of Canning Town on the Mutlah from the 13th ult.

May 18.—Mr. F. B. Peacock to be a member of the board of examiners.

Leave of absence:—

May 15.—Mr. E. H. Ogilvie, asst. supt. of police, Nowadah, Behar, for 3 mo. on m.c.

Mr. A. R. L. Ellis, asst. supt. of police, Barh, Patna, for 1 mo.

Mr. T. W. Nicholson, sub asst. surveyor fifth div., for 3 mo.

May 18.—Mr. C. F. Harvey, mag. and coll. of Dacca, for 15 mo. on m.c.

May 16.—The services of Lieut. G. C. DeLautour, extra asst. commr. of Maunbhoom, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the mil. dept., at his own request.

ERRATUM.—In the Gazette of the 16th inst. for Mr. W. L. Heeley "to officiate as a member of and sec. to the board of examiners," read "to be a member of the board of examiners."

Public Works Dept., May 19.—No. 108.—Capt. L. Russell, roy. engr., exec. engr. 1st cl., offic. superint. engr., Presidency circle, assumed charge of the garrison engineer's dept., Fort William, on the 9th inst. [Notification, Bengal Govt., public works dept., No. 100, May 11.]

No. 109.—The appointment of Mr. W. Jelly as a temporary overseer in the upper subordinate establishment of the public works dept. in Bengal, in this department's notification No. 101 of 7th inst., is cancelled.

Court Martial.

LIEUT. L. D'A. JACKSON, ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 2.—At a general court martial assembled at Mooltan, on Saturday, the 13th day of December, 1862, Lieutenant Lewis D'Aguilar Jackson, of the Royal Engineers, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—That he, the said Lewis D'Aguilar Jackson, on the 28th day of June, 1862, being an officer of her Majesty's Indian Army, serving at Dera Ismail Khan, a place in her Majesty's Indian territories, situated above one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively, did at Dera Ismail Khan aforesaid, cause the death of, and then and there murder, Munnoo Khan, by doing an act, that is to say, flogging the said Munnoo Khan, with the intention of causing bodily injury to the said Munnoo Khan, and which bodily injury so intended to be inflicted was sufficient, in the ordinary course of nature, to cause death; the said act being then and there done by the said Lewis D'Aguilar Jackson whilst he was not deprived of the power of self-control by any grave and sudden provocation; and not being done by him in the exercise of the right of private defence of person or property; and not being done by him as, or being, a public servant, or aiding a public servant, acting for the advancement of public justice; and the said death of the said Munnoo Khan not being caused without premeditation in a sudden fight, in the heat of passion, upon a sudden quarrel; and the said Munnoo Khan not suffering death, nor taking the risk of death, with his own consent.

Finding.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieutenant Lewis D'Aguilar Jackson, of the Royal Engineers, is guilty of having caused the death of Munnoo Khan under circumstances constituting the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and do accordingly acquit him of so much of the charge as alleges murder.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner, Lieutenant Lewis D'Aguilar Jackson, of the Royal Engineers, to be kept in penal servitude for the term of four years.

(Signed) W. BOYLE, Lieut.-colonel, 89th Foot, President.

Mooltan, 23rd December, 1862.

Revised Finding.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieutenant Lewis D'Aguilar Jackson, of the Royal Engineers, is guilty of culpable homicide, but of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Revised Sentence.—The Court does now sentence the prisoner, Lieut. Lewis D'Aguilar Jackson, of the R.E., to be kept in penal servitude for the term of four years.

(Sd.) W. BOYLE, Lieut. Colonel, 89th Foot, President.

Mooltan, March 19, 1863.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Sd.) HUGH ROSE, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, April 10, 1863.

H.E. the Governor-general approves of the sentence of penal servitude for four years passed upon the prisoner, Lieut. Lewis D'Aguilar Jackson, of the R.E., and of the said sentence being carried into execution.

(Sd.) H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. Colonel, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

Simla, April 21, 1863.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, May 19.—Leave of absence:—Capt. J. Virtue, R.E., acting dist. engr., North Arcot, for 1 mo., from 3rd inst., under the general regulations.

Capt. A. G. W. Burn, 2nd asst. dist. engr., Tanjore, for 1 mo. from 20th inst.

Capt. E. A. Foord assumed charge of the office of superintg. engr., 6th div., on the 1st inst.

The special leave granted to Lieut. col. Rundall, consulting engr., irrigation and canal company, in the Fort St. George Gazette of Oct. 24 last, is extended to 2 years.

Public Dept.—The leave of absence granted to M. Iyassawmy Pillay, native surg., Cuddapah, and notified in the Gazette of the 5th inst., is cane. at his own request.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. B. Cunliffe, coll. and mag. of the district of Madras, delivered over charge of the district to the Hon. R. S. Ellis, c.b., on the 18th inst.

Military Dept., May 19.—No. 170.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. proms. and alterations of rank, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Capt. C. W. Moore (maj in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), to be maj., and Lieut. L. Creery (capt. in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), to be capt. from March 18, v. Maj. C. Dysart, whose retirement from the service has been accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to H.M.'s approval.

1st Madras Fus.—2nd Lieut. J. H. Waller (Lieut. in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot), to be lieut., from March 22, v. Lieut. C. H. Dale, whose retirement from the service has been accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to H.M.'s approval.

11th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. Fane (capt. of the staff corps), to be capt., from April 8, v. Maj. G. Girdlestone, dec.

INFANTRY GENERAL LIST.

Alterations of Rank:—

Lieut. O. H. Garr (ensign in H.M.'s 102nd regt. of foot), to take rank from March 18, v. Lieut. L. Creery, late 3rd Madras Eur. regt., prom.

Lieut. H. A. Hogge (ensign in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), to take rank from March 23, v. Lieut. Montgomerie, 3rd L.I., prom.

Lieut. J. L. G. Silver, to take rank from April 8, v. Lieut. Fane, 11th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. Arnott (ensign in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), to take rank from April 13, v. Lieut. Sadleir, 49th N.I., dec.

Lieut. D. C. Budd (cornet in H.M.'s 20th hussars), to take rank from April 24, v. Lieut. Rawlins, 14th N.I., prom.

Promotions:—

Ensign E. W. G. Williams (ensign in H.M.'s 105th regt. of foot), to have the position of lieut., from April 27, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. H. Stiles, 4th N.I., prom.

Ensign P. Justice (ensign in H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot), to have the position of lieut., from April 29, v. Lieut. H. S. Hill, 48th N.I., dec.

Ensign H. T. H. Baber to be lieut. from May 1, v. Lieut. J. F. G. Shirrefs, 25th N.I., resigned.

Maj. gen. Sir A. T. Cotton, Kt., royal (Madras) engr., is perm. to proc. to Europe on furl., under furl. rega. of 1854.

The leave to Europe granted to Col. J. Maitland, royal (Madras) art., in G. O. G., 15th inst., No. 166, is for 20 mos.

The services of Lieut. W. L. N. Knyvett, Madras staff corps, are placed at the disp. of Govt. of India, for employ. in the Bengal police.

H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appt.:—

Public Dept., Fort St. George, May 19.—Asst. surg. R. E. Pearse, to act as civil surg. of Calicut, during the employment of Dr. Wyndowe, on other duty, or until further orders—to take effect from the date on which Dr. Wyndowe delivered over charge.

Ecclesiastical Dept., May 22.—Brig. D. Babington to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Cannanore.

The Rev. W. S. Trotman, B.A., to offic. as chaplain of Poonaallee.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. G. R. Sharpe, acting registrar of the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction, entered upon his duties on the 19th inst.

Financial Dept.—G. J. Shaw, Esq., M.D., assay master, delivered over charge of the Assay Office to Dr. W. Aitken on the 18th inst.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. A. Purvis, coll. and mag. of the Godavery district, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. T. A. N. Chase, on the 18th inst.

Mr. H. Morris, acting coll. and mag. of the Godavery district, assumed charge of the district from Mr. T. A. N. Chase on the 14th inst.

Public Works Dept.—Asst. supervisor F. Mason, of the Tinnevely district, has been granted 1 mo.'s sick leave, on m.c., under Secs. IV. and V. of the Unconvenanted Service Absentees Rules.

Madras Marine Supt.'s Office, May 21.—The master attendant in charge of the marine supt.'s office grants Capt. Maiden, master attendant at Masulipatam, 1 mo. leave, under sec. VII. of the unconvenanted service absentee rules, to commence from the date of his quitting his station.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. J. M. Strachan, minister and missionary at Ramnad and Panbamb, has been appt. by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, to be a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licences in this diocese. By order of the Bishop. Dated May 20.

Revenue Dept.—Appointment.—Mr. G. L. Morris to act as coll. and mag. of the district of South Canara, during the absence of Mr. McDonnell on leave, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of Tanjore, until relieved by Mr. Cadell.

Appointment and transfer:—

Judicial Dept.—Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. J. Temple, probationary superint. of police in Bellary, to be probationary superint. of police in Salem, but to continue to act as asst. insp. gen. of police.

Lieut. F. J. Hicks, probationary asst. superint. of police in Bellary, to be probationary superint. of police in Bellary.

Mr. G. D. Leman, acting head asst. mag. of North Arcot, is invested with the full powers of a mag.

No. 181.—The insp. gen. of Madras police has extended the priv. leave granted to Capt. R. A. W. C. Stuart, superint. of police in Ganjam, in page 706 of Fort St. George Gazette, dated April 28, for a further period of 2 mo.

The agent for remounts at Oosoor has, under the provision of G.O.G., No. 77, dated March 24, 1857, granted priv. leave of absence to Veterinary surgeon Shaw, of the Remount Depot, for 15 days from May 23.

Military Dept., May 20.—No. 174.—Capt. P. L. Holmes, 17th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, m.c., for 15 mo., under regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

May 21.—No. 175.—The services of Lieut. W. Vertue 29th regt. N.I., are temp. placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, with effect from Dec. 2, 1862, for employment in the police of the Central Provinces.

May 22.—No. 176.—Maj. W. G. F. A. Hutchison, staff corps, is removed from his appointment of asst. coms. gen., and his services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Lieut. A. A. Gordon, of late 7th regt. L.C., do. dn. 1st L.C., is permitted to proceed to Europe, m.c., for 20 mo., under the old regulations, and to embark from Madras.

The leave to Europe granted to Lieut. S. H. Mackay, 39th regt. N.I., is extended to May 9, the date of his arrival at Madras.

No. 177.—The following extracts from military despatches from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India are published:—

Despatch to the Government of India, dated Sept. 24, 1862, No. 342.

Para. 7.—Capt. C. V. Wilkieson, engr., has been employed from July 11, 1861, to Aug. 11, 1862, on the defensive works now under construction in this country, and has been allowed to count half the period mentioned as service for pension.

Despatch to Madras Government, dated April 16, 1863, No. 47.

The following officers of engineers have, during their leave of absence, been doing duty with the roy. engineers on the military works now in progress in this country:—

Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau.
Capt. C. V. Wilkieson.
Capt. R. A. Roberts.
Capt. J. F. Fisher.
Lieut. J. G. Lindsay.

2. From a communication received from the War-office it appears that the services of the officers now doing duty will no longer be required, and it gives me much pleasure to inform you that the Sec. of State for War "is desirous that the acknowledgments of H.M.'s Govt. should be conveyed to these officers for the valuable assistance which they have afforded."

8. You will communicate the above to the officers named who are in India.

4. I have already informed you of the period which the officers, who have returned to India, are entitled to count as service.

5. The officers named in the margin [Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau, Aug. 21, 1862, to March 25, 1863; Capt. R. A. Roberts, May 26, 1862, to March 25, 1863; Capt. J. F. Fisher, Aug. 1, 1862, to March 25, 1863;] are entitled to count half the period which they serve.

Military Dept., May 23.—No. 180.—The undermen. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. F. D'Arcy, 32nd regt. N.I., prob. superint. of Mofussil police, on m.c. for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854; to embark from Madras.

Lieut. C. Gordon, 46th regt. N.I., asst. supt. of Mofussil police, for 18 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854; to embark from Madras.

BIRTHS.

BANKS, Mrs. A., daughter, at Calcutta, May 21.

BRADSHAW, wife of James, Esq., son, at Luz, May 16.

BOWMAN, wife of Mr. H., son, at Calcutta, May 2.

COCKBURN, wife of Capt. H. A., Offg. Pension Pay Master, son, at Meerut, April 26.

CORMACK, wife of John T., Esq., daughter, at Darjeeling, May 9.

HATCH, wife of Lieut.-Colonel S. W., Royal Artillery, son, at Matheran, April 28.

HENDRICK, wife of Mr., son, at Madras, May 1.

KEITH, wife of Patrick, Esq., son, at Calcutta, May 20.

LAWSON, wife of Charles A., Esq., son, at Madras, April 30.

MACKENZIE, wife of D. P., Esq., daughter, at Shoombogh, April 30.

MOIR, wife of J. F., Esq., son, at Madras, May 13.

BUANTON, wife of Mr. H. P., daughter, at Kisen-gunge, Nudda, May 9.

SKIPTON, wife of Mr. D. P., son, at Cinnamara, Assam, May 8.

VAN WULLEN, wife of Mr. T. D., daughter, at Calbadavie, May 5.

MARRIAGES.

FLOWER, E. W., Esq., G.L.P. Railway, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late Mr. T. Burrows, at Byculia, May 5.

JORDON, W., H.M.'s 7th regt. N.I., to Alice, relict of J. C. Heath, Esq., of Witney, Oxfordshire, at Calcutta, May 14.

JAMES, Lieut. R. H., 1st Batt. 20th Foot, to Margaret Ann, daughter of Captain Gibbs, Paymaster of the same corps, at Benares, April 21.

LLOYD, H. E., Esq., H.M.I.S., to Agnes, daughter of the late Captain P. Thompson, Royal Artillery, at Calcutta, May 13.

MILLER, Sir T. M., Bart., to Isabella F. Seton, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Anderson, Esq., at Calcutta, May 11.

PUNCHARD, T., Esq., to Miss Jane Meredith, at Chinsurah, April 27.

REID, J., to Martha, only daughter of the late N. Morison, Esq., of Kirkaldie, at the Scotch Kirk, Madras, May 18.

DEATHS.

APCAR, Arratoon, Esq. senr., of the firm of Messrs. Aparcar and Co., aged 85 years, at Calcutta, May 16.

DALA, Elizabeth Mary, child of Mr. and Mrs. F. D., at Simla, April 24.

HARVEY, the infant son of Robert and Victoria Anne, at Vepery, May 9.

HOLLINGSBERRY, Arthur H., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W., aged 19 months, at Calcutta, May 17.

HAMILTON, Mr. J. K., of the firm of Messrs. K. J. Hamilton and Co., at Calcutta, May 13.

LANE, Capt., H.M.'s 50th Regiment, at Colombo, May 9.

LECOT, Louisa Mary, youngest daughter of Edward, aged 14 years, at Madras, May 11.

MOSELEY, Capt. Herbert H., late of H.M.'s 42nd Royal Highlanders, aged 28 years, at Calcutta, May 19.

PENNYCUICK, Edith, the child of Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery, at Seetapore, April 29.

PARSONS, widow of the late Conductor Wm., of the Army Commissariat Department, near Darjeeling, April 30.

POLLOCK, Capt. H. T., late 35th Regiment Bengal L.I., at Landour, April 29.

ROSS, son of William, at Madras, May 16.

SMITH, Harold, infant son of A., at Esmore, May 11.

WILLIAMS, Deborah, eldest daughter of Robert Arthur, Assistant Engineer, at Myhere, Jubbulpore, May 13.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 23.

1st Regt. Dragoon Guards.—Ens. R. Chalmer, from the 19th foot, to be cornet, v. E. H. Reeves, prom.

2nd Regt. Dragoon Guards.—Cornet A. Brett to be instructor of musketry, v. Cornet J. T. Marshall, who has rejoined his troop.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. A. C. Van Cortlandt to be capt., by purch., v. A. Neave, who retires; Cornet W. F. Roche to be lieut., by purch., v. Van Cortlandt; G. R. Hodgson, gent., to be cornet, without purch., v. Roche.

8th Hussars.—Lieut. R. W. Palliser to be capt., by purch., v. E. L. Lovell, who retires; Cornet F. Helyar to be lieut., by purch., v. Palliser.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Lieut. G. A. Goldingham to be 2nd capt., v. H. L. Dempster, who retires upon half-pay.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. R. Strachey to be col., v. S. Pott, who retires; Lieut. col. S. E. O. Ludlow to be col., v. C. E. Faber, who retires; Capt. D. G. Robinson to be lieut. col., v. Strachey; Capt. and brev. maj. J. C. Anderson to be lieut. col., v. Ludlow; 2nd Capt. F. S. Taylor to be capt., v. Robinson; 2nd Capt. J. Mullins to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Anderson; Lieut. G. Newmarch to be 2nd capt., v. Taylor.

Military Train.—Ens. F. McKenzie to be lieut., without purch., v. H. Clarke, dec.

1st Foot.—Capt. J. B. Mackenzie, from 19th foot, to be capt., v. Onslow, who exch.

19th Foot.—Capt. G. Onslow, from 1st foot, to be capt., v. Mackenzie, who exch.; W. St. J. Young, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. R. Chalmer, transf. to the 1st drag. guards.

28th Foot.—Capt. F. E. Medhurst, from half-pay, late 43rd foot, to be capt., v. J. W. Preston, seconded on being app. district inspector of musketry.

34th Foot.—Ens. H. E. Sharpe to be lieut., without purch., v. J. F. Wyse, prom.; Ens. J. C. Cowslade, from 83rd foot, to be ens., v. Sharpe; Lieut. G. Malcolm to be adjt., v. Lieut. J. F. Wyse, prom.

60th Foot.—Ens. the Hon. W. C. Popys to be lieut., by purch., v. J. Forbes, who retires; E. L. Fraser, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. E. Burr, who retires.

72nd Foot.—Capt. T. C. French, from 53rd foot, to be capt., v. St. John, who exch.

82nd Foot.—Ens. C. Neville to be lieut., without purch., v. H. A. Ellis, dec.

90th Foot.—Lieut. R. I. Ward to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. C. D. Barwell, prom.

95th Foot.—Ens. H. Aldridge, from 84th foot, to be ens., in succo. to Lieut. C. J. Holbrook, dec.

The restoration to full pay of Capt. F. E. Medhurst, from half-pay, late 43rd foot, v. Crenlock, seconded, on appointment as district inspector of musketry, as stated in the Gazette of Feb. 20 last, has been cancelled, the latter officer having resigned the district inspectorship.

102nd Foot.—Ens. J. H. Waller to be lieut., v. C. H. Dale, who resigns.

To Correspondents.

All letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, "not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, June 26, 1863.

THE LUCKNOW MURDERERS.

WHAT has been called the "sensation trial" at Lucknow has been brought to a close. The European community was naturally enough peculiarly interested in what seemed an endeavour to punish a couple of native scoundrels supposed to have been concerned during the great mutiny of 1857 in the murder of eight members of a single English family; the charge against them being brought by a surviving relative, Mr. George Lightle. The parties accused were Aga Ahmed Alee and Bundoo Beg, residents of Lucknow. The evidence, if it had been trustworthy, was strongly against them. Three witnesses, Lightle, Nadir Mirza, and Soobrattee, deposed distinctly to having seen Aga Amed Alee cut down Mrs. George Lightle, and Mr. Lightle avers that he himself saw the other prisoner, Bundoo Beg, kill a female of his family. But it appeared strange that Mr. Lightle should have postponed his charge for so long a period as six years. One witness swore that he had seen Amed Alee repeatedly in public, and that on one occasion he saw Ahmed Alee salaam to the prosecutor as he passed him, as if he were on familiar terms with him. There is, perhaps, little doubt that the two prisoners are very bad subjects, and, probably enough, were amongst the many Mahomedans who had imbrued their hands in Christian blood, but the legal evidence against them was very contradictory and unsatisfactory, and the prosecutor's own character required whitewashing. He is described by one of the witnesses as "one of a worthless gang." What may have been the motive of his prosecution of the prisoners is not even conjectured. The prisoners made no defence, apparently relying on the insufficiency of the evidence against them, and the Court acquitted them on the ground that the evidence was tainted throughout, and that from the character of the witnesses no reliance could be placed upon it. The natives will see in this decision, we hope, a proof that British judges can divest themselves of all hostile prejudices, and look at matters in what Lord Bacon calls a dry light undimmed by the vapours of the affections.

ORIENTAL MUNIFICENCE.

WHEN it was announced the other day in Parliament that the Government had bestowed on the aged and bereaved father of the late Sergeant-major Lilley a sergeant-major's pension, in consideration of the fact that "he

lost son—one of the bravest and best-conducted men in the service, and whose name was at the Horse Guards as recommended by the military authorities in India for a commission, had been illegally maltreated and even literally persecuted to death by them—the proclamation, instead of silencing all complaint, was received with ironical cheers. We are afraid that the following Indian General Order of the 23rd of April last will be received by the public generally with similar marks of dissatisfaction. It was only a month or two ago that the Government had boasted that no services to the State were suffered to go unrewarded.

"As a special case, and for his long service, loyalty, and good conduct, during the defence of Lucknow, Ram Sukh, sweeper, No. 4 battery 16th brigade Royal Artillery, pronounced unfit for further service by an Annual Invaliding Committee, is, with the sanction of Government, granted a charitable pension of Rs. 2-8 per month, with effect from the 1st May last, and permitted to draw it from Lucknow circle."

In the "Narrative of an English Lady's Escape from Futtyghur in the Great Indian Mutiny of 1857," we read of the fidelity of a mehter or sweeper who risked his own life in preserving hers. She concludes her narrative with the following statement and remark:—"It would be as well to mention that the man was substantially rewarded by me the moment I possessed the means of rewarding him. I say *substantially* though not *sufficiently*, since what can be considered a sufficient reward for virtue such as he displayed, at a time when other natives were either holding aloof or were actively engaged in striving to exterminate our race." The lady does not tell us what she considered a substantial though not sufficient reward for her servant's fidelity; but we think we run little risk of error in guessing that it was vastly more liberal than that which the Government of India has bestowed upon poor Ram Sukh for his long service, and his loyalty and good conduct during the defence of Lucknow, and when he is invalided and worn out and pronounced incapable of further work. The British Government in India, to show its appreciation of the courage and fidelity of such of their native servants as are true to their salt, at the risk of their lives, in a special case, and for the encouragement of others to go and do likewise, has rewarded long service, and loyalty and good conduct in the midst of danger and temptation, with the princely pension of two rupees eight annas per mensem, which in English money is about five shillings a-month, or about twopence a-day! This glorious reward is pompously announced in the official *Gazette*. The good is not "done by stealth," but we suspect that the Government will have reason to "blush to find it fame."

THE CRAWLEY CASE.

ALMOST every paper in Great Britain has now said something about this unhappy business, and there is as yet but one opinion upon it. If the British in India were dissatisfied with the "clemency" of Lord Canning, the British at home are equally dissatisfied with the clemency of the Duke of Cambridge. Clemency is a truly Christian quality when properly directed; but no one but the Duke himself seems to think that it was rightly applied to such a man as Colonel Crawley, especially when his subordinate officer, poor Paymaster Smales, was so harshly dealt with. Authority leans to authority. In a despotic

rule like that of the army, the weakest always goes to the wall. There is rarely a generous disposition amongst great commanders to protect the feeble against the strong. The usual British love of fairplay is extinguished by a stern regard for military discipline as the one thing needful. Throughout this sad affair all the high authorities seem to have favoured the officer in command of the 6th Dragoons. Paymaster Smales had little chance of justice. Poor Lilley had still less. Colonel Crawley fairly told his officers that if any of them opposed him "he would crush them." It was not an idle threat. He was conscious of the power his position gave him, and it is a shocking thing in the eyes of a free people that such power should be so easily abused. Fortunately, though military power is despotic, and to a certain extent necessarily so, the press is still more potent; and not the humblest soldier in the ranks of the British army can be grossly ill-treated with impunity while the press is free. The Fourth Estate is the truest, as it is the most powerful of our representative bodies. It has in this case compelled the authorities to consent that Colonel Crawley shall be put upon his trial in this country. There was a general feeling that his case had been prejudged by the authorities in India, and, in fact, his superior officers there are themselves implicated in the matter, and are indirectly, as it were, upon their trial also, for they must at least be called upon for some explanation of their conduct in sanctioning the long and illegal arrest of the late Sergeant-major Crawley and his two associates in confinement. It was announced in Parliament, amidst ironical cheers, that in consideration of the loss of their son, the aged parents of the maltreated Lilley should have a sergeant's pension from Government. This was an attempt—a very idle and paltry one—to appease the public indignation. It seems to have been quite an after-thought, and it turns out that the poor old bereaved and destitute father has not even yet received a penny of the paltry pension which was to compensate for the loss of a son literally persecuted to death.

Last evening the Crawley affair was again talked about in the House of Commons. Some members objected to the great expense of transferring an Indian military case to this country—others regarded the proceeding as an insult to the Indian Army. There is no doubt that the cost will be enormous, but then the country can afford to pay heavily for justice in a case like this; for it is not Colonel Crawley, or Paymaster Smales, or any other individual in the same, or in lower positions, that the nation is so concerned about. The question raised is, how far military despotism and official injustice may proceed without exemplary punishment. Every man in the army is personally interested in the settlement of this question. It would, of course, form a most inconvenient precedent, if an ordinary regimental quarrel in India were taken up at home at a vast expense; but the Crawley case is quite peculiar and exceptional. No insult is intended to the Indian Army by this proceeding, which is meant, on the contrary, to protect its interests. If any one is insulted it is not the Indian Army as a body, but Sir Hugh Rose and Sir William Mansfield individually, the first having supported Colonel

Crawley, and defamed the memory of a brave soldier, and a sober and honourable man, and the second having sanctioned an illegal arrest. The case, therefore, is to be brought to this country for judgment, only because the highest military authorities in India are themselves implicated, and are, therefore, not in a position to regard the matter with an impartial judgment.

THE HIGH COURT OF BENGAL AND THE GOVERNMENT.

It is not the military amalgamation in India only that has not been arranged to the satisfaction of all parties—the judicial amalgamation also has been, like all human schemes, imperfectly conceived and incompletely executed. Already there is a collision between the High Court and the Bengal Government, because the limits of their respective authorities have not been properly defined. The strife between Beadon and Peacock is not, indeed, so virulent and dangerous as was that between Hastings and Impey, when an appeal to arms was only evaded by a handsome bribe; nor are Mr. Cecil Beadon and Sir Barnes Peacock such unscrupulous public men as Warren Hastings and Sir Elijah Impey. The living Governor and Judge are both thoroughly honourable men, and equally incapable of either giving or receiving bribes, and instead of fighting out their quarrel on the spot, have referred the point of dispute to the Secretary of State for India. It was, perhaps, generally understood that the amalgamation of the Queen's and Company's Courts had brought the former into something more like an immediate relation to the local political authorities than was ever recognised before—that they have lost, in fact, something of their former independence. The very uncertainty of their new position has made the High Courts peculiarly jealous of all interference, and they claim even a higher degree of power than they had previously enjoyed, resenting with indignation every act of the Government that bears the slightest semblance of an implied superiority. Thus, when the Judicial authorities at Bombay applied to the Government of Bengal for some information respecting a matter of routine or practice, and the Lieutenant-governor called upon the High Court of Bengal for the required information, he received a singularly sharp reply from the Chief Justice, Sir Barnes Peacock, which was not furnished until six months after it had been asked for. The Chief Justice instructed his Registrar to send in a response to the following effect:—

"1. That such an application showed the Lieutenant-governor to be incapable of appreciating the true value of the Judges' time, and the necessity of not diverting their attention from their legitimate duties!

"2. That the manner of making the reference, *i.e.*, under a 'docket,' signed by a secretary, and inscribed 'Referred to the High Court for report,' was most objectionable, if not disrespectful.

"Lastly. That the Government of Bengal has neither authority nor right to call on the Judges of the High Court for their opinion, much less to order them to make a return! Providing they can do so without detriment to their own duties the Court would assist the Lieutenant-governor in matters of real difficulty, with respect to even which they reserved the right of refusing to assist should they deem it proper to so refuse."

This was certainly a rather offensive missive, and very provocative of an angry retort, but Mr. Beadon showed his good sense in avoiding an unseemly local dispute, and at once referred

the matter to Sir Charles Wood. Mr. Peacock then did the same. In the interim the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal will communicate with the High Court only through the Governor-general of India in Council.

We alluded some numbers back to the case of a Mr. Eldred, who had been sent from the Mofussil to Calcutta to take his trial as a defaulter to the amount of several thousand rupees. All sorts of reports respecting the man's treatment by the authorities got into the papers, which, if true, would have shown that our Government in the East was anything but a paternal Government. The authorities, believing him to be mad, had placed him in the Hospital for the Insane, near Calcutta. Mr. Eldred was not so rigidly confined as to preclude all chance of escape. He got out of the hospital, and, consulting a solicitor, was advised to appeal to the High Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. This was readily granted, and Sir Mordaunt Wells read the Government a severe lecture for the illegal confinement of Mr. Eldred, perhaps not a little exulting at the opportunity to exhibit the independence and power of the High Court.

The two leading papers of Calcutta, the *Englishman* and the *Bengal Hurkaru*, are in an antagonistic position on this case of Mr. Eldred, as on almost every other public question. The *Englishman* speaks of Mr. Eldred as a martyr, and makes a pathetic appeal to the public for subscriptions for his benefit. The *Bengal Hurkaru* represents him as at least a madman, if not something worse. The Government, to use a vulgar phrase, at once dropped the whole affair like a hot potato, and were glad, it seems, to give the man his liberty and have no more trouble with him, believing him to be insane, and being very desirous perhaps for the present to avoid all open collision with the High Court. The authorities may have been betrayed, in the case of Mr. Eldred, into some irregularities not strictly or formally legal, but we do not believe for a moment that they intended any cruelty or injustice. On the contrary, the man appears to have been really treated with the greatest tenderness, when it was supposed that he was the victim of the greatest brutality. That he was actually mad long before he went to Calcutta is evident, from the letter addressed by Dr. Plant, of Agra, to the editor of the *Delhi Gazette*. This letter we have now transferred to our own columns.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 10.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary of State for India whether or not it was the fact that instructions had been issued by the home authorities to those in India with the view of preventing officers of the Indian (now Royal) Artillery from being withdrawn from their regiments for staff, civil, or other detached employment under the several local governments, for which, before being transferred under the authority of the Horse Guards, they were, by the regulations of the Indian service, equally eligible with officers of cavalry and infantry.

Sir C. WOOD said that no instructions had been sent out; but no doubt the tendency would be to employ fewer artillery officers in the manner indicated by the gallant member, because there were now numerous officers of cavalry and infantry who were unattached, whereas the services of the artillery officers were wanted with their corps.

Colonel SYKES: But there is no prohibition?
Sir C. WOOD: No.

PRIZE-MONEY (INDIA).

Lord STANLEY asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the private soldiers of the Malwa field force, which afterwards formed the first brigade of Sir Hugh Rose's division, would receive about £40 each from the Dhar prize-money, this booty having been granted exclusively to the actual captors; and whether it had also been proposed to allot to these troops a share of the Banda and Kirwee prize-money on the principle of constructive capture; and, if so, whether the law officers of the Crown had concurred in that suggestion.

Sir C. WOOD said that the Malwa field force would receive, as the noble lord had stated, about £40 per man. As to the second question, he had only to reply that the matter rested solely with the Treasury, and he was not aware whether it had yet come to any decision.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 22.

COURT-MARTIAL UPON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

Mr. CONINGHAM asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether the court-martial about to be held upon Colonel Crawley, of the 6th Dragoons, and the consequent inquiry into the court-martial at Mhow upon Paymaster Smales, would take place in this country; also, whether he would lay upon the table of the House the official report of the Judge-Advocate General in England on the proceedings of the court-martial at Mhow upon Paymaster Smales.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that Colonel Crawley was to be brought over to this country to be tried; but he could not give the papers asked for, as it was against precedent to do so.

Mr. CONINGHAM said he was requested to ask when the pensions proposed to be given to the father and mother of the late Sergeant Lilley would be ordered by the Government.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he was sorry for the delay which had taken place on this subject, but he hoped the matter would be carried out in two or three days.

Mr. BENTINCK asked if there was any precedent for a court-martial being ordered in this country for an occurrence which had taken place in connection with the army in India.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON could not say that there was any precedent for this proceeding; but the Judge-Advocate had deemed it right that the court-martial referred to should take place in this country.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Mr. SMOLLETT asked the Secretary of State for India if application had been made, more particularly in reference to the Eastern of Bengal and Southern of Madras Railway schemes, for extension of those projects; if so, whether the applications had been complied with, and further guarantees of interest granted, payable from the revenues of British India.

Mr. BARING said that the India Council had offered to guarantee £652,000 for the completion of the Eastern of Bengal, and £850,000 for the Southern of Madras—£500,000 at 4½ per cent., and £350,000 on debentures at 4½ per cent.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS IN INDIA.

Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Under-Secretary for India what measures had been taken by the Government of India for giving effect to the Act passed by the Council of the Governor-general of India, "to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of religious endowments."

Mr. BARING said that the Act, which had been very recently passed, and which would be laid on the table, gave the local Government full power to act, and did not require any further measures on the part of the Government of India.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 25.

CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary to the Treasury how it was intended to appropriate the balance of nearly half a million of dollars of the first Chinese indemnity remaining in the Treasury, and whether any rejected claims would be reconsidered.

Mr. PEEL said it had been decided more than twenty years ago that claims which had been adjudicated upon should not be reopened. He had been unable to discover what became of the balance of half a million dollars remaining in the Treasury in 1840, but he imagined it was applied towards the expenses of the war.

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA CABLE.

Sir W. GALLWEY asked the Secretary to the Admiralty if directions had been sent to the Admiral in the Mediterranean to station a fast steamer between Benghazi and Alexandria, as the Malta and Alexandria cable had ceased working.

Lord C. PAGET said the day before yesterday a telegram was received from the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean to the effect that the cable between Benghazi and Alexandria had been broken, and that application had been made to him to station a steamer between those two points. The answer was, that it would be highly inconvenient that a vessel should be appointed solely to carry telegrams between Alexandria and Benghazi, a distance of between three hundred and four hundred miles.

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.—COLONEL CRAWLEY'S CASE.

Mr. CONINGHAM asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether subsequently to the memorandum of the 18th of December a second memorandum or letter embodying the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief on the Mhow court-martial had not been issued; also, whether the proceedings alleged by Paymaster Smales to have taken place on his court-martial were submitted to the Judge-Advocate-General in England for his opinion, and whether that opinion was obtained before the paymaster was gazetted out of the service.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that no second memorandum or letter embodying the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief on the Mhow court-martial had been issued: no public memorandum, at least. With regard to the second part of the hon. member's question, its terms were so extremely vague and indefinite that he did not think he should be justified in giving any answer. The hon. member did not state to what "proceedings alleged by Paymaster Smales to have taken place" he referred.

Mr. CONINGHAM: The illegal proceedings.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON: The word "illegal" was not upon the paper. If the hon. gentleman wished to have a specific answer to his question he must be good enough to state what the illegal proceedings were to which he referred, and how these had been alleged by Paymaster Smales.

Mr. BENTINCK said that a few days ago he asked his noble friend whether there was any precedent for holding in this country a court-martial upon transactions which had occurred in India. His noble friend replied that he was not aware of the existence of any such precedent. He wished now to ask his noble friend whether during the interval which had since elapsed he had ascertained the existence of any such precedent; and whether, if no such precedent existed, the course it was proposed to adopt did not involve a reflection upon if not an insult to the officers of the Indian army?

The Marquis of HARTINGTON had not made any further inquiries, and was not, therefore, aware whether any precedent existed for the course taken by the Government. He could not state as a positive fact that no insult or reflection upon the officers of the Indian army was involved in that course; but personally he did not think that such was the case.

General Sir DE LACY EVANS wished to know whether the House was to infer from the answer of the noble marquis that there was some second communication or memorandum not precisely of a public character—(hear, hear).

The Marquis of HARTINGTON thought it very possible that the Commander-in-Chief had written privately to Sir Hugh Rose on the subject; but in such a communication there was nothing which was intended to be public, and of course it was

utterly impossible that it could be laid on the table of the House.

Mr. CONINGHAM wished to understand whether the noble marquis declined to answer his question.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said it would be necessary, before he could answer the question, for the hon. member to state distinctly what were the proceedings to which he referred, and in what document or paper their illegality was alleged.

Colonel NORTH held it to be utterly impossible to regard the course taken by the Government as one which did not involve a reflection upon the officers of the Indian army—"order, order"). To put himself in order he would conclude with a motion. It was a positive reflection upon officers serving in India to say, as was practically done by the Government, that a sufficient number could not be got together to give a fair verdict in the case of Colonel Crawley—(hear). It would be necessary to bring Sir H. Rose and other generals to this country if the court-martial took place here—"hear, hear," from Mr. Coningham). He did not object to that, but he must say the hon. member for Brighton had behaved in a very unfair way to that officer the other night—(cries of "order!") That hon. member produced and read to the House—

The SPEAKER said that the hon. and gallant member was out of order in referring to past debates.

Colonel NORTH said that there were two versions of the court-martial on Paymaster Smales—one published at Poonah, and the other from the Judge-Advocate's notes. Now, if the proceedings were to be published for the information of the House, they ought to be the proper official proceedings. He moved that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. HEADLAM said that the original record of the court-martial was now in his office, and an official copy of that record would be laid before the House—(hear, hear).

Mr. CONINGHAM said that one of the illegalities complained of was that when Paymaster Smales was placed on his trial his witnesses were impounded, and he was prohibited from having access to them for the purpose of conducting his case.

Mr. DISRAELI: There is one point in this matter on which some information ought to be given to the House, and that is with regard to the expense that will be incurred—(hear). I do not know whether Colonel Crawley is to bear this expense, but in any case the cost of conducting the inquiry in this country will be very great. The Commander-in-Chief in India and other witnesses of that character must be brought over, and the presence of many other witnesses will probably be necessary. The House has at present no idea of the expense that may be incurred. I do not say that the trial will last as long as that of Warren Hastings, but it will last much longer than many hon. gentlemen anticipate. The matter is worthy of consideration, and the House requires some explanation on the subject from the Government.

Sir G. GREY: The Commander-in-Chief has directed that the inquiry shall take place in England. I apprehend that if any officer is ordered home by the military authorities from any part of the world he is considered to be on duty and receives his pay.

Sir DE L. EVANS differed altogether from the opinion that if this court-martial were held in England it would be necessary to summon the Commander-in-Chief from India. All that Sir H. Rose and General Farrell did was to make a written communication on the subject of the court-martial. The Commander-in-Chief was not one of the actors or witnesses, and he saw no valid reason for requiring his presence in this country. But the country would not be satisfied unless this trial took place in England—(cheers). Nor was any considerable expense, in his opinion, likely to be incurred. He humbly thought that the Government ought to commence the matter by ordering this regiment home—(cheers and counter cheers). The regiment was alleged to be in a bad state, its term of service in India was

nearly expired, and the only consideration was the expense, which need not be very great.

Mr. BOUVERIE regretted that the present discussion had been raised in this incidental way. It would be much better if hon. members would give notice of such questions, so that the House might have an opportunity of expressing an opinion. He wished to know whether any communication had been addressed by the Commander-in-Chief to Sir Hugh Rose through the Adjutant-General, the purport of which was to qualify the memorandum that had been laid on the table of the House.

Mr. BENTINCK said that the question before the House was more military than civil. The hon. and gallant member (Sir De L. Evans) proposed that the regiment in question should be ordered home for the purpose of carrying on this court-martial—"No!" Then, for what other purpose? What would be the consequence? It would amount to a premium on misconduct—(hear). A regiment would only have to misconduct itself and give occasion for a court martial, and then it would expect to be ordered home. That would be a remarkable way of conducting the affairs of the army. The hon. and gallant member added that the people of this country would not be satisfied unless this court-martial were held in England. Now, as one of the representatives of the people, he would express his belief that all that the people of this country had a right to require, and all that they would ask was, that justice should be done on both sides. He thought it would be impossible for justice to be done if a tribunal were to try in this country proceedings that had occurred in India. It was obviously necessary that one hundred witnesses should be ordered home, and it would be impossible to do justice to both sides. It was quite impossible that a course which appeared to be entirely without precedent should be adopted without offering a strong reflection, if not a positive insult, on the officers of the Indian army—(hear).

Colonel DUNNE said the 8th regiment was the first to come home, but that only nine months would elapse between the return of the 8th regiment and the Inniskillings. As the expense had been alluded to, he would remark that if the Government would change the rota and order home the Inniskillings instead of the 8th, there would be no difficulty in regard to expense. At the same time this kind of interference with the discipline of the army was most prejudicial to the service—(hear, hear). He knew that some of the stories in regard to the conduct of Colonel Crawley had been extremely exaggerated. The House had been told that Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined to one room, and that a sentry was put in his room. He believed that the sergeant-major had a house of four rooms, and that the sentry would be placed in the verandah, because in India sentries could not be placed in the sun. He thought that Paymaster Smales had been most properly dismissed the service for writing a most insubordinate letter. It was not the practice, he was informed, for commanding officers of regiments to muster their regiments in India. An officer, now a member of that House, who had served in India, stated that it was not the custom to do so. A great deal had been said by the public press on this matter, but the House ought to yield, not to the public voice, but to the voice of justice.

Mr. HUNT asked whether it would be necessary to examine any native witnesses before the court-martial, and, if so, whether any law existed which obliged them to come to this country for such a purpose against their will.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON was unable, without notice, to answer the question just addressed to him. It was impossible to say what course the court-martial would take. If the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Bouverie) would put his notice on the paper, he would answer it another day. He could only repeat the answer which he had given on a previous day, that there was no public or official memorandum in existence on this subject except that which had been published. The hon. member for Brighton had said that one portion of the proceedings taken against Pay-

master Smales was illegal. If, however, he was expected to answer questions of this kind, he must request hon. members to state distinctly on the notice paper what they wished to know. In his opinion it was extremely inconvenient to discuss topics in this manner. There were very few evenings lately on which the hon. member for Brighton had not placed some question on the paper, and considering that he had given notice of his intention to bring the subject before the House in Committee of Supply, and that the Government had promised to lay the proceedings of the court-martial on the table, he could not see what advantage could arise from these small incidental discussions—(hear, hear).

Mr. D. FORTESCUE said that what he had stated was that Sergeant-Major Lilley was at first confined to his own quarters, where he had several apartments; but that when he was ordered under confinement he was removed from his proper quarters to others, where he was confined to a single room. It was in the single room that the sentry was posted—(hear, hear).

Sir F. SMITH said it was very inconvenient to discuss matters of this kind pending the investigation that was to take place. He was one of those old officers who rejoiced very much at the course which the Government were going to take in bringing home the persons who were to give evidence—(hear, hear). The trial ought to take place in this country, otherwise public opinion would not be satisfied. Sometimes when out of England, and the army had not the advantage of the presence of the Judge-Advocate, everything was done in an irregular manner. But in this country, where that high officer was present, matters were properly and legally conducted. He was sure if his hon. and learned friend had been in India this case would not now have to be tried in England—(hear, hear). But it was because the persons who were to conduct such proceedings abroad, and who might be very excellent officers, were not acquainted with the law that these irregularities occurred. While he agreed with his hon. and gallant friend (Sir De Lacy Evans) that the trial ought to take place in England, he did not agree with him that the regiment ought to be brought home—(hear, hear).

Sir J. FERGUSON said he should be sorry the discussion should close without noticing a remark which fell from the hon. and gallant gentleman who had just sat down. If it were true that it would be impossible that a court-martial [Sir F. Smith.—I did not say impossible]—well, if it were probable that a court-martial could take place in India without a reasonable prospect of justice being done, might not public opinion call imperatively many times a year for the transfer from India to this country of persons whose evidence might be considered necessary?—(hear, hear). It might be that the habits and mode of life incidental to service in India might generate scandals and serious inconveniences which did not often occur in England; but the House would establish a very dangerous precedent if it tacitly assented to such a doctrine as that such cases should be brought home in order that public opinion might be brought to bear upon them—(hear, hear). But the House would do no such thing. That House and the country had confidence in the honour of courts-martial, and believed they would do justice.

Mr. CONINGHAM, in postponing a motion of which he had given notice with reference to this subject until after the evidence had been printed, took occasion to state, in reference to a remark made by an hon. and gallant friend of his, that Captain Smales's letter was of so insubordinate a character as to justify the verdict of the court-martial, that not only was that letter written under circumstances of great provocation, but that there were illegalities connected with the trial which justified him in asking for a reconsideration of the court-martial.

SANDHURST COLLEGE.

The following are the names of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, who were successful competitors for commissions

without purchase, in the Examination recently held at the College:—

FIRST DIVISION.—CADETS UNDER THE REGULATIONS OF 1861.

Order.	Names.	Marks.
1.	Stringer, F. ...	6,923
2.	Malloch, T. J. R. ...	6,736
3.	Brerston, W. P. B. ...	6,714
4.	Waring, T. ...	6,329
5.	Hutton, F. W. ...	6,307
6.	Gordon, F. A. ...	6,213
7.	Calland, C. F. ...	6,099
8.	Holmes, R. J. ...	6,056
9.	Ersline, C. ...	6,008
10.	Russell, G. F. J. L. ...	5,828
11.	Poignard, G. ...	5,825
12.	Randolph, E. H. ...	5,820
13.	Myers, C. J. ...	5,733
14.	Taylor, D. M. ...	5,674
15.	Peckitt, R. W. ...	5,653

SECOND DIVISION.—CADETS UNDER THE REGULATIONS OF 1862.

Order.	Names.	Marks.
1.	McKenzie, C. W. B. ...	7,978
2.	De Montmorency, R. O. ...	7,971
3.	Hutchinson, J. S. ...	7,651
4.	Dalrymple, W. L. ...	7,164
5.	Dundas, H. L. ...	7,106
6.	Blurton, J. ...	6,988
7.	Redding, E. ...	6,986
8.	Paterson, A. J. ...	6,688
9.	Wavell, A. G. ...	6,416
10.	Bradford, L. ...	6,375
11.	Blakeney, W. A. F. ...	6,144
12.	Watson, W. ...	6,062
13.	Broad, C. H. ...	5,985
14.	Dixon, M. C. M. ...	5,831
15.	Hornby, L. ...	5,698

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The half-yearly award of commissions and distribution of prizes to the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (in accordance with previous examination by the Council of Military Education) took place on Wednesday afternoon in the spacious newly-erected gymnasium at the rear of the institution, in the presence of a large number of military officers, professors, and masters at the academy, and relatives and friends of the students.

The several classes of cadets assembled on the lawn fronting the building at half-past two o'clock, with the Royal Artillery band, and carried out a series of manual and platoon exercises in a highly creditable manner. At half past three o'clock a salute from a battery of artillery announced the arrival of his Royal Highness, who was accompanied by Lieut.-general Sir Harry D. Jones, G.C.B., Governor of the Staff College, Sandhurst; Lieut.-general Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., Adjutant-general; Lieut.-general Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-general; General Sir John F. Burgoyne, G.C.B., Inspector-general of Fortifications; General Sir George Pollock, K.C.B.; General Sir E. Lugard; Major-general J. Bloomfield, Inspector-general of Artillery; Col. C. Bingham, Deputy Adjutant-general; and Brevet-colonel E. Wodehouse, Assistant Adjutant-general of Royal Artillery.

His Royal Highness and staff were received at the main gate of the Royal Military Academy by the Deputy-governor, Major-general Sandham, R.E., Major-general Sir R. J. Dacres, K.C.B., Commandant of the Garrison; and his aide-de-camp, Major Reilly, C.B.; Colonel Yorke, R.E.; and numerous field officers. The Council of Military Education was represented by its vice-president, Major-general F. W. Hamilton, C.B.; Major-general Sir Fred. Abbott, C.B.; and Brevet-colonel T. Elwyn, R.A.

His Royal Highness and staff, having inspected the line of gentlemen cadets, front and rear, they marched past at slow and quick time, and subsequently carried out various evolutions. The cadets then marched in companies to the gymnasium, and formed into square near the table which contained the numerous prizes for presentation.

The proceedings commenced by Major-general Hamilton reading the following report of the Council of Military Education, addressed to the Duke of Cambridge:—

"The Council of Military Education have the honour to submit to his Royal Highness the Field-

Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the report of their examination of the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Of 44 cadets of the first class, 42 have been found qualified for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Twelve commissions in the Royal Engineers have been announced; the 12 senior cadets on the list having been selected for that service, the remainder are recommended for commissions in the Royal Artillery.

"In the first class the examiner in fortifications, field-works, and bridges considers the result very satisfactory, every one of the cadets having obtained a higher credit than half the total number in the minimum course, and the nature of the answers shows that the subjects had been carefully studied. The examiner in chemistry reports the results to be on the whole satisfactory. The answers to the points are correct as far as they went, and seem to show that the cadets have in general acquired a fairly sound acquaintance with the elements of metallurgical chemistry, and one which will be useful to them hereafter.

"In the second class the progress in German and other subjects of study has been satisfactory.

"In the third class the progress has also been very satisfactory. In Hindustani the grammatical questions have been fairly answered, and considerable progress has been made in drawing.

"The council begs to report to your Royal Highness that the general result of the examination has been highly satisfactory."

Colonel Yorke, R.E., then read the following report from Major-General Sandham, Lieut.-Governor of the academy:—

"It is with much satisfaction that I am enabled to report to your Royal Highness that the whole of the first class who have just been under examination are fully qualified for commissions, as regards conduct, discipline, and proficiency in military exercises.

"The result of the examination of the junior classes shows unusual emulation and attention throughout the academy, and the general conduct of all has been particularly good.

"The discipline of the company has been upheld by the responsible and sub-divisional under officers and corporals in their respective divisions in a creditable manner. It is owing to their appreciation of their positions, together with the manner and bearing in which the duties are conducted, and the regulations are upheld by every officer, professor, and master connected with the establishment, in study and in the hours appropriated to military drills and exercises, or to recreation, that I am enabled to report so favourably to your Royal Highness."

The number of marks gained by each cadet for fortification, mathematics, and other branches of study, as certified by the Council of Military Education, were then read, and the following successful candidates were called to the front by his Royal Highness and informed that they would receive commissions as under (the numbers given being the marks gained by each):—

For the Royal Engineers.—1. Herbert P. Klocker, 23,878. 2. Henry P. Lee, 23,419. 3. Charles Birkbeck, 22,037. 4. John N. Manwaring, 22,240. 5. Killinworth R. Todd, 21,945. 6. Francis Q. Edmondes, 21,708. 7. William F. Spaight, 21,618. 8. William S. S. Bisset, 21,464. 9. William H. Coaker, 21,178. 10. Fleetwood T. Edwards, 21,152. 11. Herbert H. Whately, 20,920. 12. Harry C. Fox, 20,785.

For the Royal Artillery.—1. Sisson C. Pratt, 20,571. 2. William H. F. Sorrell, 20,416. 3. Francis Brinkley, 19,782. 4. Alexander W. Ferrier, 19,718. 5. Samuel S. Bomford, 19,580. 6. Francis L. Graves, 19,507. 7. Gilbert S. Parry, 19,402. 8. Francis W. J. Barker, 19,307. 9. Henry J. Rawle, 18,488. 10. Charles A. Empson, 18,461. 11. Edwin H. H. Cullen, 18,277. 12. George F. D. Sutton, 18,201. 13. William F. de H. Curtis, 18,056. 14. Harry E. Dolphin, 17,950. 15. Henry A. Graves, 17,922. 16. Robert L. Price, 17,886. 17. Henry A. Denny, 17,653. 18. Francis F. Ditmas, 17,342. 19. Harrison R. L. Morgan, 17,282. 20. Arthur A. Saunders, 17,117. 21. Richard Corbett, 17,062. 22. Arthur J. Pearson, 16,947. 23. Richard T. Roberts, 16,390. 24. John W. Buckle, 15,995. 25. William Buckle, 15,831. 26. William V. Gregory, 15,646. 27. Charles S. Graham, 15,160. 28. William Taylor, 14,600. 29. George Will, 13,401. 30. George Plunkett, 13,296.

His Royal Highness, who was surrounded by a brilliant staff of field officers, then proceeded to address the cadets in the following terms:—"It gives me the utmost pleasure to receive from the Council of Military Education, as well as from Major-general Sandham, the Lieutenant-governor of this important institution, such very satisfactory reports as those which have just been read. It is always painful to me to be compelled to make any remarks of an unpleasant nature, and I am, therefore, gratified to find that the new regula-

tions, which I some time since introduced, with the sanction of the Council of Military Education and the War Department, have, on the whole, worked well, and given general satisfaction. I am also glad to hear that the responsible and sub-divisional under officers and corporals have well performed their duties, for without discipline such an institution could not be maintained; and whilst the state of things which now exists reflected credit upon the officers, it is also creditable to the students, as I have no doubt that had any breach of discipline taken place it would have been reported. I feel it my duty to mention one subject which a short time since came under my notice. A letter appeared in a weekly military newspaper, purporting to be written by a cadet at this institution, and which contained charges against one of the officers of the establishment. On reading this anonymous communication I instituted the most strict inquiry, and I ascertained that there was not a word of truth in the statements made from first to last. In my opinion, such anonymous statements are always more or less of a cowardly nature, and if the person who wrote that letter is now present, and within my hearing, I wish to tell him that I feel the utmost contempt for him, and if he is known to the gentlemen cadets present, I hope they will entertain towards him the same feeling of contempt as I do. I have done with that matter, and I now congratulate you that so many of your number have been found eligible for commissions in those eminently scientific corps—the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery. I have before told you, and I must now repeat it, that when you become officers in her Majesty's service you must not consider that your education is completed. Remember that you live in an eminently scientific age, and endeavour to progress with the spirit of the age in which you live. Attend not only to your more purely military duties, but constantly study and try to attain scientific knowledge of your profession, and thus aim at advancement, and render yourselves valuable servants of the Crown.

His Royal Highness then proceeded to distribute the following prizes:—To Mr. Edmondes, for exemplary conduct, a regulation sword; Mr. Klocker, for exemplary conduct, the Pollock medal, founded by the inhabitants of Calcutta, and for topography, a pocket sextant; Mr. Spaight, for artillery, a double telescope, and for topography, a case of instruments; Mr. Kirkwood, for topography, a prismatic compass; Mr. Macdonald, for mathematics, a pocket sextant; Mr. Menzies, for mathematics, a pocket sextant, and for practical geometry, a prismatic compass; Mr. Chadwick, for practical geometry, a pocket compass; Mr. Georges, for landscape drawing, Penley's water colours; Mr. Burke, for fortifications, an aneroid barometer; Mr. Fox, for second fortifications, a pocket sextant; Mr. Bisset, for chemistry, a microscope; Mr. Annesley, for geology, and Mr. Lee, for natural philosophy, microscopes; Mr. Whately, for practical mechanics, a portable microscope; Mr. Mascall, for fortifications, ditto. Prizes consisting of valuable books were also awarded to Messrs. Vaughan, Jones, and Corbett.

His Royal Highness and staff subsequently witnessed a series of gymnastic exercises by the gentlemen cadets, and left the institution at half-past five o'clock, the cadets firing a Royal salute from the guns of their miniature battery.

His Royal Highness and staff then proceeded to the mess-room of the Royal Artillery Barracks, where a banquet was provided—covers being laid for 100 guests, among whom, in addition to the officers named, were—Earl de Grey and Ripon, Secretary for War; his Grace the Duke of Somerset, the Rev. J. Gleig, Chaplain general of the Forces; Baron Von Döbenach, Sir E. Filmer, M.P., Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., and Mr. W. Angerstein, M.P.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF THE HON. SIR GEORGE ELLIOT, K.C.B.—After a protracted illness, Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot, K.C.B., died on Wednesday

morning, shortly after nine o'clock, at his residence at Prince's terrace, Kensington. The gallant officer, who was the second son of Gilbert, 12th Earl of Minto, by Anne Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand, and consequently brother of the late and uncle of the present Earl of Minto, was born the 12th August, 1784, and married in May, 1810, Cecilia, youngest daughter of Mr. James Ness, of Osgodrie, Yorkshire, by whom, who died in May, 1848, he had a numerous family, his eldest son, George, having obtained his flag rank in the navy, and among his married daughters are the Countess of Northesk, Lady W. Compton, and Mrs. Drummond, wife of Capt. the Hon. James R. Drummond, C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty. The Admiral entered the navy in 1794, as a first-class volunteer, on board the *St. George*, 98, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and was present in Lord Hotham's actions in March and July, 1795, and was on board the *Gotha* when that ship led the British fleet into action, on the 1st of August, 1798. For some time he was on board the *San Josef* and the *St. George*, flagships of Lord Nelson and Sir Charles M. Pole, in the latter of which, under the gallant Capt. Masterman Hardy, he was present at the action off Copenhagen, April, 1801. After various services afloat he, according to O'Byrne, in October, 1808, captured *La Jena*, French corvette, of eighteen guns and 150 men, after a running action of nearly an hour. He also, when in command of the *Aurora*, in an action of three hours with some Spanish gunboats near Tarifa, captured three of the enemy's ships. At the reduction of Java he was recommended to the notice of the Admiralty for the ability he displayed in superintending the landing of the troops. After severely chastising the pirates of Sambas, in Borneo, and afterwards assisting Colonel Macgregor in reinstating the Sultan of Palambang, he returned home, and was for some time unemployed, his next appointment being, in 1827, to the *Victory* guardship, at Portsmouth. In September, 1837, the year he obtained his flag rank, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope; and in February, 1840, assumed the command of the Fleet in China, where, in the additional capacity of joint plenipotentiary with Capt. Charles Elliot, R.N., he superintended the earlier operations of the war from July to November. He returned home in 1841 in ill health, from the combined effects of the climate and over-exertion in the discharge of the onerous duties attached to his command. Admiral Elliot filled the office of First Secretary to the Admiralty from December, 1834, until April, 1835, and was subsequently, until his appointment to the command at the Cape, a Junior Lord of the Admiralty. In 1830 he was appointed a naval aide-de-camp to King William IV.; in September, 1831, nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and made a Knight Commander of the Order in November last. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, 12th August, 1800; commander, 14th April, 1802; captain, 2nd January, 1804; rear admiral, 10th January, 1837; vice-admiral, 13th May, 1847; and admiral, 5th May, 1853.

THE WAR IN PERSIA.—A despatch has arrived at the Foreign Office announcing that intelligence had been received on the 11th inst. by her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Persia of the capture of the city of Herat by Dost Mahomed Khan.

REPORTED DEATH OF DOST MAHOMED KHAN.—VIENNA, June 22.—The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of to-day publishes intelligence from the East, stating that Dost Mahomed Khan has died before Herat.

APPOINTMENT.—(India Office, June 22.)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Michael Robert Westropp, barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the High Court at Bombay.

EAST INDIA FINANCE.—The finance and revenue accounts of the Government of India for the year 1861-62, and an estimate of revenue, expenditure, and cash balances for 1862-63 have just been issued. The gross income of the revenue of India in the year ending April 30, 1862, was £43,929,472. The expenditure was £43,880,100, there being an excess of expenditure over income of £50,628. The total cash balance in India and at home on the

30th of April, 1862, was £23,021,990. The estimated income of the revenue of India in the year ending April 30, 1863, is £45,105,700. The expenditure is estimated at £43,825,104. There is thus an excess of income over expenditure to the amount of £1,280,596.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 20. Commodore Perry, —, Calcutta and Trinidad; H.M.'s str. Renard, Rowley, Hong Kong; Betty, —, Java. 22. Her Majesty's Seymour Kurrachee; Malabar, Pope, Calcutta; Ethelred, Duncan, Mauritius; John Bright, Coles, Ceylon; Laura, Jenkins, Mauritius; Selene, —, Rangoon; Freis, Sorenson, Mauritius; Cimber, Kopperholt, Bombay; Oriental, Macey, Blackburn, Murphy, Shanghai; E. Delius, —, Maulmum; Iduna, Sundberg, Akyah. 23. Marlborough, Porteous, Calcutta; Sharpshooter, Porter, Ningpo; Madge Wildfire, —, Calcutta; Delhi, Howard, Bombay; Amoor, Potts, Rangoon. 24. Ida, Dunlop, City of Dublin, Taylor, Queen of the North, Clark, Calcutta; Osborne House, —, Batavia; Holmdale, Ferris, Calcutta; Southern Cross, Manley, Shanghai; Martaban, —, Calcutta; Diana, Bergenström, Tutuorecu.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, June 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. L. Oaslow, Mr. A. Mann.

PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

July 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Peppe, Mr. James Murra, Mr. John Heitar, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. Sandeman, Capt. Lambert, Mr. W. Ashworth, Lieut. F. A. Bertie. For MADRAS.—Lieut. A. Mears, Capt. and Mrs. Ryves, Mr. W. Griffiths. For Ceylon.—Miss Davey, Mr. E. Astley, Miss Rollings, Mr. Samuel Willoughby. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. Ransom. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Corner. July 13.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Loch, Mr. T. D. Jackson, Mr. R. B. Ackroyd, Mr. W. H. Thacker. July 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Willoughby. For MADRAS.—Capt. P. D. and Mrs. Horn and int. Mr. Biach, Mr. Blake, Mr. Parick. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Beal, Mr. Schroers, Mr. Bovenasch. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Woods and two sons, Mr. E. C. Forbes. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Merry, Mr. C. M. Kerr. July 27.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Aitchinson, Mr. C. Peile, Mrs. J. C. Jewett.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BEYKNOW, the wife of Capt. W. H., Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Weston-super-Mare, June 16.
BURN, the wife of Dr. G. A., 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son, at Edinburgh, June 21.
HASTY, the wife of Capt. G. B., R.M.L.I., of a son, at Cowley Grove, Uxbridge, June 25.
HURLOCK, the wife of Lieut. R. G., of the late Indian Navy, of a son, at Montaubon, South of France, June 17.
SAUNDERS, the wife of Geo. N., H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a daughter, at 14, Stainton-place, Blackheath, June 23.
TEMPLER, the wife of J. W., late Bengal Civil Service, of a son, still-born, at Bathwick-terrace, Bath, June 11.

MARRIAGES.

CORBYN, J. C., H.M.'s Bengal Medical Service, to Minnie, daughter of the late Lieut. general Tickell, C.B., Bengal Engineers, at Cheltenham, June 18.
FOORD, Albert W., Lieut. 14th regt. M.N.I., youngest son of the late Lieut. colonel H. T. Foord, Madras Artillery, to Maria, youngest daughter of E. G. Willoughby, Esq., at St. Mary's, Birkenhead, June 17.
GRAHAM, George A., Capt. 107th regt., son of the late Col. Charles Graham, C.B., Bengal Artillery, to Lydia C., youngest daughter of the late Thomas Smalley Potter, Esq., of East Court, Charlton Kings, at the Parish Church, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, June 18.
OMMANNEY, Edward L., H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Elizabeth C., eldest daughter of Henry M. Ommanney, Esq., of Western Australia, at Neath, June 17.
WHITE, Charles J., M.D., Peninsular and Oriental Company, to Marianna W., daughter of Stephen Winkworth, Esq., late of Purbrook Lodge, Hants, at St. James's, Paddington, June 18.

DEATH.

MCDERMOTT, William, of the Bengal Army, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, June 16.

BRIGADIER TROUP'S SUCCESSOR.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) stated once before that Brigadier C. Troup's successor at Agra would be Brigadier Macpherson. This has since been contradicted, so we repeat it. At least, Brigadier Macpherson can come here if he chooses, as he has been offered the post. Colonel (Brigadier) Tombs goes to Dinapore.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Bank and Commercial Bills.

	60 days' sight	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	30 days' sight
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 9½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 9½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	2s. 0d.	Shanghai	—
Colombo	9 p.u.	3 0½ p.		

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Share.	Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	233 1 3	
India 5 per cent.	108 to 8½	
India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	96½	
India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	107	
India Stock, Enforced Paper, 5½ per cent.	115	
India Stock Debentures, 1858	95½	
India Stock Debentures, 1859	108½	
" " " 1864 or 1866	100½	
India 5 per cent. for account...	103	
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½	
India Bonds (£1,000)	16s. to 13s. p.m.	
Ditto (under £1,000)	12s. p.m.	
RAILWAYS.		
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	109 to 110
" " " " " "	5	1 to 1½ p.m.
" " " " " "	5	½ to 1½
Stock Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	100	108 to 109
Stock Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	111 to 112
Stock East Indian	all	109½ to 110½
" " " " " "	10	1½ to 1½ p.m.
" " " " " "	10	1½ to 1½ p.m.
Stock G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)	100	110 to 110½
" " " " " "	13	1 to 2 p.m.
" " " " " "	8	1½ p.m.
Stock Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	107½ to 108½
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	99 to 101
Stock Ditto 5 per cent.	100	107½ to 108½
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent)	100	102 to 103
Stock 5th Extension	92	...
Stock Ottm. Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	13 to 18
Stock Seinde 5 per cent.	100	111 to 112
Stock Ditto India Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	106 to 107
Stock Ditto Delhi guar. 5 p. ct.	all	108 to 109
Stock Ditto	2	½ to 1½ p.m.
Stock Punjab (5 per ct.)	100	107½ to 108½
Stock Do. 5 p. c.	15	1½ to 1½ p.m.
BANKS.		
100 Agra and United Service Lim.	50	104 to 108
40 Australasia	all	75 to 77
40 New	10	...
25 Bank of Egypt	all	28 to 29
25 Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	28 to 29
25 Chart. Merc. of India, Lond.	all	...
100 and China	all	51 to 53
25 Hindostan, China, & Japan	15	1½ to 1½ p.m.
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all	56 to 58
20 Ottoman Bank	all	44 to 46
20 Do. New	2	8 to 8½ p.m.
20 Seinde, Punjab, and Delhi	3	½ dis to per.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
5 B-m-bay Gas	9	½ dis per
20 Ceylon Company	3	½ dis 2 p.m.
10 E.I. and London Shipping B	a'l	5 to 6
10 E. I. Cotton Agency	44	5 to 6
20 East India Irr. & Can.	5	par ½ p.m.
20 Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3 p.m.
10 Mediterranean. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4
20 Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	½ to 1½ p.m.
1 Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
1 Do. New	1	½ to 1½
10 Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	all	42 to 54
50 P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	76 to 78
50 Ditto New	30	18 to 20 p.m.
20 Red Sea & Ind. Tel. Aug. 1868	all	½ to 1½
1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	...
1 Ditto Registered	all	...
10 Ditto	all	...
2 Telegraph to India	1	½ to 1½ dis.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling to king Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer	—	—
Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 26th April, and 25th Oct.	—	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1834-35 (Stock)	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicra) of 1835-36	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicra) of 1835-36	—	90
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	96½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	—	—
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	94½
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	3 1	—
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—
10th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57	2 1½	100½
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60	2 2	112½

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM COMMON.**THE MISSES WINTERBOTTOM'S
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

TERMS PER ANNUM.
For Board and Instruction in English, French, Writing,
and Arithmetic £10
Daily Boarders 20
Daily Pupils 14
Music, Drawing, and Singing, by a Lady, each ... 4
Do. do. by a Master, each ... 8
German and Italian, each 8
Dancing and Calisthenics, each 4
Laundress, Four Pounds.
Each Young Lady is requested to bring a Silver Fork, Desert
Spoon (which will be returned), and Six Towels.
A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a
Pupil.
The Misses WINTERBOTTOM can give most unexceptionable
references.

SUPERIOR EDUCATIONAL HOME.—

A Lady, daughter of an Officer, RECEIVES a limited
number of PUPILS, who share the comforts of home with
her own Children, and have the advantage of constant inter-
course with a resident German Governess. In addition to a
good English Education, the course of instruction comprises
the French, German, and Italian Languages, the Piano-forte,
Drawing, and Dancing. Inclusive terms, Eighty and One
Hundred Guineas per annum.
Address Mrs. ALFRED MORRIS, Hazlewood-lodge, Roupell-
park, Streatham, Surrey.

HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are
given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty
Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator;
who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and high
proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort Wil-
liam. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and
can give unexceptionable references.

Address, "ALLY," care of Messrs. ALLEN and Co.,
13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT

and Co., of 30, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.,
have on SALE some Foreign Government BONDS, yielding 8
and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as
on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted
in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at $\frac{1}{2}$, and Mines at
1 per cent. A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on
application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious
mines.

CLAPHAM-COMMON.—To be LET, Un-
furnished, a Capital FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing
dining-room, breakfast-room, and study, handsome double
drawing-room and five good bed-rooms, usual domestic offices,
and garden. Omnibuses to City and West End constantly.
Victoria Station in ten minutes.

Apply to Mr. JAMES STEVENS, auctioneer and house agent,
Clapham-common, S. (Fo. 840.)

**DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES,
and CLOCKS.**

M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch,
Clock, and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to
Her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS,
Corner of Spring-gardens.

THE FAMILY BOOT-MAKER—

BURCHETT, 71, OXFORD-STREET, nearly opposite
the Pantheon, London, and 88, HIGH-STREET, NOTTING-
HILL. The best assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and
Children's Boots and Shoes in the Kingdom.

EXCELLENCE—ELEGANCE—ECONOMY.

INDIA AND CHINA OUTFITS.

WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand, and
84, Charing-cross (Established Thirty-five Years), and
continue to supply every requisite in best quality at wholesale
prices, and are exclusive makers of the following articles for
India:—

WHITELOCK'S ORIENTAL SHIRTS.
WHITELOCK'S INDIA GUSE VESTS.
WHITELOCK'S INDIA TWEED SUITS.

Detailed Price Lists sent by post on application.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS
CARRIAGE FREE TO ANY PART OF ENGLAND.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24,
Pavement, Finsbury, London, Cabinet Manufacturers,
Upholsters, Carpet Warehousemen, and General House
Furnishers, beg very respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gen-
try, Clergy, and Public in general, that they have recently
made very extensive ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to
their spacious SHOW ROOMS and MANUFACTURING
PREMISES, which has enabled them very materially to in-
crease their hitherto extensive stock, and rendered it prac-
ticable for the more prompt execution of the numerous orders
consequent on their large and increasing business, and they
take this opportunity of most respectfully soliciting a continu-
ance of past favours, and kind recommendation of those to
whom the house is favourably known, calling special attention
to the very important fact that, regardless of distance, all
goods are delivered

CARRIAGE FREE.

R. L. and Co. invite all parties intending to furnish to
supply themselves with their "Illustrated Furnishing Guide,"
containing about two hundred and fifty well-executed designs,
which will be forwarded on application postage free.
January, 1863.

The only Office whose Bonds and Policies of Guarantee are
accepted by the Treasury, Customs, Inland Revenue,
General Post-office, War, Admiralty, Home, Colonial,
India, and other Government Departments.

**THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.**

DIRECTORS IN LONDON.

HENRY WICKHAM WICKHAM, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
John Cheetham, Esq., Stalybridge.
John Field, Esq., Warrford-court, City.
Charles Forster, Esq., M.P. for Walsall.
Richard Francis George, Esq., Bath.
Henry H. Harrison, Esq., Hamilton-place, St. John's-wood.
Thomas C. Hayward, Esq., Minorities and Highbury.
John Hodgins, Esq., Cavendish Club.
James Edward McConnell, Esq., Wolverton.
C. W. Reynolds, Esq., Eaton-place, Belgravia.
Richard Spooner, Esq., late Her Majesty's Commissioner of
Customs, Bombay.
H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P. for Bradford.
Thomas Winkworth, Esq., Gresham Club and Canonbury.
J. P. Brown-Weathead, Esq., M.P. for York.

Security is provided in approved cases for officers of Bank-
ing and Commercial Establishments, Public Companies, Mun-
icipal Corporations, and for other places of trust.

Life Assurance may be combined with Guarantee on advan-
tageous terms.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information
may be obtained from the Chief Offices, 2, Waterloo-place,
Pall-mall, London; and 29, George-street, Edinburgh.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can
effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the
COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to
India on Her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the
British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims
settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present in-
come is upwards of £130,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C.,
and at Messrs. Paris and Co's, No. 10, St. James's-
street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street

DUBLIN 62, Upper Sackville-street.

GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street.

**THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA,
and JAPAN (Limited).**

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of Interest
varying according to the length of time for which they are
made. Quarterly payment of Interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout
Europe, &c., issued.

Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for
collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities
effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest, Pay Pensions, Dividends, or other monies realised
for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. No commis-
sion charged on remittances through the Bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency
business conducted in London and at the branches at Calcutta
and Bombay.

Forms and Powers of Attorney supplied at the Office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION
(Limited).

Joint-Stock Wine Company.

Commanding Capital, £500,000.

Formed for the supply of Pure Wine to Clubs, Public Estab-
lishments, or Private Families at lowest prices.

Registered in May, 1854.

The following are duty-paid prices:—
Sherries at 24s., 30s., 36s., 40s., 45s., 48s., 50s., 55s.,
Ports from wood, 32s., 36s., 38s.; crusted, 42s., 45s., 54s.,
and upwards.

Champagnes—Epernay, 39s.; Imperial Sillery, 48s.,
and 54s.; E. Ciquot's, 58s.; Moët's, Mumm's, Giesler's, and
others, 60s.

Clarets—Medoc, 20s.; fine dinner from 26s. to 36s.
Clarets—Desert wines, 42s., 48s., and upwards.

All other French or German Wines in proportion.
For detailed price lists for foreign or home consumption,
samples, or free tasting, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq.,
Munager, 190, Regent-street.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

**Class IX.—Prize Medal for Agricultural Portable
Steam Engines and Machinery.**

**Class VIII.—Prize Medal for Horizontal High
Pressure Steam Engines.**

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical
success."

**CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co.,
ENGINEERS,**

Manufacturers of Portable and Fixed Steam Engines, Machi-
nery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricul-
tural Purposes, &c., adapted for any part of the World.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

AND

78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, Illustrated, and Priced Catalogues, free per post.

PETER JOHN MACDONALD, deceased
Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Fourth West Indian
Regiment, and formerly Captain in the Military Train.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22 and 23 Victoria
Cap. 35, entitled an Act to further Amend the Law of Property
and relieve Trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all creditors upon or
against the Estate of the said PETER JOHN MACDONALD
(who died on or about the 26th day of August, 1863, at sea,
and Administration to whose Estate and Effects was granted
by Her Majesty's Court of Probate Principal Registry on the
6th day of February, 1863, to HENRY FREDERICK
DOWNES, of Warwick-street, Charing-cross, in the County of
Middlesex), are to send the particulars of such claims or de-
mands to the said Administrator on or before the 31st day of
December next, at the expiration of which time the said ad-
ministrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said
Intestate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard
only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and
that the said Henry Frederick Downes will not be liable for
the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person
of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this tenth day of June, 1863.

HENRY F. DOWNES,

Warwick-street, Charing-cross, the Administrator.

**BECKWITH AND SON,
GUNMAKERS**

TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE
HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

58, SKINNER-STREET, SNOW-HILL, LONDON.

Manufacturers of Improved Breech-loading Double
Guns, Double and Single Rifles, &c.

NORTH BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY
(LIMITED),

CASTLE MILLS, EDINBURGH

WAREHOUSE, 56, CANNON-STREET WEST,
LONDON, E.C.

Manufacturers of VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER
CLOTHING, by what is known as the "American Process,"
under Goudey's Patent.

This Clothing, being thoroughly vulcanized, is fitted to stand
all climates, and will be guaranteed to exporters. It is per-
fectly free from smell, and is lower in price than any other
description offered.

FOR EXPORTATION.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES.
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.

TEN BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Any one can use them; anything can be dyed with them; a
basin of water being alone necessary.

INVALUABLE TO COLONISTS.

WHOLESALE OF DANIEL JUDSON AND SON,

Merchants and Drysalers,

10, SCOTT'S-YARD, BURN-LANE, LONDON.

N.B.—Very Liberal Discount to Exporters.

Retail of Chemists.

DENTAL SURGERY, 9, GROSVENOR-STREET.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S IMPROVE-

MENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL
TEETH, GUMS, and PALATES, on an INDIA-RUBBER

BASE, are secured by Letters Patent, dated December, 1862,
whereby the continual outlay of new teeth is avoided, altera-

tions from the absorption of the gums, or any other cause,
being easily remedied, and the first outlay no greater than for
ordinary kinds. The extraordinary results of this application

may be briefly noted as under:—It consists of one continuous
piece of Prepared India-rubber. The Artificial Teeth present

an uniformly even surface to the action of the tongue, pre-
venting lodgment of food and all secretions, so much com-
plained of in the present system. No gold or any other metal

being required, all springs, wires, and fastenings are wholly
unnecessary; sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased
freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto

wholly unattainable, and a fit perfected with the most unerring
accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility

of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the
adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorp-

tion of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency
on the prepared india-rubber; and, as it is a non-conductor,
fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all
unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time pro-

vided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.
9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square; 14, Gay-street,
Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS

(KEATING'S).—The great remedy for these disorders
in Children can now be administered in the form of a purely
Vegetable Sweetmeat, at once agreeable and effective.

Prepared and sold in Tins, 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d. each, by
THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Church-
yard, London, E.C., and Retail by all Druggists and Patent

Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.
OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS"
are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without
which none are genuine.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S GLOSSARY.

GLOSSARY OF JUDICIAL AND REVENUE

TERMS, and of useful words occurring in official docu-
ments relating to the Administration of the Government of
British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Sanskrit,

Hindi, Bengali, Uriya, Marathi, Guzarathi, Telugu, Karnata,
Tamil, Malayalam, and other Languages, compiled and pub-
lished under the authority of the hon. the Court of Directors
of the E. I. Company. By H. H. WILSON, M.A., F.R.S.,
&c., &c. 4to. cloth, £2. 2s. 6d.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN AND CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

AN INQUIRY into the THEORIES of HISTORY.—CHANCE, LAW, WILL, with Special Reference to the Principles of the Positive Philosophy. 8vo. cloth, 18s.

"This is both an able and an interesting book; for the writer, while an accurate and in some respects an original thinker, has also the command of a clear and animated style. The general scope of the book is the refutation of that naked positivism of which M. Comte is the apostle. . . . Of the whole work we can confidently say that it is one to be read by every man interested in these questions. It is a weighty treatise, and an important contribution to philosophy."—The Press, August 16, 1862.

"Written to combat certain opinions which have lately been gaining ground with some classes of thinkers, this treatise is well-timed. With no more boldness than is proper, the author claims that the views of wise men in former ages shall not be disregarded without good reason, and that nothing new and improved shall be accepted simply because of its impudence. His own language throughout is moderate and logical. A Conservative on principle, it is a part of his conservative belief in the steady progress of mankind to seek for the development of new thoughts in every age of human history, and ready to accept all that bears the stamp of truth. In a book full of argument, and occupying just that border-land of metaphysics which is harder to tread than the defined circle of metaphysics itself, it would be easy to discover discrepancies of thought and contradictions of terms; but the faults are few, and the merits many."—Examiner, Aug. 16, 1862.

A SHORT TRIP in HUNGARY and TRANSYLVANIA in the SPRING of 1862. By Professor D. T. ANSTED. Post 8vo., cloth, 8s. 6d.

"Professor Ansted's descriptions are written with a neatness attesting the accuracy of a scientific observer's eyes. His volume is one both of value and entertainment: a book calculated to turn the thoughts of tourists down the Danube."—Athenaeum, Aug. 16, 1862.

"Many a tourist this autumn will have cause to thank Professor Ansted for introducing them to a new and comparatively unknown country. . . . It would be difficult to find a more agreeable companion for a tour than the author of this interesting volume."—The Press, Aug. 9, 1862.

THE SCIENCE OF HOME LIFE.

By ALBERT J. BERNAYS, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and of Practical Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical and Surgical College (late Lecturer on Chemistry and Practical Chemistry at St. Mary's Hospital), &c., &c. Illustrated by several cuts. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s.

MEMORABLE EVENTS OF MODERN HISTORY. By J. G. EDGAR. Author of the "Boys'hood of Great Men," &c., &c. With Illustrations. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s. 6d.

"A practical writer, with a high sense of his obligations as an instructor of children. Mr. J. G. Edgar never makes a contribution to juvenile literature that does not deserve a certain measure of commendation. We can conscientiously recommend it ('Memorable Events') as a work at the same time entertaining and useful."—Athenaeum, March 6, 1862.

"Mr. Edgar's style is clear, vigorous, simple, and unaffected, and from the first page to the last the reader is instinctively conscious of standing in the presence of a gentleman and a scholar. Though writing for the benefit of the rising generation Mr. Edgar possesses the enviable talent of attracting at the same time the attention of young men and grey-beards, and of so describing events as to suggest many a topic for grave reflection. His last ('Memorable Events') is certainly not his least work, and not only confirms but enhances his previous reputation as an earnest, agreeable, high-minded, and reliable chronicler of human achievements and human follies and failures."—Spectator.

"A most acceptable present for the youth of both sexes."—Observer.

THE FORESTS and GARDENS of SOUTH INDIA. By HUGH CLYDE, M.D., F.L.S., Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency. Post 8vo., with Illustrations, price 12s.

"Full of valuable information and thoroughly rehearsed in all its statements."—Daily News.

THE HISTORY of CHESS: from the Time

of the Early Invention of the Game in India till the Period of its Establishment in Western and Central Europe. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D., 8vo., cloth, 15s.

"This volume will be a welcome addition to the library of every lover of the noble game of chess. Our author makes a stout fight for the Hindus as the inventors of the game, and adduces many cogent proofs in support of his opinion. He shows how the game is played in other countries, how it has been modified both in the names of the pieces and the names of the game by the peculiarities of the country or the national temperament of the inhabitants; and then traces the steps by which it has arrived at its present place of honour in civilised and intellectual Europe. The book is, therefore, full of curious lore that lean on other and higher subjects than chess-playing, for it involves dissertations on ethnology, comparative zoology, the dispersion and settlement of nations, and the manners and customs of different countries, to a degree that would not be at all anticipated by a person who contented himself by reading the title-page. All this information is given, not in any dry, repulsive, or even technical style, but easily, clearly, and in an animated manner—the style that would naturally be adopted by a gentleman and man of the world."—Herald.

SIN: its Causes and Consequences. An Attempt to Investigate the Origin, Nature, Extent, and Results of Moral Evil. A Series of Lent Lectures. By the Rev. HENRY CHRISTMAS, M.A., F.R.S. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s. 6d.

"These lectures are learned, eloquent, and earnest, and though they approach the 'limits of religious thought,' they do not transgress those limits; and they present the reader with a comprehensive review, based upon revelation, of the nature, extent, and consequences of moral evil or sin, both in this world and in the world to come."—Civil Service Gazette.

A COURSE OF ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS, for the Use of Candidates for Admission into either of the Military Colleges; of Applicants for Appointments in the Home or Indian Civil Service; and of Mathematical Students generally. 2nd Edition. In one closely printed 8vo. volume. Pp. 648. Price 12s.

"In the work before us he has digested a complete Elementary Course by aid of his long experience as a teacher and a writer; and he has produced a very useful book. . . . Mr. Young has not allowed his own tastes to rule the distribution, but has adjusted his parts with the skill of a veteran."—Athenaeum, March 9, 1861.

"Mr. Young is well-known as the author of undoubtedly the best treatise on the 'Theory of Equations' which is to be found in our language—a treatise distinguished by originality of thought, great learning, and admirable perspicuity. Nor are these qualities wanting in the work which we are reviewing. . . . Considering the difficulty of the task which Mr. Young has undertaken to discharge, and the extent of useful knowledge he has succeeded in imparting accurately and lucidly in so small a compass, we can without hesitation commend this work to the public as by far the best elementary course of mathematics in our language."—The London Review, April 6, 1861.

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME: Unpolitical Sketches, showing what Newspapers they read; what Theatres they frequent; and how they Eat, Drink, and Enjoy themselves; with other matter relating chiefly to Literature, Music, and to Places of Historical and Religious Interest in and about Moscow. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Esq. 2nd Edition, with Illustrations. Price 10s. 6d.

"It is a book that we can sincerely recommend, not only to those who are desirous of abundant and reliable information respecting the social economy of the Russian people, but to those who seek an entertaining volume, that may be perused in any part with both profit and amusement."—Edinburgh Evening Courant.

"This is not only one of the most amusing books that we have read for a long time, but also the best and most reliable account of Russian life and manners which has hitherto been given to the public."—Spectator.

"The tone is so genial, the descriptions are so vigorously touched, and the author's perfect acquaintance with his subject is so marked throughout, that his sketches are sure to delight any one into whose hands they may fall."—Literary Gazette.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE in

INDIA, by EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., containing a copious Glossary of Indian Terms, and a complete chronological Index of Events. The whole in one closely-printed 8vo. volume, price 12s.

Students who have to pass an examination on the History of India will find Mr. Thornton's the best and cheapest volume to consult, for whilst it is a complete and comprehensive History, the style is lively and interesting, a great contrast with all other Histories of India.

A GAZETTEER OF INDIA compiled from

Documents at the India-office, and other official returns made in India. By EDWARD THORNTON, Esq. In one large closely-printed 8vo volume, with Map, price £1. 1s.

THE LIBRARY EDITION of the above

Work in four vols 8vo, with Maps showing the acquisitions of the British at various periods. Notes, and marginal References, may still be had, price £2. 16s.

THE INDIAN ARMY and CIVIL SERVICE

LIST for January, 1863. Issued by order of the Secretary of State for India. 12mo. sewed, 6s., or by post, 6s. 6d.; bound copies, 7s. 6d.; or by post, 8s.

The Indian Army and Civil Service List is issued on the 1st January and 1st July in each year.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT, Lady Companion to the Princess

Charlotte of Wales, with Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote Books. Fourth Edition, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, £1. 6s.

"Why we should turn to these volumes as among the most interesting of the recent season, will be sufficiently evident as we indicate their contents."—Times.

"Of the popularity of these volumes, on account of their historical as well as gossiping acents, there can be no doubt whatever."—Athenaeum.

THE HISTORY of the OPERA, from

MONTEBERD to DONIZETTI. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. Second edition, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, price £1. 1s.

"Completely master of his subject, and possessing a ready and pleasing pen, Mr. Edwards in these volumes gives us an exceedingly interesting history of operatic performances."—Herald.

"It is one of those treasures of amusing anecdote that may be taken up and laid down at a minute's notice."—Times.

THE REPUBLIC of FOOLS: being the

History of the State and People of Abderia in Thrace. Translated from the German of C. M. von Wieland. By the Rev. H. CHRISTMAS. 2 vols., post 8vo., cloth, 18s.

"As a prose satire, 'The History of the Abderites' yields only in breadth of humour, and pungency of wit, to Dean Swift's immortal travels of Captain Lemuel Gulliver, and of works of that class we know of none in any language that can compare with either of the two."—Observer.

"Here is enjoyment for many a Christmas to come, for many thousands of English boys, and many thousands of English men and women. Unfortunately for the world Pisistratus Caxton departed this life without having made any contribution towards the great history of human folly, save, indeed, by the records of his own. Mr. Christmas has given us something even better in his translation of Wieland's Abderites; and in the simplest, most racy, and vernacular English, has enriched our literature with another character of the family dear to mankind, of the Quixotes, Gullivers, and other human foils of human self-love and vanity. If the addition to our shelves of a book to delight the young and instruct the old overflowing with wit, fun, drollery, inexpressible, wisdom depth, and knowledge is an achievement deserving of national thanks, we undertake to convey our share to Mr. Christmas, fearing only lest we should not have thanked him sufficiently."—London Review.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE:

An Act passed by the Legislative Council of India on the 5th September, 1861. 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

MANUAL of MILITARY LAW for all

Ranks of the Army and Militia: together with an Abstract of the Volunteer Acts. By Colonel J. K. PIPON, Assistant Adjutant-General at head-quarters, and J. F. COLLIER, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 2nd Revised Edition, pocket-size, 3s. 6d.—By post, 3s. 8d.

"This Manual, which is approved by the Commander-in-Chief, is portable in form, and should be in the hands of all soldiers and riflemen."—Athenaeum.

PRECEDENTS IN MILITARY LAW;

including the Practice of Courts-Martial; the Mode of Conducting Trials; the Duties of Officers at Military Courts of Inquests, Courts of Inquiry, Courts of Requests, &c., &c.

The following are a portion of the Contents:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Military Law. | 8. Precedents of Military Law. |
| 2. Martial Law. | 9. Trials of Arson to Rape. |
| 3. Courts-Martial. | (Alphabetically arranged.) |
| 4. Courts of Inquiry. | 10. Rebellions. |
| 5. Courts of Inquest. | 11. Riots. |
| 6. Courts of Request. | 12. Miscellaneous. |
| 7. Forms of Courts-Martial. | |

By Lieutenant-colonel W. HUGHES, late Deputy Judge-advocate-general, Bengal Army, and Author of several Works on Courts-Martial. In one thick 8vo. vol., price 25s.

"It would be impossible to over-estimate the utility of this work to members of the military profession as a comprehensive exposition of the law especially applicable to them, and to the practice of military tribunals; and it would be difficult to speak in terms of commendation too high of the manner in which it has been executed."—Morning Chronicle.

A HAND-BOOK DICTIONARY for the

MILITIA and VOLUNTEER SERVICES; including an Epitome of the Duties of all Ranks, and of the Interior Economy of a Regiment of Artillery Militia; Regulations for Organising the Officers' Mess; Definitions of Military and Technical Terms applied in Fortification and Artillery; Qualifications Tactical and Legal, Required of Officers on Appointment to, and Promotion in, Regiments of Artillery and Infantry Militia; with a variety of other useful information on Military Subjects, compiled from works published under official and other competent authority. By Lieut.-Colonel FRANCIS SCOTT. Price 3s. 6d., bound and clasped; or by post, 3s. 8d.

TREATISE on FORTIFICATIONS and

ARTILLERY. By Major HECTOR STRAITH, revised and rewritten by THOMAS COOK, R.N., and JOHN T. HYDE, M.A. late of Addiscombe College. Seventh Edition. Illustrated by numerous Plans and Cuts. Royal 8vo. Cloth, £2. 2s.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES of FOR-

TIFICATION. By JOHN T. HYDE, M.A. late Professor of Fortification and Artillery at Addiscombe College. Plans; two Cuts. Royal 8vo., 10s. 6d.

PRINCIPLES of GUNNERY. By JOHN

T. HYDE, M.A. late Professor of Fortification and Artillery, Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe. Second Edition revised and enlarged. With many Plates and Cuts, and Photograph of Armstrong Gun. Royal 8vo., 14s.

Contents:—Laws of Matter—Air, Resistance of to Moving Bodies—Projectiles, Rotation of, Deflections of, Eccentric—Rifle, Principles of—Shot, Laws of, Penetration of, Examples of Actual Penetration of—Gunpowder, Theoretical Investigation of Composition and Combustion of, Manufacture of Proof of—Gun Cotton, Composition of, Manufacture of, Experiments with—Ordnance, Laws of Construction of, Manufacture of, Proof of—Carriages, Draft—Ammunition, Description of, Manufacture of, Kinds of—Guns, Management of—Rifles, General Principles of, Considerations affecting Rate of Twist, Form of Projectiles, Size of Bore, Pattern of Rifling, Whitworth, Turner, Henry, Ingram Rifles—Eofield Rifle—American Government Rifle, Breech-loading Rifles—Lancaster Guns and Rifles—Revolvers—Armstrong Rifled Guns, Description of, Construction of, Projectiles used with, Time Fuse, Concussion Fuse, Sights, Tables of Ranges, Deflections, &c., &c.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

THE COURT CIRCULAR—the *Leading Fashionable Journal*—is published, price Fivepence, every Saturday Morning, by JOSEPH BRUTON, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE COURT CIRCULAR contains the fullest and most Authentic Particulars respecting all Court News and the latest movements in the *beau monde*.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, though a Class Paper, varies its contents with Politics, Literature, Public Amusements, Tales, Essays, and Reviews of Books. Books for Review to be sent early in the week.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, since it has come under the New Management, has more than **QUADRUPLERD ITS SUBSCRIPTION LIST**, which is rapidly increasing with every new number. It is, therefore, an excellent medium for Advertisements intended for the upper classes.

Published on the 8th, 10th, 18th, and 26th of each month,

THE HOME NEWS.

PRICE 6d.,

A JOURNAL SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO INDIAN TOPICS AND THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

The HOME NEWS contains a Summary of the Principal Events of the Week—Parliamentary Intelligence with Full Reports of all Indian Debates—East-India House Reports—Foreign Intelligence—Opinions of the Press—Literature—Law and Police Courts—Political, Clerical, and Miscellaneous News—Arrivals and Departures of Ships from and to the East—List of Passengers Outwards and Home—Army and Navy Promotions and Changes—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Commercial, &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year £1 4s. 0d.
Postage on 48 Numbers 0 4 0

HOME NEWS OFFICES, 55, Parliament-street; and
124, Bishopsgate-street.

Subscribers to Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Agency, 24s. per annum in England, are entitled to receive the HOME NEWS free of cost, except for postage, in addition to the use of their Reading Rooms, &c.

Eastern Grammars, Dictionaries, &c.

	2 s. d.	2 12 6
Forbes's Hindustani Dictionary (Reversed)	2 12 6	
Forbes's Hindustani Dictionary (English Character, reversed)	1 16 0	
Forbes's Smaller Hindustani Dictionary (English Character)	0 12 0	
Forbes's Hindustani Grammar	0 10 6	
Forbes's Hindustani Manual (English Character)	0 8 6	
Forbes's Bengali Grammar	0 12 6	
Forbes's Bengali Reader	0 12 6	
Forbes's Arabic Grammar [In the Press.]		
Forbes's Persian Grammar	0 12 6	
Ibrahim's Persian Grammar	0 12 6	
Jehonson's Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary, 1852.....	4 4 0	
Haughton's Dictionary—Sanskrit, Bengali, and English	1 10 0	
Williams's (Monier) Sanskrit Grammar	0 13 6	
Williams's Sanskrit Manual.....	0 5 6	
Bottler's Tamil Dictionary.....	2 2 0	
Pope's Tamil Hand-book	0 18 6	
Brown's Telooogo Dictionary (8 vols.)	5 0 0	
Brown's Telooogo Grammar	0 16 0	
Molesworth's Mahratta Dictionary (2 vols.)	4 0 0	
Marsden's Malay Dictionary	2 2 0	
Marsden's Malay Grammar.....	1 1 0	
Morrison's Chinese Dictionary (6 vols.)	10 0 0	
Wilson's Dictionary Explanatory of Words used in Official Documents in India. From the Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindoe, Mahratta, and other Languages. (4to.)	2 2 0	

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, 12mo., roan, 5s. 6d.,

SANSKRIT MANUAL;

Containing—

Part I.—The Accidence of Grammar, chiefly in Roman of English Type.

Part II.—A Complete Series of Progressive Exercises.

By MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A., of University College, Oxford, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, &c., &c.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

DEAN ALFORD'S ENGLISH TESTAMENT WITH NOTES. Now ready, Vol. 1, Part I., containing the first three Gospels, with Map, price 12s.,

THE NEW TESTAMENT for ENGLISH READERS, containing the Authorised Version of the Sacred Text; Marginal Corrections of Readings and References; Marginal References; and a Critical and Explanatory Commentary. By HENRY ALFORD, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. In two large volumes, 8vo. RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place, London; and DEIGHTON, BELL, and Co., Cambridge.

Immediately will be published, in Two Vols., post 8vo.,

MEMOIRS OF VICTOR HUGO;

RELATED BY THE COMPANION OF HIS LIFETIME.

(THE ONLY AUTHORISED ENGLISH EDITION.)

This Book contains Unpublished Works of Victor Hugo, Poems, Letters, Recollections of Travel, and a Drama, and must become the indispensable Companion to Victor Hugo's Works, for it is not only a Personal Biography, written by Madame V. Hugo, on Notes of her Husband's, but it is also the History of this Century—the Literary History of an Important School.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo., cloth lettered, price £1. 12s.,

THE NATIONALITIES OF EUROPE.

By DR. R. G. LATHAM.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA;

AND, THE MANNERS OF THE DESERT.

Containing the Origin of the Arab Horse—the Barb—Weight carried by African Horses—Breeds—the Sire and Dam—Rearing and Breaking-in—Diet—Grooming—Conts—Variety of Colours—On Choosing Horses—Shoeing—Harness—The War Horse—War between Desert Tribes—Usages of War—Ostrich Hunting—Gazelle Hunting—The Greyhound—Hawking—The Chase, by ABD-EL-KADER—The Camel—The Sheep—Life in the Desert—The Arab Aristocracy, &c., &c.

BY GENERAL E. DAUMAS.

With Commentaries by the EMIR ABD-EL-KADER. Translated from the French by JAMES HUTTON. 8vo., 10s. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Post 8vo., cloth lettered, price 8s. 6d.,

TEA CULTIVATION, COTTON,

AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN INDIA.

A REVIEW.

BY W. NASSAU LEES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In 8vo., price 1s. 6d.,

THE SALE of WASTE LANDS, and the IMMIGRATION of LABOUR in INDIA;

The RESOLUTIONS, REGULATIONS, DESPATCHES, and LAWS relating thereto.

COMPILED BY W. NASSAU LEES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In two vols. 8vo., with Chromo-Lithographic Illustrations, price 26s.,

THE POLISH CAPTIVITY:

An Account of the present Position and Prospects of the Poles in the Kingdom of Poland, and in the Polish Provinces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Author of "Russians at Home."

"A portion of this book on Poland by Mr. Sutherland Edwards has already appeared in our columns, though apparently such a small portion that it is substantially a new as well as a highly opportune production."—The Times, April 2, 1863.

"Mr. Sutherland Edwards not only understands his subject, but what is far more important and uncommon, his readers. He tells his audience precisely the facts which they are desirous to know. The 'Polish Captivity' is full of light but suggestive sketches, *pièces justificatives* of historic value, national songs and stories, descriptions of Polish towns, Polish nobilities, and Polish women, and, besides, a book on an English lady might read with twice the ease of Mr. Trulove's latest novel."—Spectator, March 28, 1863.

"The book in which Mr. Sutherland Edwards has depicted the 'Polish Captivity' would have been valuable at any time, but the opportuneness of its arrival so enhances its merits, that it is certain to command a greater than ordinary success. It is a subject which few writers are competent to deal with, but Mr. Edwards possesses special qualifications for the task. Personal experience has made him well acquainted with Poland and the Poles; the interest he takes in their fortunes has led him to study the question of their wrongs with zeal and assiduity, and his acquaintance with Slavonic languages

enables him to make use of stores of information which are unobtainable to the ordinary student. Consequently, he is entitled to speak with authority, and his opinions on the condition, feelings, and prospects of the various nations which he describes deserve a very different hearing from that which we should give to the crude theories formed by a careless traveller passing lightly through an unfamiliar land."—London Review, March 28, 1863.

"Mr. Sutherland Edwards visited Poland in the intervals between the Warsaw massacre and the breaking out of the insurrection. What he saw he has described simply, but forcibly. Few English writers are so likely as he to form a correct judgment on any matter connected with Russia or Poland. His acquaintance with each of these countries, its people, its language, and its literature, gives him advantages which few other travellers possess. In wandering with him about the streets of Warsaw, we feel that we are in the hands of a trustworthy guide, one who can tell us what the people are chattering about, and who can explain the written mysteries which, under the veil of an unknown tongue, elude our baffled eyes. Mr. Edwards's book will be read with deep interest. It is well written, and the narratives are well constructed."—Athenaeum, March 31, 1863.

London: W. H. ALLEN and CO., No. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Post 8vo., price 8s.,

ADVICE TO OFFICERS IN INDIA.

By JOHN MCCOSH, M.D., late of the Bengal Medical Staff.

"To young officers going out to India, Dr. McCosh tenders the most salutary advice."—Leader.

"He is well qualified to be a mentor to the uninitiated."—United Service Magazine.

"He is always a firm, friendly, and practical adviser."—Edinburgh Courier.

"On all matters handled in it, the young officer may gain some valuable hints."—Athenaeum.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

12mo., cloth, price 1s. 6d., or by post, 1s. 7d.,

HOW TO SPEAK HINDUSTANI; being an easy Guide to Conversation in that Language. Designed for the use of Soldiers and others proceeding to India.

By E. M. ROGERS.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In royal 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s. 6d.,

GRAMMAR of the BENGALI LANGUAGE: To which is added a Selection of Many Phrases and Useful Dialogues. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

GRINDLAY & CO., EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS, No. 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W., are prepared to open Banking Accounts at the above address. Civil and Military Pay, Pensions, Fund Allowance and Dividends realised and remitted to all parts of the country and the Continent.

Every description of India-office business transacted. The new form of Life Certificate and requisite Power of Attorney supplied on application personally or by letter. India Government Paper and Interest Bills negotiated. Remittances to India at the exchange of the day. 55, Parliament-street, S.W. Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

PASSAGES and OUTFITS to INDIA.—Plans and prices of accommodation of all Ships sailing for INDIA may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., and Passages, Overland and via the Cape, negotiated without charge for Commission.

CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c.—Every article of OUTFIT, Camp, and Cabin Furniture supplied on the shortest notice, at the Outfit and Supply Branches. Complete Lists, showing the total expense of military and personal equipment in all branches of the Service, may be obtained, with every information relative to India of GRINDLAY and CO., EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENTS, 55, Parliament-street, S.W. Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—OVERLAND ROUTE.—Officers and Civilians returning from furlough, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY and CO.'s (late Waghorn) West-end Office, 23, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurances effected. Files of the latest news in the reading-room.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS at their London Office for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month, and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month. For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 139, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 10th of every month a FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES at Two P.M. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Port de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai. For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORN, 4, Moorgate-street, where berths may be secured, and 38, Regent-street, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained, or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS.—STEAM COMMUNICATION between LONDON and INDIA by the MAGNIFICENT FLEET of STEAMERS belonging to the EAST INDIA and LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited). The well-known Clipper Auxiliary Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 2,261 tons, 30-horse power, S. H. WRIGHT, Commander, now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 18th of JULY, embarking passengers at and leaving Gravesend on the 20th of JULY, for CALCUTTA, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and MADRAS. This magnificent Ship, built expressly for the Indian trade has been thoroughly refitted, has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon, also a Stewardess. The average passage of the last eight ships of this Company was seventy-one days to Madras; and this ship last season made the outward voyage in fifty-nine days, and the homeward in sixty-five days, being the shortest passages on record. The line will be continued on the 20th of each succeeding month, with the strictest punctuality, by one of the Company's magnificent fleet of auxiliary screw steamships. For freight or passage apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Broker, ALFRED BREIT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary. East India and London Shipping Company (Limited), 9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!—C. H. GRIFFITHS having purchased nearly all the best quality of Fire-proof Safes from the International Exhibition of 1862, including those made by Messrs. Perry, Chatwood, Rhodes, and other eminent makers, is enabled to offer them at half the original cost. The patented improvements of the latter maker render it an impossibility for fire to take any effect under any circumstances of time and place. In consequence of the increasing demand for these essential and valuable repositories, which no house of business, or, indeed, private house (where plate, books, and documents are kept) should be without, in these hazardous and dangerous times, C. H. G. has taken additional premises, 3, Pentonville-road, opposite the Angel, Islington, where he also intends to keep a variety of second-hand Safes by those eminent large makers, Milner, Price, Mordan, &c., at half the price of new. Sketches, with prices, free by post. 33, Cannon-street West, St. Paul's, London; and opposite the Angel, Islington.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER. For which a Prize Medal was awarded to the Producer at the International Exhibition, 1862.

THIS POWDER is quite harmless to animal life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in furs, and every other species of insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life. Sold in packets 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14 or 36 postage stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C. Take notice each genuine packet bears the above name and address. See "The Field," October 7th and 9th, pp. 283, 285, and 294.

BATTY and Co., Export Oilmen,

Have had awarded to them TWO PRIZE MEDALS for the SUPERIORITY of their PICKLES and PRESERVES, which they supply to all the most respectable dealers in India, China, West India, and all the other Colonies and Countries throughout the World, and they invite purchasers to be particular in obtaining their goods to observe that the bottles are protected by a Patent Metallic Capsule, bearing the Crown Royal of England. They subjoin a list of a few of the numerous articles they supply.

PICKLES of every kind, in pure malt vinegar, Choicest Sauces and Condiments. BOTTLED FRUITS of every variety, for Tarts, Puddings, &c. Raspberries, Strawberries, Cherries, and Currants, in Tins for making Ices.

JAMS and JELLIES, Marmalade, Crystallised Fruits, Calvesfoot Jelly, Fruit, Syrops, and Confectionery. YORK HAMS, Cheese, Bacon, Fresh Cambridge Sausages, Pickled and Preserved Tongues, Yorkshire Game, and Pork Pies, Strasbourg and Veal Pie, Brunswick and Bologna Sausages, Durham and Herbaceous Mustard, Fresh Oysters, and all other delicacies.

SALMON CUTLETS, Fried Eels and other Fish, Essence of Anchovies, Mus room Ketchup, Preserved Mushrooms, Reading, Harvey, Dr. Kitchener's, and all other Sauces. VINEGARS, plain and flavoured.

BATTY and Co., PRIZE MEDALLISTS in 1851, 1862, and PARIS HONOURABLE MENTION 1855. 15 AND 16, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE," is prepared solely by LEA & PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA & PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper. ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE. Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSBY and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S CURRY OR MULLIGATAWNY PASTE, Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of CROSBY & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

TENDER and DECAYED TEETH STOPPED with ANODYNE CEMENT, which instantly allays the most violent pain, and fills up cavities, however large, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed. Prepared only by Mr. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.H. the Prince's Augusta and Duchess of Gloucester, the late Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France. 61, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. At home from 11 till 4. No connection with any person practising in the same profession.

TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELEY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., direct attention to their GUM-COLOURED ENAMELED BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, &c., specially commended at the International Exhibition—Class X.II., No. 3556. Single Teeth, from 5s.; Sets, from Five Guineas. For the successful result and efficacy of their system, vide "Lancet."

THE WATER CURE IN CHRONIC DISEASE.

BEN RHYDDING is one of the most complete and most comfortable Establishments in Europe for the reception of PATIENTS and VISITORS. For a full description of the ESTABLISHMENT, its ROUTINE, and its BEAUTIFUL and EXTENSIVE GROUNDS, see 3rd edition, with Map of Routes, of Ben Rhydding, the Asclepeion of England, which is to be had, by enclosing thirteen stamps, of Mr. Shuttleworth, Bookseller, Ilkley, Yorkshire.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

For which a Prize Medal was awarded to the Producer at the International Exhibition, 1862.

THIS POWDER is quite harmless to animal life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in furs, and every other species of insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life. Sold in packets 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14 or 36 postage stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C. Take notice each genuine packet bears the above name and address. See "The Field," October 7th and 9th, pp. 283, 285, and 294.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its Purity, and marked superiority, daily prescribed by the Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, Affections of the Liver, Constitutional Debility, Attenuation of Body, as an Alternative Medicine at the Changes of the Seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of Mercury.

In India and the Colonies it is extensively used to prevent taking complaints incident to Tropical Climates, and as a renovator of the system after Sickness invaluable.

A superior preparation, that may always be relied on.—Sir Ashtley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet. "We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

"Latterly, in consequence of much debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used 'Bridge's Sarsaparilla,' mixed with complete benefit and success."—J. Poett, F.R.C.S.

Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter pints. One pint is equal to eight pints of the ordinary preparations.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against cheap preparations of Sarsaparilla, which, instead of being what they profess, are nothing but a decoction of common herbs, sweetened with molasses, and flavoured with American Winter Green. The genuine has "Thos. Wilkinson (late Bridge and Co.), 270, Regent-street, London," engraved on each bottle.

AGREEABLE SEIDLITZ POWDER in one bottle, protected by a case with measure and spoon included. This preparation is highly recommended, not only as a Mild Aperient, but to allay Fever, Thirst, &c.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINIODINE for the prevention of Fever, intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria. No person exposed to the influence of or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria. Sold in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

The above articles prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson (late Wilkinson, Bridge, & Co.), 270, Regent-street, London, W.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS.—Have all your BOTTLED ALES, WINES, &c., PACKED IN SEYMOUR'S REFRIGERANT STRAW ENVELOPES, which entirely prevent Heating, Fermentation, and Breakage; will use repeatedly as Wine Coolers, prevent all leek on board ship or in quarters, and save 20 per cent. in space and freight.

Supplied by all Wine Merchants at 9d. per dozen, and wholesale by THOMAS WHITEHEAD, 37, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

THE OCCHIOMBRA, or TRANSPARENT VENTILATING EYE and SUN SHADE, excludes wind and dust, and modifies the light, keeping the eye perfectly cool; it can be worn over spectacles, and is easily removed when required.

Patentee, J. CALEKIN, Sole Agent. Wholesale and Retail, JOHN WILKES and SON, 62, Strand, London. Price, in case, 5s. 6d.; post free, 6s. 6d.

KEEP AWAY THE DOCTOR is an old saying. People follow the advice, and ensure a good state of health by the simple and cheap process of taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which may be used with confidence in all cases of sick headache, indigestion, bilious liver, and stomach complaints, habitual coldness, nervous affections, &c. In most cases the sensation of illness vanishes after two or three pills have been taken. May be obtained of any medicine vendor, in boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and in family packets 11s. each.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of two hundred medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite retaining power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the TRUSS (which cannot fail to fit), forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the manufacturer.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London. Price of a Single Truss—16s., 31s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage 1s. Double Truss—31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 6d.

An Umbilical Truss—12s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c., &c.—VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.—They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. each. Postage 6d. JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—INFECTIOUS MALADIES.—We are all aware that at certain times disease runs through the people like the plague of old, and all should likewise know that Holloway's Pills can check such spreading calamity. This purifying medicine expels from the blood and system all obnoxious matters which breed both contagious and infectious maladies: it institutes a radically curative rather than a palliative treatment. Holloway's Pills should be taken without one moment's needless delay when disordered stomach, headache, restlessness, or general feverishness betoken some derangement or debility of the frame. The true art of conquering disease lies in obeying nature, and surely quietly getting rid of lurking poisons and overcoming their pernicious effects is the safest course for the physician.

This day is published, in post 8vo., price 7s.,

**LA SORCIÈRE;
THE WITCH OF THE MIDDLE AGES.
FROM THE FRENCH OF J. MITCHELET.
BY CAPT. L. J. TROTTER.**

CONTENTS:

To One Wizard Ten Thousand Witches—The Witch was the Sole Physician of the People—Terrorism of the Middle Ages—The Witch was the Offspring of Despair—She in her turn created Satan—Satan, Prince of the World, Physician, Innovator—His School of Witches, Shepherds, and Headmen—His Decline—The Death of the Gods—Why the Middle Ages fell into Despair—The Little Devil of the Fireside—Temptations—Possession—The Covenant—The King of the Dead—The Prince of Nature—The Devil of a Physician—Charms and Philtres—The Rebels' Communion—Sabbaths—The Black Mass—The Sequel—Love and Death—Satan Disappears—The Witch in her Decline—Satan Multiplied and made Common—Persecutions—Century of Toleration in France—Reaction—The Witches of the Basque Country—Satan turns Priest—Ganfridi: 1610—The Demoniacs of Loudun: Urban Grandier—Sickly Rages of the Nuns—The Demoniacs of Louviers—Madeline Barent—The Devil Triumphs in the Seventeenth Century—Father Girard and La Cadière—Cadière in the Convent—Trial of Cadière, &c., &c.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationer's-hall-court.

In Two Volumes, Octavo, with a Portrait of LADY MORGAN, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and also a Portrait of SIR CHARLES MORGAN. Price £1. 16s.

**LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:
AUTOBIOGRAPHY, DIARIES, AND CORRESPONDENCE.**

LADY MORGAN'S CORRESPONDENCE INCLUDES, AMONG MANY OTHERS, LETTERS FROM

King Jerome,	Lord Melbourne,	Shril,
Madame Patterson Bonaparte,	Lady Caroline Lamb,	Sir Jenner,
The Duke of Devonshire,	Lord Cloncurry,	Lafayette,
Duchess of Devonshire,	Lady Stanley,	Byron,
Duke of Leinster,	Lord Darnley,	Countess Guiccioli,
Marquis Wellesley,	The Countess of Cork and Orrery,	Moore,
Marquis of Anglesea,	Lady Lettice,	Douglas Jerrold,
Marquis of Abercorn,	Lord Duncannon,	Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,
Marchioness of Abercorn,	Lord Macaulay,	Thomas Campbell,
The Earl of Aberdeen,	Lord Erskine,	Mrs. Hemans,
The Earl of Carlisle,	Joseph Hume,	Rev. Sidney Smith.
	Daniel O'Connell,	

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

BY APPOINTMENT.

**THURSTON AND CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
14, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON.**

The great superiority of the Billiard Tables manufactured by this Firm is fully attested by the fact of their Tables having been patronised by Royalty since the reign of George III., during which period they have been honoured also by the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of England, nearly 250 of Her Majesty's and the Native Regiments at home and abroad, and more than one hundred of the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign Clubs.

**CHANDELIERS in Bronze and Ormolu for DINING ROOM
and LIBRARY,**

Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China and Glass. Statuettes in Porcelain, Vases and other Ornaments.

OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

**OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS,
WALL LIGHTS, & LUSTRES, FOR GAS & CANDLES, TABLE GLASS, &c.**

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Desert Services for 12 persons, from £2.

All Articles Marked in Plain Figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

BIRMINGHAM—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad-street.

Established 1807.

WATERPROOFS FOR INDIA, THE COLONIES, AND HOME.

EDMISTON AND SON,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY WATERPROOF CLOTHING GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

THE POCKET SIPHONIA, twelve ounces, 40s., to 50s. This coat can be carried in the pocket. Stout Siphonias, 35s. Shooting Boots and every requisite for the Sportsman. Portable Folding Bath, Air Beds, Water Beds for Invalids, Pillows, &c. Portable India Rubber Boots, designed expressly for the Indian Rivers, to carry one or more persons, weighing from 10 lbs. to 40 lbs. Price £10. 10s. to £21. 10s., folding in a compass of three feet.

THE SIPHONIA DEPOT, 5, Charing-cross (late 69, Strand), London.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

FOR "EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP" HAS BEEN AWARDED TO
TOULMIN AND GALE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES,
TRAVELLING AND TOILET BAGS,**

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANCIES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

**AT THE MANUFACTORY, SISE LANE, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE,
AND 7, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.**

ESTABLISHED 1733.—Illustrated Catalogues Free.

AGENTS.—I. HIGGINBOTHAM, MADRAS, AND CROSSLEY AND CO., BOMBAY.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £500,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.**

DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., CHIEF MANAGER.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint-Stock Bank.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills, and grants Drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Mauritius; issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, for the use of travellers by the Overland route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office, in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertake the safe custody of the same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 53, Threadneedle-street, London.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.
No. 53, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a HEALTHY PURITY of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, and Discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

SEWING MACHINES.

**THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE
COMPANY,**

135, REGENT-STREET, W.,
AND

98, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.,

Call special attention to their MACHINES for every class of Family Use and Manufacturing. They

HEM, FELL, GATHER, TUCK, BIND, BRAID,
CORD, FRILL, AND STITCH.

Hundreds are in operation in all parts of India, and are universally preferred.

. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SHIPPING MERCHANTS.

SEVENTY THOUSAND IN USE.

Illustrated Prospectus Post Free.

GARDNERS'

LAMPS

FOR

INDIA

Are of the most approved and

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

They are not affected by the draught of the
PUNKAH,

Will BURN ANY OIL, and cannot be mismanaged by the
NATIVE SERVANTS.

PRICE FROM £2. 2s. EACH, COMPLETE.

The highest Testimonials of the Excellency of these Lamps have been received, and can be seen.

H. & J. GARDNER,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN,

453, STRAND, CHARING-CROSS

(Four Doors from Trafalgar-square).

ESTABLISHED 1752.

LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES FRANK ALLEN, 13, Waterloo place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.
—June 26, 1863.

